

Against Postmodernism A Marxist Critique

We are living in a time of resurgent global conflicts and imperialistic tensions—a time in which many children are being left behind by school systems that appear more concerned with developing accountability schemes and standardized models of testing than with defending the right of every child to have access to a good education. The efforts of countless teachers, activists, and families working and living in poor areas around the world are labeled as failures, entirely discredited on the basis of their expendability in relation to capital gains, or simply ignored. In response to these oppressive and challenging conditions, this book's contributors—a group of committed educators and activists working in an ethos of solidarity across geopolitical and geographical borders—have advanced arguments and strategies that link educational transformation to the larger struggle to transform oppressive social relations. In a clear attempt to move beyond both nostalgia and romanticism, *Critical Theories, Radical Pedagogies, and Global Conflicts* draws from a range of viewpoints—conceptual and thematic, transnational and crosscultural, First World and Third World—to articulate new directions for teachers and activists working to demonstrate that another education, and indeed, another world, is possible.

The text is broad-ranging, integrating eleven studies that consider the theory of labour-value from historical, philosophical, and economic perspectives. Smith incorporates a thorough review of the controversy that has raged around Marx's theory of labour-value, reporting the key arguments of orthodox Marxists, neo-Ricardians, neo-orthodox Marxists, and fundamentalist Marxists. He concludes that the Marxian theory of labour-value remains a logically coherent and theoretically sound basis for understanding capitalism's historical-structural crises. Also included is a reconsideration of Marx's law of the falling tendency of the rate of profit along with a statistical analysis of long-term trends in the Canadian economy that lend support to Marx's views.

The Poverty of Postmodernism rejects the current celebration of knowledge and value relativism. This is on the grounds that it renders critical reason and commonsense incapable of resisting the superficial ideologies of minoritarianism that leave the hard core of global capitalism unanalyzed. In this book John O'Neill examines the postmodern turn in the social sciences. From a phenomenological standpoint (Husserl, Merleau Ponty, Schutz, Winch), he challenges Lyotard's post-rationalist reading of Wittgenstein and Habermas in order to defend commonsense reason and values that are constitutive of the everyday life-world. In addition he argues from the standpoint of Vico and Marx on the civil history of embodied mind that the post-rationalist celebration of the arts of superficiality undermines the recognition of the cultural debt each generation owes to past and post-generations. In a positive way O'Neill develops an account of the historical vocation of reason and of the charitable accountability of science to commonsense that is necessary to sustain the basic institutions of civic democracy.

The Revenge of History is a frontal assault on the widely accepted idea that the East European revolutions of 1989 mark the death of socialism. Alex Callinicos seeks to vindicate the classical Marxist tradition by arguing that socialism in this tradition can only come from below, through the self-activity of the working class. Stalinism from this standpoint was a counterrevolution, erecting at the end of the 1920s a state capitalist

regime on the ruins of the radically democratic socialism briefly achieved in October 1917. Callinicos argues that the collapse of Stalinism at the end of the 1980s is one aspect of a worldwide transition from nationally organized to globally integrated capitalism. The result is likely to be greater economic and political instability. Against this background socialism--in Marx's sense--is all the more necessary. Callinicos contends that Marx's vision of a classless communist society would be both practically feasible and profoundly democratic. He concludes that the collapse of Stalinism should be less the moment to abandon socialism than to resume unfinished business.

Libidinal Economy

Postmodernism

Postmodern Theory and Blade Runner

The History of Philosophy

Fredric Jameson

Marx and the Postmodernism Debates

Postmodernism, Or, The Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism

Is regarded as the most important response to the philosophies of desire, as expounded by thinkers such as de Sade, Nietzsche, Bataille, Foucault and Deleuze and Guattari. It is a major work not only of philosophy, but of sexual politics, semiotics and literary theory, that signals the passage to postmodern philosophy.

This book provides a critical analysis of classical and contemporary social theory from a class perspective. It is concise, lucid, and well written.

