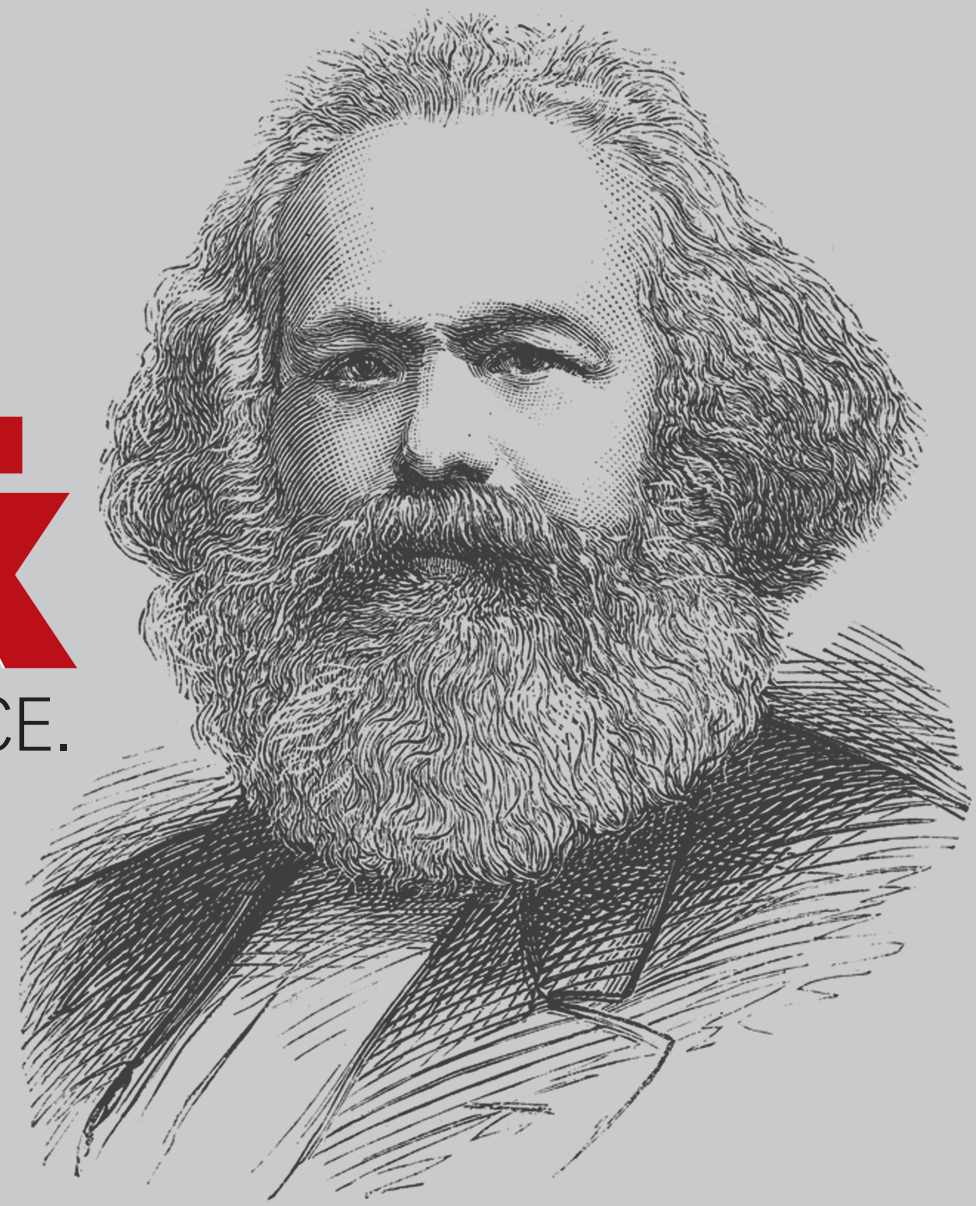




KARL MARX

LIFE. IDEAS. INFLUENCE.



A CRITICAL EXAMINATION ON THE BICENTENARY

**KARL
MARX**
LIFE. IDEAS. INFLUENCE.

FOREWORD



Sudha Natrajan
Director
The Times Group

“**Last** words are for fools who haven’t said enough!” I start with these words, befittingly, by Karl Marx — the revolutionary, socialist, historian, and economist. I shall also point out how, Marx may not have believed in *last words*, but he surely had the *last laugh*, for his ideas and theories continue to rule the world discourse even centuries after his death. He shaped, and continues to shape, the socio-political economy of regions and countries, and his legacy endures.

The Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI), Patna, organised an International Conference on Marx’s bicentenary in 2018, entitled ‘Karl Marx — Life, Ideas and Influence: A Critical Examination on the Bicentenary’, at Patna, Bihar, India. In fact, in the Patna conference, it was not Marx alone who was remembered; there were 38 Memorial Lectures dedicated to philosophers, economists, academics and political figures, who had either influenced Marx or were influenced by him.

The Karl Marx conference at Patna was a historical event, for two major reasons — the sheer scale of the subject of deliberation, and the daunting task of managing an assemblage of such eminent theoreticians, academicians and historians from across the globe. The last time something similar was attempted, was in 1968, when Dr Pijushendu Gupta and Radha Krishna Choudhary, both notable intellectuals of their times, convened a national seminar on the sesquicentennial of Karl Marx at Begusarai in Bihar. In a way, the bicentenary conference at Patna was much like a sequel to the sesquicentennial event at Begusarai, and was a tribute to the previous organisers.

I would like to congratulate ADRI on successfully organising the conference at such a mammoth scale. It is one of the most active social science research centres in Bihar. Over its three decades of existence, ADRI has acquired a stellar academic recognition from both scholars and institutions across the country.

This coffee-table book, named ‘Karl Marx: Life, Ideas, Influence’, encapsulates the essence of the bicentenary conference at Patna. Flip through the pages to know just why, the *last words* on Marx have not yet been spoken!

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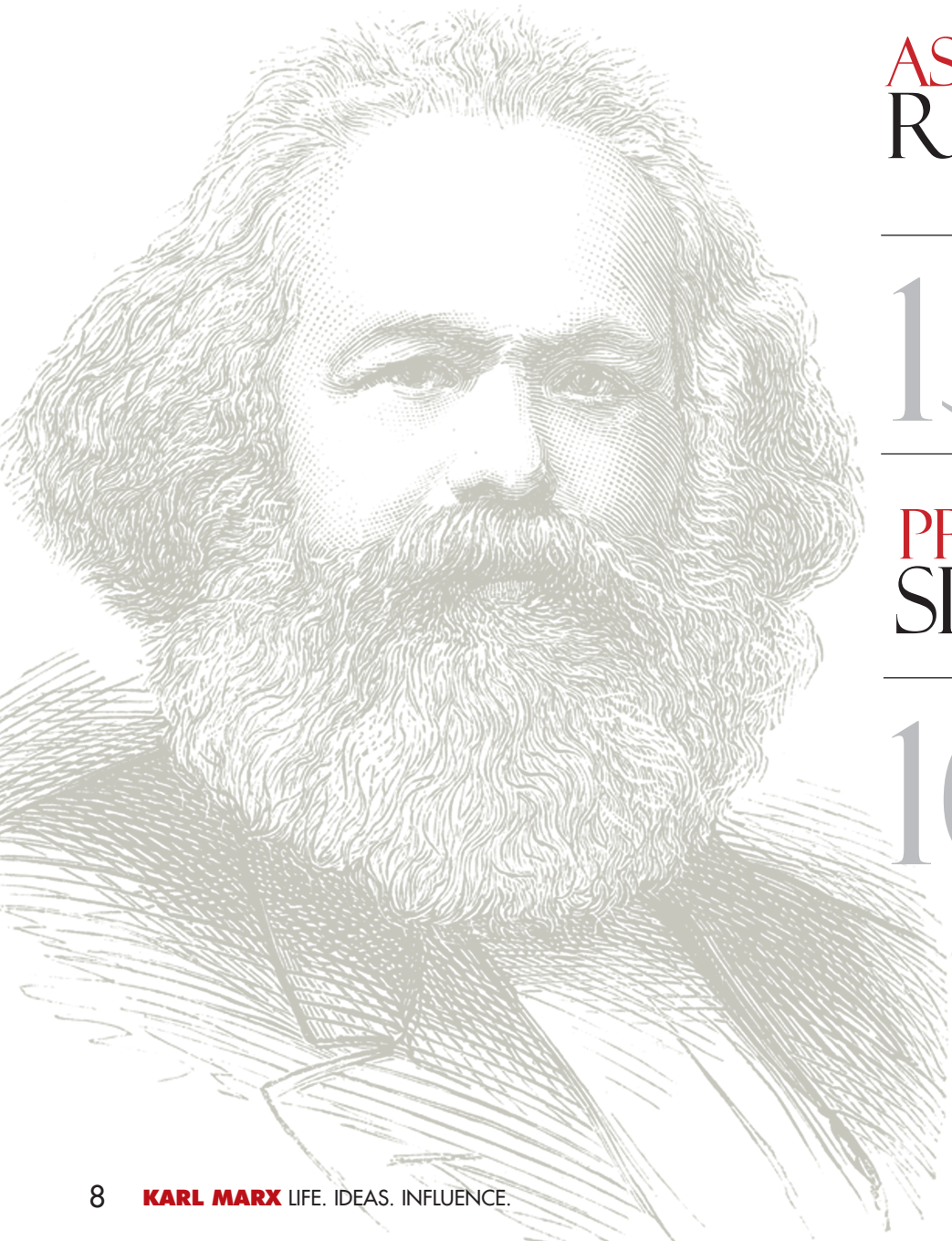
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PREFACE



Shaibal Gupta
Member secretary,
Asian Development
Research Institute

With the democratisation of the world and the availability of social and material entitlements in a substantial number, academic engagements on ‘theoretical’ gambit have taken a toll. For any social science organisation to create an academic identity, it should have theoretical engagement to the hilt. In this backdrop, nothing could be more appropriate than a discourse on Karl Marx.

