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KEY=GRUNDRISSE - CONOR MARISA

GRUNDRISSE

FOUNDATIONS OF THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

Penguin UK Written during the winter of 1857-8, the Grundrisse was considered by Marx to be the first scientific elaboration of communist theory. A collection of seven notebooks on capital and money, it both develops the arguments outlined in the Communist Manifesto (1848) and explores the themes and theses that were to dominate his great later work Capital. Here, for the first time, Marx set out his own version of Hegel's dialectics and developed his mature views on labour, surplus value and profit, offering many fresh insights into alienation, automation and the dangers of capitalist society. Yet while the theories in Grundrisse make it a vital precursor to Capital, it also provides invaluable descriptions of Marx's wider-ranging philosophy, making it a unique insight into his beliefs and hopes for the foundation of a communist state.

KARL MARX'S GRUNDRISSE

FOUNDATIONS OF THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY 150 YEARS LATER

Routledge Written between 1857 and 1858, the Grundrisse is the first draft of Marx's critique of political economy and, thus, also the initial preparatory work on Capital. Despite its editorial vicissitudes and late publication, Grundrisse contains numerous reflections on matters that Marx did not develop elsewhere in his oeuvre and is therefore extremely important for an overall interpretation of his thought. In this collection, various international experts in the field, analysing the Grundrisse on the 150th anniversary of its composition, present a Marx in many ways radically different from the one who figures in the dominant currents of twentieth-century Marxism. The book demonstrates the relevance of the Grundrisse to an understanding of Capital and of Marx's theoretical project as a whole, which, as is well known, remained uncompleted. It also highlights the continuing explanatory power of Marxian categories for contemporary society and its present contradictions. With contributions from such scholars as Eric Hobsbawm and Terrell Carver, and covering subject areas such as political economy, philosophy and Marxism, this book is likely to become required reading for serious scholars of Marx across the world.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

GRUNDRISSE. FOUNDATIONS OF THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. TRANSLATED WITH A FOREWORD BY MARTIN NICOLAUS

GRUNDRISSE

FOUNDATIONS OF THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY (ROUGH DRAFT)

GRUNDRISSE

FOUNDATIONS OF THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY (ROUGH DRAFT) TRANSLATED WITH A FOREWORD BY MARTIN NICOLAUS

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CRITICAL THEORY AND THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

ON SUBVERSION AND NEGATIVE REASON

A&C Black Subversive thought is none other than the cunning of reason when confronted with a social reality in which the poor and miserable are required to sustain the illusion of fictitious wealth. Yet, this subsidy is absolutely necessary in existing society, to prevent its implosion. The critique of political economy is a thoroughly subversive business. It rejects the appearance of economic reality as a natural thing, argues that economy has not independent existence, expounds economy as political economy, and rejects as conformist rebellion those anti-capitalist perspectives that derive their rationality from the existing conceptuality of society. Subversion focuses on human conditions. Its critical subject is society unaware of itself. This book develops Marx's critique of political economy as negative theory of society. It does not conform to the patterns of the world and demands that society rids itself of all the muck of ages and founds itself anew.

