

Chapter 1 : YOU ARE HERE by Paul Breslin | Kirkus Reviews

BT - The Psycho-Political Muse: Poetry Since the Fifties. PB - Unknown Publisher. ER - Breslin P. The Psycho-Political Muse: Poetry Since the Fifties. Unknown.

France[edit] Political psychology originated from Western Europe, France, where it was closely tied to the emergence of new disciplines and paradigms as well as to the precise social and political context in various countries. The head of Ecole Libre de Sciences Politiques, Emile Boutmy " , was a famous explorer of social, political and geographical concepts of national interactions. He suggested in his works Psychology of Socialism and Political Psychology and Social Defense [5] that in the uncontrollable state of a crowd people were more vulnerable to submission and leadership, and suggested that embracing nationalism would remedy this. Italy[edit] Meanwhile in Italy, the Risorgimento instigated various social reforms and voting rights. The large division in social class during this period led lawyer Gaetano Mosca " to publish his work, The Ruling Class: Elements of Political Science , which theorized the presence of the ruling and the ruled classes of all societies. His work The Mind and Society offers a sociology treatise. Michels was a German socialist fascinated by the distinction between the largely lower class run parliament in Germany and upper class run parliament in Italy. He wrote Political Parties: His texts Totem and Taboo and Group Psychology and the Analysis of the Ego linked psychoanalysis with politics. Freud and Bullitt developed the first psychobiographical explanation to how the personality characteristics of U. Wilhelm Reich " , inspired by the effects of World War II, was interested in whether personality types varied according to epoch, culture and class. He described the bidirectional effect of group, society and the environment with personality. He also edited The Journal for Political Psychology and Sexual Economy " which was the first journal to present political psychology in the principal of western language. Philosopher Herbert Marcuse " opened up issues concerning freedom and authority in his book, Reason and Revolution: Hegel and the Rise of Social Theory , where he suggested groups compromise on individual rights. Theodor Adorno " also investigated authoritarian individuals and anti-Semitism. His report The Authoritarian Personality attempts to determine the personality type susceptible to following fascism and anti-democratic propaganda. Nazi movements during World War II also spurred controversial psychologists such as Walther Poppelreuter to lecture and write about political psychology that identified with Hitler. The psychologist Eric Jaensch " contributed the racist book The Anti-type United Kingdom[edit] At the turn of the century, Oxford University and Cambridge University introduced disciplinary political psychology courses such as "The Sciences of the Man", along with the foundation of the Psychological society and the Sociological society Grundy " noted political psychology as a sub-discipline of history. He suggested in Great Society that recognition of such processes could help to build a more functional humanity. United States[edit] Across the Atlantic the first American to be considered a political psychologist was Harold Lasswell " whose research was also spurred by a sociological fascination of World War I. His work Propaganda Technique in the World War discussed the use of applying psychological theories in order to enhance propaganda technique. His major theories involved the motives of the politically active and the relation between propaganda and personality. Another contributing factor to the development of Political Psychology was the introduction of psychometrics and "The Measurement of Attitude" by Thurstone and Chave The methodological revolution in social science gave quantitative grounds and therefore more credibility to Political Psychology. Research into political preference during campaigns was spurred by George Gallup " , who founded the "American Institute of Public Opinion". Gallup, Roper and Crossley instigated research into the chances of Roosevelt being re-elected. These studies drew attention to the possibility of measuring political techniques using psychological theories. McGuire identifies three broad phases in the development of political psychology, these three phases are: The era of personality studies in the s and s dominated by psychoanalysis 2. The era of political attitudes and voting behavior studies in the s and s characterized by the popularity of "rational man" assumptions 3. An era since the s and s, which has focused on political beliefs , information processing and decision making, and has dealt in particular with international politics. Key personality approaches utilized in political psychology are