Capitalism was ushered in Europe after the French Revolution in 1789. Since then, global material production has increased manifold. But this has simultaneously resulted in skewed development. Some people have become ultra-rich, while others have remained poor and destitute. The unfolding of the economic and social script since the French Revolution was written by Karl Marx. Not only did he interpret the world, he also provided a strategy to change it. Thus, even after two centuries, Marx remains relevant. Until we banish poverty and oppression, leading to an authentic egalitarian society, Marxian ideas will continue to guide the world.

The Bicentenary Conference on Karl Marx in Patna in 2018 was a sequel to the conference on Marx, 50 years ago, in a small sub-divisional town of Begusarai in Bihar, India, in 1968, to celebrate his 150th birth anniversary. The canvas of the Begusarai conference was limited to ‘Marx and India’; in contrast, the canvas of the Patna conference was much wider, covering a number of countries across the world.

Two people who played a seminal role in organising the 1968 conference were Pijushendu Gupta and Radha Krishna Choudhary. So we decided to organise the 2018 conference in their memory. OP Jaiswal is still alive from the 1968 conference, and was felicitated in the Patna conference, along with Pranav Kumar Chaudhary, who received the citation on behalf of his father, Late Radha Krishna Choudhary, and Dr Ushasi Gupta, who received the citation on behalf of her father-in-law, Late Dr Pijushendu Gupta.

I am grateful to Paras Hospital, Patna, for sending an advanced ambulance that remained parked at the conference hotel round-the-clock throughout the five days of the conference. The hospital came to our rescue when one of our participants, Jan Toporowski from SOAS, London, had to be admitted in the hospital for certain urgent health condition. There could not have been a better medical support to the conference.

This conference could not have been possible without the support of Meghnad Desai, Gopa Sabharwal, Prabhat P Ghosh, Sunita Lall, Neeraj Kumar, Suryakant Kumar, and Sanjit Kumar.

IN MEMORIUM MARX

MARXISM is not as alive today as it was during the two preceding centuries. But even now, ideas of Karl Marx continue to engage the intellect, imagination and conscience of human minds across the world, from perspectives that are understandably very diverse. Thus, as we approached the bicentenary of the great scholar in 2018, it certainly seemed like an apt moment not just to remember him, but to rethink and interrogate all that is attributed to him, both academically and in terms of political practice. Sharing this perspective, the Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI), Patna, organised an International Conference entitled 'Karl Marx — Life, Ideas and Influence: A Critical Examination on the Bicentenary' during June 16-20, 2018, in Patna, Bihar, India.

The theme of the conference was, indeed, broad and its deliberations encompassed many strands — his life struggles; he and his lifelong collaborator Engels; the enormous span of his writings covering economics, history, sociology, political theory, literature and other social issues; his political activities starting from, say, First International; or the continuation of his academic and political legacy by scholars and political leaders, opening new frontiers of Marxism. With a futuristic perspective, it was also interesting to speculate what would have been the international political scenario now had the USSR not imploded in 1991. From this wide canvas, the participants

**"THE PHILOSOPHERS
HAVE ONLY *INTERPRETED*
THE WORLD, IN VARIOUS
WAYS. THE POINT,
HOWEVER, IS TO
CHANGE IT."**

**—KARL MARX,
ELEVEN THESES ON FEUERBACH
(THESE WORDS ARE ALSO INSCRIBED
UPON HIS GRAVE)**

in the conference chose their own themes, matching their interest and expertise, and weaved their own pattern, keeping Marx at the centre.

The objective of the conference, however, was best attained when the critical examination of Marx was divided first into two broad spheres — ideas and praxis, each having a wide span. In the realm of ideas, it is a fact that much more is known of Marx's work today than was the case while he lived. He published only a fraction of his work in his lifetime and left it to Engels and some other scholars to clean up the manuscripts, decipher them and then finally publish them. Apart from the Communist Manifesto, written jointly with Engels (1848), he had published only two books during his life time — A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy (1859) and Capital, Volume 1 (1967). Thanks to the patient efforts of concerned friends and scholars, there are now 49 volumes of collected work and many more texts are yet to be published. Secondly, the sphere of Marxian ideas now also contain the contributions of those who, utilising the Marxian framework of social analysis, have investigated some economic and political phenomena that was absent from Marx's own writings. Some of these important scholars are Lenin, Trotsky and Mao.



Karl Marx in 1857

A portrait of Karl Marx at
International Institute of
Social History



Engels in 1877

A portrait of Karl Marx's lifelong collaborator and friend, Friedrich Engels, by William Hall

Finally, one may note that Marxian ideas touch nearly every discipline of social science and in an inter-disciplinary framework. But four disciplines that jointly dominate the Marxian ideas are, probably — Sociology, Feminism, Philosophy and Arts/Literature. This led to six sub-themes of the conference under the broad sphere of Marxian ideas — (i) Laws of Social and Economic Dynamics; Mode of Production and Historical/Dialectical Materialism, (ii) Marx and Variants of Marxism, (iii) Marxism and Sociology: Theory of Class and Social Formation, (iv) Marxian and Feminism, (v) Marxism and Philosophical Issues, and (vi) Marxism and Arts & Literature.

In the sphere of praxis, the canvas was as wide as the world itself. It is difficult to think of a country whose economic and political trajectory in the last century or so have escaped the influence of Marxian ideas, though the extent of such influence is, indeed, varied. The countries that draw immediate attention in the context of Marxian influence are those where communists have held power, starting from the USSR. At one point of time, these communist countries had covered nearly one-third of the world. Since 1991, with the imploding of the USSR, the scenario has changed, but the

political experience of those communist countries provides us with enough materials to critically examine the Marxian thoughts. One should also remember here the experience of those countries where Marxism had implied the worst forms of dictatorship. The influence of Marxism, however, has not been limited to the communist countries alone. The idea of 'social democracy', which many countries of the world are now trying to establish as the most desired form of governance, can be easily traced to the Marxian critique of a capitalist order, at least the way it functioned in the 19th century Europe. This, indeed, is an indirect appreciation of the ideas of Marx, not just in words but in practice. The world order is not as unfair today as it would have been in the absence of Marx. An examination of the Marxian praxis covered all these aspects. Although one can identify certain global commonalities in the way Marxism has influenced economic and political trends in different countries, it was advantageous to analyse these influences, using a geographical grouping. These groups were — (i) Marxism in the Indian Context, (ii) Marxism in Asia, (iii) Russian and European Experience, (iv) Latin American Scenario and (v) Broad Global Trends.

THE HERITAGE

In the Patna conference, it was not Marx alone who was remembered; there were 38 memorial lectures dedicated to philosophers, economists, academics and political figures, who had either influenced Marx or were influenced by him. These 38 scholars together form only a fraction of names in the Marxian heritage, which has influenced the current world discourse. There could be several hundreds of figures from the Marxian pantheon, who have developed the Marxian doctrine to an unprecedented depth. The heritage of Marx is mammoth; the Patna conference was only a brief glimpse

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTE



ESTABLISHED in 1991, ADRI is now one of the most active social science research centres in Bihar. The name of the Institute attempts to reflect upon the long and integral relation Bihar has had with the rest of Asia. From the spread of Buddhism to the South, South-East and East Asia to the arrival of Sufism and other versions of Islam from the West Asia to Bihar, the state has been at the centre of major exchange of ideas. It is against this background that ADRI seeks to place itself in the context of Bihar in particular, and Asia in general.



