

[Poverty, p. 14-15]

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Annie Besant (1847-1933)

In 1874 Annie Besant joined the National Secular Society and soon became a staff writer on Charles Bradlaugh's *National Reformer*. During this period she wrote voluminously, became an outstanding platform speaker and stood by Bradlaugh throughout these turbulent years. The revival of socialist ideas and of a socialist movement in the 1880's saw her join the Fabian Society and from 1885 on she was a major figure in that movement. By the spring of 1899, however, she had joined the Theosophical Society and after her first visit to India in 1893, spent most of her remaining years there where she was the outstanding representative of the world of Theosophy while also playing an important part in the development of the national movement for Indian independence.

THE EARLY BIRTH CONTROL MOVEMENT. The Bradlaugh-Besant Trial of 1877 and Other Pamphlets. With a new Introduction by John Saville.

Of the many crusades waged by Annie Besant in her active radical and socialist years, her work for the improvement of the social position of women and for birth control proved to be as controversial as it was important, culminating in the sensational trial of 1877 in which she and Charles Bradlaugh were prosecuted for republishing Charles Knowlton's *The Fruits of Philosophy*. The trial indeed stirred unprecedented international interest and marks the beginning of the modern birth control movement in Great Britain.

Contents: *Fruits of Philosophy. An Essay on the Population Question*. 2nd new ed., with a Preface by Charles Bradlaugh and Annie Besant [Charles Knowlton]; *The Queen v. Charles Bradlaugh and Annie Besant* (1877); *Moral Physiology* [Robert Dale Owen] (1832); *The Trial of Truelove for Publishing 'Moral Physiology' and a pamphlet entitled, 'Individual, Family and National Poverty'* (1878).

1832-1878/1971 (approx.) 600 pp. \$20.00

⊛ **A SELECTION OF THE SOCIAL POLITICAL PAMPHLETS OF ANNIE BESANT.** With a Preface and Bibliographical Notes by John Saville.

"Besant can rightly be called one of the most influential English women of the past 100 years. Besides virtually founding a religion, she led the fight for birth control, Indian independence, and social reform in working conditions and government . . . most of her writings were not kept in many library collections, even though they were an important contribution to 19th-century English thought . . . this reprint is recommended for larger collections on socialism and social reform."

Choice / March 1971

1873-1890/1970 xiii, 527 pp. 00638-5 \$16.50



James Silk Buckingham (1786-1855)

In 1851 *The London Illustrated News* surveying the progress of the first half of the nineteenth century observed that "at the beginning of the century the lower classes were invariably ridiculed, despised, oppressed under the opprobrious epithets of the 'unwashed' and 'swinish multitude'" and asserted that the dissolution of this attitude was "the crowning achievement" of the half-century. James Silk Buckingham, a man of world outlook and a student of cultures, is significant as a representative figure among those who wrought that achievement in his Parliamentary leadership for the abolition of impressment and in his agitations for other reforms — the abolition of slavery, the extension of suffrage, public education, temperance and the improvement of urban life.

RALPH E. TURNER. **JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM 1786-1855.** A Social Biography.

1934/1971 463 pp., illus. \$15.00

JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM. **NATIONAL EVILS AND PRACTICAL REMEDIES.** With the Plan of a Model Town. Accompanied by an Examination of Some Important Moral and Political Problems.

**Williams, II, p. 557 "wants association in a model town without communism but with co-operation. Products to be divided according to labor, skill and capital contributed."

1849/1971 xxx, 512 pp. 00786-1 \$15.00



Edwin Chadwick (1800-1890)

Edwin Chadwick, proponent of sanitation reform, was Jeremy Bentham's assistant until the latter's death in 1832. Chadwick devoted his life to the cause of social reform and to that lifetime of wide-ranging activities is due much of the progress in poor law reform, water supply, drainage, sewage utilization, army sanitation, tropical hygiene, interments in open areas, open spaces and the education of pauper children.

