

How Karl Marx Can Save American Capitalism

This book is a complete translation of Marx's critical commentary on paragraphs 261-313 of Hegel's major work in political theory. In this text Marx subjects Hegel's doctrine on the internal constitution of the state to a lengthy analysis. It was Marx's first attempt to expose and criticize Hegel's philosophy in general and his political philosophy in particular. It also represents his early efforts to criticize existing political institutions and to clarify the relations between the political and economic aspects of society. The Critique provides textual evidence in support of the argument that Marx's early writings do not exhibit radically different doctrinal principles and theoretical and practical concerns from his later work. This edition also includes a translation of the introduction Marx wrote for his proposed revised version of the Critique which he never completed. In a substantial introduction, Professor O'Malley provides valuable information on Marx's intellectual development.

Examines the egalitarian, creative, and inclusive practice of radical democracy in contemporary Venezuela. In a global historical moment of growing mobilizations against inequality, corruption, and exclusion, Only the People Can Save the People illustrates the necessity and challenges of more egalitarian approaches to collective life from one of the most tumultuous and compelling experiments in radical democracy. Donald V. Kingsbury examines twenty-first-century Venezuelan politics from the perspective of constituent power—the egalitarian, creative, and inclusive practice of radical democracy. In the aftermath of neoliberal structural adjustment, Venezuelan politics have been increasingly reconfigured according to principles of autogestión (self-management), social movement autonomy, protagonistic and participatory democracy, and anti-capitalism. However, inherited and intensifying challenges arising from Venezuela's status as a petrostate, the class and racial divisions that define its society, and the difficulties of defining what Hugo Chávez termed “socialism for the twenty-first century” have resulted in a tumultuous process of social change. Informed by ethnography, contemporary and comparative political thought, and global political economy, Only the People Can Save the People demonstrates how constituent power is shaping collective identity, political conflict, and infrastructural space in contemporary Latin America. Donald V. Kingsbury is Lecturer in Political Science and Latin American Studies at the University of Toronto.

Have you ever wondered what Kant might have to say about your addiction to social media? Or whether Plato would be able to help resolve your constant arguments about what to watch on TV? Or if Hobbes would agree to feed your pet hamster while you're away on holiday? When it comes to the really important questions, who better to ask than the greatest political minds in history, with What Would Marx Do? Using 40 everyday questions and problems as springboards for exploring the great political questions of our time, this book will give you a crash course in political philosophy, and an introduction to the theories and ideas of the greatest political philosophers of all time. Includes questions such as: -Should I bother to vote? -Who should look after the baby? -Do you earn enough? -My car has just been stolen! But can I hold the thieves responsible? -Should I watch what I say on Twitter? -Should your children benefit from your success? -Is it wrong to want a bigger house? With quirky illustrations and intriguing and original takes on the biggest (and smallest) everyday questions, What Would Marx Do? is guaranteed to leave you with a better grasp on political philosophy, and able to discuss Marxism, Libertarian Socialism and Populism with ease.

First published in 1975, this book provides an interpretative introduction to the political thought of Karl Marx. The approach is both historical and analytical, with emphasis placed on developments and changes in Marx's thought. The book is firmly based on a close reading of primary sources including recently discovered documents on the Communist League, the drafts of Marx's Civil War in France and the Grundrisse manuscripts.

Karl Heinrich Marx was a German philosopher, economist, historian, sociologist, political theorist, journalist and socialist revolutionary. It is hard to think of many who have had as much influence in the creation of the modern world. In addition to his overtly philosophical early work, his later writings have many points of contact with contemporary philosophical debates, especially in the philosophy of history and the social sciences, and in moral and political philosophy. Historical materialism — Marx's theory of history — is centered around the idea that forms of society rise and fall as they further and then impede the development of human productive power. Marx's economic analysis of capitalism is based on his version of the labour theory of value, and includes the analysis of capitalist profit as the extraction of surplus value from the exploited proletariat. Marx sees the historical process as proceeding through a necessary series of modes of production, characterized by class struggle, culminating in communism. Life is unique. Everyone has a life for themselves. Many times, I met people, visited places, saw situations, or encountered lots of events that have remained in my memory at all times. Reading books from an early age, I discovered that this is the strong and sure way to real freedom! Meeting all kinds of people, seeing with my mind's eyes their lives, and talking with them, I learned enormously. Any human being has a special value when they do something to contribute to the progress of societ

