Negotiations traces the intellectual journey of a man widely acclaimed as one of the most important French philosophers. A provocative guide to Deleuze by Deleuze, the collection clarifies the key critical concepts in the work of this vital figure in contemporary philosophy, who has had a lasting impact on a variety of disciplines, including aesthetics, film theory, psycho-analysis, and cultural studies.

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.

'The truth will set you free' is a maxim central to both theories and practices of resistance. Nonetheless, it is a claim that has come under fire from an array of critical perspectives in the second half of the 20th century. Iain MacKenzie analyses two of the most compelling of these perspectives: the poststructuralist politics of truth formulated by Michel Foucault and Gilles Deleuze and the alternative post-foundational account of truth and militancy developed by Alain Badiou. He argues that a critically oriented version of poststructuralism provides both an understanding of the deeply entwined nature of truth and power and a compelling account of the creative practices that may sustain resistance.

In May 1968, Gilles Deleuze was an established philosopher teaching at the innovative Vincennes University, just outside of Paris. Flix Guattari was a political militant and director of an unusual psychiatric clinic at La Borde. Their meeting was unlikely, and the two were introduced in an arranged encounter of epic consequence. From that moment on, Deleuze and Guattari engaged in a surprising, productive partnership, collaborating on several groundbreaking works, including Anti-Oedipus, What Is Philosophy? and A Thousand Plateaus. François Dosse, a prominent French intellectual, examines the prolific, if improbable, relationship between two men of distinct and differing sensibilities. Drawing on unpublished archives and hundreds of personal interviews, Dosse elucidates a collaboration that lasted more than two decades, underscoring the role that family and history--particularly the turbulence of May 1968--played in their monumental work. He also takes the measure of Deleuze and Guattari's posthumous fortunes and weighs the impact of their thought within intellectual, academic, and professional circles.

Foucault's Philosophy of Art: A Genealogy of Modernity tells the story of how art shed the tasks with which it had traditionally been charged in order to become modern. Joseph J. Tanke offers the first complete examination of Michel Foucault's reflections on visual art, tracing his thought as it engages with the work of visual artists from the seventeenth century to the contemporary period. The book offers a concise and accessible introduction to Foucault's frequently anthologized, but barely understood, analyses of Diego Velázquez's Las Meninas and René Magritte's Ceci n'est pas une pipe. On the basis of unpublished lecture courses and several un-translated analyses of visual art, Tanke reveals the uniquely genealogical character of Foucault's writings on visual culture, allowing for new readings of his major texts in the context of contemporary Continental philosophy, aesthetic and cultural theory. Ultimately Tanke demonstrates how Foucault provides philosophy and contemporary criticism with the means for determining a conception of modern art.

Includes "Coldness and Cruelty," by Gilles Deleuze, a study of masochism and sadism, as well as "Venus in Furs," the original novel by Leopold von Sacher-Masoch
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Because of their range, brilliance, and singularity, the ideas of the philosopher-critic-historian Michel Foucault have gained extraordinary currency throughout the Western intellectual community. This book offers a selection of seven of Foucault’s most important published essays, translated from the French, with an introductory essay and notes by Donald F. Bouchard. Also included are a summary of a course given by Foucault at College de France, the transcript of a conversation between Foucault and Gilles Deleuze; and an interview with Foucault that appeared in the journal Actuel. Professor Bouchard has divided the book into three closely related sections. The four essays in Part One examine language as a “perilous limit” of what we know and what we are. The essays in the second part suggest the methodological guidelines to which Foucault subscribes, and they record, in the editor’s words, “the penetration of the language of literature into the domain of discursive thought.” The material in the last section is more obviously political than the essays. It treats language in use, language attempting to impart knowledge and power. Translated by the editor and Sherry Simon into fluent and lucid English, these essays will appeal primarily to students of literature, especially those interested in contemporary continental structuralist criticism. But because of the breadth of Foucault’s interests, they should also prove valuable to anthropologists, linguists, sociologists, and psychologists.

