

DOWNLOAD PDF CONTROL AND INITIATIVE : THEIR RESPECTIVE SPHERES

Chapter 1 : Spheres of Influence | Wookieepedia | FANDOM powered by Wikia

In his penultimate Reith lecture, entitled 'Control and Initiative: Their Respective Spheres', Bertrand Russell considers which matters should be controlled by the state in a healthy and.

They are the respective owners. They were all of equivalent power to him in their respective countries. It leaves the Hindu Kush near the Dorah Pass at the head of one of the minor Chitral affluents, and passing south-west divides Kafirstan from Chitral and Bajour, separates the sections of the Mohmands who are within the respective spheres of Afghan and British sovereignty, and crosses the Peshawar-Kabul route at Lundi-Khana. The Pali books written in Ceylon, Burma and Siam will be our best and oldest, and in many respects our only, authorities for the sociology and politics, the literature and the religion, of their respective countries. Such, moreover, is the effect of different manures that the gross produce of the mixed herbage is totally different on the respective plots according to the manure employed, both as to the proportion of the various species composing it and as to their condition of development and maturity. The acreage of rye grown in the United Kingdom as a grain crop is small, the respective maximum and minimum areas during the period having been , acres in and 47, acres in A noteworthy feature of the closing decades of the 19th century was the formation of voluntary associations of stockbreeders, with the object of promoting the interests of the respective breeds of live stock. Each transmitter is therefore able to transmit a separate series of positive and negative currents in different combinations; these are distributed, by suitably arranged distributors and relays at the receiving end of the line, into their respective receivers. How far the official principal had jurisdiction in criminal matters by virtue of his office, how far it was usual to add this jurisdiction by special commission, and what were the respective limits of his office and that of the vicar-general, are questions of some nicety. Of those travellers then the first to be here especially named is Marsigli, the fifth volume of whose *Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus* is devoted to the birds he met with in the valley of the Danube, and appeared at the Hague in , followed by a French translation in As soon as they entered their respective quarters, Cynthia knocked on the connecting door. But the respective obligations of parties where repairs are, as they always are in leases for years, the subject of express covenant, may vary indefinitely. The chronic controversies between the courts of common law and the Admiralty Court as to the limits of their respective jurisdictions reached an acute stage. Wise was the second, with the respective titles of *De constantia philologiae* and *De constantia jurisprudentis*. And these proportions represent fairly well the tonnages entering and clearing at the ports of these respective seas. Members of the Senate and House of Representatives are elected for terms of two years; they must be residents of their respective counties or districts for one year preceding election, unless absent on public business of the state or of the United States. The rivalry between the French and English factions in Scotland was complicated by private feuds of the Hamiltons and Douglasses, the respective heads of which houses, Arran and Angus, were contending for the supreme power in the absence of Albany in France, where at the instance of Henry VIII. The ministry employs inspectors, whose duty it is to visit the different parts of the country and to report on their respective position and wants. The respective shares of the leading customs in the trade of the country is approximately shown in the following table, which gives the value of their exports and imports general trade in in millions sterling. When a combination of signals has been received and the armatures have taken up their respective positions corresponding to the transmitting keyboard, certain mechanism in the receiver translates the position of the five armatures into a mechanical movement which lifts the paper tape against a type-wheel and prints the corresponding letter. Tariff, and in the seven financial years from In these proportions the respective contributing governments are responsible for the losses made in the working of the undertaking. If the leaf of *Mini osa* or *Desmodium* be examined, it will be seen that at the base of each leaflet and each leaf, just at the junction with the respective axes, is a swelling known as a pulvinus. The small pulvini of the leaflets, by similar changes of the distribution of turgidity, take up their respective position. On Congress Street, below the Observatory, is the Eastern Cemetery, the oldest burying ground of