The global economic crisis and recession that began in 2008 had at least one unexpected outcome: a surge in sales of Karl Marx's Capital. Although mainstream economists and commentators once dismissed Marx's work as outmoded and flawed, some are begrudgingly acknowledging an analysis that sees capitalism as inherently unstable. And of course, there are those, like Michael Heinrich, who have seen the value of Marx all along, and are in a unique position to explain the intricacies of Marx's thought. Heinrich's modern interpretation of Capital is now available to English-speaking readers for the first time. It has gone through nine editions in Germany, is the standard work for Marxist study groups, and is used widely in German universities. The author systematically covers all three volumes of Capital and explains all the basic aspects of Marx's critique of capitalism in a way that is clear and concise. He provides background information on the intellectual and political milieu in which Marx worked, and looks at crucial issues beyond the scope of Capital, such as class struggle, the relationship between capital and the state, accusations of historical determinism, and Marx's understanding of communism. Uniquely, Heinrich emphasizes the monetary character of Marx's work, in addition to the traditional emphasis on the labor theory of value, this highlighting the relevance of Capital to the age of financial explosions and implosions.

The "art of being free" is an essential part of democracy. It involves, Mark Reinhardt believes, bringing into being the multiple spaces in and practices through which individuals and groups help to constitute their lives, their selves, their worlds. Americans are presently witnessing a contraction of officially sanctioned spaces for citizen action. It is now crucial, Reinhardt argues, to identify ways of opening new spaces for the direct practice of democratic politics. Reinhardt treats the writings of Alexis de Tocqueville, Karl Marx, and Hannah Arendt as exemplary sources for an expansion of political possibility. These writers indicate where and how the new spaces can be brought into being, and they reveal acts of making space as some of the prime moments of politics. Reinhardt's extended readings of these writers, never previously treated together, are quite unlike the familiar understandings of their thought. "Taking liberties," he brings the literary and political sensibility usually associated with postmodernism to a sympathetic if critical encounter with eminently modern thinkers. The result is a strong and idiosyncratic book, accessible and stylish, that mixes acute readings of canonical thinkers with more practical applications and illustrations. Reinhardt combines attention to textual detail and nuance with concern for contemporary politics, discussing as an unusually inventive example the AIDS activist group ACT UP. A Newsweek "Best 50 Books of the Year (So Far)" Pick "What Would the Great Economists Do? comes at the right time: a highly accessible and acute guide to thinking and learning from the men and woman whose work can inform and ultimately aid us in understanding the great national and global crises we're living through." --Nouriel Roubini, author of the New York Times bestselling Crisis Economics: A Crash

Course in the Future of Finance A timely exploration of the life and work of world-changing thinkers—from Adam Smith to John Maynard Keynes—and how their ideas would solve the great economic problems we face today. Since the days of Adam Smith, economists have grappled with a series of familiar problems – but often their ideas are hard to digest, even before we try to apply them to today's issues. Linda Yueh is renowned for her combination of erudition, as an accomplished economist herself, and accessibility, as a leading writer and broadcaster in this field. In *What Would the Great Economists Do?* she explains the key thoughts of history's greatest economists, how our lives have been influenced by their ideas and how they could help us with the policy challenges that we face today. In the light of current economic problems, and in particular economic growth, Yueh explores the thoughts of economists from Adam Smith and David Ricardo to contemporary academics Douglass North and Robert Solow. Along the way, she asks, for example, what do the ideas of Karl Marx tell us about the likely future for the Chinese economy? How do the ideas of John Maynard Keynes, who argued for government spending to create full employment, help us think about state intervention? And with globalization in trouble, what can we learn about handling Brexit and Trumpism? *What Would the Great Economists Do?* includes:

Adam Smith David Ricardo Karl Marx Alfred Marshall Irving Fisher John Maynard Keynes Joseph Schumpeter Friedrich Hayek Joan Robinson Milton Friedman Douglass North Robert Solow Presents an account and technical assessment of Marx's economic analysis in *Capital*, with particular reference to the transformation and the surplus-value doctrine, the reproduction schemes, the falling real-wage and profit rates, and the trade cycle. The focus is on criticisms that Marx himself might have been expected to face in his day and age. In addition, it offers a chronological study of the evolution of that analysis from the early 1840s through three 'drafts': documents of the late 1840s, the *Grundrisse* of 1857–1858, and the *Economic Manuscripts* of 1861–1863. It also provides three studies in application, focusing on Marx's 'evolutionary' orientation in his evaluation of the transition to communism and his rejection of 'egalitarianism' under both capitalist and communist regimes; his evolving perspective on the role of the industrial 'entrepreneur'; and his evolving appreciation of the prospects for welfare reform within capitalism.

Revolutionary thinking and the fight against capitalism This book is a practical and accessible guide to understanding the life and works of Karl Marx. In 50 minutes you will be able to: • Recognize and understand the main ideas behind the works of Karl Marx on economic thought • Identify the impact his contributions had on economics, perceptions of capitalism and political revolutions • Understand the limits of his contributions and systems compared to the work of other economists ABOUT 50MINUTES.COM | Economic Culture 50MINUTES.COM provides the tools to quickly understand the main theories and concepts that shape the economic world of today. Our publications are easy to use and they will save you time. They provide elements of theory and case studies, making them excellent guides to understand key concepts in just a few minutes. They are the starting point for readers to develop their skills and expertise.

Karl Marx is one of the most influential philosophers of all time, whose theories have shaped and directed political, economic, and social thought for 150 years. Considering Marx's life and impact, renowned philosopher Peter Singer identifies the central vision that unifies Marx's thought, enabling us to grasp Marx's views as a whole. Presenting Marx as a philosopher primarily concerned with human freedom, rather than as an economist or a social scientist, Singer explains Marx's key ideas on alienation, historical materialism, and the economic theory of *Capital*, in plain English. In this new edition, Singer explores whether Marx remains relevant to the twenty first century, and if so, how. Does the fact that eight billionaires now own as much as the bottom half of the world's population give support to Marxist thinking? Does the ease with which conservative politicians can win over working class voters by appealing to nationalism undermines Marx's view of class struggle and the inevitability of victory for the proletariat? Singer ponders key questions such as these, and also discusses the place of the internet as a 'productive force' when analysed in Marxist theory. He concludes with an assessment of Marx's legacy, asking if there is any realistic prospect of replacing capitalism with a better system of production and distribution in the twenty first century. ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

Unnecessary death rarely happens at the hands of doctors, but it does happen. Sometimes the cause is medical error. But sometimes the cause is politics. The issues underlying many medical catastrophes are numerous: a power struggle between providers, uncertainty over who's in charge, hesitation to practice good medicine for fear of being fired, specialization run amok, part-time doctoring. Doctors often prefer to ignore the problems, but patient safety demands that they be aired. And so does the future of the medical profession. Beneath the politics lies confusion: Doctors no longer know who they are. They don't know how much authority they should wield. They don't know what distinguishes them from other healthcare professionals. They don't what about being a doctor should make them proud. When doctors lack a firm sense of who they are, the whole of medicine lacks an essential core, giving rise to personal and professional politics—and catastrophes. Patients may be relying on a system that has veered off course. In dramatic and revealing stories of patients in the operating room and interactions with colleagues, Ronald W. Dworkin traces his path from medical school to anesthesiology residency to his early years in private practice, with the experiences of his father and grandfather, also doctors, hovering overhead, in his quest to answer the question: What is a Doctor? Sometimes funny, sometimes scary, sometimes poignant, the story of what it means to be a doctor in today's medical setting comes to life, as Dworkin outlines the contours, the challenges and rewards, of modern medicine, and how it must be rescued in order to preserve the profession and protect patients from disasters.

