

Chapter 1 : Emperor Redressed - University of Alabama Press

The Emperor Redressed: Critiquing Critical Theory and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.

The Emperor Redressed Jack E. Juni and Abass Alavi Diagnosis and management of the patient with pulmo- Several studies have shown that some emboli found nary embolism remains a vexing clinical problem. Ventilation- sence of persistent thrombosis of the lower extremi- perfusion VQ scintigraphy is known to miss some ties, do not require anticoagulation. Treatment trials emboli found on pulmonary angiography. In the absence of deep vein thrombosis, the studies recently have made available objective data low. When combined with peutic strategies. These data suggest that the lung objective studies of the venous system, the ventilation-scan is a better predictor of patient outcome than has perfusion lung scan provides a guide to management been previously appreciated. Pulmonary angiogra- is not detection of pulmonary emboli per se, but rather phy is required only occasionally. Saunders Company future embolic events if they are not anticoagulated. Few to be "nondiagnostic," and have suggested that diseases cut across so many specialties and the impact of the ventilation-perfusion scan is present in such myriad ways. It has been esti- minimal in most patients. Although contro- Eleven percent of these individuals die within versy still exists, the lung scan has proven to be the first hour. Of those surviving, the diagnosis of substantial clinical value. The ventilation- individuals die. Anticoagulant therapy is not without its risks, however, The Prospective Trials and the diagnosis must be as firm as possible. This work was based on a accurate enough to eliminate the need for retrospective comparison of ventilation-perfu- angiography? If so, how is the scan best per- sion scans to pulmonary angiograms, and has formed, interpreted, and incorporated into diag- been modified and added to by many oth- nostic and therapeutic planning? Address reprint requests to Jack E. Juni, MD, Nuclear its lack of value. Saunders Company bled by its apparent nonspecificity. All patients with a scan interpreta- ity categories tion other than normal underwent pulmonary Low probability angiography patients. A chest lation study may be abnormal roentgenogram obtained within 24 hours of the Nonsegmental perfusion defects, eg, very small effusion scan was available for comparison. If the two causing blunting of the costophrenic angle; cardio- interpretations were not similar, a consensus megaly; enlarged aorta, hiM, and mediastinum; and elevated diaphragm. This indicates that the listed in modified form in Table 1. These crite- chance that a person without PE would have a ria represent a modification of the commonly high-probability scan is quite small; however, used Biello criteria. A frequent problem when most patients with emboli did not have high- using the BieUo criteria is that some patients do probability scans. Patients with low-probability not clearly fit in any of the categories. It is interesting to note that 12 category for every patient. This estimate combines angiogram The purpose of this study was to determine results with 1-year follow-up of the 74 patients whether the presence of a "non-high-probabil- who did not have angiograms. Ventilation-perfusion patients benefited from being on anticoagulant scans were grouped into three categories: Not only a r e the criteria for high negative for 14 days. A substantially higher percentage of scans that were not normal and not considered patients in the McMaster low-probability cate- high probability. Patients were followed for 3 months to therefore selecting for somewhat sicker pa- determine the number suffering from recurrent tients , make the results of the McMaster group thromboembolism. During the follow-up, a re- difficult to compare with those of PIOPED and currence was defined as either a documented other studies. It is more appropriately considered as non-high-probability scans and negative IPG one serious complication of a broader disease had a recurrence despite withholding anticoagu- entity: There- No untreated patient died during the study. Interestingly, 7 of 9 of the positive pretations of low- or intermediate-probability IPG studies in this group were negative on the are not reliable enough to be clinically useful. Kelley et al note that dure. In that had PE. They correctly argue that these percent- study, however, three different interpretations ages are too high to consider a low-probability of a technically adequate scan were permitted: H u l l 6 reports that 28 of tain. He argues that "the as uncertain or indeterminate. This is no doubt concept of a low-probability pattern is mislead- due to the perception of the angiogram as the ing and, indeed, dangerous because of the ultimate diagnostic study that must give a defi-