Gilles Deleuze has been labelled as the “post-x” thinker: post-structuralist, post-modern, post-Spinozist, post-Nietzschean, and even post-utopian. An introduction to the Philosophy of Gilles Deleuze explores such categorizations and places Deleuze and Deleuzian method at the heart of contemporary thought. Contributors include: Giorgio Agamben, Mary Bryden, Gilles Deleuze, Jean Khalfa, Claude Imbert, Alain M廷il, Bento Prado, Juliette Simont, Ronald Bogue, Jonathan Philippe.

The first book to present Gilles Deleuze’s philosophy in language the nonphilosopher can understand.

Michel Foucault’s suggestion that this century would become known as “Deleuzian” was considered by Gilles Deleuze himself to be a joke “meant to make people who like us laugh, and make everyone else livid.” Whether serious or not, Foucault’s prediction has had enough of an impact to raise concern about the potential “deification” of this enormously influential French philosopher. Seeking to counter such tendencies toward hagiography—not unknown, particularly since Deleuze’s death—Ian Buchanan has assembled a collection of essays that constitute a critical and focused engagement with Deleuze and his work. Originally published as a special issue of South Atlantic Quarterly (Summer 1997), this volume includes essays from some of the most prominent American, Australian, British, and French scholars and translators of Deleuze’s writing. These essays, ranging from film, television, art, and literature to philosophy, psychoanalysis, geology, and cultural studies, reflect the broad interests of Deleuze himself. Providing both an introduction and critique of Deleuze, this volume will engage those readers interested in literary and cultural theory, philosophy, and the future of those areas of study in which Deleuze worked. Contributors. Ronald Bogue, Ian Buchanan, André Pierre Colombat, Tom Conley, Manuel DeLanda, Tessa Dwyer, Jerry Aline Flieger, Eugene Holland, Fredric Jameson, Jean-Clet Martin, John Mularkey, D. N. Rodowick, Horst Ruthrof, Charles J. Stivale.

In this book, a world-leading Ricoeur scholar examines Ricoeur’s philosophy in relation to other major figures in contemporary French philosophy including Bourdieu, Derrida, Deleuze, Foucault, and Castoriadis.

This book posits that a singular paradigm in social theory can be discovered by reconstructing the conceptual grammar of Gabriel Tarde’s micro-sociology and by understanding the ways in which Gilles Deleuze’s micro-politics and Michel Foucault’s micro-physics have engaged with it. This is articulated in the infinite social multiplicity-invention-imitation-opposition-open system. Guided by infinitist ontology and an epistemology of infinitesimal difference, this paradigm offers a micro-socio-logic capable of producing new ways of understanding social life and its vicissitudes. In the field of social theory, this can be called the infinitesimal revolution.

A guide to the work of Gilles Deleuze.

A new edition of this introduction to Deleuze’s seminal work, Difference and Repetition, with new material on intensity, science and action and new engagements with Bryant, Sauvagnargues, Smith, Somers-Hall and de Beistegui.

Characterizing it as a “mythic discourse,” Jean Baudrillard proceeds, in this brilliant essay, to dismantle the powerful, seductive figure of Michel Foucault. In 1976, Jean Baudrillard sent this essay to the French magazine Critique, where Michel Foucault was an editor. Foucault was asked to reply, but remained silent. Forget Foucault (1977) made Baudrillard instantly infamous in France. It was a devastating revisitation of Foucault’s recent History of Sexuality—and of his entire oeuvre—and also an attack on those philosophers, like Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari, who believed that desire could be revolutionary. In Baudrillard’s eyes, desire and power were interchangeable, so desire had no place in Foucault’s work. There is no better introduction to Baudrillard’s polemical approach to culture than these pages, in which Baudrillard dares Foucault to meet the challenge of his own thought. This Semiotext(e) edition of Forget Foucault is accompanied by a dialogue with Sylvère Lotringer, “Forget Baudrillard,” a reevaluation by Baudrillard of his lesser-known early works as a post-
Get Free Foucault Gilles Deleuze

Marxian thinker. Lotringer presses Baudrillard to explain how he arrived at his infamous extrapolationist
theories from his roots in the nineteenth and early twentieth century social and anthropological works of Karl
Marx, Marcel Mauss, and Emil Durkheim.