The genesis of ADRI can be traced to an economic and political milieu during the 80s, when a number of state-funded social science institutions were struggling to survive, following the weakening of the state itself. Together with the widening of development deficits and the emergence of neo-liberal regime, there was a growing demand for research support to various development agencies — national and international, and governmental and non-governmental. All these have prompted experiments for alternative organisational frameworks for academic institutions, and the establishment of ADRI was one such attempt. It is indeed satisfying that, passing through a number of tribulations during the last quarter of a century, the Institute has finally acquired an academic recognition from both scholars and institutions across the country. The academic agenda of ADRI is informed by a holistic view of social sciences and its scholars attempt to understand social, economic and political dynamics within the cultural context. ADRI's objective is not only to bring development issues to the fore, but also to seek integration of 'generation of ideas' with 'implementation of ideas'. The Institute feels proud to acknowledge that its academic agenda includes responses to demands from individuals, state and other institutions.





MEMORIAL
LECTURES



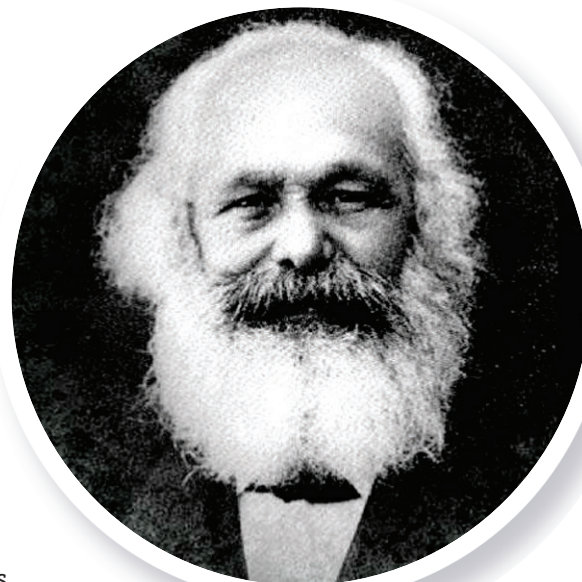
“IF ANYTHING IS CERTAIN, IT IS THAT I MYSELF AM NOT A MARXIST.”

–KARL MARX,

[IN A LETTER ABOUT THE PECULIAR ‘MARXISM’
WHICH AROSE IN FRANCE 1882]

KARL MARX MEMORIAL LECTURE

Karl Marx was born on May 5, 1818. He was a German philosopher and his best-known titles are ‘The Communist Manifesto’ and ‘Das Kapital’. His political and philosophical thought had enormous influence on subsequent intellectual, economic and political history and his name has been used as an adjective, a noun and a school of social theory. Marx has been described as one of the most influential figures in human history, and his work has been both lauded and criticised. His work in economics laid the basis for much of the current understanding of labour and its relation to capital, and subsequent economic thought. Much of the world has been influenced by Marx’s work, with many modifying or adapting his ideas. Marx is typically cited as one of the principal architects of modern social science.



Deepak Nayyar is professor emeritus at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, where he taught Economics for 25 years. He is an honorary fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and was, until recently, distinguished university professor of Economics at the New School for Social Research, New York. Earlier, he has taught at the University of Oxford, the University of Sussex, and the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta. He was vice chancellor of the University of Delhi from 2000 to 2005. His professional life in academia has been interspersed with time in the world of public policy, as chief economic adviser to the Government of India and secretary in the Ministry of Finance from 1989 to 1991. He served as a member of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalisation, as a member of the National Knowledge Commission in India, and as vice chairman of the South Centre, Geneva. He was educated at St Stephen’s College and the Delhi School of Economics. Thereafter, as a Rhodes Scholar, he went on to study at Balliol College, University of Oxford, where he obtained a B.Phil and a D.Phil in Economics. His recent books are ‘Catch Up: Developing Countries in the World Economy’, which was published by Oxford University Press in 2013 with a paperback edition in 2106, and ‘Employment, Growth and Development’, which was published by Routledge in 2017.



KARL MARX MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Meghnad Desai, Professor Emeritus, London School of Economics

Speaker: Deepak Nayyar, Professor Emeritus, JNU, and Former VC, University of Delhi

Title: The Future of Globalisation: Learning from History

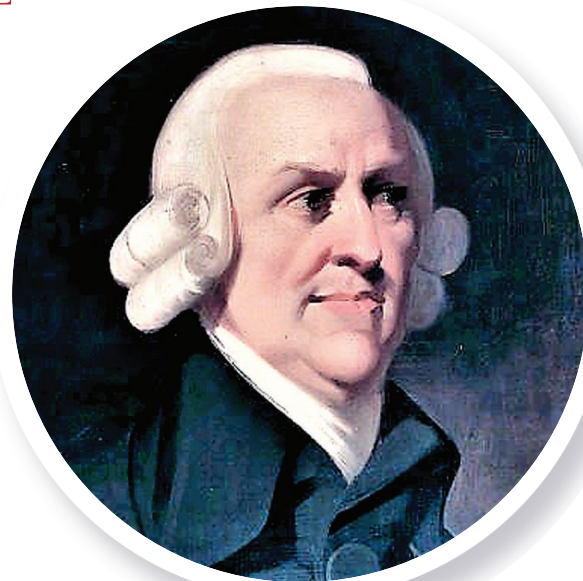
“IT IS NOT FROM THE BENEVOLENCE OF THE BUTCHER, THE BREWER, OR THE BAKER THAT WE EXPECT OUR DINNER, BUT FROM THEIR REGARD TO THEIR OWN SELF-INTEREST.”

—ADAM SMITH,

AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE & CAUSES OF THE WEALTH OF NATIONS, VOL 1

ADAM SMITH MEMORIAL LECTURE

Adam Smith was a Scottish economist, philosopher and author. He was a moral philosopher, a pioneer of political economy, and was a key figure during the Scottish Enlightenment era. He is best known for two classic works: ‘The Theory of Moral Sentiments’ (1759), and ‘An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations’ (1776). The latter, usually abbreviated as ‘The Wealth of Nations’, is considered his magnum opus and the first modern work of economics. Smith laid the foundations of classical free market economic theory. ‘The Wealth of Nations’ was a precursor to the modern academic discipline of economics.



Satish Jain is currently an Indian Council of Social Science Research national fellow. He was on the faculty of the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) during 1978-2013; and held the Reserve Bank of India chair during 2011-13. He has authored ‘Economic Analysis of Liability Rules’ (Springer, 2015); has edited ‘Law and Economics’ (Oxford University Press, 2010), and co-edited ‘Economic Growth, Efficiency, and Inequality’ (with Anjan Mukherji, Routledge, 2015.). His areas of research interests are Social Choice Theory, and Law and Economics.

*Henceforth, the memorial lectures have been placed alphabetically



ADAM SMITH MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Shapan Adnan, Associate Professor, Contemporary South Asian Studies Programme (CSASP), University of Oxford, UK

Speaker: Satish Jain, Former Professor, JNU, New Delhi

Title: On the Normative Elements of Marxism

“SINCE AGRICULTURE CONSTITUTES FAR AND AWAY THE LARGEST SECTOR OF INDIA’S ECONOMY, THE FIRST TEST OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FIVE YEAR PLANS IS THE EXTENT TO WHICH THEY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN LIFTING THE LEVEL OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT.”

–ALICE & DANIEL THORNER,
EXCERPT FROM *LAND AND LABOUR IN INDIA*, 1962

ALICE AND DANIEL THORNER MEMORIAL LECTURE

Alice Thorner was an American-born social scientist and statistician whose main research effort seems to have been partly devoted to the role assigned to women in the Indian society. Daniel Thorner was an American-born economist known for his work on agricultural economics and Indian economic history. He is known for the application of historical and contemporary economic analysis on policy and influenced agricultural policy in India in the 1950s through his association with the Planning Commission.



Ndongo S Sylla is a Development Economist from Senegal. He has previously worked as a technical advisor at the Presidency of the Republic of Senegal. He is currently the research and programme manager at the West Africa office of the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation in Dakar. His publications cover topics such as fair trade, labour markets in developing countries, social movements, democratic theory, economic and monetary sovereignty. He authored 'The Fair Trade Scandal: Marketing Poverty to Benefit the Rich' (Pluto Press & Ohio University Press, 2014).



ALICE & DANIEL THORNER MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Anjan Mukherji, Professor Emeritus, JNU, New Delhi

Speaker: Ndongo Samba Sylla, Development Economist, Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, Dakar

Title: On the Future of "Work" in the South: A perspective based on the Contradiction between Value and Social Wealth

**This lecture did not take place due to unavoidable circumstances*

The photographs above are of the audience from other sessions

“ALL MEN ARE INTELLECTUALS, BUT NOT ALL MEN HAVE IN SOCIETY THE FUNCTION OF INTELLECTUALS.”

—ANTONIO FRANCESCO GRAMSCI,
SELECTIONS FROM THE PRISON NOTEBOOKS

ANTONIO FRANCESCO GRAMSCI MEMORIAL LECTURE

Antonio Francesco Gramsci was an Italian Marxist theorist and politician. He wrote on political theory, sociology and linguistics. He attempted to break from the economic determinism of traditional Marxist thought, and so, is considered a key neo-Marxist. He was a founding member and one-time leader of the Communist Party of Italy and was imprisoned by Benito Mussolini's Fascist regime. His Prison Notebooks are considered a highly original contribution to 20th century political theory.