frequency of this pattern among patients with a negative answer. The "uncertain" angiogram category of pulmonary embolism. Bone 11 makes a point in fact, some angiograms in which a reliable similar argument, asserting that most patients diagnosis of the presence or absence of PE with nonnormal lung scan patterns require angiography. Note that the correlation with the "gold standard," it be- PIOPED patients in each of the three categories hooves us to evaluate the standard itself. Thus, not only was the agreement rate agreed in only 2 of 15 cases in which the scan interpretation not significantly different embolus was graded as subsegmental. Kipper 5 found that none of 68 patients with normal scans had clinical evidence of pulmonary embolus on long-term follow-up. It also appears that the follow-up. In another study, Hull 25 the low- and intermediate-probability scan categories, are also those in which there is least certainty in angiography. This was in high probability. This low incidence of thromboembolic events on follow-up is comparable with that in patients with a normal angiogram. The prediction of Patient Outcome, there were no deaths attributable to ultimate usefulness of all diagnostic procedures thromboembolic disease and no patients had been judged on how well they predict the subsequent PE. If an patients with normal- or very low-probability adverse course is predicted, appropriate treatment scans had a positive angiogram. None of these patients may be initiated. This percentage is higher than The ultimate measure of the success or failure of ventilation-perfusion scanning is its ability to identify those patients who will do well or poorly if left untreated. Dalen and Alpert estimated that most patients dying of acute PE die within the first hour. Of those that survive the first few hours but who are untreated, the cause of death is usually not the original embolus but a recurrent thromboembolic event. Treatment of PE patients not in acute cardiopulmonary distress is aimed at preventing a recurrent event, thereby altering the natural history of the disease. It is possible that some emboli Fig 1. Anterior view of a normal pulmonary perfusion detected by angiogram are clinically benign or study. The cardiac impression is clearly visible. Thus, we can conclude that patients with a No patients were treated for PE, but three were normal perfusion scan do not require angiography found to have venous thrombosis and were on anticoagulant therapy. Two others had other indications for anticoagulants and were treated. The High-Probability Scan The remaining 95 patients were untreated. None died of PE or other probability scan. In patients without a history of thromboembolic disease. None of the 90 emboli do not resolve even after years. We have seen that a follow-up studies. Does cially increased because of 1 refusal of relation this mean that a low-probability scan is not tively healthy patients to join a study requiring useful in the patient with suspected PE? We then can conclude that patients with embolism detected by angiography are associated with a low-probability scan and no evidence of venous thrombosis may be safely left untreated. Excluding these patients to be nondiagnostic, and lumps them together. Although proximal vein thrombosis and PE. They used a "nondiagnostic" lung scan PE are both components of the same disorder, pattern to select patients with a low likelihood the diagnostic workup for PE does not require of PE. They then screened for simultaneous IPG or Doppler ultrasound in all cases. Ninety venous thrombosis by IPG. Forty-seven been the major proponent of IPG as an integral percent had two or more predisposing factors. These patients were placed have positive IPG. The incidence of deep vein on anticoagulants. The remaining patients thrombosis in the low-probability group alone, underwent repeat testing with IPG at 2- to although not separately analyzed by the McMaster- 3-day intervals for 14 days. Unfortunately, IPGs at some point within the first 2 weeks after naturally, Hull et al do not break down their presentation. On long-term follow-up of the patient population into low- or intermediate- patients with non-high-probability scans and probability groups. This is doubtless due to their negative serial IPG results, only 10 patients believe that these two groups cannot be separated. 2. Thus, this strategy of combining study indicate that, although there is non-high-probability lung scans with IPG al- interobserver variability, the group identified as low-probability has at least twice the which, without anticoagulation, had only a 2. How do we account for the percentage of patients receiving lung scans who had Table 2. Similarly, those states predisposing to Congestive heart failure PE-surgery or significant trauma in the past 6 Leg paralysis months: In the McMaster study, 34 of Data from Hull. Is the risk

of proximal vein thrombosis at the How should we treat patients with intermedi- time of presentation equal among all patients ate-probability scans? Must they all undergo presenting for lung scans? Compared with non-high-probability pa- withhold treatment in this group? Since PE is twice as common in the from patient to patient. Although many patients intermediate-probability scan group as in the with proximal vein thrombosis will present with low-probability group, then we would expect PE, not all patients in whom the diagnosis of PE that about 3. In the patient who has recently probability group and 6. We can further stratify the 3. Thus, if we were atrial fibrillation is suspected of having PE. Thus, by separating out breath due clinically to an exacerbation of patients with low- as opposed to intermediate- pre-existing chronic obstructive pulmonary dis-probability scans, and considering those with ease.