Recent political theory has shifted decidedly towards ontology, the ‘science of being’, and thus towards
examining fundamental concepts of identity, difference, space, and time. This new focus has reinvigorated
questions concerning the nature of power, meaning, truth and agency, inspiring novel approaches to individual
and collective subjectivity, the emergence of political events and the relationship between desire and politics.
In this new study, Nathan Widder shows how Deleuze's philosophy both inspires and presses beyond political
theory's 'ontological turn'. Linking his thought to current political theory debates, Widder explains how
Deleuze's philosophy and ontology of difference are cashed out through a micropolitics of creative and critical
experimentation. He further demonstrates how Deleuze challenges ideas of identity and the subject that still
dominate both political thought and practice today. Connecting Deleuze to key figures in both classical and
contemporary political philosophy, from Plato and Aristotle to Hegel, Nietzsche, Lacan, and Foucault, this book
will be of interest to students and scholars in political theory, philosophy, and related disciplines, looking to
engage the emerging field of Deleuze studies.

An affirmative post-structuralist philosophy of organisation inspired by Arnold Gehlen's philosophical
anthropology. Michel Foucault's history of medicine and Gilles Deleuze's early philosophical works. This book
offers a deep and detailed analysis of the problems faced and their solutions.


Starting from Deleuze's brief but influential work on control, the 11 essays in this book questions how
contemporary control mechanisms influence, and are influenced by, cultural expression. They also collectively
revaluate Foucault and Deleuze's theories of discipline and control in light of the continued development of
biopolitics.

Offers a brief profile of the French philosopher, examines his writings on madness, sexuality and power, and
discusses the political implications of his work.

This collection of essays on the philosophy of Foucault assesses his various work from a variety of
perspectives: his place in the history of philosophy; his style and method of philosophical expression; his
notions of political power; his ethical thought; and his attitude to psychoanalysis.

With clarity, precision and economy, Paul Patton synthesizes the full range of Deleuze's work. He interweaves
with great dexterity motifs that extend from his early works, such as Nietzsche and Philosophy, to the more
recent What is Philosophy? and his key works such as Anti-Oedipus and Difference and Repetition. Throughout,
Deleuze and the Political demonstrates Deleuze's relevance to theoretical and practical concerns in a number
doctrines including philosophy, political theory, sociology, history, and cultural studies. Paul Patton also
presents an outstandingly clear treatment of fundamental concepts in Deleuze's work; such as difference,
power, desire, multiplicities, nomadism and the war machine and sets out the importance of Deleuze to
poststructuralist political thought. It will be essential reading for anyone studying Deleuze and students of
philosophy, politics, sociology, literature and cultural studies.

'A rare and remarkable book.' Times Literary Supplement

Gilles Deleuze (1925-1995) was Professor of Philosophy at the University of Paris VIII. He is a key figure in poststructuralism, and one of the most influential philosophers of the twentieth century. Félix Guattari (1930-1992) was a psychoanalyst at the la Borde Clinic, as well as being a major social theorist and radical activist. A Thousand Plateaus is part of Deleuze and Guattari's landmark philosophical project, Capitalism and Schizophrenia - a project that still sets the terms of contemporary philosophical debate. A Thousand Plateaus provides a compelling analysis of social phenomena and offers fresh alternatives for thinking about philosophy and culture. Its radical perspective provides a toolbox for 'nomadic thought' and has had a galvanizing influence on today's anti-capitalist movement. Translated by Brian Massumi>

Presents important accounts of Nietzsche's philosophy. The author shows how Nietzsche began a new way of
thinking which breaks with the dialectic as a method and escapes the confines of philosophy itself.

