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L'illusion du bloc bourgeois Où va le bloc bourgeois ? **Republic of Islamophobia** *Capital and Ideology* *Communism and Strategy* **The Populist Radical Left in Europe** **Fear of a Yellow Vest Planet** **The Anthropological Turn** **Critical theory and sociological theory** **Contested Liberalization** *The New Authoritarians* **Massive Suburbanization** *The End of Illusions* *Miedo al pueblo. Peur du peuple* **The Last Neoliberal** **The Routledge Dictionary of Cultural References in Modern French** *Europa 5 Crises* **Sur le Chemin du Socialisme** **Bulletin de L'Association Des Universités Africaines** **Les classes sociales sous l'impérialisme** **Retour sur le ghetto de Varsovie** *Cahiers du bolchévisme* *Selected Works in Three Volumes* *Les démocraties européennes* *La résistible ascension du néolibéralisme* *Une histoire du conflit politique* **Communisme - Révolution Française** **Développement économique et Etat central (1815-1914)** *The British Review* **La vie des peuples** *Annales de la Chambre des députés* **Third Congress of the Labour and Socialist International, Brussels, 5th to 11th August 1928** **Third congress of the Labour and socialist International, Brussels, 5th to 11th August 1928** *Growth, Crisis, Democracy* *Annales Nouvelle Revue Francaise* *L'économie du réel face aux modèles trompeurs* **Rapports, interventions et documents**

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The epic successor to one of the most important books of the century: at once a retelling of global history, a scathing critique of contemporary politics, and a bold proposal for a new and fairer economic system. Thomas Piketty's bestselling *Capital in the Twenty-First Century* galvanized global debate about inequality. In this audacious follow-up, Piketty challenges us to revolutionize how we think about politics, ideology, and history. He exposes the ideas that have sustained inequality for the past millennium, reveals why the shallow politics of right and left are failing us today, and outlines the structure of a fairer economic system. Our economy, Piketty observes, is not a natural fact. Markets, profits, and capital are all historical constructs that depend on choices. Piketty explores the material and ideological interactions of conflicting social groups that have given us slavery, serfdom, colonialism, communism, and hypercapitalism, shaping the lives of billions. He concludes that the great driver of human progress over the centuries has been the struggle for equality and education and not, as often argued, the assertion of property rights or the pursuit of stability. The new era of extreme inequality that has derailed that progress since the 1980s, he shows, is partly a reaction against communism, but it is also the fruit of ignorance, intellectual specialization, and our drift toward the dead-end politics of identity. Once we understand this, we can begin to envision a more balanced approach to economics and politics. Piketty argues for a new "participatory" socialism, a system founded on an ideology of equality, social property, education, and the sharing of knowledge and power. *Capital and Ideology* is destined to be one of the indispensable books of our time, a work that will not only help us understand the world, but that will change it. Cet ouvrage casse quelques mythes de l'historiographie suisse dans le domaine toujours très tabou des relations entre économie et politique. En suivant le fil rouge de la politique douanière, il retrace un siècle d'évolution économique (1815-1914) et jauge le rôle joué par l'Etat dans ce que certains ont appelé le «miracle suisse». La thèse libérale dominante, qui n'accorde qu'une importance marginale à l'intervention de la Confédération, est ainsi remise en question. La question vitale de l'ouverture de marchés extérieurs fait l'objet d'une attention toute particulière. D'un point de vue méthodologique, une analyse de l'économie suisse du 19e siècle est proposée sur la base du concept de «mondes de production» développé en économie politique contemporaine. En soulignant les spécificités régionales, cette approche permet de montrer que les caractéristiques du système politique helvétique, et en particulier le fédéralisme, sont intimement liées à des enjeux économiques. Par une radiographie du champ étatique, l'analyse montre quels sont les milieux les plus influents en matière de politique économique. Elle relativise le caractère démocratique de la prise de décision en dévoilant l'emprise des différentes élites sur le processus législatif dont la forme évolue en fonction de leurs besoins. L'accent est mis sur l'avènement des grands industriels du textile, ce qui permet de mieux appréhender le glissement du centre de gravité économique-politique de Genève et B'le vers Zurich. L'Union européenne compte désormais 27 membres, 27 systèmes politiques différents qui stucturent - directement ou indirectement - le quotidien de près de 450 millions d'habitants. Cet ouvrage les analyse successivement, présentant le fonctionnement de chacun d'eux. Chaque système est intéressant en soi : les petits peut-être plus que les grands, les fédéralistes peut-être plus que les unitaires. C'est ce parti-pris exhaustif qui a fait le succès de la première édition, entièrement mise à jour pour tenir compte des changements politiques et institutionnels. C'est de cette politique comparée et de sa parfaite connaissance que naîtront les sûrement les réformes futures de l'Union. Levy reveals why economic liberalization is so contested in France, with a comprehensive explanation of economic and social policy since the 1980s. This book will interest scholars and students of political economy and comparative politics, especially those working on economic liberalization, French politics, and the welfare state. En montrant comment le néolibéralisme – de la deuxième gauche à Emmanuel Macron – a transformé le modèle socioéconomique français, en insistant sur le lien entre dynamique économique et transformation des rapports de force, cet ouvrage permet de comprendre l'instabilité actuelle des gouvernements néolibéraux et leur recours à l'autoritarisme. Le livre documente d'abord les difficultés économiques rencontrées depuis la fin des années 1970 – croissance molle, chômage, etc. –, tout en montrant que la présentation du caractère prétendument impératif des réformes structurelles pour y faire face est trompeuse et partielle. Il analyse ensuite les ressorts et la circulation de l'idéologie qui a permis la mise en oeuvre de cet agenda. Les liens entre néolibéralisme et modernisme, et la manière dont ils se sont noués au sein des appareils politiques sont finement disséqués. Enfin, il étudie la constitution des blocs sociaux de droite et de gauche, traditionnellement en concurrence pour exercer un rôle dominant, leur désagrégation à mesure que l'agenda néolibéral progresse, et la formation d'un nouveau bloc social, le