Chapter 2 : - The Emperor Redressed Critiquing Critical Theory by Dwight Eddins

The Emperor Redressed has 3 ratings and 0 reviews. It took less than two decades for the complex of social science paradigms known as poststructuralist t.

Tarot Advice Are you in control now? Has a situation bent to your authority? Have the principles you live your life by created an orderly world for you? Have you been obsessed with alphabetizing your collections and files or otherwise turned into an organizational obsessive? Is there an authority figure in your life showing you the way? All of these situations call forth The Emperor card from the Tarot deck. This is the card that asserts authority, organizes systems to retain maximum control and is the paternal influence of the Tarot deck, assuring that protection and security are provided to all those playing by the rules. A bearded man sits alone on a stone throne. His white beard extends to his chest. He is crowned and wears royal robes. But his legs and feet are still in a suit of armor. In his right hand he holds a royal staff of gold. In his left, he holds a golden globe. An orange sky glows behind him, lighting the mountainous landscape into a brilliant yellow. The ornamentation of the throne, though, does not glisten, as the ram skulls adorning the corners of his armrest and chair back are a solid gray stone. He is looking straight at you. The long beard is, of course, an indicator of wisdom accrued through age. The crown asserts his status. The staff and globe are his authority and his domain, respectively. He is still wearing armor, assuring us that he will do battle if necessary, but that his sitting on the throne alone should assert that which has already been established through conflicts now settled. The sky and background are unique in the Tarot. The deck delivers cloudless blue skies on cards that favor positive outcomes, black backgrounds when there are hopeless elements to our situations and all manners of grays and cloud formations to be interpreted as positives, negatives and neutrals regarding your outlook. An orange sky occurs in sunrises and sunsets near large bodies of water. Meaning in Past, Present and Future Positions When your Tarot reading is dealt out, the cards are placed in a pattern. Each position of this pattern represents your past, your present or your future. The Emperor may represent you or someone in your life depending on where it lands in your reading. In the past position, The Emperor represents a father or other authority figure who laid down the law and set a firm definition of acceptable behavior for you. If you are in a secure position now, you have The Emperor in this position to thank. But some people do abuse their authority and if you are alone and alienated after being witness to the abuse of authority, this card confirms that the blame is there. Often we are given rule over our world and mess things up ourselves. Other times, the trust that put us in the care of another is at fault when this person goes overboard and so The Emperor represents a tyrant. When The Emperor is in the present position, you have the rule of law before you to guide you on your journey. This card is especially strong in the present position as it gives you an absolute confidence to move toward a goal. This can also represent the influence of another person in your life right now. Are you so enamored of a new friend or lover that you have started following the advice and lifestyle habits of him or her? Is there a new teacher in your life who has changed the way you think? Perhaps a new person at work is transforming the way you approach your on-the-job goals. The theme running through all of these possibilities is that one way of seeing the world is coming to dominate the way you experience life. The future position is an uncomfortable position for The Emperor. The days and weeks ahead are vague and quite affected by the smallest decisions of the here and now. The Emperor card demands to assert itself. When The Emperor card is here, anticipate a change to come into your life in a bold manner; expectations to conform in the way you carry yourself may be part of this picture. Regardless of the situation, understand that new demands to follow a specific behavioral prescription will be coming your way and coming in the near future. Prepare now to submit, evade or resist. Card Combinations Your Tarot reading features a selection of cards from the deck. While every card has its own complex meaning, each one has a relationship with other cards in the deck that is expressed when they join up in your reading. The presence of each card influences all of the cards spread before you. Numbered 4, The Emperor is related to card This is the card of self-discipline. When Temperance and The Emperor are in a reading together, it is a Tarot reading reveling in your astounding level of self-control. The Four of Wands emphasizes establishing structures to make a joyous life. The Four of Swords

underscores the patience and virtue of The Emperor. The Four of Pentacles reinforces the absolutes of this card and reminds us that in some circles, The Emperor is downright close-minded as he is so set in his ways. The Four of Cups is a card that convinces us to do without in the name of personal integrity, a hallmark of The Emperor. When The Chariot is in a reading with The Emperor, you will be rewarded with a leadership position after a hard-fought victory. When The Devil card is present, an authority figure is being cruel with you and those close to you – or you are abusing your authority and could be closer to a crisis than you realize. The High Priestess interferes with the reign of The Emperor as this card can represent a love interest far out of your league and simply becomes a roadblock to your enjoyment of life. If The High Priestess is not pursued, though, you can benefit from the wisdom of a platonic friendship. The Empress is the best card to pair up with The Emperor in your reading, as she is open-minded enough to balance the rigidity of The Emperor, but still regal enough that you can succeed on your own well-established terms.