Giulietto Chiesa was born in Acqui Terme (north of Italy) in 1940. He was in the Scientific (Physics) formation at the University of Genoa. He was a correspondent in Moscow for 20 years for two big Italian newspapers: l'Unità, then an organ of the Italian Communist Party (1980-1990), and La Stampa (1991-2000). He was fellow of the Wilson Center in Washington (Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies) during 1989-1990. He was also a member of the European Parliament (2004-2009), and that of the Scientific Committee of the World Policy Forum (Mikhail Gorbachev Forum). In 2017 in Moscow, he received the Bunin Prize for his outstanding work in journalism and literature. He has written 17 books on the Soviet Union and Russia. Geopolitics is his main interest and current job. He has been nominated as honorary professor at the Federal University of Crimea in 2017. He is now one of the founders of a new political party in Italy, called 'la Lista del Popolo' (The People's List).



ANTONIO GRAMSCI MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: *Edward Palmer, Founder and Executive Director, Comprand Inc

Speaker: Giulietto Chiesa, Honorary Professor, Federal University of Crimea

Title: Which kind of elite, if one, is necessary for the Masters of the Universe?

Lecture delivered through Skype.

Pratishtha Singh, a Delhi University faculty in Italian language and literature, interpreted this lecture (delivered in Italian) in English on real-time basis

**Edward Palmer couldn't attend the conference due to unavoidable reasons. Roberto Massari chaired this lecture*

“HOW EASY IT IS TO GOVERN WHEN ONE FOLLOWS A SYSTEM OF CONSULTING THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE AND ONE HOLDS AS THE ONLY NORM ALL THE ACTIONS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE WELL BEING OF THE PEOPLE.”

– CHE GUEVARA

CHE GUEVARA MEMORIAL LECTURE

Che Guevara was a Marxist revolutionary allied with Fidel Castro during the Cuban Revolution. Born in Rosario, Argentina, in 1928, Ernesto “Che” Guevara de la Serna studied medicine before traveling around South America, observing conditions that spurred his Marxist beliefs. He aided Fidel Castro in overturning the Batista government in the late 1950s, and then held key political offices during Castro’s regime. Guevara later engaged in guerrilla action elsewhere, including in Bolivia, where he was captured and executed in 1967. As Guevara’s interest in Marxism grew, he decided to abandon medicine, believing that only revolution could bring justice to the people of South America. Guevara’s life continues to be a subject of great public interest and has been explored and portrayed in numerous books and films, including *The Motorcycle Diaries* (2004), which starred Gael García Bernal as Guevara, and the two-part biopic *Che* (2008), in which Benicio Del Toro portrayed the revolutionary.



Tian Yu Cao studied Marxism at the Department of Philosophy, Beijing University (1962-64); was persecuted (1964-80); and later resumed his study in 1983 at the University of Cambridge, England. He received PhD there in 1987 and has been teaching Philosophy at Boston University since 1994. His research interests include the evolution of Marxist theories, economic theories related to the understanding of globalisation, and conceivability of socialism.



CHE GUEVARA MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Gopa Sabharwal, Former Vice Chancellor, Nalanda International University, Rajgir

Speaker: Tian Yu Cao, Professor, Boston University, USA

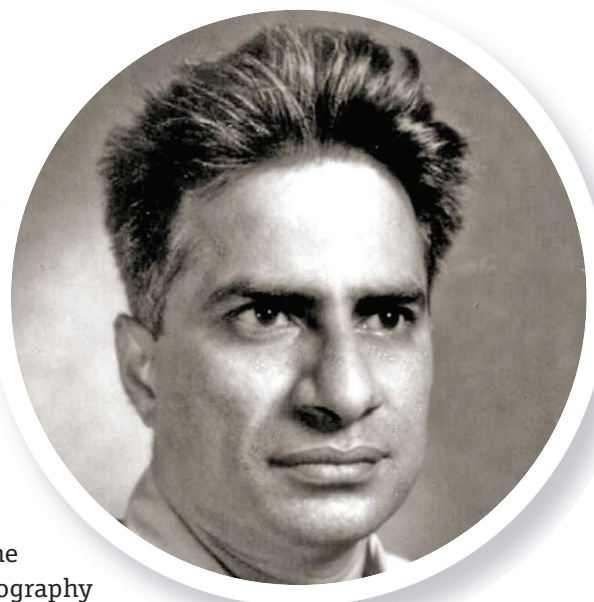
Title: Marx's Ideas and Conceptions of Socialism in the 21st Century

“NO MAN SHALL CLAIM TO BE ANOTHER’S MASTER WHETHER BY DIVINE RIGHT, THE RIGHT OF BIRTH, THE RIGHT OF ARMED CONQUEST, OR THE RIGHT VESTED IN ACCUMULATED PRIVATE PROPERTY.”

—D D KOSAMBI

D D KOSAMBI MEMORIAL LECTURE

Damodar Dharmananda Kosambi was a Marxist historian specialising in ancient India, who employed the historical materialist approach in his work. He is particularly known for his classic work, ‘An Introduction to the Study of Indian History’. He is described as “the patriarch of the Marxist school of Indian historiography”. Kosambi was critical of the policies of then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, which, according to him, promoted capitalism in the guise of democratic socialism. He was an enthusiast of the Chinese revolution and its ideals, and, in addition, a leading activist in the World Peace Movement. In the opinion of the historian Irfan Habib, “D D Kosambi and R S Sharma, together with Daniel Thorner, brought peasants into the study of Indian history for the first time.” As a historian, Kosambi revolutionised Indian historiography with his realistic and scientific approach. He understood history in terms of the dynamics of socio-economic formations rather than just a chronological narration of “episodes” or the feats of a few great men — kings, warriors or saints. Professor Sumit Sarkar says: “Indian Historiography, starting with D D Kosambi in the 1950s, is acknowledged the world over — wherever South Asian history is taught or studied — as quite on a par with or even superior to all that is produced abroad.”



Kipton Jensen is an associate professor of Philosophy at Morehouse College, Martin Luther King Jr’s alma mater, in Atlanta, Georgia. Jensen has been at Morehouse since 2010. Before coming to Morehouse, a historically Black college for men, Jensen taught Philosophy at the University of Botswana and conducted research on methods of HIV diagnosis and treatment among traditional healers (Parallel Discourses, 2012). Jensen has published on Hegel (e.g. The Corpse of Faith and Reason, 2011), but he teaches more Marx than Hegel. Since coming to Morehouse, the focus of his research has been on the African American tradition of nonviolence resistance, especially in Howard Thurman and Martin Luther King. Jensen recently co-edited a collection of Thurman’s Sermons on the Parables (Orbis, 2018).



D D KOSAMBI MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Dipankar Gupta, Former Professor, JNU, New Delhi

Speaker: Kipton Jensen, Associate Professor, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

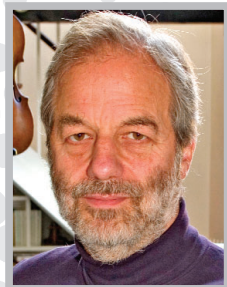
Title: The History of Black Marxism in the USA

“NOTHING CONTRIBUTES SO MUCH TO THE PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS OF A COUNTRY AS HIGH PROFITS.”

–DAVID RICARDO,
THE WORKS OF DAVID RICARDO

DAVID RICARDO MEMORIAL LECTURE

David Ricardo was a British political economist. He was one of the most influential of the classical economists, along with Thomas Malthus, Adam Smith, and James Mill. Ricardo is responsible for developing theories of rent, wages, and profits. Between 1500 and 1750 most economists advocated Mercantilism, which promoted the idea of international trade for the purpose of earning bullion by running a trade surplus with other countries. Ricardo's most famous work is his 'Principles of Political Economy and Taxation' (1817).



Jan Toporowski is a professor of Economics and Finance at SOAS and holds visiting positions at the University of Bergamo, Italy, and the International University College, Turin, Italy. He studied Economics at Birkbeck College, London, and the University of Birmingham. Toporowski has worked in fund management, international banking, central banking and economic consultancy. He has published extensively in monetary and financial economics and the history of economic thought. He has recently completed a two-volume biography of Michal Kalecki, (Michal Kalecki An Intellectual Biography Volume 1, Rendezvous in Cambridge 1899-1939, Palgrave 2013; Michal Kalecki An Intellectual Biography Volume 2, By Intellect Alone 1939-1970, Palgrave 2018), as well as books and papers on financial macroeconomics and money (The End of Finance, Routledge 2000; Theories of Financial Disturbance, Edward Elgar 2005; and, Credit and Crisis from Marx to Minsky, published in Spanish, and forthcoming in Polish and English). A key feature of his monetary and financial research is the analysis of credit and financial cycles, and the role of corporate finance in such cycles, uncovering the central role of Hilferding's Finance Capital in the understanding of business and credit cycles. He is currently working on a study of the monetary theory of Kalecki.