Marx Through Post-Structuralism presents a thorough critical examination of the readings of Marx given by four post-structuralist thinkers, all key figures in Continental philosophy: Jean-François Lyotard, Jacques Derrida, Michel Foucault, and Gilles Deleuze. Arguing that both Marx and the post-structuralists seek to produce a genuinely materialist philosophy, the author aims to develop a better understanding of both Marx and post-structuralism and in so doing to reflect on the possibilities and problems for materialist philosophy more broadly. Against the common assumption that post-structuralism begins with a rejection of Marx, Choat argues that Marx has been a key influence on post-structuralist thought and that each of the four thinkers examined affirms Marx's contemporary significance. By looking at how these thinkers have read Marx - analysing their direct comments, unspoken uses, and implicit criticisms - the book demonstrates that there is a distinct and original post-structuralist approach to Marx that allows us to read him in a new light.

This book sheds a radical light on the issue of race, showing that social and racist discourses are ideological and political mystifications masking exploitation. It deals with substantive issues that have the potential to enhance our understanding how Marxist theory can be quite useful in interpreting the race paradigm.

Radical Ethics and Post-Marxist Extravagances

Select Essays for the New Century

Lyotard, Derrida, Foucault, Deleuze

Invisible Leviathan

The Frankfurt School, Postmodernism and the Politics of the Pseudo-Left

A Critical Perspective

The Marxist Critique of Market Despotism Beyond Postmodernism

"These are not friendly times for starting a new Marxist journal, and yet these are exactly the times in which a new Marxist journal is urgently needed to provide transformative knowledges for social change.

Transformation is a response to the crisis of revolutionary theory and praxis. The (post)modern "left" has abandoned the project of revolution in favor of bourgeois democracy, marginalized problems of labor, class and exploitation, and elided the centrality of "need." More to the point, "left" theory has deserted economic and labor issues at a time of increasing class differences between North and South, the poor and the rich the world over, a time when the workers of the world are increasingly subjected to exploitation by ever more innovative technologies and subtle forms of management to keep the rate of profit high for transnational cartels. In opposition to the post-al left and its ludic politics, Transformation deploys classical Marxist theory to provide boundary explanations of contemporary capitalism-without-borders. It places classical Marxist theory in new terrains and brings it to bear on understanding the emerging contradictions in post-al societies - from labor relations to sexuality; from markets to the cyberspaces of virtual reality, from health-care to "crime" and "family values," from post-al forms of racism to hyper-colonialism and "welfare." Transformation is a vanguard journal opposing both nostalgia and utopia and insisting on developing rigorous materialist boundary explanations of post-al social totality - the boundary analyses, in short, that are necessary for sustained intervention by revolutionary praxis in ending private ownership of the means of production and establishing international socialism."--BOOK

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Proceedings of a symposium, held as a satellite meeting of the Second World Congress of Neuroscience, at the University of Bremen in August 1987. An overview of lesion-induced neural plasticity in such areas as the spinal cord; vestibular, oculomotor, visual, and olfactory systems; the cerebellum; and the cerebral cortex. Many diagrams, charts, and illustrations. Some implications for the general understanding of neural plasticity are discussed. The title essay was published in 1984 in *New Left Review*, and a number of the other essays presented here also appeared in previous publications, sometimes in an earlier form.

Jameson (comparative literature, Duke.) evaluates the concept of postmodernism and surveys developments in a wide range of fields--market ideology, architecture, painting, installment art, film, video art, literature. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

A sequel of sorts to the classic (and bestselling) sendup of literary criticism, *The Pooh Perplex* Thirty-seven years ago, a slim parody of academic literary criticism called *The Pooh Perplex* became a surprise bestseller. Now Frederick Crews has written a hilarious new satire in

the same vein. Purporting to be the proceedings of a forum on Pooh convened at the Modern Language Association's annual convention, Postmodern Pooh brilliantly parodies the academic fads and figures that hold sway at the millennium. Deconstruction, poststructuralist Marxism, new historicism, radical feminism, cultural studies, recovered-memory theory, and postcolonialism, among other methods, take their shots at the poor teddy bear and Crews takes his shots at them. The fun lies in seeing just how much adulteration Pooh can stand.

This book traces the crystallisation of post-Marxism as a specific theoretical position in its own right and considers the role played in its development by post-structuralism, postmodernism and second-wave feminism. It examines the history of dissenting tendencies within the Marxist tradition and considers what the future prospects of post-Marxism are likely to be.