psychoanalytic theories, trait-based theories and motive-based theories. The psychoanalytic approach has also been used extensively in psychobiographies of political leaders. Psychobiographies draw inferences from personal, social and political development, starting from childhood, to understand behavior patterns that can be implemented to predict decision-making motives and strategies. A trait-based approach[edit] Traits are personality characteristics that show to be stable over time and in different situations, creating predispositions to perceive and respond in particular ways. These four distinctions suggest that people demonstrate traits to varying degrees, and further that there is a difference between individual and common traits to be recognized within a society. These include; neuroticism, extraversion, agreeableness, openness to experience and conscientiousness. For example, individuals who score highly on extroversion are demonstrated as having superior leadership skills. A motive-based approach[edit] In terms of political psychology motivation is viewed as goal-oriented behavior driven by a need for three things; power , affiliation intimacy, and achievement. Need for power affects the style in which a leader performs. Winter and Stewart suggested that leaders high in power motivation and low in need of affiliation intimacy motivation make better presidents. Affiliation-motivated leaders alternatively tend to collaborate joint efforts in the absence of threat. Lastly, achievement motivation has demonstrated to not correspond with political success, especially if it is higher than power motivation Winter, Motives have been shown to be correlated more highly with situation and time since last goal-fulfillment, rather than consistent traits. However, in the case of leadership assessment this test is more difficult to implement therefore more applicable tests are often used such as content analysis of speeches and interviews. Frameworks for assessing personality[edit] The authoritarian personality[edit] The authoritarian personality is a syndrome theory that was developed by the researchers Adorno , Frenkel-Brunswick , Levinson and Sanford at The University of California. The American Jewish Committee [20] subsidized research and publishing on the theory since it revolved around ideas developed from World War II events. Adorno explained the authoritarian personality type from a psychoanalytic point of view suggesting it to be a result of highly controlled and conventional parenting. Adorno explained that individuals with an authoritarian personality type had been stunted in terms of developing an ability to control the sexual and aggressive id impulses. This resulted in a fear of them and thus a development of defense mechanisms to avoid confronting them. The syndrome was theorized to encompass nine characteristics; conventionalism, authoritarian submission, authoritarian aggression, anti-intraception an opposition to subjective or imaginative tendencies , superstition and stereotypy, power and toughness, destructiveness and cynicism, sex obsession, and projectivity. The authoritarian personality type is suggested to be; ethnocentric, ego-defensive, mentally rigid, conforming and conventional, adverse to the out of the ordinary, and as having conservative political views. The book *The Authoritarian Personality* introduces several scales based on different authoritarian personality types. These are; the F-scale which measures from where and to what degree fascist attitudes develop, the anti-Semitism scale, the ethnocentrism scale and the politico economic conservatism scale. The F-scale however, is the only scale that is expected to measure implicit authoritarian personality tendencies. Bob Altemeyer deconstructed the authoritarian personality using trait analysis. He developed a Right-wing Authoritarianism RWA scale based on the traits; authoritarian submission, authoritarian aggression, and conventionalism. Altemeyer suggested that those who score high on the F-scale have a low ability for critical thinking and therefore are less able to contradict authority. The beliefs and behavior of an authoritarian are suggested to be easily manipulated by authority instead of being based on internal values. Altemeyer also theorized that leaders with authoritarian personality types were more susceptible to the fundamental attribution error. There are many weaknesses associated with this syndrome and the F-scale. It may have been more relevant during the period in which it was produced, being shortly after World War II. The authoritarian personality is generally related to a fascist image however it is suggested to explain behavior of individuals in all political fields. Trait-based frameworks[edit] Trait-based frameworks, excluding the Freudian approach, were suggested by James Barber â€” in *The Presidential Character* who highlighted the importance of psychobiography in political personality analysis. Barber suggested that leadership personality comprised three dimensions; "character", "world view", and "style". This typology is fairly limited in its dimensions. Etheredge proposed the importance of the traits; "dominance", "interpersonal trust", "self-esteem" and

