

cities of the red night

cities of the red night evoke images of mysterious, vibrant, and often haunting urban landscapes that come alive when the sun sets. These cities, characterized by their glowing skyline lights, nocturnal energy, and unique cultural atmospheres, have fascinated travelers, artists, and historians alike. From the bustling streets of metropolises in Asia to the romantic alleyways of European capitals, "cities of the red night" symbolize the allure of urban life after dark. In this comprehensive guide, we explore what makes these cities so captivating, highlight some of the most iconic examples around the world, and delve into the cultural, historical, and aesthetic elements that define their nocturnal identities.

Understanding the Concept of Cities of the Red Night

What Are Cities of the Red Night?

Cities of the red night are urban environments renowned for their distinctive nighttime ambiance, often characterized by:

- A pervasive reddish or crimson glow from city lights, neon signs, or atmospheric conditions.
- A vibrant nightlife that thrums with activity well into the early hours.
- Cultural elements that thrive after dark, such as night markets, street festivals, or nocturnal art scenes.
- An aura of mystery, romance, or even esoteric symbolism associated with their nighttime landscapes.

The term "red night" can be both literal and symbolic. On a literal level, certain cities emit a visual red hue due to lighting choices, pollution, or atmospheric phenomena like sunset reflections. Symbolically, the "red night" can refer to the passionate, intense, or sometimes dangerous atmosphere that pervades these urban spaces.

The Cultural Significance of Red in Urban Nightscapes

Red has historically been associated with:

- Passion and energy, making it a fitting descriptor for lively cities.
- Danger or warning, adding an element of intrigue.
- Prosperity and celebration, especially in cultures where red symbolizes good fortune.

In the context of cities, the use of red lighting and neon signs often creates a hypnotic, almost surreal visual experience that becomes a defining characteristic of their nocturnal identity.

Key Features of the Cities of the Red Night

Architectural Elements

Many cities known for their red nightscapes feature:

- Neon-lit skyscrapers and billboards.
- Historic districts illuminated with red lighting.
- Bridges, temples, or monuments bathed in crimson hues during nighttime events.

Nightlife and Cultural Activities

A vibrant nightlife scene often characterizes these cities, including:

- Night markets with glowing red lanterns.
- Nightclubs and bars with red-themed decor.
- Cultural festivals that celebrate nocturnal traditions.

Atmospheric Conditions

In some cases, environmental factors contribute to the "red night" phenomenon:

- Pollution or smog that filters city lights into a reddish glow.
- Sunset and sunrise reflections creating a crimson backdrop.
- Specific atmospheric phenomena like dust storms or humidity affecting visibility.

Top Cities of the Red Night Around the World

1. Tokyo, Japan

Tokyo exemplifies a city alive after dark, with its neon-lit streets and bustling districts like Shinjuku and Shibuya. Key features include:

- Neon signs in vibrant reds and other colors illuminating the night.
- The red lanterns of traditional izakayas and temples.
- The Tokyo Tower lit in red during special occasions.

2. Bangkok, Thailand

Bangkok's nightlife is a dazzling display of crimson and neon:

- The famous red-lit temples like Wat Arun.
- Night markets such as Patpong and Asiatique with red lanterns.
- Vibrant street life that continues into the early hours.

3. Shanghai, China

Shanghai's skyline at night is a testament to modern urban brilliance:

- The Oriental Pearl Tower and other skyscrapers bathed in red lighting.
- The historic Bund area with red neon signs reflecting on the Huangpu River.
- Cultural festivals featuring red lantern displays.

4. Marrakech, Morocco

Marrakech offers a different perspective on the red night:

- The city's architecture, built from red sandstone, glows warmly under night skies.
- The Jemaa el-Fnaa square lit with red lanterns during festivals.
- Nighttime markets and street performances.

5. Istanbul, Turkey

Bridging Europe and Asia, Istanbul's nocturnal charm includes:

- The illuminated domes and minarets of mosques like Hagia Sophia in a reddish hue.
- The Bosphorus bridges lit with red lights.
- Vibrant street life along Istiklal Avenue.