⊛ R. A. LEWIS. **EDWIN CHADWICK AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH MOVEMENT 1832-1854.**

**Altholz, #200.

1952/1969 viii, 411 pp. \$12.50



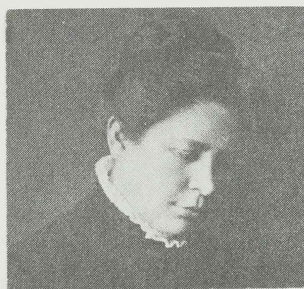
William Edward Forster (1818-1886)

Forster's chief importance lies in his work for the improvement of popular education. He sat on the Schools Inquiry Commission between 1864 and 1867 and was minister of education under Gladstone from 1868 to 1874. In 1870 he introduced and brought to passage the Elementary Education Act which began the movement for an efficient and comprehensive system of public education.

- ⊛ T. WEMYSS REID. **LIFE OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER.** With a new introduction by Valerie Chancellor.

****Williams, II, p. 150** "radical M.P. . . . interested in the working classes."

1888/1970 2 vols. [in one], 1161 pp. 07763-0 \$22.50



Florence Kelley (1859-1932)

The career of Florence Kelley spanned a remarkably wide range of social work — from Hull House, to Factory Inspector of the state of Illinois, to secretary of the National Consumer's League, to the establishment of the United States Children's Bureau. A vigorous dynamic person of invincible courage, she never left any doubt as to her attitude toward any problem. Her method of approach was always a head-on attack and she had only scorn for pretense and contempt for the socially selfish.

- ⊛ DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG. **FLORENCE KELLEY.** The Making of a Social Pioneer.

This file of Mrs. Kelley covers the period from her childhood in Philadelphia to the end of her residence at Hull House in Chicago. The book, making use of a great deal of hitherto unpublished material, examines in detail the influences that shaped her social philosophy and led to her life-long involvement in the battle for comprehensive and protective labor legislation.

"An extremely useful account of the intellectual, social and personal factors that shaped one reformer's thought and action in the formative part of her career . . . an imaginative and thoughtful contribution to the growing literature on the springs of reform." *The American Historical Review*

"Scholarly . . . well documented . . . recommended for special collections in labor and social history." *Library Journal*

"A must for students of American socialism, social reform and the women right's movement. Implicit in the story is the striking force which consciousness of being a woman exerted." *The Journal of American History*

1966 xii, 194 pp., illus. 00185-5 \$5.00



William Maclure (1763-1840)

Scientist and philanthropist, the most eminent geologist of this time and acknowledged 'Father of American Geology,' Maclure was especially interested in educational problems. He was the first to introduce the system of Pestalozzi in the United States and was one of the earliest advocates of industrial education. At New Harmony, he had charge of the schools and institutions of learning and to that community he brought a coterie of eminent scientists and educationalists including Thomas Say, Charles Alexander Lesueur, Dr. Gerard Troost, Professor Nef, Madame Marie D. Fretageot, and William Phiquepal.

- ⊛ WILLIAM MACLURE. **OPINIONS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS DEDICATED TO THE INDUSTRIOUS PRODUCERS.** 3 vols.

Samuel George Morton's *A Memoir of William Maclure* (1841), which remains the major source for biographical details concerning Maclure's life and work, introduces the reprint.

****Bassett, p. 131** "Maclure's political and economic ideas, based, like Owen's, upon his idea of education, but more radical than Owen's, were published in Opinions . . ."

1831-1838/1971 00712-8 \$37.50

EDUCATION AND REFORM AT NEW HARMONY. Correspondence of William Maclure and Marie Duclos Fretageot 1820-1833. Edited by Arthur E. Bestor, Jr.

The letters that passed between Maclure and his trusted adviser and deputy, Madame Fretageot, over a period of nearly fifteen years, constitute the only continuous contemporary record of the genesis, culmination, and dissolution of Owen's social experiment and of the steadier advance of the scientific and educational programs connected with it.

****Bassett, p. 131** "The educational and scientific importance of New Harmony outweighed its significance as a social experiment. . . . Education and Reform at New Harmony is the essential source."

1948/1971 133 pp. \$8.50