Postmodernism, or, The Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism

A Critique and a Toolkit

Post-ality

The Politics of Difference and the Project of Provincialising Europe

An Agenda for Critical Theory

Marxism and the East European Revolutions

The Poverty of Postmodernism

It has become an intellectual commonplace to claim that we have entered the era of 'post-modernity'. Three themes are embraced in this claim - the poststructuralist critique by Foucault, Derrida and others of the philosophical heritage of the Enlightenment, the supposed impasse of the High Modern art and its replacement by new artistic forms, and the alleged emergence of 'post-industrial' societies whose structures are beyond the ken of Marx and other theorists of industrial capitalism. Against Postmodernism takes issue with all these themes. It challenges the idealist irrationalism of poststructuralism. It questions the existence of any radical break separating Post-modern from Modern art. And it denies that recent socio-economic developments represent any fundamental shift from classical patterns of capital accumulation. Drawing on philosophy and cultural history, Against Postmodernism takes issue with some of the most forthright critics of post-modernism - Jurgen Habermas and Frederic Jameson, for example. But it is most distinctive in that it offers a historical reading of these theories. Post-modernism, Alex Callinicos argues, reflects the disappointed revolutionary generation of '68, and the incorporation of many of its members into the professional and managerial 'new middle class'. It is best read as a symptom of political frustration and social mobility rather than as a significant intellectual or cultural phenomenon in its own right.

The Postmodern History Reader introduces students to the new points of controversy in the study of history and provides a framework by which to understand postmodernism and a guide to explore it further.

In this original and eye-opening study, Stefan Morawski sheds light on the often confused debate about postmodernism, postmodernity and human values. Drawing

upon a wide range of evidence from the experience of everyday life in the sciences, religion, visual arts, literature, film, television and contemporary music, *The Troubles with Postmodernism* is an indispensable guide to our understanding and evaluation of contemporary literature.

This book provides the first detailed account of Gramsci's work in the context of current critical and socio-cultural debates. Renate Holub argues that Gramsci was ahead of his time in offering a theory of art, politics and cultural production. Gramsci's achievement is discussed particularly in relation to the Frankfurt School (Adorno, Horkheimer, Benjamin, Bloch, Habermas), to Brecht's theoretical writings and to thinkers in the phenomenological tradition especially Merleau-Ponty. She argues for Gramsci's continuing relevance at a time of retreat from Marxist positions on the postmodern left. *Antonio Gramsci* is distinguished by its range of philosophical grasp, its depth of specialized historical scholarship, and its keen sense of Gramsci's position as a crucial figure in the politics of contemporary cultural theory.

Beginning Postmodernism

Marxism and Postmodernism

An Introduction

Discourses of Extremity

Explaining Postmodernism

Antonio Gramsci

The Postcolonial Orient

Alan Woods outlines the development of philosophy from the ancient Greeks, all the way through to Marx and Engels who brought together the best of previous thinking to produce the Marxist philosophical outlook, which looks at the real material world, not as a static immovable reality, but one that is constantly changing and moving according to laws that can be discovered. It is this method which allows Marxists to look at how things were, how they have become and how they are most likely going to be in the future, in a long process which started with the early primitive humans in their struggles for survival, through to the emergence of class societies, all as part of a process towards greater and greater knowledge of the world we live in. This long historical process eventually created the material conditions which allow for an end to class divisions and the flowering of a new society where humans will achieve true freedom, where no human will exploit another, no human will oppress another. Here we see how philosophy becomes an indispensable tool in the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of society.

The migration of cynical academic ideas about postmodernism into music journalism are traced in this book. The result of this migration is a widespread fatalism over the ability of the music industry to absorb any expression of defiance in popular music. The book synthesizes a number of fields: American and British academic and journalistic music criticism; aesthetic and literary history and theory from romanticism through

postmodernism; alternative music such as feminist punk and grunge; political economy, which has fueled the obsession with commercial incorporation; and subcultural sociology.

Prodigiously influential, Jacques Derrida gave rise to a comprehensive rethinking of the basic concepts and categories of Western philosophy in the latter part of the twentieth century, with writings central to our understanding of language, meaning, identity, ethics and values. In 1993, a conference was organized around the question, 'Whither Marxism? ', and Derrida was invited to open the proceedings. His plenary address, 'Specters of Marx', delivered in two parts, forms the basis of this book. Hotly debated when it was first published, a rapidly changing world and world politics have scarcely dented the relevance of this book.

Now in paperback, Fredric Jameson 's most wide-ranging work seeks to crystalize a definition of " postmodernism ". Jameson 's inquiry looks at the postmodern across a wide landscape, from " high " art to " low " from market ideology to architecture, from painting to " punk " film, from video art to literature.