Historical and Cultural Significance of Red Nightscapes

Traditional Festivals and Events

Many cultures celebrate festivals that emphasize the color red and night-time festivities:

- Chinese New Year celebrations with red lanterns and fireworks.
- Diwali in India, where city streets glow with red, orange, and yellow lights.
- Moroccan evenings featuring red lanterns and candlelit markets.

Mythology and Symbolism

Red nights often carry deeper symbolic meanings:

- In Chinese culture, red is associated with luck and prosperity, and night festivals emphasize this symbolism.
- In Western folklore, red lighting can evoke passion, danger, or the supernatural.
- Urban legends and stories often revolve around the mysterious or romantic aspects of cities glowing in red at night.

Urban Development and Night Economy

Cities of the red night are often hubs of:

- Nightlife industries contributing significantly to local economies.
- Art and cultural expressions flourishing after dark.
- Urban planning that emphasizes nocturnal aesthetics.

Photography and Art Inspired by Cities of the Red Night

Capturing the Red Night Aesthetic

Photographers and artists are drawn to these cities because:

- The contrast of dark surroundings with artificial red lighting creates striking visuals.
- Reflections on water bodies add to the surreal atmosphere.
- Movement and crowds lend dynamic energy to images.

Popular Themes in Red Night Art

- Urban landscapes bathed in crimson.
- Portraits against neon-lit backgrounds.
- Abstract representations of city lights and shadows.

Tips for Photography Enthusiasts

- Use long exposure techniques to capture glowing lights.
- Experiment with different angles to emphasize red hues.
- Incorporate reflections for added depth.

Future Trends and Challenges for Cities of the Red Night

Lighting Innovations

Emerging trends include:

- Sustainable lighting solutions that reduce pollution.
- Dynamic light displays synchronized with city events.
- Use of red lighting to promote tourism and cultural identity.

Environmental and Social Challenges

Cities face issues such as:

- Light pollution affecting local ecosystems.
- Overcrowding and preservation of cultural sites.
- Balancing modern development with traditional aesthetics.

Preserving the Nighttime Identity

Efforts are underway in many cities to:

- Maintain the unique ambiance of red nightscapes.
 - Promote responsible tourism.
 - Incorporate local culture into nighttime urban planning.
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Conclusion: Embracing the Magic of Cities of the Red Night

Cities of the red night symbolize more than just illuminated skylines; they embody the vibrant spirit, cultural richness, and mysterious allure that thrive after sunset. Whether it's the neon glow of Tokyo, the historic charm of Marrakech, or the dynamic skyline of Shanghai, these cities invite us to experience the world from a different perspective—one where the night is alive with energy, passion, and stories waiting to be discovered. As urban landscapes continue to evolve, the magic of the red night will undoubtedly remain a captivating element of city life, inspiring artists, tourists, and locals alike to embrace the beauty and complexity of their nocturnal environments.

Meta Description: Discover the enchanting world of cities of the red night—urban landscapes glowing with vibrant lights, rich culture, and nocturnal energy. Explore top destinations, cultural significance, and artistic inspiration behind these mesmerizing cityscapes.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main theme of 'Cities of the Red Night' by William S. Burroughs?

'Cities of the Red Night' explores themes of revolution, sexuality, and alternative lifestyles, often challenging societal norms through a blend of science fiction and noir elements.

How does 'Cities of the Red Night' reflect Burroughs' views on authority and control?

The novel critiques authoritarian systems and promotes ideas of personal freedom and rebellion, illustrating Burroughs' anti-establishment stance.

What are the major influences behind 'Cities of the Red Night'?

The book draws inspiration from science fiction, Beat Generation ethos, drug culture, and Burroughs' own experiences with addiction and underground societies.

Is 'Cities of the Red Night' part of a series or a standalone novel?