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the city; in it are the graves of Commodore Edward Preble, and of Captain Samuel Blythe and Captain William Burroughs, who were killed in the engagement between the British brig "Boxer" and the American brig "Enterprise," their respective ships, off this coast on the 5th of September. Though Japan is far removed from western Europe, and though a few generic forms and still fewer families inhabit the one without also frequenting the other, yet there is a most astonishing similarity in a large portion of their respective birds. At the head of the Church was a body of ten elders, elected by the synod; this synod consisted of all the ministers, and acted as the supreme legislative authority; and the bishops ruled in their respective dioceses, and had a share in the general oversight. If therefore the outer rail is laid at a level above that of the inner rail at the curve, overturning will be resisted more than would be the case if both rails were in the same horizontal plane, since the tilting of the vehicle due to this "superelevation" diminishes the overturning moment, and also increases the restoring moment, by shortening in the one case and lengthening in the other the lever arms at which the respective forces act. The weight W carried by the part of the frame supported by the wheel whose diameter is D is transmitted first to the pins P_1, P_2 , which are fixed to the frame, and then to the spring links L_1, L_2 , which are jointed at their respective ends to the spring S , the centre of which rests on the axle-box. These intersections determine the centres of the semicircles CC which form the ends of the respective knuckles. The Tonopah ores were richer in silver than in gold, the respective values in and being approximately in the proportion of three to one. Elizabeth was less concerned with the respective claims of Brian and Shane, the one resting on an English patent and the other on the Celtic custom, than with the question of policy involved in supporting or rejecting the demands of her proud suppliant. The elective councils for the department and for the arrondissement a new area which replaced the "districts" of the year continued to exist, but they sat only for a fortnight in the year and had to deal mainly with the assessment of taxes for their respective areas. It placed on record "its cordial appreciation of the efforts of those governments and institutions which have already supported cotton-growing in their respective colonies. It is, then, to one or other of those three collections of sacred texts and the respective class of priests, that the existing Brahmanas attach themselves. The colder winter climate of mainland Greece dictated the use of fixed hearths, whereas in the Cretan palaces these seem to have been of a portable kind, and the different usage in this respect again reacted on the respective forms of the principal hall or "Megaron. Other archipelagoes are described in their respective places.

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Chapter 2 : competent department - definition - English

Control and Initiative: Their Respective Spheres The Reith Lectures (23 Jan) 29m 30s The inaugural Reith Lecturer is the philosopher, mathematician, and social reformer Bertrand Russell.

Patriarchy means rule over women and nature. Are the two institutions at base synonymous? Philosophy has mainly ignored the vast realm of suffering that has unfolded since it began, in division of labor, its long course. Camille Paglia, anti-feminist literary theorist, meditates thusly on civilization and women: What power of conception: If civilization had been left in female hands, we would still be living in grass huts. In light of the globally metastasizing death-drive of technological civilization, if only we still lived in grass huts! Women and nature are universally devalued by the dominant paradigm and who cannot see what this has wrought? I am Self, I am Master, all the rest is other " outside, below, underneath, subservient. I own, I use, I explore, I exploit, I control. What I do is what matters. What I want is what matter is for. I am that I am, and the rest is women and wilderness, to be used as I see fit. But no anthropologists or archaeologists, feminists included, have found evidence of such societies. In the context of the generally egalitarian ethos of hunter-gatherer or foraging societies, anthropologists like Eleanor Leacock, Patricia Draper and Mina Caulfield have described a generally equal relationship between men and women. Similarly, evidence indicates that both women and men made the stone tools used by pre-agricultural peoples. Overall, males and females in band society move freely and peacefully from one band to another as well as into or out of relationships. Given an apparently universal devaluation of women, which varies in its forms but not in its essence, the question of when and how it was basically otherwise persists. There is a fundamental division of social existence according to gender, and an obvious hierarchy to this divide. For philosopher Jane Flax, the most deep-seated dualisms, even including those of subject-object and mind-body, are a reflection of gender disunity. It is a cultural categorization and ranking grounded in a sexual division of labor that may be the single cultural form of greatest significance. If gender introduces and legitimates inequality and domination, what could be more important to put into question? So in terms of origins " and in terms of our future " the question of human society without gender presents itself. We know that division of labor led to domestication and civilization and drives the globalized system of domination today. It also appears that artificially imposed sexual division of labor was its earliest form and was also, in effect, the formation of gender. Sharing food has long been recognized as a hallmark of the foraging life-way. Sharing the responsibility for the care of offspring, too, which can still be seen among the few remaining hunter-gatherer societies, in contrast to privatized, isolated family life in civilization. What we think of as the family is not an eternal institution, any more than exclusively female mothering was inevitable in human evolution. The need for integration bespeaks a tension, a split that calls for a basis for cohesion or solidarity. In this sense Testart is right: As combined group foraging in band societies gave way to specialized roles, kinship structures formed the infrastructure of relationships that developed in the direction of inequality and power differentials. Women typically became immobilized by a privatizing child care role; this pattern deepened later on, beyond the supposed requirements of that gender role. This gender-based separation and division of labor began to occur around the transition from the Middle to Upper Paleolithic eras. It is clear, however, that there is no evidence of symbolic activity e. Masculine and feminine signs are present in the first cave art, about 35, years ago. Gender consciousness arises as an all-encompassing ensemble of dualities, a specter of divided society. In the new polarization activity becomes gender-related, gender-defined. The role of hunter, for example, develops into association with males, its requirements attributed to the male gender as desired traits. That which had been far more unitary or generalized, such as group foraging or communal responsibility for child tending, had now become the separated spheres in which sexual jealousy and possessiveness appear. At the same time, the symbolic emerges as a separate sphere or reality. This is revealing in terms of the content of art, as well as ritual and its practice. It is hazardous to extrapolate from the present to the remote past, yet surviving non-industrialized cultures may shed some light.