bloc bourgeois. Ainsi la crise systémique actuelle se caractérise-t-elle par une instabilité endémique, en raison d'un exercice du pouvoir chroniquement minoritaire. L'absence de formule politique qui permette d'intégrer les attentes d'une majorité de la population demeure en effet une contradiction irrésolue des forces néolibérales. Dans l'esprit des précédents ouvrages de cette collection, les études coordonnées par Philippe Askenazy et Daniel Cohen analysent ici, d'une façon souvent inattendue, les cinq crises majeures auxquelles nous sommes confrontés, toutes caractéristiques du désarroi du monde contemporain. Crise des élites, de la culture, de la finance, de la société et du climat : les chercheurs du Cepremap se livrent à un décryptage approfondi de thèmes dont les causes et les remèdes tissent des liens étroits. Du cumul des mandats au prix unique du livre, des banques centrales à l'économie politique du néolibéralisme en passant par l'évolution comparée des revenus des patrons et des ménages, ce livre passionnant esquisse au-delà de l'approche strictement économique un tableau de la société à la fois érudit et accessible qui aide à mieux comprendre la crise. Et les moyens d'en sortir.

The eighteen months between June 2016 and the end of 2017 saw the victory of Leave in Britain's EU referendum, the election of Donald Trump as President of the United States, and unprecedented support for Marine Le Pen of the Front National in her campaign for the same office in France. Nearly a decade after the great financial crash, it is these figures and the alarmingly confident and radical version of right-wing politics they represent that have gained the initiative over a moribund center and a still weak left. But what exactly does this new reality represent? While some argue that we are hurtling towards fascism in a replay of the 1930s, and others insist there is little substantial change from "politics as usual," Renton takes a different and more nuanced view. In country after country, under the clouds of economic austerity and post-9/11 Islamophobia, we have seen a convergence between traditional conservatives, the authoritarian far-right, and previously marginal fascists. The result is a new, still emergent, and deeply troubling form of right-wing radicalism, at once more moderate than classical fascism in its political strategy, yet indulgent of the racism of its most extreme components. The Yellow Vest protest that were ignited in France in 2018 have been a radical challenge to the extension of the market into all areas of social life. The book examines the radical democratic and egalitarian ideas generated by the movement and defends it from its many critics. Since the global financial crisis of 2008, advanced economies have been making various efforts to overcome the economic impasse. While the contrast between the countries that have escaped from the crisis relatively quickly and those still suffering from serious problems is becoming clearer, a new economic crisis stemming from newly emerging economies has again impacted advanced economies. In retrospect, both leftist and rightist governments in advanced economies pursued expansive macroeconomic and welfare policies from the post-WWII period to the oil shocks of the 1970s. While we recognise that the particular policy regime in this 'Golden Decades' during which the left and the right implemented similar policies cross-nationally, were characterised by outstanding economic growth in each country, the specific growth patterns varied across countries. Different social coalitions underpinned different growth models. This book is premised on tentative conclusions that Magara and her research collaborators have reached as a result of three years of study related to our previous project on economic crises and policy regimes. Recognising the need to analyse fluid and unstable situations, we have set up a new research design in which we emphasise political variables—whether political leaders and citizens can overcome the various weaknesses inherent in democracy and escape from an economic crisis