KNOWLEDGE AND CLASS

A MARXIAN CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

University of Chicago Press

THE ECONOMY OF THE WORD

LANGUAGE, HISTORY, AND ECONOMICS

Oxford University Press It was only in the sixteenth century that texts began to refer to the significance of "economic activity" -- of sustaining life. This was not because the ordinary business of life was thought unimportant, but because the principles governing economic conduct were thought to be obvious or uncontroversial. The subsequent development of economic writing thus parallels the development of capitalism in Western Europe. From the seventeenth to the twenty-first century there has been a constant shift in content, audience, and form of argument as the literature of economic argument developed. *The Economy of the Word* proposes that to understand the various forms that economic literature has taken, we need to adopt a more literary approach in economics specifically, to adopt the instruments and techniques of philology. This way we can conceive the history of economic thought to be an on-going work in progress, rather than the story of the emergence of modern economic thinking. This approach demands that we pay attention to the construction of particular texts, showing the work of economic argument in different contexts. In sum, we need to pay attention to the "economy of the word". *The Economy of the Word* is divided into three parts. The first explains what the term "economy" has meant from Antiquity to Modernity, coupling this conceptual history with an examination of how the idea of national income was turned into a number during the first half of the twentieth century. The second part is devoted to Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, considering first the manner in which Smith deals with international trade, and then the way in which the book was read in the course of the nineteenth century. Part III examines the sources used by Karl Marx and Léon Walras in developing their economic analysis, drawing attention to their shared intellectual context in French political economy.

GRUNDRISSE DER KRITIK DER POLITISCHEN OKONOMIE. ENGLISH. NICOLAUS GRUNDRISSE

FOUNDATIONS OF THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY (ROUGH DRAFT)

COLLECTED WORKS

MARX'S CAPITAL AFTER 150 YEARS

CRITIQUE AND ALTERNATIVE TO CAPITALISM

Routledge Faced with a new crisis of capitalism, many scholars are now looking back to the author whose ideas were too hastily dismissed after the fall of the Berlin Wall. During the last decade, Marx's

Capital has received renewed academic and popular attention. It has been reprinted in new editions throughout the world and the contemporary relevance of its pages is being discussed again. Today, Marx's analyses are arguably resonating even more strongly than they did in his own time and Capital continues to provide an effective framework to understand the nature of capitalism and its transformations. This volume includes the proceedings of the biggest international conference held in the world to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Capital's publication. The book is divided into three parts: I) "Capitalism, Past and Present"; II) "Extending the Critique of Capital"; III) "The Politics of Capital". It contains the contributions of globally renowned scholars from 13 countries and multiple academic disciplines who offer diverse perspectives, and critical insights into the principal contradictions of contemporary capitalism while pointing to alternative economic and social models. Together, they reconsider the most influential historical debates on Capital and provide new interpretations of Marx's magnum opus in light of themes rarely associated with Capital, such as gender, ecology, and non-European societies. The book is an indispensable source for academic communities who are increasingly interested in rediscovering Marx beyond 20th century Marxism. Moreover, it will be of great appeal to students, as well as established scholars interested in critique of capitalism and socialist theory.

MARX'S 'GRUNDRISSE'

A READER'S GUIDE

Bloomsbury Publishing The Grundrisse is widely regarded as one of Marx's most important texts, with many commentators claiming it is the centrepiece of his entire oeuvre. It is also, however, a notoriously difficult text to understand and interpret. In this - the first guide and introduction to reading the Grundrisse - Simon Choat helps us to make sense of a text that is both a first draft of Capital and a major work in its own right. As well as offering a detailed commentary on the entire text, this guide explains the Grundrisse's central themes and arguments and highlights its impact and influence. The Grundrisse's discussions of money, labour, nature, freedom, the role of machinery, and the development and dynamics of capitalism have influenced generations of thinkers, from Anglo-American historians such as Eric Hobsbawm and Robert Brenner to Continental philosophers like Antonio Negri and Gilles Deleuze, as well as offering vital insights into Marx's methodology and the trajectory of his thought. Contemporary examples are used throughout this guide both to illuminate Marx's terminology and concepts and to illustrate the continuing relevance of the Grundrisse. Readers will be offered guidance on: -Philosophical and Historical Context -Key Themes -Reading the Text -Reception and Influence