DAVID RICARDO MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Julio Boltvinik, Professor, El Colegio de Mexico

Speaker: Jan Toporowski, Professor, SOAS, London

Title: Marx's Critical Notes on the Classical Theory of Interest

**Jan Toporowski could not deliver the lecture due to sudden illness*

The photographs above are of the audience from other sessions

“AS OPPOSED TO THIS TWO-STAGE TRANSFORMATION — SLAVE TO FEUDAL AND FEUDAL TO CAPITALIST — IN EUROPE, INDIA REMAINED TIED TO THE SAME OLD ORDER UNDER WHICH THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE BELONGED TO THE OPPRESSED AND BACKWARD CASTES. THIS IS THE ESSENCE OF WHAT MARX CALLED INDIA’S ‘UNCHANGING’ SOCIETY...”

—EMS NAMBOODIRIPAD

EMS NAMBOODIRIPAD MEMORIAL LECTURE

Elamkulam Manakkal Sankaran Namboodiripad, popularly known as EMS, was an Indian communist politician and theorist, who served as the first chief minister of Kerala state in 1957-59 and then again in 1967-69. As a member of the Communist Party of India (CPI), he became the first non-Indian National Congress chief minister in the Indian republic. In 1964, he led a faction of the CPI that broke away, to form the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPM). As chief minister, EMS pioneered radical land and educational reforms in Kerala.



Peter Beilharz is a professor of Culture and Society at Curtin University. For many years he was a professor of Sociology at La Trobe University, Melbourne. In 1980, he co-founded the international journal of social theory, Thesis Eleven, and has edited it for nearly 40 years. From 2002 to 2014, he was the director of the Thesis Eleven Centre for Cultural Sociology at La Trobe. He was a professor of Australian Studies at Harvard in 1999-2000. Peter has written or edited 27 books, including Labour’s Utopias (1992), Postmodern Socialism (1994), Transforming Labor (1994), Imagining the Antipodes (1997), Zygmunt Bauman — Dialectic of Modernity (2002), Socialism and Modernity (2009), Thinking the Antipodes (2015), The Martin Presence (2015) and 200 papers. He is a Fellow in Cultural Sociology at Yale and visiting professor at the Bauman Institute, University of Leeds. In 2015, he was research fellow at STIAS, Stellenbosch, South Africa, and is now affiliated with Sichuan University in Chengdu. He is presently editing books of essays on Gramsci, and on Marx, and is working with Sian Supski on the writing of South African author Ivan Vladislavic, and on a final book of farewell to Zygmunt Bauman.



EMS NAMBOODIRIPAD MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Barbara Harriss-White, Emeritus Professor, Oxford University, UK

Speaker: Peter Beilharz, Professor, Curtin University, Australia

Title: Circling Marx

“A GOVERNMENT OR A PARTY GETS THE PEOPLE IT DESERVES AND SOONER OR LATER A PEOPLE GETS THE GOVERNMENT IT DESERVES.”

—FRANTZ FANON,
THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH

FRANTZ FANON MEMORIAL LECTURE

Frantz Fanon was one of the few extraordinary thinkers supporting the decolonisation struggles occurring after World War II. His later works, notably ‘A Dying Colonialism’ and the much more well-known ‘The Wretched of the Earth’, go beyond a preoccupation with Europe’s pretensions to being a universal standard of culture and civilisation, in order to take on the struggles and take up the consciousness of the colonised “natives” as they rise up and reclaim simultaneously their lands and their human dignity. It is Fanon’s expansive conception of humanity and his decision to craft the moral core of decolonisation theory as a commitment to the individual human dignity of each member of populations typically dismissed as “the masses”, that stands as his enduring legacy.



Andrew J Douglas is an associate professor of Political Science at Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia (USA), where he teaches courses in political theory and is affiliated with the interdisciplinary program in Africana Studies. He is the author of ‘In the Spirit of Critique: Thinking Politically in the Dialectical Tradition’ (2013) and is currently finishing two new book projects: one on the Depression-era political thought of WEB Du Bois, and another, with Jared Loggins, on Martin Luther King, Jr’s critique of capitalism. His articles and other writings have appeared in, among other outlets, The Du Bois Review, The CLR James Journal, Constellations, Philosophy and Social Criticism, Contemporary Political Theory, The Review of Politics, Boston Review, and Political Theory. Douglas was a 2016-2017 residential research fellow at the Whitney Humanities Center at Yale University. He holds a BA from the University of California at Berkeley and a PhD from the University of Virginia.



FRANTZ FANON MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Chun Lin, Professor, London School of Economics

Speaker: Andrew J Douglas, Associate Professor, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

Title: King, Marx and the Revolution of Worldwide Value

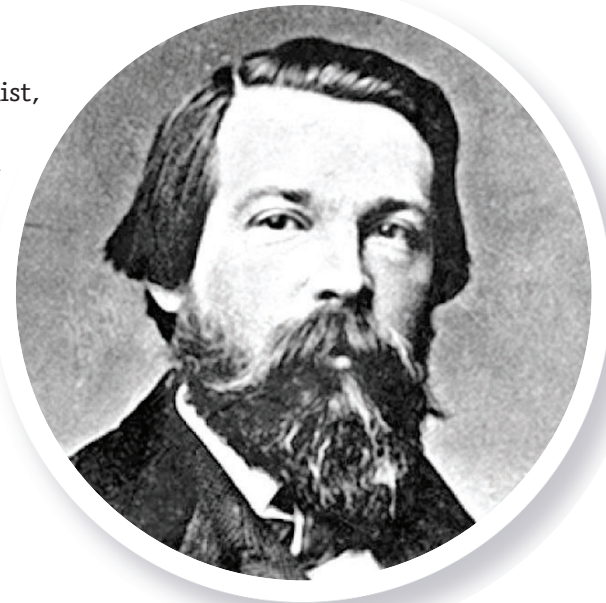
“THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMAN WILL ONLY BE POSSIBLE WHEN WOMAN CAN TAKE PART IN PRODUCTION ON A LARGE, SOCIAL SCALE, AND DOMESTIC WORK NO LONGER CLAIMS ANYTHING BUT AN INSIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF HER TIME.”

–FRIEDRICH ENGELS,

THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY, PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE STATE

FRIEDRICH ENGELS MEMORIAL LECTURE

Friedrich Engels was a German philosopher, social scientist, journalist, and businessman. He founded Marxist theory together with Karl Marx. In 1845, he published ‘The Condition of the Working Class in England’, based on personal observations and research in Manchester. In 1848, he co-authored ‘The Communist Manifesto’ with Marx, though he also authored and co-authored (primarily with Marx) many other works, and later he supported Marx financially to do research and write ‘Das Kapital’. After Marx’s death, Engels edited the second and third volumes. Additionally, Engels organised Marx’s notes on the ‘Theories of Surplus Value’, which he later published as the “fourth volume” of Capital. He also made contributions to family economics. After Marx’s death, Engels devoted much of his remaining years to editing Marx’s unfinished volumes of Capital. However, he also contributed significantly in other areas. His famous work includes ‘The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State’.



*Craig Brandist is a professor of Cultural Theory and Intellectual History, and the director of the Bakhtin Centre at the University of Sheffield, UK. He has published extensively on the work of the Bakhtin Circle, Antonio Gramsci’s relationship to Russian Marxist thought and the development of sociological linguistics in the USSR. He has also recently published work on the continuities between Stalinism and neoliberalism with reference to contemporary reforms in higher education, which connects with his work as president of the lecturer’s union, UCU, at Sheffield University. Among his major publications are: *The Bakhtin Circle: Philosophy, Culture and Politics* (Pluto Press, 2002); *Politics and the Theory of Language in the USSR 1917-1938* (Anthem Press, 2010); and *The Dimensions of Hegemony: Language, Culture and Politics in Revolutionary Russia* (Brill, 2015). He is currently working with Peter Thomas on a collection of archival documents and commentary on Gramsci’s time in the USSR in the early 1920s. He is also working on the development of early Soviet oriental studies, its Stalinist distortion and heritage in postcolonial theory today.*



FRIEDRICH ENGELS MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: *Satish Jain, Former Professor, JNU, New Delhi

Speaker: Craig Brandist, Professor, University of Sheffield, UK

Title: The Origins of Marxist Oriental Studies in the USSR and its Stalinist Distortion

*Satish Jain couldn't chair this lecture due to unavoidable reasons. Dipak Gyawali chaired the lecture

“THE VALUE OF A COMMODITY AND ITS PRICE ARE TWO DIFFERENT THINGS; AND THIS IS THE MISFORTUNE, THE GREAT MISFORTUNE OF ALL OF US POOR, HONEST FOLK, WHO ONLY WANT JUSTICE, AND ONLY ASK FOR OUR OWN.”