It is the first book in Burroughs' 'Cities of the Red Night' trilogy, followed by 'The Place of Dead Roads' and 'The Western Lands.'

What is the significance of the title 'Cities of the Red Night'?

The title symbolizes a dystopian world characterized by chaos, violence, and societal collapse, with 'red' often representing blood, revolution, or danger.

How has 'Cities of the Red Night' influenced contemporary science fiction and countercultural movements?

The novel has inspired many writers and artists by its experimental style and radical ideas, contributing to the development of cyberpunk, postmodern fiction, and alternative lifestyles.

Are there any adaptations of 'Cities of the Red Night' in film or other media?

As of now, there are no major film adaptations, but the book remains influential within literary and underground art circles.

What should new readers know before diving into 'Cities of the Red Night'?

Readers should be prepared for a non-linear, provocative narrative with graphic content and complex themes that challenge traditional storytelling conventions.

Additional Resources

Cities of the Red Night is a compelling and richly layered novel by William S. Burroughs that delves into themes of chaos, revolution, and the underbelly of urban life. As a work that combines elements of science fiction, noir, and dark comedy, it challenges readers to reconsider notions of morality, power, and survival in a dystopian future. This review aims to explore the various facets that make *Cities of the Red Night* a significant piece of literature, analyzing its themes, narrative style, characters, and its place within Burroughs' broader oeuvre.

Overview and Context

Cities of the Red Night was first published in 1981 and is part of William S. Burroughs' "Red Night Trilogy," which also includes *The Place of Dead Roads* and *Cities of the Red Night* (the latter often considered a sequel or companion piece). The novel is notable for its experimental narrative structure, vivid imagery, and unflinching exploration of societal collapse. It is set in a dystopian future that echoes the chaos of the 20th century's upheavals, yet projects forward into a realm where conventional morality disintegrates, giving way to primal instincts and revolutionary fervor.

The story weaves together multiple characters—from revolutionaries and outcasts to drug dealers and scientists—whose paths intersect in a sprawling, fractured urban landscape. Burroughs employs his characteristic cut-up technique, creating a disjointed, montage-like reading experience that demands active engagement from the reader. The novel's tone is both nihilistic and hopeful, embodying the contradictions inherent in revolutionary movements and human nature itself.

Thematic Exploration

Rebellion and Revolution

One of the central themes of *Cities of the Red Night* is rebellion against oppressive systems. Burroughs portrays a world where governments have collapsed or become irrelevant, replaced by anarchic factions vying for control. The narrative champions the idea of individual agency, emphasizing that true change arises from personal rebellion and collective uprising.

- Pros: Highlights the importance of resistance and the potential for radical change.
- Cons: The depiction of chaos can be overwhelming or nihilistic, sometimes suggesting that rebellion leads only to further disorder.

Decay and Utopian Aspirations

The cityscapes in the novel are characterized by decay—ruined buildings, abandoned streets, and societal collapse. Despite this, there are undercurrents of hope and the pursuit of utopia, suggesting that from destruction, new forms of life and community can emerge. Burroughs explores whether chaos is a necessary precursor to renewal.

- Pros: Provides a nuanced view of destruction as a catalyst for transformation.
- Cons: The bleak portrayal may discourage belief in achievable utopias or stable societies.

Human Nature and Primal Instincts

Burroughs delves into the darker aspects of human nature, emphasizing primal instincts such as violence, sexuality, and survival. The novel questions whether civilization is merely a veneer over these instincts or if embracing them can lead to liberation.

- Pros: Offers a raw, honest look at human drives, challenging sanitized notions of morality.
- Cons: The explicit content and nihilistic tone can be disturbing or off-putting for some readers.

Narrative Style and Literary Techniques

William S. Burroughs' narrative approach in *Cities of the Red Night* is experimental and distinctive. His use of the cut-up technique—scrambling text fragments to create new meanings—mirrors the fractured world he depicts. This method results in a disorienting but immersive reading experience that demands active interpretation.

