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Issue 38

شماره 38 ماهنامه انگلیسی بنیاد حامیان منتشر شد



Happy World Philosophy Day

Monthly Gazette Since 2021

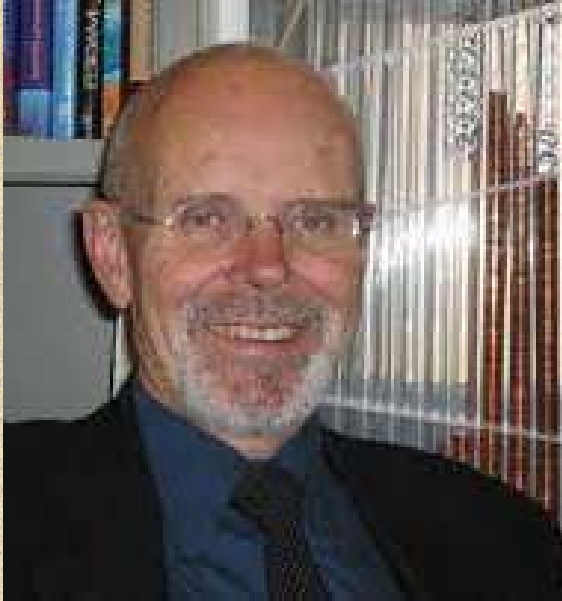
FTIS FOUNDATION GAZETTE

Issue 38
Monthly Gazette Since 2021





Philip Pettit



Princeton University



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Political Philosophy

Talks and Thoughts: Episode 26
World Philosophy Day

Host: Dr. Mahmoud Nuri
Tehran University of Art
Nov 20, 9:30 AM (EDT)