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The Bimin-Kushusmin of Papua New Guinea, for example, experience the masculine-feminine split as fundamental and defining. Each of them involves a basic shift from non-separated, non-hierarchized life. The logic of their development and extension is a response to tensions and inequalities that they incarnate; both are dialectically interconnected to earliest, artificial division of labor. This change was decisive as a consolidation and intensification of the division of labor. Meillasoux reminds us of its beginnings: Nothing in nature explains the sexual division of labor, nor such institutions as marriage, conjugality or paternal filiation. All are imposed on women by constraint, all are therefore facts of civilization which must be explained, not used as explanations. It is instructive, to cite another example closer to the present, that the Muskogee people of the American Southeast upheld the intrinsic value of the untamed, undomesticated forest; colonial civilizers attacked this stance by trying to replace Muskogee matrilineal tradition with patrilineal relations. Domestication is grounded here etymologically as well, from the Latin *domus*, or household: From the gendered production site and its constant extension come further foundations of our culture and mentality. Confined, if not fully pacified, women are defined as passive. Women experience the move from autonomy and relative equality in small, mobile anarchic groups to controlled status in large, complex governed settlements. Mythology and religion, compensations of divided society, testify to the reduced position of women. Both land and women are again subjects of domination. But this imperialism betrays traces of guilty conscience, as in the punishments for those associated with domestication and technology, in the tales of Prometheus and Sisyphus. The project of agriculture was felt, in some areas more than others, as a violation; hence, the incidence of rape in the stories of Demeter. Over time as the losses mount, the great mother-daughter relationships of Greek myth – Demeter-Kore, Clytemnestra-Iphigenia, Jocasta-Antigone, for example – disappear. The Fall from Eden represents the demise of hunter-gatherer life, the expulsion into agriculture and hard labor. It is blamed on Eve, of course, who bears the stigma of the Fall. Agriculture is a conquest that fulfills what began with gender formation and development. Despite the presence of goddess figures, wedded to the touchstone of fertility, in general Neolithic culture is very concerned with virility. From the emotional dimensions of this masculinism, as Cauvin sees it, animal domestication must have been principally a male initiative. This trajectory has reached overwhelming proportions, and we are told on all sides that we cannot avoid our engagement with ubiquitous technology. But patriarchy, too, is everywhere, and once again the inferiority of nature is presumed. But this flight is illusory, a forgetting of the whole train and logic of oppressive institutions that make up patriarchy. The dis-embodied high-tech future can only be more of the same destructive course. But his theories assume an already present gendered subjectivity, and thus beg many questions. Various considerations remain unaddressed, such as gender as an expression of power relations, and the fact that we enter this world as bisexual creatures. Separation and inequality begin here at the period when symbolic culture itself emerges, soon becoming definitive as domestication and civilization: The hierarchy of gender can no more be reformed than the class system or globalization. The wholeness of original genderlessness may be a prescription for our redemption. New Haven, , p. Philadelphia, , p. Boston, , p. Chicago, ; Adrienne L. Garden City NY, New York, , p. New York, , pp – , for example. Cambridge MA, ; C. Cambridge, , p. London, , p. Osaka, , p. Dordrecht, , pp – Ithaca, , e. Ortner and Harriet Whitehead, eds. Cambridge UK, , p. This essay is of great importance. Controversies in Homo Sapiens Evolution A. Rotterdam , p. The Longest Revolution Virago Press: Madison CT, , p. Schweitzer, Megan Biesele and Robert K. Boulder CO, , p. Patriarchy at Odds Sage: New Delhi, , p. Boston, , pp 99, Norman, , p.