by establishing an effective social coalition. A new policy regime can be stable only if it is supported by a sufficiently large coalition of social groups whose most important policy demands are satisfied within the new policy regime. We live in a time of great uncertainty about the future. Those heady days of the late twentieth century, when the end of the Cold War seemed to be ushering in a new and more optimistic age, now seem like a distant memory. During the last couple of decades, we've been battered by one crisis after another and the idea that humanity is on a progressive path to a better future seems like an illusion. It is only now that we can see clearly the real scope and structure of the profound shifts that Western societies have undergone over the last 30 years. Classical industrial society has been transformed into a late-modern society that is molded by polarization and paradoxes. The pervasive singularization of the social, the orientation toward the unique and exceptional, generates systematic asymmetries and disparities, and hence progress and unease go hand in hand. Reckwitz examines this dual structure of singularization and polarization as it plays itself out in the different sectors of our societies and, in so doing, he outlines the central structural features of the present: the new class society, the characteristics of a postindustrial economy, the conflict about culture and identity, the exhaustion of the self resulting from the imperative to seek authentic fulfillment, and the political crisis of liberalism. Building on his path-breaking work *The Society of Singularities*, this new book will be of great interest to students and scholars in sociology, politics, and the social sciences generally, and to anyone concerned with the great social and political issues of our time. Now in its second edition, *The Routledge Dictionary of Cultural References in Modern French* reveals the hidden cultural dimension of contemporary French, as used in the press, going beyond the limited and purely lexical approach of traditional bilingual dictionaries. Even foreign learners of French who possess a good level of French often have difficulty in fully understanding French articles, not because of any linguistic shortcomings on their part but because of their inadequate knowledge of the cultural references. This cultural dictionary of French provides the reader with clear and concise explanations of the crucial cultural dimension behind the most frequently used words and phrases found in the contemporary French press. This vital background information, gathered here in this innovative and entertaining dictionary, will allow readers to go beyond a superficial understanding of the French press and the French language in general to see the hidden yet implied cultural significance that is so transparent to the native speaker. This fully revised second edition includes: a broad range of cultural references from the historical and literary to the popular and classical; an enhanced analysis of punning mechanisms used in the press; over 3,000 cultural references explained with updated examples; a three-level indicator of frequency; new and expanded chapters on the French of Quebec, institutional and academic references, and English borrowings in the areas of IT and medical science; over 600 online questions to test knowledge before and after reading. *The Routledge Dictionary of Cultural References in Modern French* is the ideal reference for all undergraduate and postgraduate students of French seeking to enhance their understanding of the French language. It will also be of interest to teachers, translators and Francophiles alike. French students in khâgne, Sciences-Po and schools of journalism will also find this book valuable and relevant for their studies. Test questions and solutions are available at www.routledge.com/9780367376758, in addition to three online chapters. These bonus chapters explore figurative expressions involving the names of animals, the language of the law and slang terms. "A journal of interdisciplinary studies".