The Troubles With Postmodernism

Critical Theories, Radical Pedagogies, and Global Conflicts

FRANKFURT SCHOOL, POSTMODERNISM AND THE POLITICS OF THE PSEUDO-LEFT

A Marxist Perspective

Jameson Critique

Postmodernism and the Social Sciences

Kojin Karatani's Transcritique introduces a startlingly new dimension to Immanuel Kant's transcendental critique by using Kant to read Karl Marx and Marx to read Kant. In a direct challenge to standard academic approaches to both thinkers, Karatani's transcritical readings discover the ethical roots of socialism in Kant's Critique of Pure Reason and a Kantian critique of money in Marx's Capital. Karatani reads Kant as a philosopher who sought to wrest metaphysics from the discredited realm of theoretical dogma in order to restore it to its proper place in the sphere of ethics and praxis. With this as his own critical model, he then presents a reading of Marx that attempts to liberate Marxism from longstanding Marxist and socialist presuppositions in order to locate a solid theoretical basis for a positive activism capable of gradually superseding the trinity of Capital-Nation-State.

A Hard-Hitting Critique... Brings Together Fine Essays That Speak Directly To The Underlying Assumptions Of Postmodernism And Offer A Stunning Critique Of Its Usefulness In Both Understanding And Critiquing The Current Historical Epoch. Contemporary Sociology

The first volume of Manchester University Press' 'Beginnings' series, which

is based on Peter Barry's critically acclaimed bestseller, *Beginning theory*. This brilliant digest offers a clear, step-by-step introduction to postmodernism on every discourse a. . . .

New theories about the radical break with the traditions of modernism in literature, architecture, cinema, mass media, and consumer culture began emerging in the late 70s from writers as diverse as Baudrillard, Lyotard, Kroker, Jencks, and importantly Fredric Jameson who leads the effort to bring Marxist cultural critique forward into the postmodernism debate. This volume appraises Jameson's work and Marxism as a conceptual framework for theorizing postmodernism.

In Defense of History; Marxism and the Postmodern Agenda

Marxism in Dark Times

Postmodern Pooh

Beyond Marxism and Postmodernism

Marx Through Post-Structuralism

An Introduction to Classical and Contemporary Social Theory

The Postmodern History Reader

The social sciences are still predominantly modernist disciplines and, as such, products of the Enlightenment. Recent challenges to Enlightenment thinking thus carry with them the potential or threat to transform the social sciences radically. Postmodernism and the Social Sciences examines the nature and potential of this postmodernist challenge in each of the major social sciences. Starting with the practices of particular disciplines and proceeding to matters of shared concern, the essays provide an accessible discussion of the contemporary impact of postmodernism on social scientific thought.

In The Postcolonial Orient, Vasant Kaiwar analyses the formation of postcolonial studies around the 1989 moment of world history, shows its limitations via an engagement with Marxism, and provides an alternative, enriched account of interpretive possibilities inherent in the moment.

Written by renowned British and American educational theorists, Marxism Against Postmodernism in Educational Theory—a substantially revised edition of the original 1999 work—examines the infusion of postmodernism and theories of postmodernity into educational theory, policy, and research. Offering an alternative exploration of the subject, 'Marxism in Dark Times' anchors its investigation of Marxism in the conceptual spheres of humanism, democracy and pluralism. Its essays question the stereotyped, positivist notion of the theory as practised by the exponents of official Marxism, highlight the legacy of the suppressed voices in the Marxist tradition, and provide new insights into reading Marxism in the twenty-first century—affording new perspectives on Antonio Gramsci, Rosa

Luxemburg, Nikolai Bukharin, David Ryazanov and the Frankfurt School. They seek to review the phenomenon of 'Perestroika,' explore the new historiography on Comintern, and examine the relation between Marxism and postmodernism. With its wide-ranging provision of materials—some translated here into English from German and Russian for the first time—this collection offers a pioneering English assessment of some of the most debatable issues in contemporary Marxism.