Nadia Maftouni



University of Tehran



<https://yale.zoom.us/j/97224297435>

روز جهانی فلسفه

**چهارشنبه 30 آبان 1403
ساعت 18 به وقت تهران**

Sara Mostafanezhad

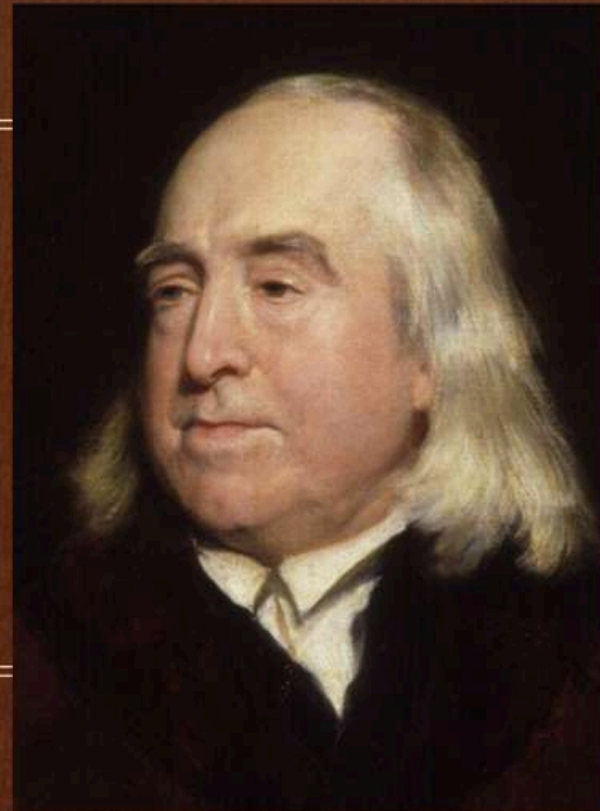
ISLAMIC PHILOSOPHY STUDENT
1403

John Stuart Mill

20 MAY 1806 – 7 MAY 1873



John Stuart Mill
20 May 1806 – 7 May 1873



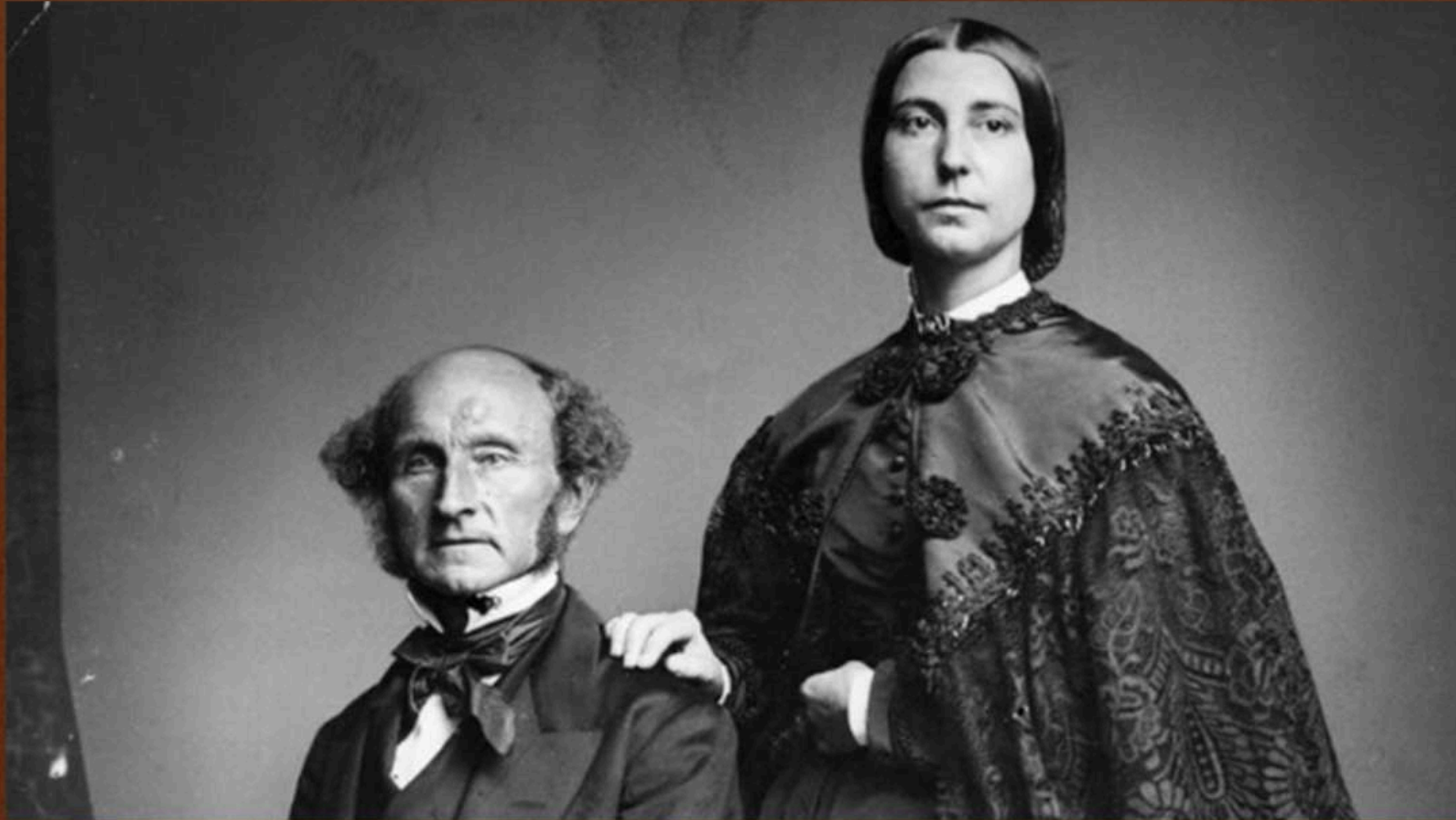
Jeremy Bentham
15 February 1748

Harriet Taylor Mil

8 October 1807 – 3 November 1858

English philosopher and women's
rights advocate







Francis Bacon
7 March 1617 – 3 May 1621

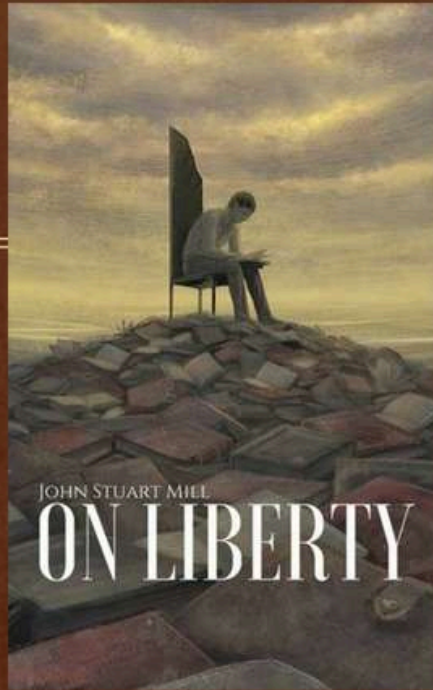


Aristotle
384 BC -322 BC







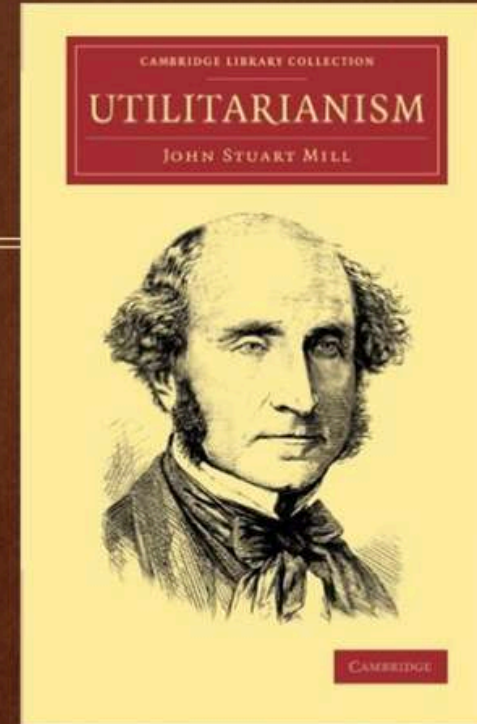


THE SUBJECTION OF



WOMEN

John Stuart Mill





By
Sara Mostafanezhad

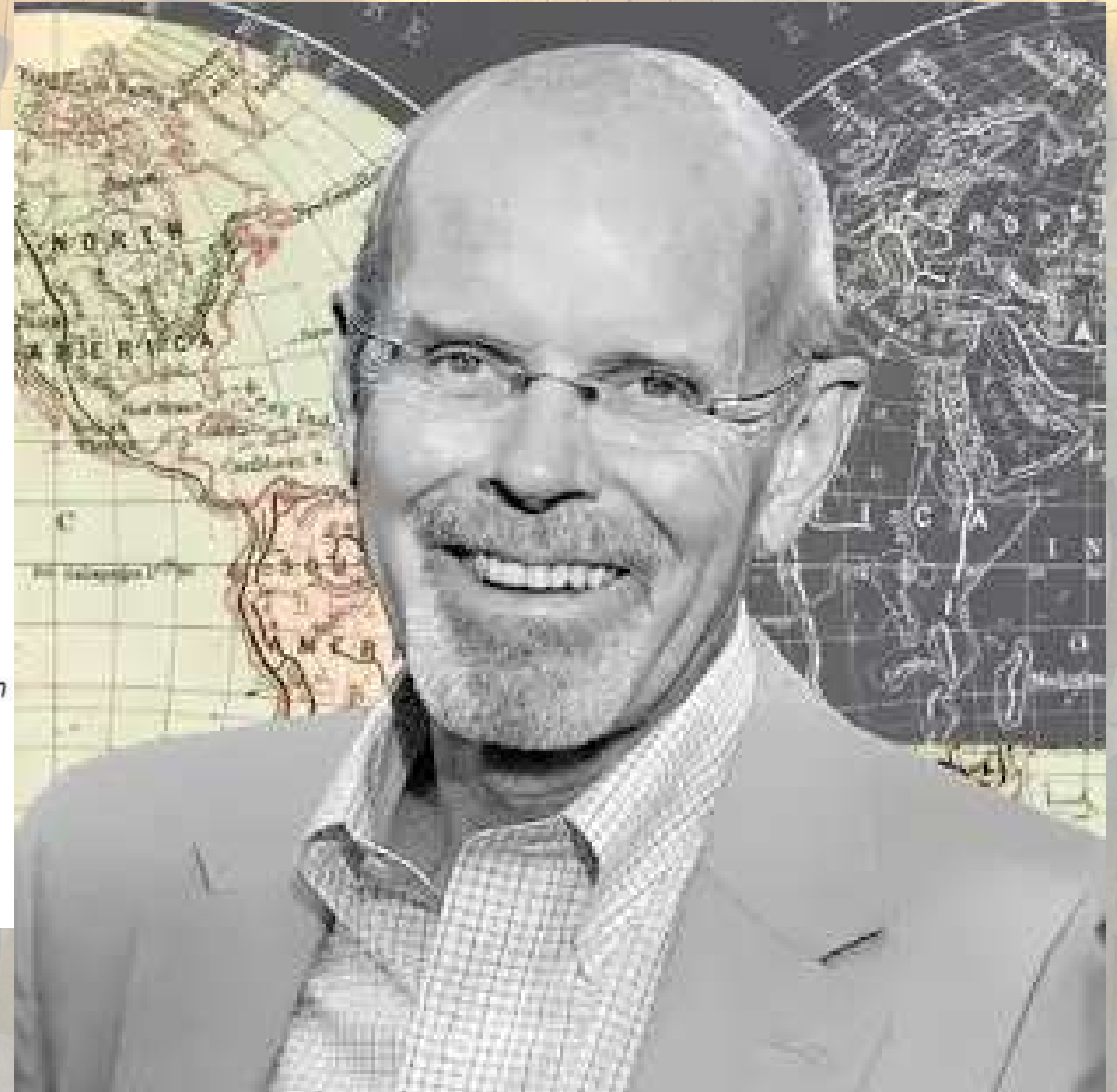
FTIS ISLAMIC PHILOSOPHY

BA STUDENT
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Short Bio

PHILIP PETTIT is L.S. Rockefeller University Professor of Politics and Human Values at Princeton University, where he has taught political theory and philosophy since 2002, and for a period that began in 2012-13 holds a joint position as Distinguished University Professor of Philosophy at the Australian National University, Canberra. He was appointed a Companion of the Order of Australia in 2017. Born and raised in Ireland, he was a lecturer in University College, Dublin, a Research Fellow at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Professor of Philosophy at the University of Bradford, before moving in 1983 to the Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University; there he held a professorial position jointly in Social and Political Theory and Philosophy until 2002. He was elected fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 2009, honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy in 2010 and Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy in 2013; he has long been a fellow of the Australian academies in Humanities and Social Sciences. He holds honorary professorships in Philosophy at Sydney University and Queen's University, Belfast and has been awarded honorary degrees by the National University of Ireland (Dublin), the University of Crete, Lund University, Université de Montreal, Queen's University, Belfast and the University of Athens. *Common Minds: Themes from the Philosophy of Philip Pettit* appeared from OUP in 2007, edited by Geoffrey Brennan, R.E. Goodin, Frank Jackson and Michael Smith.