Strengths of the Style

- Creates a visceral, almost psychedelic atmosphere.
- Reflects the chaos and unpredictability of the novel's universe.
- Encourages readers to piece together narratives, fostering engagement and reflection.

Challenges and Criticisms

- The fragmented structure can be difficult to follow.
- Some readers may find the style inaccessible or overly opaque.
- The dense, allusive language requires patience and multiple readings for full appreciation.

Despite these challenges, Burroughs' stylistic innovation is widely regarded as influential, inspiring later writers and artists interested in experimental literature and narrative form.

Character Analysis

The novel features a diverse cast of characters, each embodying different aspects of the turbulent world Burroughs creates.

- William Lee: A revolutionary figure, often seen as a stand-in for Burroughs himself, fighting against oppressive regimes and societal norms.
- The Outlaw: A character representing the anarchic spirit, embodying primal instincts and rebellion.
- The Scientist: Portrays the intersection of technology, power, and morality, often questioning the role of science in societal decay.
- The Dealer: Highlights the underground economy and the pervasiveness of drugs and vice in the city.

These characters are not traditional protagonists but archetypes that symbolize broader themes. Their interactions and conflicts drive the narrative and underscore the novel's exploration of chaos versus order.

Setting and Atmosphere

The cityscapes in *Cities of the Red Night* are vividly rendered as sprawling, decayed urban environments. Burroughs' descriptions evoke a sense of dystopian ruin—abandoned buildings, toxic wastelands, and underground tunnels—creating an immersive atmosphere that is both oppressive and liberating.

The mood oscillates between despair and hope, chaos and camaraderie. The city itself becomes a character—an entity pulsing with life, violence, and possibility.

Features of the Setting:

- Post-apocalyptic urban landscapes
- Subterranean hideouts and underground markets
- Zones of violence and rebellion

Pros:

- Richly detailed environments evoke vivid imagery.
- The setting underscores the themes of societal collapse and renewal.

Cons:

- Overly bleak descriptions may alienate some readers.
- The dense, intricate world-building requires careful attention.

Critical Reception and Legacy

At the time of its publication, *Cities of the Red Night* received mixed reviews. Some critics praised its daring experimentation, philosophical depth, and vivid imagery, while others found it too chaotic or nihilistic. Over time, however, it has gained recognition as a foundational work of countercultural and experimental literature.

Influence:

- Inspired a generation of writers, including William Gibson and Hunter S. Thompson.
- Contributed to the development of cyberpunk, postmodern, and transgressive fiction.
- Elevated Burroughs' reputation as a pioneer of avant-garde writing.

Controversies:

- The novel's explicit content and themes of violence sparked debates about morality and artistic freedom.
- Its challenging style remains polarizing among readers.

Legacy:

Today, *Cities of the Red Night* is considered a seminal work that pushes the boundaries of narrative and explores the darker corners of human existence. It continues to attract readers interested in dystopian visions, experimental literature, and radical political ideas.

Conclusion: A Challenging but Rewarding Read

Cities of the Red Night stands as a testament to William S. Burroughs' vision of a chaotic, revolutionary future. Its experimental style, complex themes, and vivid imagery make it a challenging but profoundly rewarding read. For those willing to engage with its fractured narrative and explore its provocative ideas,

the novel offers a powerful meditation on rebellion, decay, and renewal.

Pros:

- Innovative narrative techniques
- Deep thematic exploration
- Vivid dystopian atmospheres

Cons:

- Difficult to read at times due to style
- Bleak outlook may be off-putting
- Requires patience and multiple readings for full appreciation

In sum, *Cities of the Red Night* is an essential read for fans of experimental fiction, dystopian literature, and radical thought. Its enduring influence and bold approach continue to inspire and challenge readers, making it a cornerstone of 20th-century avant-garde writing.