Skepticism and Socialism from Rousseau to Foucault

A Marxist Critique

An Intellectual History

Popular Music, Gender and Postmodernism

On Kant and Marx

Anger Is an Energy

Marxist Theory, Black/African Specificities, and Racism

Matthew Flisfeder introduces readers to key concepts in postmodern theory and demonstrates how it can be used for a critical interpretation and analysis of *Blade Runner*, arguably 'the greatest science fiction film'. By contextualizing the film within the culture of late 20th and early 21st-century capitalism, Flisfeder provides a valuable guide for both students and scholars interested in learning more about one of the most significant, influential, and controversial concepts in film and cultural studies of the past 40 years. The "Film Theory in Practice" series fills a gaping hole in the world of film theory. By marrying the explanation of film theory with interpretation of a film, the volumes provide discrete examples of how film theory can serve as the basis for textual analysis. *Postmodern Theory and Blade Runner* offers a concise introduction to Postmodernism in jargon-free language and shows how this theory can be deployed to interpret Ridley Scott's cult film *Blade Runner*.

In this brilliant critique, Terry Eagleton explores the origins and emergence of postmodernism, revealing its ambivalences and contradictions. Above all he speaks to a particular kind of student, or consumer, of popular "brands" of postmodern thought. This volume looks at Marxist thought in criminology, the work of Willem Bonger, Georg Rusche and Otto Kirchheimer, and assesses the role of Marxist analysis in areas such as Critical Criminology and Left Realism. Arguing that Marxism is relevant in the post-Soviet era, it offers a 'toolkit' of Marxist theories and how to use them.

The 2008 financial crisis revitalised the question of whether capitalism was working and how it might be overturned. More recently, the growth of new social movements across the globe are posing a threat to the economic and political status quo, with Marxist ideas rejuvenated for the 21st century. In this provocative and critically engaged introduction, Ronaldo Munck applies Marx's theories to the most pressing issues of our times: the environmental crisis, austerity, international development, religion, nationhood, the role of women and LGBTQ+ communities. Crucially, he shows the far-reaching contribution Marx can make to both contemporary debate and political action. Accessible and wide-ranging, *Marx 2020* is essential reading for anyone interested in the state of the modern world and the ideas needed for effective change.

Against Postmodernism

The State of the Debt, the Work of Mourning and the New International

The Illusions of Postmodernism

Marxism and Criminological Theory

An Introductory Guide to Post-structuralism and Postmodernism

Marx 2020

Specters of Marx

Madan Sarup has now revised his accessible and popular introduction to post-structuralist and postmodern theory. A new introductory section discusses the meaning of such concepts as modernity, postmodernity, modernization, modernism, and postmodernism. A section on feminist criticism of Lacan and Foucault has been added, together with a new chapter on French feminist theory focusing on the work of Hélène Cixous, Luce Irigaray, and Julia Kristeva. The chapter on postmodernism has been significantly expanded to include a discussion of Lyotard's language games and his use of the category "sublime." This chapter ends with a discussion of the relationship between feminism and postmodernism. A further chapter has been added on the work of Jean Baudrillard, a cult figure on the current postmodernist scene, whose ideas have attained a wide currency. The chapter includes a new section on postmodern cultural practices as revealed in architecture, TV, video, and film. Suggestions for further reading are now listed at the end of each chapter and are upgraded and annotated. In tracing the impact of post-structuralist thought not only on literary criticism but on such disciplines as philosophy, politics, psychoanalysis, the social sciences, and art, this book will be essential reading for those who want a clear and incisive introduction to the theories that continue to have widespread influence. -- Back cover.

Against Postmodernism A Marxist Critique Polity

An introduction to the philosophical, economic, historical, feminist, and cultural versions of post-Marxist theory.

Fredric Jameson has been described as "probably the most important cultural critic writing in English today" and he is widely acknowledged as the foremost proponent for the tradition of critical theory known as Western Marxism. Yet his work has not been given the systematic review like other contemporary thinkers like Foucault and Derrida. Fredric Jameson: Marxism, Hermeneutics, Postmodernism is a thoroughly up-to-date, detailed review and analysis of the work of this influential intellectual. Covering Jameson's work and thought from his early projects of form and history to his more recent engagements with postmodernism and cultural politics, this synthesis offers a balanced assessment of his ideas, their development and their continuing influence.

Marxism, Hermeneutics, Postmodernism

Post-Marxism

After the Crisis

Post-Marxist Theory

Transcritique

Marxism Against Postmodernism in Educational Theory

The Revenge of History

Argues the contemporary value of Marx's democratic theory as an interpretive key for the postmodernism debates.