—**GEORGI VALENTINOVICH PLEKHANOV,**
ANARKISME DAN SOSIALISME

GEORGI VALENTINOVICH PLEKHANOV MEMORIAL LECTURE

Georgi Valentinovich Plekhanov was a Russian revolutionary and a Marxist theoretician. He was a founder of the social-democratic movement in Russia and was one of the first Russians to identify himself as “Marxist”. Facing political persecution, Plekhanov emigrated to Switzerland in 1880, where he continued in his political activity attempting to overthrow the Tsarist regime in Russia. In January 1895, Plekhanov published his most famous work, ‘The Development of the Monist View of History’.



Elvira Concheiro is a professor at UNAM, Mexico, and the director of Memoria, a highly reputed Marxist journal. She is also the director of the research group on Marxism at the prestigious organisation, Clacso. The research group she coordinates is called ‘Heritages and Perspectives of Marxism’.



GEORGI VALENTINOVICH PLEKHANOV MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Ajit Sinha, Professor, Azim Premji University, Bangalore

Speaker: Elvira Concheiro, Professor, UNAM, Mexico

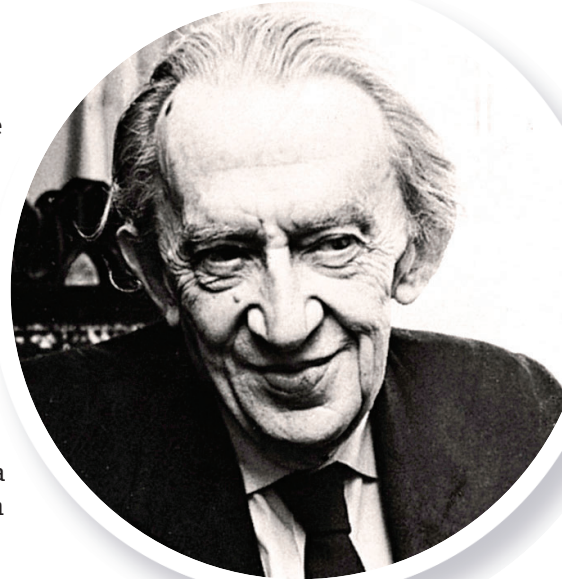
Title: Notes on a Dispossession: How have we read Marx?

“PHILOSOPHY IS TRANSCENDENTAL HOMELESSNESS; IT IS THE URGE TO BE AT HOME EVERYWHERE.”

—GYORGY LUKACS

GYORGY LUKACS MEMORIAL LECTURE

Gyorgy Lukacs was a Hungarian Marxist philosopher, aesthete, literary historian, and critic. He was one of the founders of Western Marxism, an interpretive tradition that departed from the Marxist ideological orthodoxy of the USSR. He developed the theory of reification, and contributed to Marxist theory with developments of Karl Marx's theory of class consciousness. He was also the philosopher of Leninism. He ideologically developed and organised Lenin's pragmatic revolutionary practices into the formal philosophy of vanguard-party revolution. As a literary critic Lukács was especially influential, because of his theoretical developments of realism and of the novel as a literary genre. His important work in literary criticism began early in his career, with 'The Theory of the Novel', a seminal work in literary theory and the theory of genre.



Kohei Saito received his PhD from Humboldt University in Berlin. He is currently an associate professor of Political Economy at Osaka City University. He has published books and articles on Marx's ecology, including 'Karl Marx's Ecosocialism' (Monthly Review Press, 2017), as well as 'The Emergence of Marx's Critique of Modern Agriculture' and 'Marx's Ecological Notebooks' — both in Monthly Review. He is editing the complete works of Marx and Engels, Marx-Engels-Gesamtausgabe (MEGA) Volume IV/18, which includes a number of Marx's natural scientific notebooks.



GYORGY LUKACS MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Marcello Musto, Associate Professor, York University, Toronto

Speaker: Kohei Saito, Associate Professor, Osaka City University, Japan

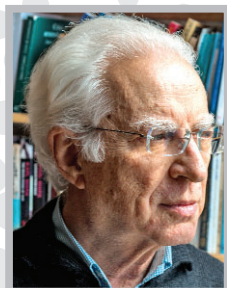
Title: Marx and Engels: The Intellectual Relationship Revisited from an Ecological Perspective

“ACCORDING TO MARX, A SOCIAL SYSTEM LIKE CAPITALISM,
AT LEAST IN SOME NEGATIVE SENSE, IS SELF-LEGITIMATING.”

—GYORGY MARKUS,
CONCEPTS OF IDEOLOGY IN MARX

GYORGY MARKUS MEMORIAL LECTURE

Gyorgy Markus was a Hungarian philosopher who belonged to the small circle of critical theorists closely associated with Gyorgy Lukacs, often referred to as the ‘Budapest School’. He completed his philosophical training at Lomonosov University in Moscow in 1957. Due to ideological disputes, he was removed from his teaching positions in Hungary. In 1977 he fled to Australia, where he taught at the University of Sydney. Following political liberalisation in Hungary, Markus was back and taught at institutions there, although he remained resident in Sydney. He was an external member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He was also on the editorial board of the academic journal ‘Thesis Eleven: Critical Theory and Historical Sociology’.



Julio Boltvinik is a researcher and professor at El Colegio de Mexico (Mexico City) since 1992. He is an economist and social scientist. His research interests include poverty, social policy and human flourishing, adopting a trans-disciplinary approach. He has dedicated 40 years to studying and fighting against poverty, in the academic, public policy, political and journalistic fields. Poverty measurement is one of the topics in which he has done more work, developing a multidimensional method for this purpose. In the last 15 years, he “broadened his look”, moving from economic-poverty-well being to human-poverty-human flourishing. To do this, he went back to Marx, especially to the Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts. In building a theory on peasant poverty and persistence, he went back to Marx’s Capital and found that his theory of value neglected discontinuous labour processes, e.g. agriculture. He developed a proposal to overcome this, but it is not yet satisfactory and he is trying to amend this neglect.



GYORGY MARKUS MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Jan Toporowski, Professor, SOAS, London

Speaker: Julio Boltvinik, Professor, El Colegio de Mexico

Title: Developing Marx's Critical Theory: Two Lines of Thought

“THE INDIAN DEBATE ON THE MODE OF PRODUCTION REVOLVES AROUND THE QUESTION WHETHER, IN THE LAST 15 OR 20 YEARS, THERE HAS BEEN A DECISIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE FROM A FEUDAL MODE OF PRODUCTION TO A CAPITALIST MODE OF PRODUCTION.”

—HAMZA ALAVI,
INDIA AND THE COLONIAL MODE OF PRODUCTION

HAMZA ALAVI MEMORIAL LECTURE

Hamza Alavi was a Marxist academic sociologist and activist. The focus of his academic work was nationality, gender, fundamentalism and the peasantry. His most noted work was perhaps his 1965 essay ‘Peasant and Revolution’ in the Socialist Register, which stressed the militant role of the middle peasantry. In the 1960s he was one of the co-founders of the ‘Campaign against Racial Discrimination’.



Miguel Vedda is a full professor (titular plenario) of the Chair of German Literature and the director of the Department of Literature at the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Vedda is also the principal investigator of the Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET). He is a member of the marxist collective ‘Herramienta’ and the president of the Latin American Association of German Studies (ALEG). He is also the co-editor of Anuario Argentino de Germanística and Ibero-amerikanisches Jahrbuch für Germanistik, and a member of the Internationale Georg-Lukács-Gesellschaft. His principal interests include modern German literature, Marxist literary theory and aesthetics. His recent publications include Siegfried Kracauer: Un pensador más allá de las fronteras (2010); Urbane Beobachtungen: Walter Benjamin und die neuen Städte (2010), La irrealidad de la desesperación: Estudios sobre Siegfried Kracauer y Walter Benjamin (2011), Walter Benjamin: Experiencia histórica e imágenes dialécticas (2015), Leer a Goethe (2015): Translator and editor of Goethe (Faust), Eichendorff, Heine, Marx, Kafka, Lukács and Kracauer, among others.



HAMZA ALAVI MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Peter Beilharz, Professor, Curtin University, Australia

Speaker: Miguel Vedda, Professor, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

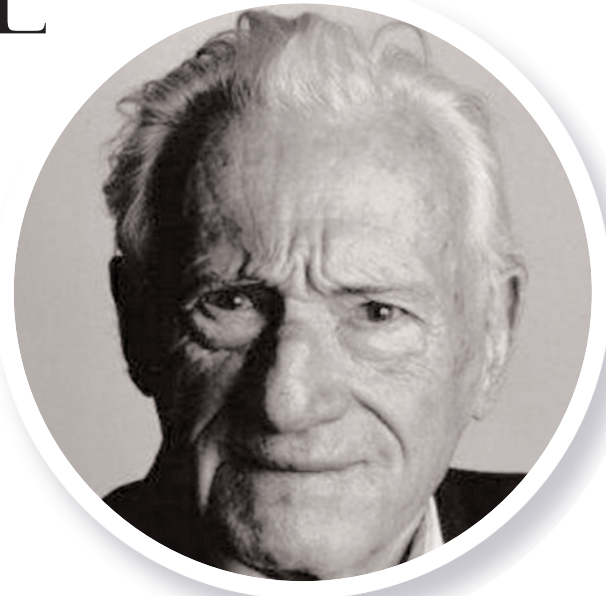
Title: Where Do We Go From Here?