He works in moral and political theory and on background issues in the philosophy of mind and metaphysics. His recent single-authored books include *The Common Mind* (OUP 1996), *Republicanism* (OUP 1997), *A Theory of Freedom* (OUP 2001), *Rules, Reasons and Norms* (OUP 2002), *Penser en Societe* (PUF, Paris 2004), *Examen a Zapatero* (Temas de Hoy,



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Madrid 2008), *Made with Words: Hobbes on Mind, Society and Politics* (PUP 2008); *On the People's Terms: A Republican Theory and Model of Democracy* (CUP 2012); *Just Freedom: A Moral Compass for a Complex World* (W.W.Norton 2014) and *The Robust Demands of the Good: Ethics with Attachment, Virtue and Respect* (OUP 2015). His recent co-authored books include *The Economy of Esteem* (OUP 2004), with Geoffrey Brennan; *Mind, Morality and Explanation* (OUP 2004), a selection of papers with Frank Jackson and Michael Smith; *A Political Philosophy in Public Life: Civic Republicanism in Zapatero's Spain* (PUP 2010), with Jose Marti; and *Group Agency: The Possibility, Design and Status of Corporate Agents* (OUP 2011), with Christian List. He gave the Tanner lectures on Human Values at Berkeley in April 2015, which appeared in late 2018 with OUP, New York (with commentary by Michael Tomasello) as *The Birth of Ethics: A Reconstruction of the Nature and Role of Morality*. He is presenting the Locke lectures in Philosophy at Oxford University in Spring 2019.

Three podcast interviews, with Patreon, on the theme of *The Birth of Ethics*:

<https://philosophybites.com/2019/02/philip-pettit-on-the-birth-of-ethics.html>

<https://www.politicalphilosophypodcast.com/reconstructing-morality>

<https://www.politicalphilosophypodcast.com/the-birth-of-ethics>

For a 'road trip' with *Just Freedom* see the dropbox link at <https://twitter.com/wnnorton/status/644908628437303296>

Harry Kreisler interview with Philip Pettit, Berkeley 2015: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kvy86eVwva0>

Podcast '*A Brief History of Liberty and its Lessons*': http://mpegmedia.abc.net.au/rn/podcast/2014/07/bia_20140710.mp3;

Televised version: <http://www.abc.net.au/tv/bigideas/>

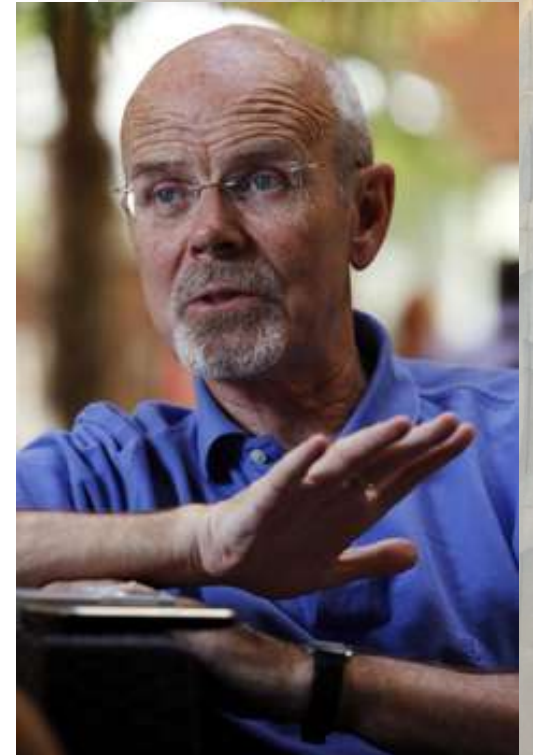
For interviews on www.philosophybites.com see [Philip Pettit on Group Agency](#) and [Philip Pettit on Consequentialism](#) and [Philip Pettit on Republicanism](#)

For a piece on protests about the financial crises go to lavedesidees.fr see [Republican Reflections on the 15-M movement](#)

For a piece on the market and politics see <http://www.opendemocracy.net/ourkingdom/philip-pettit/taking-back-economy-market-as-res-publica>