THEORIES OF SURPLUS VALUE

VOLUME 2

Pattern Books Theories of Surplus Value is a book that, unlike Marx, actually needs an introduction. Theories was intended to be collected and published as the fourth volume to Marx's Capital, but after Engels had successfully collected and published volumes two and three after Marx's death, Engels died before he could publish it. Theories has had a long history of being in-and-out of publication, and particularly in-and-out of being an actually accessible publication. In 1905, the infamously-hated-by-Lenin Karl Kautsky, published the first edition of the manuscript in three volumes separated and rearranged by Adam Smith in volume one, to David Ricardo in the other two volumes, with the breakup of the Ricardian school as the third volume. Kautsky's version circulated in print and was translated to many languages over the decades, remaining the sole version of Theories until The Institute of Marxism-Leninism published a new German version. This arrangement, while still relatively close to Kautsky's narrative arrangement of tracing surplus value from Smith to the Ricardian split into "vulgar economics," annotated the manuscript with different topic headings. This version was then translated into English by Progress Publishers and this is the version of the book which circulates today and is considered to be the most accurate version to Marx's notebooks. This Radical Reprint by Pattern Books is made to be accessible and as close to only manufacturing cost as possible. This second volume of Theories of Surplus Value covers Smith, Ricardo, and Rodbertus' theories of rent, to the theory of cost-price, to growth and productivity in agricultural labor, to extensive diagrams on rent and the influence of machines. These three volumes, in totality, are to show how the classical theories of value led to a theory stuck within the market paradigm and caught in the loop of capitalist circularity. For Marx, the current ontology of political economy only ruled within the scope of pragmatism within the market system, and these programs no longer offered any integrated theory of capitalism.

EMPIRE OF CAPITAL

Verso What does imperialism mean in the absence of colonial conquest and imperial rule?

CRITIQUE OF HEGEL'S 'PHILOSOPHY OF RIGHT'

Cambridge University Press 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.

FOLLOWING MARX

METHOD, CRITIQUE AND CRISIS

BRILL Combining Marx's focus upon the totality (and its appearance as capitals in competition) with specific applications in political economy, *Following Marx* demonstrates how the failure to understand Marx's method has led astray many who consider themselves Marxists.

THE ECONOMICS OF MARX'S GRUNDRISSE

AN ANNOTATED SUMMARY

Springer This summary represents an attempt to analyze Marx's propositions concerning the economic subject matter in "Grundrisse". Special emphasis is given to his seminal ideas concerning scope and method, the terms "Arbeitskraft" and "Mehrwert", and the issue of equal or unequal exchange.

ANOTHER MARX

EARLY MANUSCRIPTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL

Bloomsbury Publishing Following the break-up of the Soviet Union, Marx was regarded as a thinker doomed to oblivion about whom everything had already been said and written. However, the international economic crisis of 2008 favoured a return to his analysis of capitalism, and recently published volumes of the Marx-Engels-Gesamtausgabe (MEGA²) have provided researchers with new texts that underline the gulf between Marx's critical theory and the dogmatism of many twentieth-century Marxisms. This work reconstructs with great textual and historical rigour, but in a form accessible to those encountering Marx for the first time, a number of little noted, or often misunderstood, stages in his intellectual biography. The book is divided into three parts. The first - 'Intellectual Influences and Early Writings' - investigates the formation of the young Marx and the composition of his Parisian manuscripts of 1844. The second - 'The Critique of Political Economy' - focuses on the genesis of Marx's magnum opus, beginning with his studies of political economy in the early 1850s and following his labours through to all the preparatory manuscripts for *Capital*. The third - 'Political Militancy' - presents an insightful history of the International Working Men's Association and of the role that Marx played in that organization. The volume offers a close and innovative examination of Marx's ideas on post-Hegelian philosophy, alienated labour, the materialist conception of history, research methods, the theory of surplus-value, working-class self-emancipation, political organization and revolutionary theory. From this emerges "another Marx?", a thinker very different from the one depicted by so many of his critics and ostensible disciples.