"introversion-extroversion", in leadership views and policy shaping. Etheredge found from studies on leaders during the Soviet Union, that those who scored highly on dominance were more likely to support the use of force during debate settlement. He found that the trait introversion can lead to a lack of co-operation, and that extroversion usually leads to cooperation and negotiation. Further he suggested that interpersonal trust and self-esteem were closely related to not advocating force. The Profiler-Plus is a computer system used to code spontaneous interview answers for seven major characteristics; need for power, cognitive complexity, task-interpersonal emphasis, self-confidence, locus of control, distrust of others, and ethnocentrism. This method can profile large bodies of leadership related text whilst removing any subjective bias from content analysis. It is efficient and has high reliability. Hermann and Preston suggested 5 distinct variables of leadership style; their involvement in policy making, their willingness to tolerate conflict, their level and reasons for motivation, their information managing strategies, and their conflict resolving strategies. The code is based on five philosophical beliefs and five instrumental beliefs. A Verbs in Context VIC coding system employed through the Profiler-Plus computer program once again allows substantial bodies of written and spoken speech, interviews and writings to be analyzed subjectively. The method attempts to be able to predict behavior thorough applying knowledge of various beliefs. Although political behavior is governed and represented by a leader the consequential influence of the leader largely depends upon the context in which they are placed and in which type of political climate they are running. For this reason group behavior is also instrumental for understanding sociopolitical environments The political psychology of groups[edit] Group behavior is key in understanding the structure, stability, popularity and ability to make successful decisions of political parties. Individual behavior deviates substantially in a group setting therefore it is difficult to determine group behavior by looking solely at the individuals that comprise the group. Group form and stability is based upon several variables; size, structure, the purpose that the group serves, group development and influences upon a group. Group size[edit] Group size has various consequences. In smaller groups individuals are more committed Patterson and Schaeffer, and there is a lower turnover rate Widmeyer, Brawley and Carron, Group performance also diminishes with size increase, due to decreased co-ordination and free-riding. Group structure[edit] The structure of a group is altered by member diversity, which largely affects its efficiency. Individual diversity with in a group has proven to demonstrate less communication and therefore to increase conflict Maznevski, Member diversity has consequences for; status, role allocation and role strain within a group, all of which can cause disagreement. Thus maintenance of group cohesion is key. Cohesion is affected by several factors; the amount of time members spend in the group, the amount that members like one another, the amount of reward that the group offers, the amount of external threat to the group and the level of warmth offered by leaders. President decision efficiency for example is affected by the degree to which members of the advisory group have a hierarchical status and by the roles that each member is assigned. Group function[edit] Studying the purpose for formation of a group, whether it is serving a "functional" purpose or an "interpersonal attraction" purpose Mackie and Goethals, , has implications for political popularity. Often people join groups in order to fulfill certain survival, interpersonal, informational and collective needs. Groups also form due to natural attraction. Newcomb [26] states that we are drawn to others close in socioeconomic status, beliefs, attitudes and physical appearance. Similarity in certain respects can thus be related to how much a person is attracted to joining one group over another.

Chapter 2 : Psycho (Muse song) - Wikipedia

The Psycho-Political Muse has 5 ratings and 0 reviews: Published December 1st by University of Chicago Press, pages, Hardcover.