For a recent interview about the book '*On the People's Terms*' see <http://newbooksinphilosophy.com/2013/05/01/philip-pettit-on-the-peoples-terms-a-republican-theory-and-model-of-democracy-cambridge-up-2012/>

For a 2018 interview on neo-republicanism with Toby Buckle, see: <https://www.politicalphilosophypodcast.com/neo-republicanism>



The BRICS Summit Should Mark the End of Neocon Delusions

Jeffrey D. Sachs | November 2, 2024 | Common Dreams

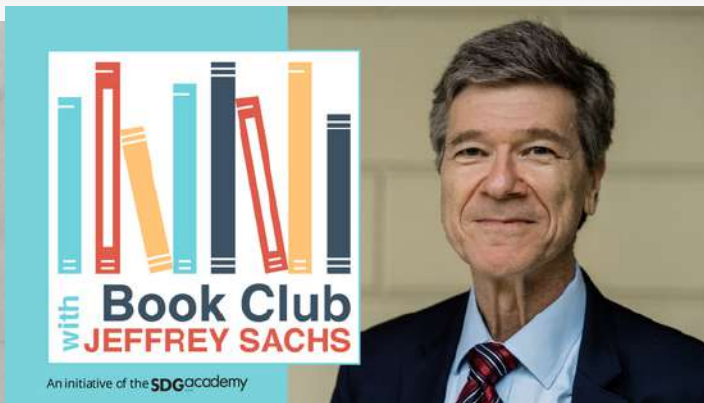
Simply put, the majority of the world does not want or accept U.S. hegemony, and is prepared to face it down rather than submit to its dictates.

The recent BRICS Summit in Kazan, Russia should mark the end of the Neocon delusions encapsulated in the subtitle of Zbigniew Brzezinski's 1997 book, *The Global Chessboard: American Primacy and its Geostrategic Imperatives*. Since the 1990s, the goal of American foreign policy has been



“primacy,” aka global hegemony. The U.S. methods of choice have been wars, regime change operations, and unilateral coercive measures (economic sanctions). Kazan brought together 35 countries with more than half the world population that reject the U.S. bullying and that are not cowed by U.S. claims of hegemony.

In the Kazan Declaration, the countries underscored “the emergence of new centres of power, policy decision-making and economic growth, which can pave the way for a more equitable, just, democratic and balanced multipolar world order.” They emphasized “the need to adapt the current architecture of international relations to better reflect the contemporary realities,” while declaring their “commitment to multilateralism and upholding the international law, including the Purposes and Principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations (UN) as its indispensable cornerstone.” They took particular aim



at the sanctions imposed by the U.S. and its allies, holding that “Such measures undermine the UN Charter, the multilateral trading system, the sustainable development and environmental agreements.”

The neocon quest for global hegemony has deep historical roots in America’s belief in its exceptionalism. In 1630, John Winthrop invoked the Gospels in describing the Massachusetts Bay Colony as a “City on the Hill,” declaring grandiosely that “The eyes of all people are upon us.” In the 19th century, America was guided by Manifest Destiny, to conquer North America by displacing or exterminating the native peoples. In the course of World War II, Americans embraced the idea of the “American Century,” that after the war the U.S. would lead the world.



The U.S. delusions of grandeur were supercharged with the collapse of the Soviet Union at the end of 1991. With America’s Cold War nemesis gone, the ascendant American neoconservatives conceived of a new world order in which the U.S. was the sole superpower and the policeman of the world. Their foreign policy instruments of choice were wars and regime-change operations to overthrow governments they disliked.

Following 9/11, the neocons planned to overthrow seven governments in the Islamic world, starting with Iraq, and then moving on to Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, and Iran. According to Wesley Clark, former Supreme Commander of NATO, the neocons expected the U.S. to prevail in these wars in 5 years. Yet now, more than 20 years on, the neocon-instigated wars continue while the U.S. has achieved absolutely none of its hegemonic objectives.



Contributions Are Welcome!
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