[Cities Of The Red Night](#)

cities of the red night: Cities of the Red Night William S. Burroughs, 2001-05-04 Clem Snide, a private detective, has to solve a case of ritual murder. In the Gobi Desert 100,000 years ago, a red virus has erupted. And in the 18th century, gay pirates have set up their own republics in South America and are at war with the conquistadors. All three stories are merged at the end in a giant trans-time, trans-space battle.

cities of the red night: Word Virus William S. Burroughs, 2007-12-01 With the publication of *Naked Lunch* in 1959, William Burroughs abruptly brought international letters into the postmodern age. Beginning with his very early writing (including a chapter from his and Jack Kerouac's never-before-seen collaborative novel), *Word Virus* follows the arc of Burroughs's remarkable career, from his darkly hilarious routines to the experimental cut-up novels to *Cities of the Red Night* and *The Cat Inside*. Beautifully edited and complemented by James Grauerholz's illuminating biographical essays, *Word Virus* charts Burroughs's major themes and places the work in the context of the life. It is an excellent tool for the scholar and a delight for the general reader. Throughout a career that spanned half of the twentieth century, William S. Burroughs managed continually to be a visionary among writers. When he died in 1997, the world of letters lost its most elegant outsider.

cities of the red night: Shift Linguals Edward S. Robinson, 2011 *Shift Linguals* traces a history of the cut-up method, the experimental writing practice discovered by Brion Gysin and made famous by Beat author William S. Burroughs. From the groundbreaking works of Dada and Surrealism that paved the way for Burroughs' breakthrough, through the countercultural explosion of the 1960s, *Shift Linguals* explores the evolution of the cut-ups within the theoretical frameworks of postmodernism and the avant-garde to arrive at the present and the digital age. Some 50 years on from the first 'discovery' of the cut-ups in 1959, it is only now that we are truly able to observe the method's impact, not only on literature, but on music and culture in a broader sense. The result of over nine years of research, this study represents the first sustained and detailed analysis of the cut-ups as a narrative form. With explorations of the works of Burroughs, Gysin, Kathy Acker, and John Giorno, it also contains the first critical writing on the works of Claude Pélieu and Carl Weissner in English, as well as the first in-depth discussion of the writing of Stewart Home to date.

cities of the red night: *The Beat Generation FAQ* Rich Weidman, 2015-09-01 (FAQ). The Beat Generation FAQ is an informative and entertaining look at the enigmatic authors and cutting-edge works that shaped this fascinating cultural and literary movement. Disillusioned with the repression and conformity encompassing post-World War II life in the United States, the Beat writers sought creative alternatives to the mind-numbing banality of modern culture. Beat Generation writers were no strangers to controversy: Both Allen Ginsberg's prophetic, William Blakean-style poem *Howl* (1956) and William S. Burroughs' groundbreaking novel *Naked Lunch* (1959) led to obscenity trials, while Jack Kerouac's highly influential novel *On the Road* (1957) was blamed by the establishment for corrupting the nation's youth and continues to this day to serve as a beacon of hipster culture and the bohemian lifestyle. The Beat writers shared a vision for a new type of literature, one that escaped the boundaries of academia and employed an organic use of language, inspired by the spontaneity and improvisational nature of jazz music and abstract expressionism (Kerouac coined this writing style spontaneous prose). In search of deeper meaning, Beat Generation writers experimented not only with language but also with spirituality, art, drugs, sexuality, and unconventional lifestyles. Although the movement as a whole flamed out quickly in the early 1960s, replaced by the onset of the hippie counterculture, the Beats made an indelible mark on the nation's consciousness and left a long-lasting influence on its art and culture. This book details the movement its works, creative forces, and its legacy.