Edited by James McCorkle. As she tells it, her "personal involvement" in the war did not necessitate her being there, and, indeed, Levertov did not go to Vietnam until But, as she asserts, she was "intimate" with the "political" events in Vietnam through her own efforts on this side of the Pacific, so that it had become "internalized. The disasters numb within us caught in the chest, rolling in the brain like pebbles. Could I say of it, it overflows with bitterness. Yes, this is the knowledge that jostles for space in our bodies along with all we go on knowing of joy, of love; our nerve filaments twitch in its presence day and night, nothing we say has not the husky phlegm of it in the saying, nothing we do has the quickness, the sureness, the deep intelligence living at peace would have. The basic tension in the poem rests upon the duality of mankind: The images are balanced precisely on this duality. Against the images of violence, destruction, and unimaginable cruelty, there are images of the heights of human potential. The title itself is an oxymoron, and prefigures the "impossible" juxtapositions perceived by the speaker. Levertov has chosen a form that reflects the objects before her eyes: The poem plays on irony, reinforced by frequent repetition. Images evoking strong emotion are juxtaposed to "statement": No less important is the effect upon us as readers: Man delights me not. This is the faint hope for a dark moment in human history, but the final lines look toward living in peace. At their very best, sound and words are song, not speech. The written poem is then a record of that inner song. The response to "Life at War" has been varied. Mersmann has made the point, "It is the loss and contradiction of vision that makes the war horrible to Levertov, and this may be said without any denigration of her compassion or humanity. Better a bitter spring than no irrigation at all. Ivory towers look over deserted landscapes. As Susan Hoerchner has said, succinctly, "As a poet Levertov feels that she must act in the world. As a maker and instrument of poems she also struggles to bring forth her unique celebration of life. She believed the poet had an obligation to society, and in she wrote that "they [the poets] are Insofar as poetry has a social function it is to awaken sleepers by other means than shock. Nonetheless, the word has an unpleasant evocation, and the poem reveals indirectly what Levertov might have omitted in her title. The poem rests upon the duality of death and life. Death must be conquered, refused. The many images of giving, inventing, dancing, and creating are life images, juxtaposed to what we must refuse: The speaker enjoins us all to heed our own "will to live," to give expression to our "imagination of speech," to create our lives. The alternative is too horrifying to contemplate should we fail: The litany with which the poem opens is in sharp contrast to the lines which follow, "Refuse them! The last poems in this series were written during the late sixties. It is almost as though we see the war through different eyes, but one central theme prevails: The themes that run through them are "elegiac": These are "deathsongs," yet at the close the poet renews her love for life, her joy in the cold spring. Again, Levertov dwells upon the sacrifice of innocence, massacre, and violence, but we have become inured after Vietnam. In many ways, "Biafra" is a frightening poem as it testifies to our own loss of compassion, our inability to take action, and our indifference. The massacre of the Ibos seems distant from the expending of life in the Vietnam War, but perhaps even more significant, there is a tendency for the poet here to state, to chastise because we do nothing , and the emotional impact is lessened. The poem, for all the compassion of the speaker, does not move us as countless others do when the images, the rhythms, and the irony of opposed visions as in "Advent " create a successful poem. Although she does "waiver" in some instances, more often, as in "The Wings of a God," she writes the following" I am felled, with changed vision, a singing in my ears. One of her latest volumes is titled Breathing the Water. The journey in relearning the alphabet will be an arduous one, but Denise Levertov knows the path and has the means. Her poetic as well as her personal journey continues in this volume. In "A Marigold from North Vietnam," we find poignant images of life and death. The marigold is a resurrection flower, and the movement of the poem is from death to life, through love. For the poet, the marigold she nourishes is a symbol for nourishing new life in that tragic land. For the first time, a poem on Vietnam closes with a thread of hope: The repetitions accrue in meaning, and the entire tone of the poem