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Chapter 3 : Initiative, Referendum and Recall

But in the main their functions in other spheres should be to encourage non- governmental initiative, and to create opportunities for its exercise in beneficent ways. There are anarchic and criminal forms of initiative which cannot be tolerated in a.

Wendy Underhill Initiative In political terminology, the initiative is a process that enables citizens to bypass their state legislature by placing proposed statutes and, in some states, constitutional amendments on the ballot. The first state to adopt the initiative was South Dakota in 1895. Since then, 23 other states have included the initiative process in their constitutions, the most recent being Mississippi in 1901. That makes a total of 24 states with an initiative process. There are two types of initiatives: In the direct process, proposals that qualify go directly on the ballot. In the indirect process, they are submitted to the legislature, may act on the proposal. Depending on the state, the initiative question goes on the ballot if the legislature rejects it, submits a different proposal or takes no action. In some states with the indirect process, the legislature may submit a competing measure that appears on the ballot along with the original proposal. In Utah and Washington, proponents may select either the direct or indirect method. No two states have exactly the same requirements for qualifying initiatives to be placed on the ballot. Generally, however, the process includes these steps: If enough valid signatures are obtained, the question goes on the ballot or, in states with the indirect process, is sent to the legislature. Once an initiative is on the ballot, the general requirement for passage is a majority vote. Exceptions include Nebraska, Massachusetts and Mississippi. Those states require a majority, provided the votes cast on the initiative equal a percentage of the total votes cast in the election: In Wyoming, an initiative must receive a majority of the total votes cast in a general election. In Nevada, initiatives amending the constitution must receive a majority vote in two consecutive general elections. Referendum "Referendum" is a general term which refers to a measure that appears on the ballot. There are two primary types of referenda: The popular referendum is similar to the initiative in that both are triggered by petitions, but there are important differences. Legislatures are often required to refer certain measures to the ballot for voter approval. For instance, changes to the state constitution must be approved by voters before they can take effect. Many state legislatures are also required by their state constitutions to refer bond measures and tax changes to the voters. Although this is not always the case, legislative referenda tend to be less controversial than citizen initiatives, are more often approved by voters than citizen initiatives, and often receive higher vote thresholds. Legislative referenda may appear on the ballot in all 50 states. The popular referendum is a device which allows voters to approve or repeal an act of the Legislature. If the Legislature passes a law that voters do not approve of, they may gather signatures to demand a popular vote on the law. Generally, there is a day period after the law is passed during which the petitioning must take place. Once enough signatures are gathered and verified, the new law appears on the ballot for a popular vote. During the time between passage and the popular vote, the law may not take effect. If voters approve of the law, it takes effect as scheduled. If voters reject the law, it is voided and does not take effect. Most of them are also initiative states. A third form of referendum, the advisory referendum, is rarely used. In this form of the process, the Legislature, and in some states the governor, may place a question on the ballot to gauge voter opinion. The results of the election on this question are not binding. An example of an advisory referendum is Question 5, which appeared on the Rhode Island ballot in 1970. Placed on the ballot by the governor, Question 5 asked voters if they favored changing the state constitution to make the three branches of government co-equal. Although voters overwhelmingly voted yes, the question was non-binding and the governor and legislature were not obligated to act upon the measure. Recall Recall is a procedure that allows citizens to remove and replace a public official before the end of a term of office. Recall differs from another method for removing officials from office – impeachment – in that it is a political device while impeachment is a legal process. Impeachment requires the House to bring specific charges and the Senate to act as a jury. In most of the recall states, specific grounds

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are not required, and the recall of a state official is by an election. Eighteen states permit the recall of state officials. A recent, high-profile example of the recall process was the recall of California Governor Gray Davis and his replacement with Arnold Schwarzenegger in