Sur le Chemin du Socialisme Why does Islamophobia dominate public debate in France? Islamophobia in France is rising, with Muslims subjected to unprecedented scrutiny of what they wear, eat and say. Championed by Marine Le Pen and drawing on the French colonial legacy, France's 'new secularism' gives racism a respectable veneer. Jim Wolfreys exposes the dynamic driving this intolerance: a society polarized by inequality, and the authoritarian neoliberalism of the French political mainstream. This officially sanctioned Islamophobia risks going unchallenged. It has divided the traditional anti-racist movement and undermined the left's opposition to bigotry. Wolfreys deftly unravels the problems facing those trying to confront today's rise in racism. Republic of Islamophobia illuminates both the uniqueness of France's anti-Muslim backlash and its broader implications for the West. Building on a comprehensive theoretical framework that draws on discursive and ideational approaches to populism, this volume offers a comparative mapping of the Populist Radical Left in contemporary Europe. It explores the novel discursive, political and organisational features of several political actors, as well as the conditions of their emergence and success, while being alert to the role of relevant social movements. Chapters feature case studies of the Greek party Syriza, the Spanish Podemos, the German Die Linke, Jean-Luc Mélenchon and France Insoumise, the Dutch Socialist Party and the Slovenian Levica. Jeremy Corbyn's leadership of Labour in the UK and 'Momentum', the movement that supports him is also examined. A separate chapter is devoted to recent grassroots social movements that can be seen as instances of progressive populism, such as the 'squares movement' in Spain and Greece. This book fills a crucial gap in the literature on radical left politics and populism in Europe, contributing to the rapidly burgeoning field of populism studies.

Né à Varsovie, enfant du ghetto, Marian Apfelbaum revient sur les événements qui ont marqué cette ville entre 1939 et 1945. S'appuyant sur des sources inédites, souvent polonaises et longtemps tenues secrètes, il montre comment la population est passée progressivement de la passivité à la résistance, au fur et à mesure de la dégradation des conditions de vie et des déportations massives. La lecture des textes d'archives lui permet, en particulier, de faire la lumière sur le rôle joué par le ZZW, ou " Union militaire juive ", dans la lutte et le soulèvement du ghetto. Avant-propos Rappel chronologique Chapitre premier. Les frères ennemis Chapitre II. La création du ZZW Chapitre III. Dans le ghetto Chapitre IV. Le « transfert » de l'été 1942 Chapitre V. Après le massacre Chapitre VI. La résistance de janvier 1943 Chapitre VII. Derniers préparatifs Chapitre VIII. L'insurrection Chapitre IX. Variations du récit des deux drapeaux Annexe I. Documents concernant Iwanski Annexe II. Documents concernant Tadeusz Bednarczyk Annexe III. Le rapport de Stroop sur la liquidation du ghetto de Varsovie en 1943 Annexe IV. Rapport des forces au cours de l'insurrection du ghetto de Varsovie par Stefan Krakowski Notes Bibliographie. générale Index des noms Index des sigles Remerciements.