suggests the tentative but promising peace that lies ahead. In an essay, "Writers Take Sides on Vietnam," she wrote the following: It is hard to be an artist in this time because it is hard to be human: She "chooses" revolution in "From A Notebook: The central image that binds up the movements from part to part is fire, and, as we might expect, fire becomes the symbol for life, cleansing, illumination, the cycle of life and death, love, the imagination, "transformation and continuance," and the mysterious voice of God. The tone is at times tentative, delicate, lyrical, guardedly hopeful, and often joyous. The form ingeniously hides a numinous word in each stanza of the "Alphabet. Thus, "A" contains not only "anguish" and "ardor" but "ah! The opening lines of the poem set forth the purpose and set the tone in the final lovely image. To relearn the ah! The poem moves from its "beginning" to the "magical" stages of the journey of illumination: She recalls the "time of isolation" and wakens to the luminousness of nature: Toward the end of the poem, the voice strengthens in its resolve as the way becomes clear: Relearn the alphabet, relearn the world, the world understood anew only in doing, understood only as the heart an eye looking, the heart a root planted in earth. The poem is replete with original and memorable images and metaphors: The end of the journey will be rediscovered vision, praise, and the waiting dream. As for the rest of the world, "Vision will not be used. Denise Levertov, *The Poetry of Engagement*. Pages 75, 76, 82, ,

Chapter 3 : The Poetry and Poetics Colloquium at Northwestern University » People

*The (Psychological) Psycho-Political Muse: American Poetry Since the Fifties [Paul Breslin] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Slight wear. Pages are clean.*

People Director Susannah Gottlieb Ph. She works in the areas of modern and contemporary poetry and poetics, continental philosophy and political theory, German-Jewish intellectual history, and Asian American literary traditions. Anxiety and Messianism in Hannah Arendt and W. Reflections on Literature and Culture. The Intellectual Heresies of W. His research focuses on comparative poetics and the history of poetry in English and Spanish, modernism and the historical avant-gardes in Europe and the Americas, transnational literary studies, especially the history of hemispheric literary and cultural relations , oceanic studies, and the inter-ethnic cultures of the U. He is at work on a literary history of the relations between mid 19th c. John Alba Cutler Ph. He is the author of *Ends of Assimilation: Core Faculty* Chris Abani Ph. He is a novelist, poet, essayist, screenwriter and playwright. He is currently working on two books: The second examines representations of male friendship and interracial sociability in the fiction and essays written in the aftermath of the abolition of slavery in Brazil roughly from the early 19th to the early 20th c. He is also editing a multi-volume collection of works by early 20th-century Mozambican writers. He is author of *The Psycho-Political Muse: His current research focuses on 20th century Caribbean representations of the Haitian Revolution.* Her most recent book, *Lyric Poetry and Modern Politics: He specializes in modern Latin American and Andean literatures and cultures.* His book, entitled *The Andes Imagined: Indigenismo, Society, and Modernity*, appeared in 2011. He has written articles on indigenismo, photography, and the avant-garde, and he is currently working on *The Andes Pictured: Photography and Lettered Culture*, a cultural history of photography in the southern Andes. His many books include *A Peculiar Fate: Language and History in Kierkegaard* , *Arresting Language: From Leibniz to Benjamin* , *Late Kant: Walter Benjamin and the Shape of Time* *Literature and Philosophy from Kant to Celan* , and he is the author of numerous essays and introductions on topics in poetry, literature, philosophy, and critical theory. He has published over thirty volumes of poems, fiction, criticism, translations from ancient Greek and Spanish, edited collections of essays, fiction and poetry, and editions of modern fiction. More than 100 of her poems have appeared in little magazines and national journals. Her book *Racial Experiments in Cuban Literature and Ethnography* explores how Cuban writers in the first half of the twentieth century forged a literary space in which to write the nation by drawing from two forms of expression, ethnography and literature, in their re-valorization of Afro-Cuban culture as the source of Cuban-ness. She has published articles on Afro-Cuban poetry, black internationalism, Cuban cyberpunk writing and contemporary Dominican literature. Her new project examines the uses of science fiction in Caribbean literature. Her research explores connections between early modern poetry and other genres in France, England and Italy, and the links between literature and politics. *Love, Violence and the Politics of Renaissance Europe* that investigates the politics and ethics of widespread metaphors of dismemberment, constraint, cannibalism, and wounding in 16th-century French, English and Italian love poetry. Professor Weber has also published books on Balzac, Lacan, and Freud as well as on the relation of institutions and media to interpretation. In the 1980s he worked in Germany as a dramaturge in theater and opera productions. Out of the confrontation of that experience with his work in critical theory came the book, *Theatricality as Medium* , followed in 1991 by *Targets of Opportunity: On the Militarization of Thinking*. She teaches advanced and beginning classes in poetry and creative non-fiction. His interest in poetics extends beyond verse to include the structures and patterns into which prose and drama are shaped, the tropes and practices of poetic making, and the role of the poet in various historical and social moments. He has published editions on two nineteenth-century African-American poets: His book *Specters of Democracy* includes chapters on the poetry of Frances E. Harper and Walt Whitman. He has taught courses on African-American poetry and poetics from Phillis Wheatley to hip hop. Her research focuses on exploring contemporary Black midwifery, ritual performance and birth justice pedagogy in the United States and Global South.