Chapter 3 : The Emperor Redressed: Critiquing Critical Theory by Dwight Eddins

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Roman tradition[edit] In the Roman tradition a large variety in the meaning and importance of the imperial form of monarchy developed: Also the name of the position split in several branches of Western tradition, see below. The importance and meaning of coronation ceremonies and regalia also varied within the tradition: The first Latin Emperors of Constantinople on the other hand had to be present in the newly conquered capital of their empire, because that was the only place where they could be granted to become emperor. Early Roman Emperors avoided any type of ceremony or regalia different from what was already usual for republican offices in the Roman Republic: Rules for indicating successors also varied: Ruling monarchs could additionally steer the succession by adoption, as often occurred in the two first centuries of Imperial Rome. Of course, intrigue, murder and military force could also mingle in for appointing successors; the Roman imperial tradition made no exception to other monarchical traditions in this respect. Roman Empire and Byzantine emperors[edit] Main articles: Roman emperor and Emperor A statue of the dictator Julius Caesar. When Republican Rome turned into a de facto monarchy in the second half of the 1st century BC, at first there was no name for the title of the new type of monarch. Ancient Romans abhorred the name Rex "king" , and it was critical to the political order to maintain the forms and pretenses of republican rule. Julius Caesar had been Dictator , an acknowledged and traditional office in Republican Rome. Caesar was not the first to hold it, but following his assassination the term was abhorred in Rome[citation needed]. Augustus , the first emperor of the Roman Empire. Augustus , considered the first Roman emperor , established his hegemony by collecting on himself offices, titles, and honours of Republican Rome that had traditionally been distributed to different people, concentrating what had been distributed power in one man. However, it was the informal descriptive of Emperor "commander" that became the title increasingly favored by his successors. Previously bestowed on high officials and military commanders who had imperium , Augustus reserved it exclusively to himself as the ultimate holder of all imperium. Imperium is Latin for the authority to command, one of a various types of authority delineated in Roman political thought. Beginning with Augustus, Emperor appeared in the title of all Roman monarchs through the extinction of the Empire in Other honorifics used by the Roman Emperors have also come to be synonyms for Emperor: This tradition continued in many languages: Augustus was the honorific first bestowed on Emperor Augustus: Although it had a high symbolical value, something like "elevated" or "sublime", it was generally not used to indicate the office of Emperor itself. Augustus had by his last will granted the feminine form of this honorific Augusta to his wife. Since there was no "title" of Empress-consort whatsoever, women of the reigning dynasty sought to be granted this honorific, as the highest attainable goal. Few were however granted the title, and certainly not as a rule all wives of reigning Emperors. In the Roman Republic Emperor meant " military commander". In the late Republic, as in the early years of the new monarchy, Emperor was a title granted to Roman generals by their troops and the Roman Senate after a great victory, roughly comparable to field marshal head or commander of the entire army. For example, in AD 15 Germanicus was proclaimed Emperor during the reign of his adoptive father Tiberius. Soon thereafter "Emperor" became however a title reserved exclusively for the ruling monarch. The Latin feminine form Imperatrix only developed after "Emperor" had taken on the connotation of "Emperor". After the turbulent Year of the four emperors in 69, the Flavian Dynasty reigned for three decades. The succeeding Nervan-Antonian Dynasty , ruling for most of the 2nd century, stabilised the Empire. This epoch became known as the era of the Five Good Emperors , and was followed by the short-lived Severan Dynasty. During the Crisis of the 3rd century , Barracks Emperors succeeded one another at short intervals. Three short lived secessionist attempts had their own emperors: At one point, there were as many as five sharers of the imperium see: In AD Constantine I defeated his rivals and restored single emperor rule, but following his death the empire was divided among his sons. For a time the concept was of one empire ruled by multiple