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Chapter 4 : Use respective in a sentence | respective sentence examples

Reith Lectures Bertrand Russell Authority and the Individual (Part 5) Control and Initiative: Their Respective Spheres
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Historical remnants[edit] A map of colonial Africa in showing the European "sphere[s] of influence". Many areas of the world are considered to have inherited culture from a previous sphere of influence, that while perhaps today halted, continues to share the same culture. New Imperialism era[edit] An example of spheres of influence was China in the late 19th and early 20th Century, when Britain, France, Germany, and Russia later replaced by Japan had de facto control over large swaths of territory. These were taken by means of military attacks or threats to force Chinese authorities to sign unequal treaties and very long term "leases". In , Winston Churchill gave a speech regarding the division of China by the great powers, where he declared that "we shall have to take the Chinese in hand and regulate them", "I believe in the ultimate partition of China" and "the Aryan stock is bound to triumph". However, the foreign powers and their control in some cases could have been exaggerated; the local government persistently restricted further encroachment. Delimitation of British and Russian influence in Iran In the Anglo-Russian Convention of , Britain and Russia partitioned Persia Iran into spheres of influence, with the Russians gaining recognition for influence over most of northern Iran, and Britain establishing a zone in the Southeast. Both parties disclaimed any idea of annexing Siamese territory. Secretary of the Treasury , aimed for the United States to establish a sphere of influence in North America. The " Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere " could thus be quite easily drawn on a map of the Pacific Ocean as a large "bubble" surrounding the islands of Japan and the Asian and Pacific nations it controlled. The presumption of the US-British and Soviet unrestricted rights in their respective spheres started causing difficulties as the Nazi-controlled territory shrank and the allied powers successively liberated other states. The wartime spheres lacked a practical definition and it had never been determined if a dominant allied power was entitled to unilateral decisions only in the area of military activity, or could also force its will regarding political, social and economic future of other states. This overly informal system backfired during the late stages of the war and afterwards, when it turned out that the Soviets and the Western Allies had very different ideas concerning the administration and future development of the liberated regions and of Germany itself. Western Europe , Oceania , Japan , and South Korea , among other places, were often said to lie under the sphere of influence of the United States. However, the level of control exerted in these spheres varied and was not absolute. For instance, France and Great Britain were able to act independently to invade with Israel the Suez Canal they were later forced to withdraw by joint U. Then in , the Soviet Union collapsed, replaced by the Russian Federation and several other ex-Soviet Republics who became independent states. The difference is that these countries themselves opted to join". Influence shows in several ways, such as in size, frequency of visits, etc. In most cases, a company described as "bigger" has a larger sphere of influence. This is also true for shopping centers that, to reap the most profits, must be able to attract customers to their vicinity. However, one can evaluate the spheres of influence of two shopping centers by seeing how far people are prepared to travel to each shopping center, how much time they spend in its vicinity, how often they visit, the order of goods available, etc.

Chapter 5 : Sphere of influence - Wikipedia

Lecture V had been called "Control and Initiative: Their Respective Spheres". Lecture VI was finally titled "Individual and Social Ethics", but an early outline had it as "Principles of.

Chapter 6 : Washington Gun Control Initiative Puts Day Waiting Period on AR Purchases

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What was the outcome of the Yalta conference between the United States and the Soviet Union with regard to their respective spheres of influence in Asia? Russia would control Northeast Asia and the Americans the Pacific.

Chapter 7 : Patriarchy, Civilization, And The Origins Of Gender | The Anarchist Library

Control and Initiative: Their Respective Spheres. 5 / 6 Bertrand Russell considers the roles of state control in a progressive society. The Conflict of Technique and Human Nature.

Chapter 8 : Control and Initiative: Their Respective Spheres | Votable

From time to theinnatdunvilla.com to Promote Initiative tions which are scientiïcally reactionary are allowed. but in the meantime has independence and its own source of revenue. Control by politicians is absurd. and at the same time one of the most important. subject to control when gross evils have been established. since.

Chapter 9 : Sphere of influence | international relations | theinnatdunvilla.com

Such, moreover, is the effect of different manures that the gross produce of the mixed herbage is totally different on the respective plots according to the manure employed, both as to the proportion of the various species composing it and as to their condition of development and maturity.