Chapter 4 : The Psycho-Political Muse: American Poetry Since the Fifties by Paul Breslin

"Psycho" is a song by the English rock band Muse from their seventh studio album Drones, released on 12 March as a promotional single and the first from the album. It was later featured as the B-side to the official lead single later that month, "Dead Inside.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Contributors Edward Baugh, who has published extensively on Anglophone Caribbean literature, is author of *Derek Walcott: Robert Bensen* is author of a number of books of poems, the most recent being *Two Dancers The Poetry of Eric Roach* forthcoming, , and numerous articles and reviews of Caribbean poetry and drama. He is author of *The Psycho-Political Muse: Reading Derek Walcott* He is one of the coeditors of this issue of *Callaloo*. Paula Burnett is author of *Derek Walcott: His most recent publications include Bloodlines* , a verse novel about slavery, and *Bethany, Bettany* , a novel set in his native Guyana. He is author and editor of a number of books, including *Truth and Consequences: Donald Dixon* is author of two novels, *Misbegotten* forthcoming and *Season of Mist* He lives in St. Her most recent book of poems is *American Smooth* Thomas Sayers Ellis, one of the founders of the Dark Room Collective, is an associate professor of English at Case Western University, where he teaches courses in creative writing and African-American literature. *Emerging Poets and Artists* His new book, *Citing Shakespeare: His articles and poems have been published in a number of periodicals, including Contemporary Literature, Novel, American Poetry Review, Atlantic, and Callaloo.* He is an associate professor of English at Seton Hall University. Emily Greenwood is a lecturer in Greek literature and classics at the University of St. She holds a Ph. Marilyn Hacker, an internationally known translator and a former editor of the *Kenyon Review*, is author of number of volumes of prize-winning poems, including *Desesperanto: Poems* " and *First Cities: Collected Early Poems* "€"

Chapter 5 : The Psycho-Political Muse: Poetry Since the Fifties " Northwestern Scholars

The Psycho-Political Muse: American Poetry Since The Fifties. University Of Chicago Press, Hardcover. pp. Near new condition, covers bright, text clean & binding tight in like dust jacket.

Chapter 6 : Paul Breslin | Modern American Poetry

The (Psychological) Psycho-Political Muse: American Poetry Since the Fifties by Breslin, Paul and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at calendrierdelascience.com

Chapter 7 : On "Life at War"

An intelligent, no-nonsense, combative inquiry into predominant currents in contemporary American poetry, with an emphasis on Ginsberg, Lowell, Plath, Merwin, Wright, and Ashbery. Although the favored cliché " holds that modern poetry represents a creative release from the constraints of poetic.

Chapter 8 : Project MUSE - Contributors

The psycho-political muse: American poetry since the fifties. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. MLA Citation. Breslin, Paul. The psycho-political muse: American poetry since the fifties / Paul Breslin University of Chicago Press Chicago Australian/Harvard Citation. Breslin, Paul.

Chapter 9 : Political psychology - Wikipedia

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University of Virginia) is author of The Psycho-Political.