Iedereen kent Karl Marx als een van de invloedrijkste denkers van de negentiende eeuw en als de man wiens levenswerk Het kapitaal de wereld zou veranderen. Liefde en kapitaal onthult echter zijn tumultueuze privéleven en schetst een portret van een revolutionair, een rokkenjager, een grappenmaker en bovenal een gepassioneerd man - zowel politiek als privé. Als arme student viel Marx voor Jenny, de dochter van een Pruisische baron, en zij en hun kinderen zijn hem ondanks alle tegenslagen en politieke obsessies altijd trouw gebleven. Het gezin zwierf in het kielzog van vader Karl jarenlang door Europa in een tijdperk van politieke spanningen, en naast zijn werk als intellectueel ontpopte Marx zich tot een beschermende vader en liefhebbende echtgenoot. Door gebruik te maken van nooit eerder toegankelijke bronnen biedt *Liefde en kapitaal* een intieme blik in de beproevingen, de ellende en de hartstochten van een man die, meer dan elke andere denker, vormgaf aan onze moderne opvattingen over werk, geld en sociale relaties. Succesvol biografe Mary Gabriel studeerde journalistiek in Amerika en Parijs en werkte daarna als redacteur bij Reuters in Washington en Londen. 'Liefde en kapitaal is een reusachtig, vaak aangrijpend boek. Het geeft een gemakkelijk en evenwichtig portret van Karl Marx, zijn kleurrijke milieu van ballingen, freaks en revolutionairen, en van het nauwelijks bekende gezin van Marx. Gabriel geeft een levendig beeld van een worstelende, maniakale bohemien en intellectueel in de hoofdsteden van middennegentiende-eeuws Europa.' the new york times book review 'Gabriel geeft een magistrale weergave van het leven van Karl Marx en zijn vrouw. Met een vloeiende stijl die haar uitgebreide onderzoek niet verhult, biedt Gabriel ons de menselijke familiekant van een man die gewoonlijk gezien wordt als een berekenende theoreticus.' publishers weekly 'Gabriel stelt, terecht, dat de sleutel tot het begrijpen van wat Marx dreef niet alleen ligt in inzicht in de grote stromingen van zijn tijd, maar vooral in het begrip van zijn chaotische privéleven en de mensen die hij liefhad.' washington independent review of books

A selection of Karl Marx's most important writings are contained in this volume. It was designed as a companion to Elster's "An introduction to Karl Marx" but may be used alone.

The man who started communism. Communism has been frowned on and praised equally among the nations. Some communist nations have collapsed, other ones are still intact in one way or another. Find out what went through the man's mind who invented this system as a response to the increasing gap between the rich and the poor and the exploitation he feared would only grow. Some critical thinking can

help you get a more sophisticated perspective on the reasons why his ideology has or has not worked, and the differences between how his theories and views were applied in various areas in the world. You will also read about: Modern sociology. The theory of alienation, which relates to the worker under capitalism. Karl Marx's historical background and analyses. Theories concerning human nature, economics, society, and consciousness. The different styles of communism that have been implemented during and after the revolution. Marxism beliefs and criticism on those same beliefs. The aspects of Chinese communism that typify the nation's productiveness and structure. Thoughts on the Communist Manifesto, laws of labor and capital. If you are puzzled why several billions of people have voluntarily or involuntarily lived in a communist regime, how ideologies have led to the rise and downfall of unions and nations, and how a complete Cold War was waged for a few decades because of the topic of communism, then educate yourself and start by reading about where it all began.