cities of the red night: Understanding William S. Burroughs Gerald Alva (Al) Miller, 2020-02-05 Through critical readings Gerald Alva Miller, Jr., examines the life of William S. Burroughs and the evolution of his various radical styles not just in writing but also in audio, film, and painting. Although Burroughs remains tied to the Beat Generation, his works prove more revolutionary. Miller argues that Burroughs, more than any other author, ushered in the era of both postmodern fiction and poststructural philosophy. Through this study Miller situates Burroughs within the larger countercultural movements that began in the 1950s, when his novels became influential because of their examination of various control systems (from sex and drugs to global or even intergalactic conspiracies). *Understanding William S. Burroughs* begins by considering his early, straightforward narratives. Despite being more stylistically conventional, they broke new ground with their depictions of junkies, gay people, and others marginalized by society. The publication of *Naked Lunch* shattered all literary paradigms in terms of form and content. *Naked Lunch* and the cut-up novels, recordings, films, and art that followed constitute one of the twentieth century's most sustained and methodical aesthetic experiments, placing Burroughs alongside Franz Kafka, Jorge Luis Borges, James Joyce, Samuel Beckett, Vladimir Nabokov, and Thomas Pynchon in terms of both innovation and influence. Burroughs eventually turned his attention toward imagining methods of using the control machinery against itself. Often considered his masterpiece, the *Red Night Trilogy* of the 1980s ranges across time and space, and life and death, in its quest to discover the ultimate form of freedom. His antiestablishment stance and virulent attacks on various types of oppression have caused Burroughs to remain a highly influential figure to each new generation of authors, artists, musicians, and philosophers. The hippies, punks, and cyberpunks were all heavily indebted to the man whom many people called *el hombre invisible*, and his works prove more relevant than ever in the twenty-first century.

cities of the red night: The Oxford Encyclopedia of American Literature Jay Parini, 2004 The *Encyclopedia of American Literature* gathers together 350 essays from over 190 leading scholars on the whole of American literature, from European discovery to the present. At the core of the *Encyclopedia* lie 250 essays on poets, playwrights, essayists, and novelists. Figures such as Whitman, Melville, Faulkner, Frost, and Morrison are discussed in detail with each examined in the context of his or her times, an assessment of the writer's current reputation, a bibliography of major works, and a list of major critical and biographical works about the writer. Fifty entries on major works such as *Moby Dick*, *Song of Myself*, *Walden*, *The Great Gatsby*, *The Waste Land*, *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, *Death of a Salesman*, and *Beloved* place the work in its historical context and offer a range of possibilities with regard to critical approach. The *Encyclopedia* also contains essays

on literary movements, periods, and themes, pulling together a broad range of information and making connections between them. Each entry has its own primary and annotated secondary bibliography, and a system of cross-references helps readers locate information with ease. The Encyclopedia of American Literature is an outstanding reference source for students studying authors, or particular pieces of literature; libraries looking for one comprehensive source; and readers interested in American literature, its authors, and its connection with various areas of study.

cities of the red night: The Green Ghost Chad Weidner, 2016-03-16 Until now, much scholarly work on Burroughs has focused on the sensational aspects of his life and on his innovative writing. The Green Ghost, by Chad Weidner, uncovers the ecological context of literary texts by William Burroughs. By rereading canonical and ignored texts while pushing the boundaries of ecocritical theory and practice, Weidner provides a fresh perspective on Burroughs and suggests new theoretical and methodological approaches to understanding the work of other Beat writers. Using an ecocritical lens, Weidner explores the toxicity in Naked Lunch while at the same time teasing out latent ecological questions embedded in Burroughs' later works. The author's analysis of unknown and miniature "cut-ups," texts that have been disassembled and rearranged to create new passages, provides a novel understanding of these cryptic forms. Weidner also examines in detail books by Burroughs that have been virtually ignored by critics, exposing the deep ecology of the Beat writer's vision. In calling attention to Burroughs's narrative strategies that link him to an environmental political position, The Green Ghost demonstrates that the work of the Beat writer is a ripe source for ecocritical dialogue.

cities of the red night: Powers of Possibility Alex Houen, 2012 By outlining a novel concept of literary practice 'potentialism', this text shows how opening up literary possibilities enabled writers such as Allen Ginsberg, LeRoi Jones/Amiri Baraka, William S. Burroughs, Kathy Acker, and Lyn Hejinian to tackle matters of power and politics.