emperors with varying territory under their control, however following the death of Theodosius I the rule was divided between his two sons and increasingly became separate entities. Byzantine Emperor Before the 4th Crusade[edit] Under Justinian I , reigning in the 6th century, parts of Italy were for a few decades reconquered from the Ostrogoths: Historians generally refer to the continuing Roman Empire in the east as the Byzantine Empire after Byzantium , the original name of the town that Constantine I would elevate to the Imperial capital as New Rome in AD The city is more commonly called Constantinople and is today named Istanbul. Although the empire was again subdivided and a co-emperor sent to Italy at the end of the fourth century, the office became unitary again only 95 years later at the request of the Roman Senate and following the death of Julius Nepos , last Western Emperor. This change was a recognition of the reality that little remained of Imperial authority in the areas that had been the Western Empire, with even Rome and Italy itself now ruled by the essentially autonomous Odoacer. These Later Roman "Byzantine" Emperors completed the transition from the idea of the Emperor as a semi-republican official to the Emperor as an absolute monarch. Of particular note was the translation of the Latin Imperator into the Greek Basileus , after Emperor Heraclius changed the official language of the empire from Latin to Greek in AD Basileus, a title which had long been used for Alexander the Great was already in common usage as the Greek word for the Roman emperor, but its definition and sense was "King" in Greek, essentially equivalent with the Latin Rex. Byzantine period emperors also used the Greek word "autokrator", meaning "one who rules himself", or "monarch", which was traditionally used by Greek writers to translate the Latin dictator. Essentially, the Greek language did not incorporate the nuances of the Ancient Roman concepts that distinguished imperium from other forms of political power. One important distinction between the post Constantine I reigned AD emperors and their pagan predecessors was cesaropapism , the assertion that the Emperor or other head of state is also the head of the Church. Although this principle was held by all emperors after Constantine, it met with increasing resistance and ultimately rejection by bishops in the west after the effective end of Imperial power there. This concept became a key element of the meaning of "emperor" in the Byzantine and Orthodox east, but went out of favor in the west with the rise of Roman Catholicism. The Byzantine empire also produced three women who effectively governed the state: Following the tragedy of the horrific sacking of the city, the conquerors declared a new "Empire of Romania", known to historians as the Latin Empire of Constantinople , installing Baldwin IX , Count of Flanders , as Emperor. However, Byzantine resistance to the new empire meant that it was in constant struggle to establish itself. The Principality of Achaia , a vassal state the empire had created in Morea Greece intermittently continued to recognize the authority of the crusader emperors for another half century. Pretenders to the title continued among the European nobility until circa After the 4th Crusade[edit] With Constantinople occupied, claimants to the imperial succession styled themselves as emperor in the chief centers of resistance: In , the Epirus recognized the Nicaean Emperors, who then recaptured Constantinople in The Trebizond emperor formally submitted in Constantinople in , [3] but frequently flouted convention by styling themselves emperor back in Trebizond thereafter. It was crowned with an enormous feather. The title was of such importance to them that it led them to eliminate the various Byzantine successor states and therefore rival claimants over the next eight years. Though the term "emperor" was rarely used by Westerners of the Ottoman sultan, it was generally accepted by Westerners that he had imperial status. Holy Roman Empire[edit] Main article: The prince-electors elected one of their peers as King of the Romans and King of Italy before being crowned by the Pope. The Emperor could also pursue the election of his heir usually a son as King, who would then succeed him after his death. Although technically already ruling, after the election he would be crowned as emperor by the Pope. The last emperor to be crowned by the pope was Charles V ; all emperors after him were technically emperors-elect, but were universally referred to as Emperor. After which, the victorious Napoleon proceeded to dismantle the old Reich by severing a good portion from the empire and turning it into a separate Confederation of the Rhine. The title lasted just a little over one century until , but it was never clear what territory constituted the " Empire of Austria ". Kaisertum might literally be translated as "emperordom" on analogy with "kingdom" or "emperor-ship"; the term denotes specifically "the territory ruled by an emperor", and is thus somewhat more general than Reich , which in carried connotations of universal rule. Austria proper as opposed to the complex of Habsburg lands as a whole