“THE HISTORY OF SOCIALISM OFFERS A TWOFOLD LESSON: THE FALL OF THE COLLECTIVE AS A TRANSFORMING AGENT OF EVERYDAY LIFE, AND THE RISE OF TECHNOLOGY AND ITS PROBLEMS.”

—HENRI LEFEBVRE,
CRITIQUE OF EVERYDAY LIFE, VOLUME II

HENRI LEFEBVRE MEMORIAL LECTURE

Henri Lefebvre was a French Marxist philosopher and sociologist, best known for pioneering the critique of everyday life, for introducing the concepts of the right to the city and the production of social space, and for his work on dialectics, alienation, and criticism of Stalinism, existentialism, and structuralism. In his prolific career, Lefebvre wrote more than 60 books and 300 articles. His major books include ‘The Survival of Capitalism’, written as a sort of prelude to ‘La Production de l’espace’ (1974) (The Production of Space). These works have deeply influenced current urban theory, mainly within human geography, and in the contemporary discussions around the notion of spatial justice.



Ramaa Vasudevan is an associate professor at the Department of Economics, Colorado State University. Her PhD in Economics from New School University, New York, focused on the political economy of international trade and finance, while her MPhil at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, India, was a study about the evolution of labour markets in colonial India. Her main research interests are in international financial systems, open economy macroeconomics and the political economy of money and finance. Her work has been published in Cambridge Journal of Economics, Economic and Political Weekly, Journal of Economic Issues, Journal of Post-Keynesian Economics, Metroeconomica, Monthly Review, Review of Keynesian Economics, Review of Political Economy, Review of Radical Political Economics, and Structural Change and Economic Dynamics. She is the author of ‘Things fall apart: From the crash of 2008 to the Great Slump’, a structural and historically grounded analysis of the recent crisis and its aftermath. She is an associate editor of Review of Political Economy and a member of the editorial board of the Review of Radical Political Economics.



HENRI LEFEBVRE MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Cynthia Lucas Hewitt, Associate Professor, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

Speaker: Ramaa Vasudevan, Associate Professor, Colorado State University, USA

Title: Marx, Money and Capitalism

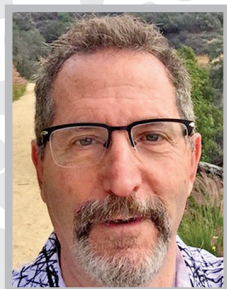
“FREE ELECTION OF MASTERS DOES NOT ABOLISH THE MASTERS OR THE SLAVES.”

—HERBERT MARCUSE,

ONE-DIMENSIONAL MAN: STUDIES IN THE IDEOLOGY OF ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

HERBERT MARCUSE MEMORIAL LECTURE

Herbert Marcuse was a German-American philosopher, sociologist, and political theorist, associated with the Frankfurt School of Critical Theory. Born in Berlin, Marcuse studied at the universities of Berlin and then at Freiburg, where he received his PhD. He was a prominent figure in the Frankfurt-based Institute for Social Research — what later became known as the Frankfurt School. Between 1943 and 1950, Marcuse worked in US government service, which helped form the basis of his book ‘Soviet Marxism: A Critical Analysis’ (1958). Celebrated as the ‘Father of the New Left’, his best-known works are ‘Eros and Civilization’ (1955) and ‘One-Dimensional Man’ (1964). His Marxist scholarship inspired many radical intellectuals and political activists in the 1960s and 1970s, both in the United States and internationally.



Peter Hudis is a professor of Humanities and Philosophy at Oakton Community College and author of ‘Marx’s Concept of the Alternative to Capitalism’ (Brill, 2012) and ‘Frantz Fanon: Philosopher of the Barricades’ (Pluto Press, 2015), as well as of numerous essays on Hegelian philosophy, Marxism, Latin American social movements, and Critical Race Theory. He co-edited (with Kevin B Anderson) ‘The Power of Negativity: Selected Writings on the Dialectic in Hegel and Marx’, by Raya Dunayevskaya (Lexington Books, 2002) and ‘The Rosa Luxemburg Reader’ (Monthly Review Books, 2004), as well as ‘The Letters of Rosa Luxemburg’, with Annelies Laschitza and George Adler (2011). He is also the editor of Volume I of ‘The Complete Works of Rosa Luxemburg: Economic Writings 1’ (2013) and co-edited Volume II, Economic Writings 2, with Paul Le Blanc (2015) and Volume III, with Bill Pelz and Axel Fair-Schulz (2018). He is currently the general editor of ‘The Complete Works of Luxemburg’, which will make all of her work available in 17 volumes.



HERBERT MARCUSE MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Michael Brie, Senior Fellow, Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, Berlin

Speaker: Peter Hudis, Professor, Oakton Community College, USA

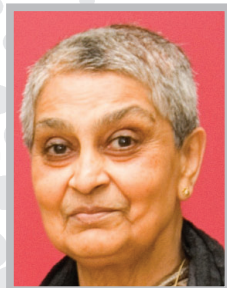
Title: The Intimation of a Post-Capitalist Society in Marx's Capital

“MAN IS CONDEMNED TO BE FREE; BECAUSE ONCE THROWN INTO THE WORLD, HE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR EVERYTHING HE DOES. IT IS UP TO YOU TO GIVE [LIFE] A MEANING.”

—JEAN-PAUL SARTRE,
BEING AND NOTHINGNESS

JEAN-PAUL SARTRE MEMORIAL LECTURE

Jean-Paul Sartre was a French philosopher, playwright, novelist, political activist, biographer, and literary critic. He was one of the key figures in the philosophy of existentialism and phenomenology, and one of the leading figures in 20th-century French philosophy and Marxism. His work has also influenced sociology, critical theory, post-colonial theory, and literary studies, and continues to influence these disciplines.



Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak is one of the world's foremost literary theorists. She is a university professor at Columbia University and a founding member of the Institute for Comparative Literature and Society. Spivak is best known for her essay 'Can the Subaltern Speak?' and for her translation of, and introduction to, Jacques Derrida's Of Grammatology (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1976). In 2012, Spivak was awarded the Kyoto Prize in Arts and Philosophy as a critical theorist and educator speaking for the humanities against intellectual colonialism in the face of the globalised world. In 2013, she received the Padma Bhushan, the third highest civilian award given by the Republic of India. She has received 11 honorary doctorates and the Chevalier of the Ordre des Arts et des Lettres by the Government of France. She has published a number of articles and books, including In Other Worlds: Essays in Cultural Politics (Routledge, 1987); The Post-Colonial Critic — Interviews, Strategies, Dialogues (Routledge, 1990); A Critique of Postcolonial Reason: Toward a History of the Vanishing Present (Harvard University Press, 1999); Other Asias (Blackwell Publishing, 2008); An Aesthetic Education in the Era of Globalization (Harvard University Press, 2012); and Readings (The University of Chicago Press, 2014). She is the 2018 recipient of the Lifetime Scholarly Achievement Award from the Modern Language Association of America.



JEAN-PAUL SARTRE MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Meghnad Desai, Professor Emeritus, London School of Economics

Speaker: Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, University Professor, Columbia University, USA

Title: How Can We Use Marxism Today?

“THE FIRST ESSENTIAL FOR ECONOMISTS... IS TO... COMBAT, NOT FOSTER, THE IDEOLOGY WHICH PRETENDS THAT VALUES WHICH CAN BE MEASURED IN TERMS OF MONEY ARE THE ONLY ONES THAT OUGHT TO COUNT.”

–JOAN ROBINSON,
ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY

JOAN ROBINSON MEMORIAL LECTURE

Joan Robinson was a British economist well known for her wide-ranging contributions to economic theory. She was a central figure in what became known as post-Keynesian economics. In 1942 Robinson's 'An Essay on Marxian Economics' famously concentrated on Karl Marx as an economist, helping to revive the debate on this aspect of his legacy .



Anjan Mukherji taught at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, till 2010, when he retired as the RBI professor of Economic Theory. He has also taught at the London School of Economics, the Cornell University and at the universities of Tsukuba and Osaka in Japan. Subsequent to retirement, he was awarded the Jawaharlal Nehru National Fellowship of the ICSSR during 2011-13. He was also the country director of the India-Bihar programme of the International Growth Centre (IGC), London. He has been appointed professor emeritus at JNU. His research includes studies on micro-foundations of macroeconomics, non-linear dynamics and complex growth processes, development and governance and stability of general equilibrium.