MARX' CRITIQUE OF SCIENCE AND POSITIVISM

THE METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

Springer Science & Business Media political economy. With this in mind the reader will be taken through three meta-theoretical levels of Marx' method of analysis of the structures of capitalism: (1) the clarification of 'critique' and method from Kant's epistemology, Hegel's phenomenology, to Marx' political economy (Chapter One); (2) the analysis of 'critique' and time, that is, the temporal dimensions of the critical method as they evolve from Hegel's Logic to Marx' *Capital* and the difference between the use of the future in explanatory, positivist science and 'critique' (Chapter Two); (3) and finally, 'critique' and materialism, a study of the complexity of the category of materialism, the ambivalence and ambiguity of its use in Marx' critical method, and the ontological and logical dilemmas created by the Schelling-Feuerbach turn toward materialism in their critique of Hegel (Chapter Three). The critique of political economy is, therefore, examined at the levels of methodology, temporality, and ontology. To what do the categories of political economy really refer when the positivist interpretations of Marx have been shattered and 'critique' becomes the method of choice? What kind of knowledge do we have if it is no longer "scientific" in the traditional sense of both epistemology and methodology? And what kind of applicability will it have when its format is such as not to produce predictive, technical knowledge, but practical knowledge in the Greek sense of the word (Praxis)? What becomes of the criterion of truth when epistemology itself, like science, is

READINGS IN ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY

John Wiley & Sons These articles, over thirty in total, reflect the best and latest thought in the exciting field of economic sociology. Beginning with the foundation of Smith, Marx, Engels and Polanyi, the volume gathers some of the best writings by economic sociologists that consider national and world economies as both products and influences of society. Contains over twenty articles by classical and contemporary economic social theorists. Covers important topics on economic action, states, and markets. Includes insightful editorial introductions and further reading suggestions.

MARX FOR TODAY

Routledge Since the onset of global crisis in recent years, academics and economic theorists from various political and cultural backgrounds have been drawn to Marx's analysis of the inherent instability of capitalism. The rediscovery of Marx is based on his continuing capacity to explain the present. In the context of what some commentators have described as a "Marx renaissance", the aim of this book is to make a close study of Marx's principal writings in relation to the major problems of our own society, and to show why and how some of his theories constitute a precious tool for the understanding and critique of the world in the early twenty-first century. The book brings together varied reflections on the Marxian oeuvre, drawing on different perspectives and fields, and argues its case in two different parts. The first will encompass such diverse areas and themes as political thought, economics, nationalism, ethnicity, post-capitalist society, freedom, democracy, emancipation, and alienation, showing in each case how Marx has still today an invaluable contribution to make. The second presents a complete and rigorous account of the dissemination and the reception of Marx's work throughout the world in the last decade. Both parts make a significant contribution to the current research on Marx and Marxisms. This book was originally published as a special issue of *Socialism and Democracy*.

HOW TO READ MARX'S CAPITAL

COMMENTARY AND EXPLANATIONS ON THE BEGINNING CHAPTERS

NYU Press An accessible companion to Karl Marx's essential *Capital* With the recent revival of Karl Marx's theory, a general interest in reading *Capital* has also increased. But *Capital*—Marx's foundational nineteenth-century work on political economy—is by no means considered an easily understood text. Central concepts, such as abstract labor, the value-form, or the fetishism of commodities, can seem opaque to us as first-time readers, and the prospect of comprehending Marx's thought can be truly daunting. Until, that is, we pick up Michael Heinrich's *How to Read Marx's Capital*. Paragraph by paragraph, Heinrich provides extensive commentary and lucid explanations of questions and quandaries that arise when encountering Marx's original text. Suddenly, such seemingly gnarly chapters as "The Labor Process and the Valorization Process" and "Money or the Circulation of Capital" become refreshingly clear, as Heinrich explains just what we need to keep in mind when reading such a complex text. Deploying multiple appendices referring to other pertinent writings by Marx, Heinrich reveals what is relevant about *Capital*, and why we need to engage with it today. *How to Read Marx's Capital* provides an illuminating and indispensable guide to sorting through cultural detritus of a world whose political and economic systems are simultaneously imploding and exploding.

MARXISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL CRISES

Arena books Layfield argues that Marxism offers a useful means to understand environmental crises. He maintains that capitalism produces the problem and explains why the effects of environmental crises fall most heavily upon those in the worst social and economic positions.

CAPITALISM, ALIENATION AND CRITIQUE

STUDIES IN ECONOMY AND DIALECTICS (DIALECTICS, DEONTOLOGY AND DEMOCRACY, VOL. I)

BRILL In *Capitalism, Alienation and Critique* Asger Sørensen offers an argument for first generation Critical Theory of the Frankfurt School, discussing furthermore Hegelian dialectics and that of Mao, as well as classical political economy and the general economy of Georges Bataille.

CRACK CAPITALISM

Pluto Press *Crack Capitalism*, argues that radical change can only come about through the creation, expansion and multiplication of weak points, or "cracks" in the capitalist system. John Holloway's previous book, *Change the World Without Taking Power*, sparked a world-wide debate among activists about the most effective methods of resisting capitalism. Now Holloway rejects the idea of a disconnected plurality of struggles and finds a unifying contradiction -- the opposition between the time we spend working as part of the system and our excess "doing" where we revolt and refuse to be subsumed. Clearly and accessibly presented in the form of 33 theses, *Crack Capitalism* is set to reopen the debate among radical scholars and activists seeking to break capitalism.

THE LIMITS TO CAPITAL

Verso Books A major rereading of Marx's critique of political economy Now a classic of Marxian economics, *The Limits to Capital* provides one of the best theoretical guides to the history and geography of capitalist development. In this edition, Harvey updates his seminal text with a substantial discussion of the turmoil in world markets today. Delving into concepts such as "fictitious capital" and "uneven geographical development," Harvey takes the reader step by step through layers of crisis formation, beginning with Marx's controversial argument concerning the falling rate of profit and closing with a timely foray into the geopolitical and geographical implications of Marx's work.

IN MARX'S LABORATORY

CRITICAL INTERPRETATIONS OF THE GRUNDRISSE

In Marx's Laboratory provides a critical analysis of the Grundrisse - Marx's unfinished manuscript - as a crucial stage in the development of Marx's critique of political economy. Stressing both the achievements and limitations of this much-debated text, and drawing upon recent philological advances, this volume attempts to re-read Marx's 1857-58 manuscripts against the background of *Capital*, as a 'laboratory' in which Marx first began to clarify central elements of his mature problematic.

FORCES OF PRODUCTION, CLIMATE CHANGE AND CANADIAN FOSSIL CAPITALISM

BRILL In *Forces of Production, Climate Change and Canadian Fossil Capitalism*, Nicolas Graham offers a reinterpretation of the concept of forces of production from an ecological standpoint and analyzes the fettering of "green productive forces" in the deepening climate crisis.

KARL MARX'S GRUNDRISSE

FOUNDATIONS OF THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY 150 YEARS LATER

Routledge Written between 1857 and 1858, the Grundrisse is the first draft of Marx's critique of political economy and, thus, also the initial preparatory work on *Capital*. Despite its editorial vicissitudes and late publication, Grundrisse contains numerous reflections on matters that Marx did not develop elsewhere in his oeuvre and is therefore extremely important for an overall interpretation of his thought. In this collection, various international experts in the field, analysing the Grundrisse on the 150th anniversary of its composition, present a Marx in many ways radically different from the one who figures in the dominant currents of twentieth-century Marxism. The book demonstrates the relevance of the Grundrisse to an understanding of *Capital* and of Marx's theoretical project as a whole, which, as is well known, remained uncompleted. It also highlights the continuing explanatory power of Marxian categories for contemporary society and its present contradictions. With contributions from such scholars as Eric Hobsbawm and Terrell Carver, and covering subject areas such as political economy, philosophy and Marxism, this book is likely to become required reading for serious scholars of Marx across the world.

CAPITAL

Penguin UK The "forgotten" second volume of *Capital*, Marx's world-shaking analysis of economics, politics, and history, contains the vital discussion of commodity, the cornerstone to Marx's theories.