had been an Archduchy since the 15th century, and most of the other territories of the Empire had their own institutions and territorial history, although there were some attempts at centralization, especially during the reign of Marie Therese and her son Joseph II and then finalized in the early 19th century. When Hungary was given self-government in , the non-Hungarian portions were called the Empire of Austria and were officially known as the "Kingdoms and Lands Represented in the Imperial Council Reichsrat ". The title of Emperor of Austria and the associated Empire were both abolished at the end of the First World War in , when German Austria became a republic and the other kingdoms and lands represented in the Imperial Council established their independence or adhesion to other states. In its final simplified form, the title read "Emperor and Autocrat of all Bulgarians and Romans" Tsar i samodarzhets na vsichki balgari i gartsii in the modern vernacular. The Roman component in the Bulgarian imperial title indicated both rulership over Greek speakers and the derivation of the imperial tradition from the Romans, however this component was never recognised by the Byzantine court. The decade " was spent in destructive warfare between Byzantium and Bulgaria over this and other matters of conflict. Byzantine recognition of the imperial dignity of the Bulgarian monarch and the patriarchal dignity of the Bulgarian patriarch was again confirmed at the conclusion of permanent peace and a Bulgarian-Byzantine dynastic marriage in . In the meantime, the Bulgarian imperial title may have been also confirmed by the pope. The Bulgarian imperial title "tsar" was adopted by all Bulgarian monarchs up to the fall of Bulgaria under Ottoman rule. After Bulgaria obtained full independence from the Ottoman Empire in , its monarch, who was previously styled Knyaz, [prince], took the traditional title of Tsar [king] and was recognized internationally as such. The Ottomans insisted on this elevated style while refusing to recognize the Holy Roman Emperors or the Russian tsars because of their rival claims of the Roman crown. The French kings also used it for Morocco and Persia First French Empire[edit] See also: The painting by David commemorating the event is equally famous: Napoleon relinquished the title of Emperor of the French on 6 April and again on 11 April . Napoleon I was allowed, by the treaty of Fontainebleau with 27 April , to enjoy, for life, the imperial title. The islands were not restyled an empire. After his final defeat, Napoleon was treated as a general by the British authorities during his second exile to Atlantic Isle of St. His title was a matter of dispute with the governor of St Helena, who insisted on addressing him as "General Bonaparte", despite the "historical reality that he had been an emperor" and therefore retained the title. It was associated with the Leonese monarchy perhaps as far back as Alfonso the Great r. The last two kings of its Astur-Leonese dynasty were called emperors in a contemporary source. His son, Ferdinand I of Castile also took the title in . It then passed to his son-in-law, Alfonso I of Aragon in . The title was not exactly hereditary but self-proclaimed by those who had, wholly or partially, united the Christian northern part of the Iberian Peninsula , often at the expense of killing rival siblings. The popes and Holy Roman emperors protested at the usage of the imperial title as a usurpation of leadership in western Christendom. After the fall of the Byzantine Empire, the legitimate heir to the throne, Andreas Palaiologos , willed away his claim to Ferdinand and Isabella in . John VI held the imperial title for a few months only, from the ratification of the Treaty in November until his death in March .

Chapter 4 : The Emperor Tarot Card | Articles at calendrierdelascience.com

The essays in this volume represent a collective questioning of the poststructuralist ascendancy, and of the assumptions involved therein, by a group of prominent scholars and critics.

Chapter 5 : The Emperor Redressed : Dwight Eddins :

The emperor redressed: critiquing critical theory. [Dwight Eddins;] -- There have been signs now, for some time, that poststructuralist hegemony is declining. This book helps us to understand the theoretical flaws that make this decline inevitable.

Chapter 6 : Project MUSE - The Emperor Redressed

The essays in this volume represent a collective questioning of the poststructuralist ascendancy, and of the assumptions involved therein, by a group of prominent scholars and critics: M. H. Abrams, Nina Baym, Frederick Crews, Ihab Hassan, David Lehman, Richard Levin, Paisley Livingston, Saul Morson.

Chapter 7 : Augustus - HISTORY

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Chapter 8 : Emperor - Wikipedia

© The Emperor Redressed There have been signs now, for some time, that poststructuralist hegemony is declining. This book helps us to understand the theoretical flaws that make this decline inevitable.