cities of the red night: Hope Isn't Stupid Sean Austin Grattan, 2017-10 Hope Isn't Stupid is the first study to interrogate the neglected connections between affect and the practice of utopia in contemporary American literature. Although these concepts are rarely theorized together, it is difficult to fully articulate utopia without understanding how affects circulate within utopian texts. Moving away from science fiction—the genre in which utopian visions are often located—author Sean Grattan resuscitates the importance of utopianism in recent American literary history. Doing so enables him to assert the pivotal role contemporary American literature has to play in allowing us to envision alternatives to global neoliberal capitalism. Novelists William S. Burroughs, Dennis Cooper, John Darnielle, Toni Morrison, Thomas Pynchon, and Colson Whitehead are deeply invested in the creation of utopian possibilities. A return to reading the utopian wager in literature from the postmodern to the contemporary period reinvigorates critical forms that imagine reading as an act of communication, friendship, solace, and succor. These forms also model richer modes of belonging than the diluted and impoverished ones on display in the neoliberal present. Simultaneously, by linking utopian studies and affect studies, Grattan's work resists the tendency for affect studies to codify around the negative, instead reorienting the field around the messy, rich, vibrant, and ambivalent affective possibilities of the world. Hope Isn't Stupid insists on the centrality of utopia not only in American literature, but in American life as well.

cities of the red night: Cryptoscatology Robert Guffey, 2012-06-01 Examining nearly every conspiracy theory in the public's consciousness today, this investigation seeks to link seemingly unrelated theories through a cultural studies perspective. While looking at conspiracy theories that range from the moon landing and JFK's assassination to the Oklahoma City bombing and Freemasonry, this reconstruction reveals newly discovered connections between wide swaths of events. Linking Dracula to George W. Bush, UFOs to strawberry ice cream, and Jesus Christ to robots from outer space, this is truly an all-original discussion of popular conspiracy theories.

cities of the red night: Ideal Minds Michael Trask, 2020-11-15 Following the 1960s, that decade's focus on consciousness-raising transformed into an array of intellectual projects far afield of movement politics. The mind's powers came to preoccupy a range of thinkers and writers:

ethicists pursuing contractual theories of justice, radical ecologists interested in the paleolithic brain, seventies cultists, and the devout of both evangelical and New Age persuasions. In *Ideal Minds*, Michael Trask presents a boldly revisionist argument about the revival of subjectivity in postmodern American culture, connecting familiar figures within the seventies intellectual landscape who share a commitment to what he calls neo-idealism as a weapon in the struggle against discredited materialist and behaviorist worldviews. In a heterodox intellectual and literary history of the 1970s, *Ideal Minds* mixes ideas from cognitive science, philosophy of mind, moral philosophy, deep ecology, political theory, science fiction, neoclassical economics, and the sociology of religion. Trask also delves into the decade's more esoteric branches of learning, including Scientology, anarchist theory, rapture prophecies, psychic channeling, and neo-Malthusianism. Through this investigation, Trask argues that a dramatic inflation in the value of consciousness and autonomy beginning in the 1970s accompanied a growing argument about the state's inability to safeguard such values. Ultimately, the thinkers Trask analyzes—John Rawls, Arne Naess, L. Ron Hubbard, Hal Lindsey, Philip Dick, Ursula Le Guin, Edward Abbey, William Burroughs, John Irving, and James Merrill—found alternatives to statism in conditions that would lend intellectual support to the consolidation of these concepts in the radical free market ideologies of the 1980s.

cities of the red night: *The Penguin Modern Classics Book* Henry Eliot, 2021-11-18 The essential guide to twentieth-century literature around the world For six decades the Penguin Modern Classics series has been an era-defining, ever-evolving series of books, encompassing works by modernist pioneers, avant-garde iconoclasts, radical visionaries and timeless storytellers. This reader's companion showcases every title published in the series so far, with more than 1,800 books and 600 authors, from Achebe and Adonis to Zamyatin and Zweig. It is the essential guide to twentieth-century literature around the world, and the companion volume to *The Penguin Classics Book*. Bursting with lively descriptions, surprising reading lists, key literary movements and over two thousand cover images, *The Penguin Modern Classics Book* is an invitation to dive in and explore the greatest literature of the last hundred years.