REREADING CAPITAL

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE THREE VOLUMES OF KARL MARX'S CAPITAL

NYU Press 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 SPECTER OF CAPITAL

Stanford University Press In his brilliant interdisciplinary analysis of the global financial crisis, Joseph Vogl aims to demystify finance capitalism—with its bewildering array of new instruments—by tracing the historical stages through which the financial market achieved its current autonomy. Classical and neoclassical economic theorists have played a decisive role here. Ignoring early warnings about the instability of speculative finance markets, they have persisted in their belief in the inherent equilibrium of the market, describing even major crises as mere aberrations or adjustments and rationalizing dubious financial practices that escalate risk while seeking to manage it. "The market knows best": this is a secular version of Adam Smith's faith in the market's "invisible hand," his economic interpretation of eighteenth-century providentialist theodicy, which subsequently hardened into an "oikodicy," an unquestioning belief in the self-regulating beneficence of market forces. Vogl shows that financial theory, assisted by mathematical modeling and digital technology, itself operates as a "hidden hand," pushing economic reality into unknown territory. He challenges economic theorists to move beyond the neoclassical paradigm to discern the true contours of the current epoch of financial convulsions.

MARX BEYOND MARX

LESSONS ON THE GRUNDRISSE

A key figure in the Italian "Autonomia" Movement reads Marx's *Grundrisse*, developing the critical and controversial theoretical apparatus that informs the "zero-work" strategy and other elements so crucial to this new and "heretical" tendency in Marxist theory. A challenge to both capitalist and socialist apologists for waged slavery.

CRITICAL THEORY AND THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

ON SUBVERSION AND NEGATIVE REASON

Bloomsbury Publishing USA Subversive thought is none other than the cunning of reason when confronted with a social reality in which the poor and miserable are required to sustain the illusion of fictitious wealth. Yet, this subsidy is absolutely necessary in existing society, to prevent its implosion. The critique of political economy is a thoroughly subversive business. It rejects the appearance of economic reality as a natural thing, argues that economy has not independent existence, expounds economy as political economy, and rejects as conformist rebellion those anti-capitalist perspectives that derive their rationality from the existing conceptuality of society. Subversion focuses on human conditions. Its critical subject is society unaware of itself. This book develops Marx's critique of political economy as negative theory of society. It does not conform to the patterns of the world and demands that society rid itself of all the muck of ages and founds itself anew.

A COMPANION TO MARX'S CAPITAL

THE COMPLETE EDITION

Verso Books In recent years, we have witnessed a surge of interest in Marx's work in the effort to understand the origins of our current predicament. For nearly forty years, David Harvey has written and lectured on *Capital*, becoming one of the world's most foremost Marx scholars. Based on his recent lectures, this current volume - finally bringing together his guides to Volumes I, II and much of III of *Das Kapital* - aims to bring this depth of learning to a broader audience, guiding first-time readers through a fascinating and deeply rewarding text. *A Companion to Marx's Capital* offers fresh, original and sometimes critical interpretations of a book that changed the course of history and, as Harvey intimates, may do so again. David Harvey's video lecture course can be found here: davidharvey.org/reading-capital/

NEW DIALECTICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

Springer Many of the leading thinkers on dialectics in the Marxian tradition have collaborated here to put forward and debate challenging new perspectives on the nature and importance of dialectics. The issues dealt with range from the philosophical consideration of the precise nature of dialectical reasoning, to dialectics and economic theory, and to more concrete concerns such as how dialectics can help us think about globalization, freedom, inflation and subjectivity.

MARKET, STATE, AND COMMUNITY

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF MARKET SOCIALISM

Oxford University Press David Miller makes a comprehensive analysis of an economy in which market mechanisms retain a central role, but in which capitalist patterns of ownership have been superceded. He provides a clear, coherent statement of the theoretical basis of market socialism, and justifies it as a viable political option.