L'économie ne parle plus du réel. Malgré ses prétentions scientifiques, elle s'est perdue dans l'élaboration de modèles abstraits bien souvent incapables de présenter une vision adéquate du monde économique et de ses problèmes. Est-on certain que les prix s'ajustent à l'offre et à la demande ? La concurrence se traduit-elle toujours par une efficacité accrue ? Les dysfonctionnements du marché du travail permettent-ils d'expliquer le chômage ? Les réponses proposées par l'économie dominante se vérifient rarement dans les faits. Une vision économique étroite, centrée sur une représentation idéalisée des marchés, n'appréhende pas la complexité du monde telle qu'elle est vécue et induit des

politiques aux résultats parfois désastreux. Il en va ainsi des politiques agricoles qui ont généré une catastrophe économique, sociale et environnementale, ou de la création du marché européen du carbone qui, malgré la complexité de sa mise en oeuvre, n'est pas parvenu à limiter les émissions de gaz à effet de serre des industriels. Il est plus que temps de revoir en profondeur la manière dont se construit la pensée économique. Nous avons besoin d'une véritable science économique qui comprenne le réel, c'est-à-dire la société humaine dans toutes ses dimensions.

Providing a systematic overview of large-scale housing projects, *Massive Suburbanization* investigates the building and rebuilding of urban peripheries on a global scale. Offering a universal inter-referencing point for research on the dynamics of "massive suburbia," this book builds a new discussion pertaining to the problems of the urban periphery, urbanization, and the neoliberal production of space. Conceptual and empirical chapters revisit the classic cases of large-scale suburban building in Canada, the former Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, and the United States and examine the new peripheral estates in China, Egypt, Israel, Morocco, the Philippines, South Africa, and Turkey. The contributors examine a broad variety of cases that speak to the building or redevelopment of large-scale peripheral housing estates, tower neighbourhoods, Grands Ensembles, Großwohnsiedlungen, and Toplu Konut. Concerned with state and corporate policy for building suburban estates, *Massive Suburbanization* confronts the politics surrounding local inhabitants and their "right to the suburb."

Qui vote pour qui et pourquoi ? Comment la structure sociale des électors des différents courants politiques en France a-t-elle évolué de 1789 à 2022 ? En s'appuyant sur un travail inédit de numérisation des données électorales et socio-économiques des 36 000 communes de France couvrant plus de deux siècles, cet ouvrage propose une histoire du vote et des inégalités à partir du laboratoire français. Au-delà de son intérêt historique, ce livre apporte un regard neuf sur les crises du présent et leur possible dénouement. La tripartition de la vie politique issue des élections de 2022, avec d'une part un bloc central regroupant un électoral socialement beaucoup plus favorisé que la moyenne – et réunissant d'après les sources ici rassemblées le vote le plus bourgeois de toute l'histoire de France –, et de l'autre des classes populaires urbaines et rurales divisées entre les deux autres blocs, ne peut être correctement analysée qu'en prenant le recul historique nécessaire. En particulier, ce n'est qu'en remontant à la fin du 19e siècle et au début du 20e siècle, à une époque où l'on observait des formes similaires de tripartition avant que la bipolarisation ne l'emporte pendant la majeure partie du siècle dernier, que l'on peut comprendre les tensions à l'oeuvre aujourd'hui. La tripartition a toujours été instable alors que c'est la bipartition qui a permis le progrès économique et social. Comparer de façon minutieuse les différentes configurations permet de mieux envisager plusieurs trajectoires d'évolutions possibles pour les décennies à venir. Une entreprise d'une ambition unique qui ouvre des perspectives nouvelles pour sortir de la crise actuelle. Toutes les données collectées au niveau des quelques 36 000 communes de France sont disponibles en ligne en accès libre sur le site unehistoireduconflitpolitique.fr, qui comprend des centaines de cartes, graphiques et tableaux interactifs auxquels le lecteur pourra se reporter afin d'approfondir ses propres analyses et hypothèses. Julia Cagé est professeure à Sciences Po Paris et lauréate du Prix du meilleur jeune économiste (2023). Thomas Piketty est directeur d'études à l'École des hautes études en sciences sociales et professeur à l'École d'économie de Paris. Ils signent ici leur premier livre en commun.