Spinoza's theoretical philosophy is one of the most radical attempts to construct a pure ontology with a single
infinite substance. This book, which presents Spinoza's main ideas in dictionary form, has as its subject the
opposition between ethics and morality, and the link between ethical and ontological propositions. His ethics is
an ethology, rather than a moral science. Attention has been drawn to Spinoza by deep ecologists such as Arne
Naess, the Norwegian philosopher; and this reading of Spinoza by Deleuze lends itself to a radical ecological
ethic. As Robert Hurley says in his introduction, "Deleuze opens us to the idea that the elements of the
different individuals we compose may be nonhuman within us. One wonders, finally, whether Man might be
defined as a territory, a set of boundaries, a limit on existence." Gilles Deleuze, known for his inquiries into
desire, language, politics, and power, finds a kinship between Spinoza and Nietzsche. He writes, "Spinoza did
not believe in hope or even in courage, he believed only in joy and in vision . . . he more than any other gave me the feeling of a gust of air from behind each time I read him, of a witch's broom that he makes one mount. Gilles Deleuze was a professor of philosophy at the University of Paris at Vincennes. Robert Hurley is the translator of Michel Foucault's History of Sexuality.

This study considers the relationship between the painter and his model as eroticized merchandise within consumer society. The text examines the painting versus photography debate, from Ingres to the era of hyperrealism.

Examines the philosophical foundations of Foucault's writings and discusses his views on knowledge, punishment, power, and subjectivation.

The late 20th century saw a remarkable flourishing of philosophy in France. The work of French philosophers is wide ranging, historically informed, often reaching out beyond the boundaries of philosophy, they are public intellectuals, taken seriously as contributors to debates outside the academy. Gary Gutting tells the story of the development of a distinctively French philosophy in the last four decades of the 20th century. His aim is to arrive at an account of what it was to 'do philosophy' in France, what this sort of philosophizing was able to achieve, and how it differs from the analytic philosophy dominant in Anglophone countries. His initial focus is on the three most important philosophers who came to prominence in the 1960s: Michel Foucault, Gilles Deleuze, and Jacques Derrida. He sets out the educational and cultural context of their work, as a basis for a detailed treatment of how they formulated and began to carry out their philosophical projects in the 1960s and 1970s. He gives a fresh assessment of their responses to the key influences of Hegel and Heidegger, and the fraught relationship of the new generation to their father-figure Sartre. He concludes that Foucault, Derrida, and Deleuze can all be seen as developing their fundamental philosophical stances out of distinctive readings of Nietzsche. The second part of the book considers topics and philosophers that became prominent in the 1980s and 1990s, such as the revival of ethics in Levinas, Derrida, and Foucault, the return to phenomenology and its use to revive religious experience as a philosophical topic, and Alain Badiou's new ontology of the event. Finally Gutting brings to the fore the meta-philosophical theme of the book, that French philosophy since the 1960s has been primarily concerned with thinking the impossible.

Examines the philosophical foundations of Foucault's writings and discusses his views on knowledge, punishment, power, and subjectivation.

The field of phenomenological psychopathology (PP) is concerned with exploring and describing the individual experience of those suffering from mental disorders. Whilst there is often an understandable emphasis within psychiatry on diagnosis and treatment, the subjective experience of the individual is frequently overlooked. Yet a patient's own account of how their illness affects their thoughts, values, consciousness, and sense of self, can provide important insights into their condition - insights that can complement the more empirical findings from studies of brain function or behaviour. The Oxford Handbook of Phenomenological Psychopathology is the first ever comprehensive review of the field. It considers the history of PP, its methodology, key concepts, and includes a section exploring individual experiences within schizophrenia, depression, borderline personality disorder, OCD, and phobia. In addition it includes chapters on some of the leading figures throughout the history of this field. Bringing together chapters from a global team of leading academics, researchers and practitioners, the book will be valuable for those within the fields of psychiatry, clinical psychology, and philosophy.