cities of the red night: *Novel Style* Ben Masters, 2017 Marrying lyrical close reading with critical awareness, *Novel Style* argues for the ethical value of elaborate styles of writing and demonstrates that artistic excessiveness can provide dynamic responses to the moral complexities of our times.

cities of the red night: *The Great Silence* Milan M. Ćirković, 2018-05-03 The Great Silence explores the multifaceted problem named after the great Italian physicist Enrico Fermi and his legendary 1950 lunchtime question Where is everybody? In many respects, Fermi's paradox is the richest and the most challenging problem for the entire field of astrobiology and the Search for ExtraTerrestrial Intelligence (SETI) studies. This book shows how Fermi's paradox is intricately connected with many fields of learning, technology, arts, and even everyday life. It aims to establish the strongest possible version of the problem, to dispel many related confusions, obfuscations, and prejudices, as well as to offer a novel point of entry to the many solutions proposed in existing literature. Milan Ćirković argues that any evolutionary worldview cannot avoid resolving the Great Silence problem in one guise or another.

cities of the red night: *Mosaic of Juxtaposition* Micheal Sean Bolton, 2014-05-20 William S. Burroughs' experimental narratives, from the 1959 publication of *Naked Lunch* through the late trilogy of the 1980s, have provided readers with intriguing challenges and, for some, disheartening frustrations. Yet, these novels continue to generate new interest and inspire new insights among an increasing and evolving readership. This book addresses the unique characteristics of Burroughs' narrative style in order to discover strategies for engaging and navigating these demanding novels. Bolton advises, "Burroughs' subversive themes and randomizing techniques do not amount to unmitigated attacks on conventions, as many critics suggest, but constitute part of a careful strategy for effecting transformations in his readers". Utilizing various poststructuralist theories, as well as recent theories in electronic literature and posthumanism, *Mosaic of Juxtaposition* examines the various strategies that Burroughs employs to challenge assumptions about textual interpretation and

to redefine the relationship between reader and text.

cities of the red night: Encyclopedia of Beat Literature Kurt Hemmer, 2010-05-12
Discusses the literary works and great authors of the Beat Generation.

cities of the red night: Edinburgh Companion to Twentieth-Century British and American War Literature Adam Piette, 2012-03-07 The first reference book to deal so fully and incisively with the cultural representations of war in 20th-century English and US literature and film. The volume covers the two World Wars as well as specific conflicts that generated literary and imaginativ

cities of the red night: The Literature of the United States of America Marshall Walker, 1988-09-15 American literature over the last four hundred years has developed distinctive qualities and traditions, partly engendered by the land itself. The rich variety of literature flourished as the land was colonised and cultivated. In this new edition Marshall Walker has updated his wide-ranging study of American literature by giving greater attention to poets from Hart Crane and e.e.Cummings to John Ashbery and A.R.Ammons and to novelists from William Burroughs and Kurt Vonnegut to John Irving. More space is given to drama, from the later works of Tennessee Williams and Arthur Miller to the plays of Sam Shepard and David Mamet. The special concerns of Black, Jewish and Women writers are explored as this book demonstrates that American literary history can no longer be considered largely in terms of regional dominances.

cities of the red night: Narrative Bodies D. Punday, 2003-06-13 Although the body has recently emerged throughout the humanities and social sciences as an object revealing the power and limits of representation, the study of narrative has almost entirely ignored human corporeality. As this book shows, attention to the body raises uncomfortable questions about the historicity of basic narrative concepts like character, plot, and narration - questions that critics would often prefer to ignore. Daniel Punday argues that narrative itself is a concept constructed by modern-day critics based on assumptions about identity, desire, movement and place that depend on modern ways of thinking about corporeality.

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