Why centrist politics in France is bound to fail This book analyses the French political crisis, which has entered its most acute phase in more than thirty years with the break-up of traditional left and right social blocs. Governing parties have distanced themselves from the working classes, leaving behind on the one hand, craftsmen, shop owners and small entrepreneurs disappointed by the timidity of the reforms of the neoliberal right and, on the other hand, workers and employees hostile to the neoliberal and pro-European integration orientation of the Socialist Party. The Presidency of François Hollande was less an anomaly than the definitive failure of attempts to reconcile the social base of the left with the so-called "modernisation" of the French model. The project, based on the pursuit of neoliberal reforms, did not die with Hollande's failure; it was taken up and radicalised by his successor, Emmanuel Macron. This project needs a social base, the "bourgeois bloc", designed to overcome the right/left divide by a new alliance between the middle and upper classes. But this, as we have seen recently on the streets of Paris and elsewhere, is a precarious process. A close look at post-1968 French thinkers Régis Debray, Emmanuel Todd, Marcel Gauchet, and Alain de Benoist In *The Anthropological Turn*, Jacob Collins traces the development of what he calls a tradition of "political anthropology" in France over the course of the 1970s. After the social revolution of the 1960s brought new attention to identities and groups that had previously been marginal in French society, the country entered a period of stagnation: the economy slowed, the political system deadlocked, and the ideologies of communism and Catholicism lost their appeal. In this time of political, cultural, and economic indeterminacy, political anthropology, as Collins defines it, offered social theorists grand narratives that could give greater definition to "the social" by anchoring its laws and histories in the deep and sometimes archaic past. Political anthropologists sought to answer the most basic of questions: what is politics and what constitutes a political community? Collins focuses on four influential, yet typically overlooked, French thinkers—Régis Debray, Emmanuel Todd, Marcel Gauchet, and Alain de Benoist—who, from Left to far Right, represent different political leanings in France. Through a close and comprehensive reading of their work, he explores how key issues of religion, identity, citizenship, and the state have been conceptualized and debated across a wide spectrum of opinion in contemporary France. Collins argues that the stakes have not changed since the 1970s and rival conceptions of the republic continue to vie for dominance. Political and cultural issues of the moment—the burkini, for example—become magnified and take on the character of an anthropological threat. In this respect, he shows how the anthropological turn, as it figures in the work of Debray, Todd, Gauchet, and Benoist, is a useful lens for viewing the political and social controversies that have shaped French history for the last forty years. If the question of communism is making a comeback today, this renewed interest is often accompanied by an abandonment of any concrete political perspective. Critical philosophies are flourishing and proliferating, but, folded into the academic terrain, they often remain disconnected from the global issues associated with the present crisis of capitalism, contributing, in turn, to the fragmentation of the resistances that are opposed to it. Instead of locking the perspective of emancipation into the registers of utopia, or relegating it to the side of an empty populism, Isabelle Garo studies in this book the conditions of a contemporary revival of the alternative as a collective construction, anchored in real aspirations and struggles and inseparable from a rethinking of the theoretical work. By addressing the impasses faced by many of the most fashionable radical theorists - Badiou, Laclau, the theorists of the commons, and revisiting them in relation to Marx and Gramsci also allows us to re-read the latter from the point of view of contemporary questions of the state and the party, of work and property, of conflict and hegemony. Thus, to rethink strategy is above all to re-explore the question of mediations, whether they be forms of organisation or existing mobilisations, as sites par excellence of political invention.

Democracy in the twenty-first century faces a number of major challenges, populism, neoliberalism and globalisation being three of the most prominent. This book examines such challenges by investigating how the conditions of democratic statehood have been altered at several key historical intervals since 1945. It demonstrates that the formal mechanisms of democratic statehood, such as elections, have always been complemented by civic, cultural, educational, socio-economic and constitutional institutions that mediate between citizens and state authority. Rearticulating critical theory with a contemporary focus, the book shows why a sociological approach is urgently needed to address conceptual deficits and explain how the formal mechanisms of democratic statehood need to be complemented and updated in new ways today.