Why should we pay attention to the great social critics like Marx? Americans, especially now, confront serious questions and evidences that our capitalist system is in trouble. It clearly serves the 1% far, far better than what it is doing to the vast mass of the people. Marx was a social critic for whom capitalism was not the end of human history. It was just the latest phase and badly needed the transition to something better. We offer this essay now because of the power and usefulness today of Marx's criticism of the capitalist economic system. eBook: <https://bit.ly/2K6il8v>

This study is based upon the concept of nations with history and nations without history which was advanced in 1848/1849 in the pages of the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung*, a Cologne based German newspaper under the editorship of Karl Marx. This theory is presented in this study as a model of opposites; historic nations and non-historic nations, respectively revolutionary nations and counter-revolutionary national groups which Engels and Marx associated with the philosophy of Hegel. As Marx and Engels saw it, Hegel had taught that nature and history abounded in opposites, and this was believed to be the essence of his dialectic. Marx liked this dialectic better than anything else in Hegel's thought and modified it to fit his own economic theory of history. In reality, however, there are no categories of opposites; certainly not in nature; no two colors are opposites; nor are any two times of the day, indeed nothing temporal, nothing living, nothing that is in process of becoming. ! It is only in human understanding that opposites are introduced. In the history of ideas what has been a misunderstanding of Hegel's teachings has exerted a greater influence upon subsequent generations than Hegel's philosophy as he himself understood it. With Marx's development of the materialistic concept of history, the *Volksgeist* (Spirit of the Age), so pronounced in Hegel's work lost ground rapidly; first, because it was difficult to understand and second, because its mastery was hardly rewarding to anyone save scholars and philosophers.

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Exploring more than 80 big ideas and key theories in a clear and simple way, this is the perfect introduction to the study of how humans live and interact with one another. Covering diversity and equality, globalization, human rights, modern urban living, and the role of work and institutions, this book looks at the big questions of how we co-operate: What is society? What makes it tick? Why do we interact in the way that we do with our friends, co-workers, and rivals? The perfect way to explore this fascinating subject, *The Sociology Book* profiles the world's most renowned sociologists and their biggest ideas, from the pioneers Karl Marx and Auguste Comte to the groundbreaking work of Sharon Zukin and Judith Butler. Each sociological theory is made crystal clear with the help of quirky graphics, pithy quotes, and step-by-step summaries that explain each idea in an easy-to-grasp way.

Political Ideologies and the Democratic Ideal analyzes and compares political ideologies to help readers understand individual ideologies, and the concept of ideology, from a political science perspective. This best-selling title promotes open-mindedness and develops critical thinking skills. It covers a wide variety of political ideologies from the traditional liberalism and conservatism to recent developments in identity politics, green politics, and radical Islamism. NEW TO THIS EDITION An expanded account of the right to vote and the U.S. Supreme Court's *Citizens United* decision. A new section on "fusionist" conservatism that attempts to ally different kinds of conservatives. A discussion of Putin's post-Soviet expansion of Russia's territory and influence, the apparent rebirth of "Mao Zedong thought" in China, and the ideology of *Juche* in North Korea. Coverage of "democratic socialism" in the context of Bernie Sanders' presidential campaign. Updates on fascism past and present. A more in-depth account of the origins of black liberation and a discussion of the new "Black Lives Matter" movement. New directions in feminist theory and the impact of the Supreme Court's decision on same-sex marriage. An account of Pope Francis's 2015 encyclical on the environment and humans' duty to protect it. An expanded discussion of radical Islamism, especially with regard to the varieties of Islamism, the rise of the Islamic State (ISIS), and the effects of recent terrorist attacks on national and international politics. Discussion questions added to the end of each chapter. Additional graphs and photos throughout. An updated, author-written Instructor's Manual and Test Bank.