Michel Foucault's historical and philosophical investigations have gone through many phases: the archaeological, the genealogical, and the ethical among them. What remains constant, however, is the question that motivates them: who are we? Todd May follows Foucault's itinerary from his early history of madness to his posthumously published College de France lectures and shows how the question of who we are shifts and changes but remains constantly at or just below the surface of his writings. By approaching Foucault's work in this way, May is able to offer readers an engaging and illuminating way to understand Foucault. Each of Foucault's key works - "Madness and Civilization," "The Archaeology of Knowledge," "The Order of Things," "Discipline and Punish" and the multi-volume "History of Sexuality" - are examined in detail and situated in an historical context that makes effective use of comparisons with other thinkers such as Freud, Nietzsche and Sartre. Throughout this book May strikes a balance between sympathetic presentation and criticism of Foucault's ideas and in so doing exposes Foucault's contributions of lasting value. "The Philosophy of Foucault" is an accessible and stimulating introduction to one of the most popular and influential thinkers of recent years and will be welcomed by students studying Foucault as part of politics, sociology, history and philosophy courses.

A new conceptual diagram of Foucault's original vision of the biopolitical order The history around the critical reception of Michel Foucault's published writings is troubled, according to Gregg Lambert, especially in light of the controversy surrounding his late lectures on biopolitics and neoliberal governmentality. In this book, Lambert's unique approach distills Foucault's thought into its most basic components in order to more fully understand its method and its own immanent rules of construction. The Elements of Foucault presents a
critical study of Foucault’s concept of method from the earlier History of Sexuality, Volume 1, to his later lectures. Lambert breaks down Foucault’s post-1975 analysis of the idea of biopower into four elements: the method, the conceptual device (i.e., dispositif), the grid of intelligibility, and the notion of “milieu.” Taken together, these elements compose the diagram of Foucault’s early analysis and the emergence of the neoliberal political economy. Lambert further delves into how Foucault’s works have been used and misused over time, challenging the periodization of Foucault’s later thought in scholarship as well as the major and most influential readings of Foucault by other contemporary philosophers—in particular Gilles Deleuze and Giorgio Agamben. The Elements of Foucault is the first generally accessible, yet rigorous and comprehensive, discussion of lectures and major published works of Foucault’s post-1975 theory of biopower and of the major innovation of the concept of dispositif. It is also the first critical work to address the important influence of French philosopher Georges Canguilhem on Foucault’s thought.

Deleuze and Foucault had a long, complicated and productive relationship, in which each was at various times a significant influence on the other. This collection combines 3 original essays by Deleuze and Foucault, in which they respond to each other’s work, with 16 critical essays by key contemporary scholars working in the field. The result is a sustained discussion and analysis of the various dimensions of this fascinating relationship, which clarifies the implications of their philosophical encounter.

This collection of essays offers a fresh and new philosophical approach to the study of sex and sexuality as practice in the philosophy of Deleuze.

The classic biography of the radical French philosopher with a new afterword by acclaimed Foucault scholar Stuart Elden. When he died of an AIDS-related condition in 1984, Michel Foucault had become the most influential French philosopher since the end of World War II. His powerful studies of the creation of modern medicine, prisons, psychiatry, and other methods of classification have had a lasting impact on philosophers, historians, critics, and novelists the world over. But as public as he was in his militant campaigns on behalf of prisoners, dissidents, and homosexuals, he shrouded his personal life in mystery. In The Lives of Michel Foucault -- written with the full cooperation of Daniel Defert, Foucault's former lover -- David Macey gives the richest account to date of Foucault's life and work, informed as it is by the complex issues arising from his writings. In this new edition, Foucault scholar Stuart Elden has contributed a new afterword assessing the contribution of the biography in the light of more recent literature.

Stivale's analysis offers an intimate view into the thought of one of the greatest thinkers of our time.

Gilles Deleuze was one of the most important and influential continental philosophers of the 20th century and this book is an essential text for the field of Kant studies.

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