A contemporary interrogation of Marx's masterwork *Karl Marx saw the ruling class as a sorcerer, no longer able to control the ominous powers it has summoned from the netherworld. Today, in an age spawning the likes of Donald Trump and Boris Johnson, our society has never before been governed by so many conjuring tricks, with collusions and conspiracies, fake news and endless sleights of the economic and political hand. And yet, contends Andy Merrifield, as our modern lives become ever more mist-enveloped, the works of Marx can help us penetrate the fog. In Marx, Dead and Alive—a book that begins and ends beside Marx's recently violated London graveside—Merrifield makes a spirited case for a critical thinker who can still offer people a route toward personal and social authenticity. Bolstering his argument with fascinating examples of literature and history, from Shakespeare and Beckett, to the Luddites and the Black Panthers, Merrifield demonstrates how Marx can reveal our individual lives to us within a collective perspective—and within a historical continuum. Who we are now hinges on who we once were—and who we might become. This, at a time when our value-system is undergoing core "post-truth" meltdown.*

A battle now rages in the U.S. between crony capitalism and capitalism, with the future of liberal democracy at stake. This book argues that capitalism can—and should—prevail, but to do so lawmakers must change direction and address core areas of instability in people’s private lives that Karl Marx’s ideas expose.

Text in English, French, and German. some volumes have cover title: Marx/Engels Gesamtausgabe. some volumes published by: Berlin : Akademie Verlag. Statements of responsibility vary, e.g., Herausgegeben vom Institut für Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung, Berlin, und vom Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der Kommunistischen Partei der Sowjetunion; Herausgegeben von der Internationalen Marx-Engels-Stiftung, Amsterdam. Includes reissues of some volumes Errata slip inserted in some volumes Includes bibliographies and indexes.

Few other ideologies have effected the world quite like Marxism. On the surface it is a good idea paved with good intentions--so what happened? How did Marxism turn into Communism? To understand that, you may need a little help. This book offers a look at Marxism that the average person can understand. If you are new to political history or just want a better understand, then this book will help you! The "Plain and Simple English" series is part of BookCaps™ growing library of book and history recaps.

The world is facing an unprecedented crisis with the pandemic, climate disaster and an economic crash. Resistance is occurring on every continent against the capitalist system. The vision of Karl Marx for a new society is still relevant today. Simon Hannah gives an outline of Marxism and how it can help us to free people from exploitation and save the planet.

The Butterfly Effect: Flutters of Wisdom and Kindness accentuates the compelling need for random acts of kindness. Each reader of this book can remember someone from his or her past who has made an indelible influence on his or her life. A random act of kindness can resonate with goodness for each person who participates in favor. Unfortunately, other types of acts can have an opposite effect. This work contains hundreds of “flutters” of wisdom and kindness from an eclectic composition of sources from Aristotle to Emile Zola, from Plato to Rudyard Kipling, from Booker T. Washington to Leo Tolstoy, Karl Marx to Janis Joplin. This work attempts to synthesize different thought and observations from people, past and present, from different cultures of east and west that will indicate that we all share an impetus to a common goal . . . if we help each other. Though this may be deemed a work of scholarship, it is presented in non-scholarship terms. Though the subject matters (philosophy, sex, religion, and politics) are matters of gravitas, the answers can be quite simple, if we permit them to be. This is not a “how to” book. Each person has the sovereign right to determine his or her destiny. Nevertheless, interesting and controversial points are covered so that each person may make a more informed choice about how to determine well-being. If the reader pledges to help another, thousands of others will be pledging to help the reader. A Zen Buddhist koan asks, “How does the drop of water know it is part of a wave?” A drop always has a ripple. A flutter of kindness or wisdom can shake the world.

This book is an expression of hope to bring together people around the world, to help a mother understand and feel the drama of an abandoned child, and to help a father stop the suffering of an innocent who would be very happy to say "my dear daddy." Killings caused by boredom, religion, or hatred must cease. They bring too much torment and drama. And those who have access to power should know that what they have is not forever, and fast, very fast, it goes away. Forcing time or forgetting that you are nothing else other than a passerby may make you think that you deserve everything, that you can do whatever you want, and that overnight you have become God of men. It is good to help in all honesty, not lie, and to stop the corruption that has become too huge and is conquering wider and wider areas. The Lord gives you chances. You have to choose and to create. Enmity, revenge, hatred, and crime-banish them out of your house. Put instead love, respect for the truth, and honest work. Always build, never demolish. Finally, life is so right. History puts everyone in the place they deserve.

The United States has been communized according to the step-by-step plan outlined by Karl Marx in the Communist Manifesto.

The fight against capitalism This book is a practical and accessible guide to understanding the life and works of Karl Marx. In 50 minutes you will be able to : Recognize and understand the main ideas behind the works of Karl Marx on economic thought. Identify the impact his contributions had on economics, perceptions of capitalism and political revolutions. Understand the limits of his contributions and systems compared to the work of other economist Economic. 50MINUTES provides the tools to quickly understand the main theories and concepts that shape the economic world of today. Our publications are easy to use and they will save you time. They provide elements of theory and case studies, making them excellent guides to understand key concepts in just a few minutes. They are the starting point for readers to develop their skills and expertise.

Since the days of Adam Smith, economists have grappled with a series of familiar problems - but often their ideas are hard to digest, even before we try to apply them to today's issues. Linda Yueh is renowned for her combination of erudition, as an accomplished economist herself, and accessibility, as a leading writer and broadcaster in this field. In The Great Economists she explains the key thoughts of history's greatest economists, how our lives have been influenced by their ideas and how they could help us with the policy challenges that we face today. In the light of current economic problems, and in particular growth, Yueh explores the thoughts of economists from Adam Smith and David Ricardo to recent academics Douglass North and Robert Solow. She asks, for example, what do the ideas of Karl Marx tell us about the likely future for the Chinese economy? How do the ideas of John Maynard Keynes, who argued for government spending to create full employment, help us think about state intervention? And with globalization in trouble, what can we learn about handling Brexit and Trumpism?

In this reader of Marx's essential thought on religion, Raines offers the full range of Marx's thoughts on religion and its relationship to the world of social relations. Raines shows

how Marx had a complex understanding of religious belief.

Karl Marx's writings provide a uniquely insightful explanation of the inner workings of capitalism, which other schools of thought generally have difficulty explaining. From this vantage point, Marx's works can help to explain important features and economic problems of our age, and the limits of their possible solutions. For example, the necessity and origin of money, the growth of the wage-earning class, uneven development, cycles and crises, and the relevant impoverishment of the workers, leading to debt and overwork. The Value of Marx demonstrates that: *capitalist production necessarily involves conflicts in production and in distribution *competition is an essential feature of capitalism, but it often generates instability, crises and unemployment, showing that capitalism is not only the most productive but also the most systematically destructive mode of production in history *capitalist economies are unstable because of the conflicting forces of extraction, realisation and the accumulation of surplus value under competitive conditions. The instability is structural, and even the best economic policies cannot avoid it completely. The author critically reviews the methodological principles of Marx's value analysis and the best known interpretation of his value theory. He develops an interpretation of Marx focusing primarily upon the processes and relations that regulate social and economic reproduction under capitalism. When analysed from this angle, value theory is a theory of class and exploitation. The concept of value is useful because, among other reasons, it explains capitalist exploitation in spite of the predominance of voluntary market exchanges. The most important controversies in Marxian political economy are reviewed exhaustively, and new light is thrown on the meaning and significance of Marx's analysis and its relevance for contemporary capitalism.

Uniek boek over de aartsvader van het communisme De 19de eeuw was een periode van ongekende veranderingen. Intellectueel, sociaal, economisch, religieus, technologisch – de uitdagingen waren groter dan ooit. Afstanden werden kleiner, steden groeiden en de nieuwe fabrieken leverden een golf van uitvindingen op. In de nasleep van de Slag bij Waterloo vond tegelijkertijd Europa-breed een debat plaats over de werkelijke betekenis van de Franse Revolutie en de hoop en angsten die deze had voortgebracht. Midden in deze discussie staat Karl Marx, de zoon van een Joodse bekeerling uit het Rijnland, een man die zijn hele leven zou wijden aan de studie naar de raadsels en paradoxen van de 19de-eeuwse wereld. Gareth Stedman Jones neemt de lezer mee naar de wereld van Karl Marx en de ontwikkeling van zijn gedachtegoed. Als geen ander slaagt hij erin de mens en zijn ideeën begrijpelijk te maken. Met als opvallendste onthulling dat Marx aan het eind van zijn leven zijn geloof in zijn communistische theorieën verloor en Het Kapitaal niet wilde voltooien omdat hij meende dat zijn analyses onjuist waren – iets wat zijn vriend, medewerker en volgeling Friedrich Engels wist te verdoezelen. Gareth Stedman Jones is professor Ideeëngeschiedenis aan de Universiteit van Londen en een Fellow van King's College, Cambridge, waar hij sinds 1997 als professor Politieke Wetenschap doceert. Hij is de veelgeprezen redacteur en commentator van de Penguin Classics Edition van Het Communistisch Manifest.

For the first time in history, eradicating world poverty is within our reach. Yet around the world, a billion people struggle to live each day on less than many of us pay for bottled water. In *The Life You Can Save*, Peter Singer uses ethical arguments, illuminating examples, and case studies of charitable giving to show that our current response to world poverty is not only insufficient but morally indefensible. *The Life You Can Save* teaches us to be a part of the solution, helping others as we help ourselves.

Having lost much of its political clout and theoretical power, communism no longer represents an appealing alternative to capitalism. In its original Marxist formulation, communism promised an ideal of development, but only through a logic of war, and while a number of reformist governments still promote this ideology, their legitimacy has steadily declined since the fall of the Berlin wall. Separating communism from its metaphysical foundations, which include an abiding faith in the immutable laws of history and an almost holy conception of the proletariat, Gianni Vattimo and Santiago Zabala recast Marx's theories at a time when capitalism's metaphysical moorings—in technology, empire, and industrialization—are buckling. While Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri call for a return of the revolutionary left, Vattimo and Zabala fear this would lead only to more violence and failed political policy. Instead, they adopt an antifoundationalist stance drawn from the hermeneutic thought of Martin Heidegger, Jacques Derrida, and Richard Rorty. Hermeneutic communism leaves aside the ideal of development and the general call for revolution; it relies on interpretation rather than truth and proves more flexible in different contexts. Hermeneutic communism motivates a resistance to capitalism's inequalities yet intervenes against violence and authoritarianism by emphasizing the interpretative nature of truth. Paralleling Vattimo and Zabala's well-known work on the weakening of religion, Hermeneutic Communism realizes the fully transformational, politically effective potential of Marxist thought.

The moral and political arguments, judgements and commitments of Britain's outstanding radical philosopher. What society ought we to have, and what can we do to try to get it? This book sets out to answer these questions beginning with a new essay on the foundation of a liberalism of means and ends, John Stuart Mill's *On Liberty*. It goes on to consider the culmination of liberal thinking in John Rawls' *A Theory of Justice*. It argues that liberalism is good intentions not carried forward into rational commitment. Conservatism, in its past and its present guises, is also made clear in its reality. So too is the leftism of the past, including G. A. Cohen's attempt to save Karl Marx's theory of history. Both are discarded. The book argues for another political and social morality - the generosity and fellow-feeling of the Principle of Humanity. It is a consequentialist rather than a mysterious morality, and its essential idea is that we should take rational steps to rescue the badly-off from lives of wretchedness and other distress. This is the commitment that led to Ted Honderich's human and passionate response to 9/11, *After the Terror* - the most controversial book of serious philosophy published in Britain since A. J. Ayer's *Language, Truth and Logic* in 1936. A further chapter considers hierarchic democracy - the democracy we have as distinct from the democracy we think we have - and the necessity of mass civil disobedience. The book ends with an essay that adds to the thinking of *After the Terror*, particularly on the moral right of the Palestinians to their

resistance.

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