JOAN ROBINSON MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Jan Toporowski, Professor, SOAS, London

Speaker: Anjan Mukherji, Professor Emeritus, JNU, New Delhi

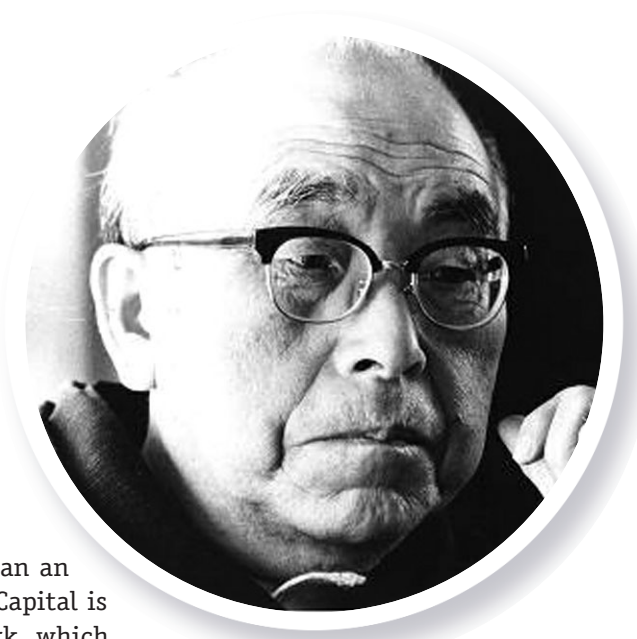
Title: Marxian Economics: Notes from a Neo-Classical Viewpoint

“PHENOMENALLY SPEAKING, IT THUS LOOKS LIKE THE ROOT OF CRISIS IS FOUND IN THE FACT THAT, WHILE COMMODITIES HAVE BEEN PRODUCED, THEY CANNOT BE SOLD.”

—KOZO UNO
THEORY OF CRISIS

KOZO UNO MEMORIAL LECTURE

Kozo Uno based his work on a rigorously Hegelian reading of Marx's *Capital*. This led him to his well-known conclusion that Marxian analysis had to be conducted at three separate levels: The “pure” theory of *Capital*, freed from the complications of history — highly abstract exercises in dialectical logic on the basic, core dynamics of capitalist economy. Uno and his followers have come in for criticism from the wider Marxist tradition for insisting on this separation. Simon Clarke sees this schema as “scholastic formalism” and the second level as an arbitrary addition to provide a link between the other two, rather than an analytically necessary one. As Kincaid points out, though, *Capital* is primarily a logically rather than chronologically argued work, which looks at the laws of capitalist development and draws mainly supporting evidence from historical data. Thus, the separation of the Uno school represents an acknowledgement of this logical nature, and registers the key problem of how the critique can be linked to actual economic development in a way that competing schools often cannot. His main work is ‘*Principles of Political Economy: Theory of a Purely Capitalist Society*’ (translated from the Japanese by Thomas T Sekine. Brighton, Atlantic Highlands/New Jersey 1980).



*Chun Lin was born in Beijing and studied and worked in northern China before taking a scholarship to pursue a doctorate at Cambridge University. She teaches at London School of Economics and publishes in both English and Chinese. Her research interests are in the areas of historical sociology, political economy and social theory. She is the author of *The British New Left* (1993), *The Transformation of Chinese Socialism* (2006), *Reflections on China's Reform Trajectory* (2008, in Chinese), and *China and Global Capitalism* (2013). She is also the editor of the anthology *China I, II and III* (2000), and co-editor of *Is Mao Really a Monster?* (2009) and *Women: The Longest Revolution* (1997, in Chinese), among other books. Her articles have appeared in various journals and languages.*



KOZO UNO MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Kipton Jensen, Associate Professor, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

Speaker: Chun Lin, Professor, London School of Economics

Title: Marx and Asia: How did Asia reshape Marx's Conception of Revolution and History?

“THE END MAY JUSTIFY THE MEANS AS LONG AS THERE IS SOMETHING THAT JUSTIFIES THE END.”

—LEON TROTSKY,
THEIR MORALS AND OURS: THE CLASS FOUNDATIONS OF MORAL PRACTICE

LEON TROTSKY MEMORIAL LECTURE

Leon Trotsky was a Marxist revolutionary and theorist, and a Soviet politician who engineered the transfer of all political power to the Soviets. Trotsky initially supported the Menshevik Internationalists faction of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party. He joined the Bolsheviks just before the 1917 October Revolution, and immediately became a leader within the Communist Party. He was one of the seven members of the first Politburo founded in 1917 to manage the Bolshevik Revolution. As the head of the Fourth International, Trotsky continued to oppose the Stalinist bureaucracy in the Soviet Union from exile.



Shapan Adnan graduated in Economics at the University of Sussex and obtained his PhD in Social and Political Sciences (SPS) from the University of Cambridge. He has formerly taught at the universities of Dhaka and Chittagong, followed by the National University of Singapore (NUS). He has been a visiting scholar at Queen Elizabeth House and subsequently a visiting research fellow of the Contemporary South Asian Studies Programme (CSASP) of the University of Oxford, and continues to be an associate of CSASP up to the present. Shapan Adnan is on the international advisory board of the Journal of Peasant Studies and is a member of the International Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission. His research and publications cover topics in political economy, sociology, demography and development including agrarian structure, capitalist development, primitive accumulation, accumulation by dispossession, land grabs and green grabs, resistance and mobilisation, village studies, peasant societies, indigenous peoples (Chittagong Hill Tracts), ethnic conflict, forced migration and displacement, international refugees (Rohingyas), determinants of fertility trends, women's position, gender relations, as well as issues related to development, flood control, water management, cyclones and disaster management.



LEON TROTSKY MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Dipak Gyawali, Chairman, National Water Conservation Foundation

Speaker: Shapan Adnan, Associate Professor, Contemporary South Asian Studies Programme (CSASP), University of Oxford, UK

Title: Marx's Innovative Notion of Primitive Accumulation and its Contemporary Relevance

“OUR OBJECT IS THE ECONOMIC FREEDOM OF THE PRODUCING CLASSES; THIS ULTIMATE GOAL WILL BE ATTAINED AFTER A LONG AND BITTER STRUGGLE; THEREFORE, OUR PRIMARY TASK IS TO ORGANIZE THE MASSES AND LEAD THEM IN THE STRUGGLE FOR ECONOMIC FREEDOM.”

—M N ROY

MANABENDRA NATH ROY

MEMORIAL LECTURE

Manabendra Nath Roy, born Narendra Nath Bhattacharya, was an Indian revolutionary, radical activist and political theorist, as well as a noted philosopher in the 20th century. Roy was a founder of the Mexican Communist Party and the Communist Party of India. He was also a delegate to congresses of the Communist International and Russia's aide to China. Following the rise of Joseph Stalin, Roy left the mainline communist movement to pursue an independent radical politics. In 1940 Roy was instrumental in the formation of the Radical Democratic Party, an organisation in which he played a leading role for much of the decade of the 1940s. Roy later moved away from Marxism to become an exponent of the philosophy of radical humanism. Commissioned by Lenin to prepare the East — especially India — for revolution, Roy founded military and political schools in Tashkent. In October 1920, he formed the Communist Party of India. In 1922 appeared Roy's own journal, the Vanguard, organ of the emigre Communist Party of India. These were followed by The Future of Indian Politics (1926) and Revolution and Counter-revolution in China (1930), while he had been tossing between Germany and France. In April 1937, his weekly Independent India appeared and was welcomed by progressive leaders like Bose and Nehru. In 1947, he elaborated his theses into a manifesto, New Humanism, expected to be as important as the Communist Manifesto by Marx a century earlier.



Cherif Salif SY is the managing director of Chérif Salif SY International Consulting Services, headquartered in Dakar. His experience and expertise is in economics, social and political fields: local governance; trade and investment and industrial projects; economic, agricultural and rural development; business expansion within Africa, as well as between Africa and other parts of the world; African private sector development; public and corporate governance.



MANABENDRA NATH ROY MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Jean Joseph Boillot, Senior Economic Advisor, CEPII, France

Speaker: Cherif Salif SY, Managing Director, Cherif Salif SY International Consulting Services, Dakar

Title: Capitalism, Neoliberalism and Development in Africa: The Response of the African Union

This lecture was read out by the chairperson as the speaker was unable to attend

“MARX ALONE AMONG ECONOMISTS HELD A PICTURE OF CAPITALISM AS DEVELOPING TOWARDS THE SORT OF MONOPOLY-CAPITALISM THAT WE NOW KNOW, WITH ITS RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT AND ITS CHRONIC UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDER-CAPACITY WORKING.”

—MAURICE DOBB,
MARXISM AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

MAURICE DOBB MEMORIAL LECTURE

Maurice Dobb was born in 1900 in London. John Maynard Keynes invited Dobb to join the Political Economy Club, and after graduation Keynes helped him secure a position at Cambridge. Dobb joined the Communist Party and in the 1930s was central to the burgeoning Communist movement at the university. It has been suggested that Dobb was a “talent-spotter” for the Comintern. Dobb was elected as a fellow of Trinity College at Cambridge in 1948, at which time he began joint work with Piero Sraffa assembling the selected works and letters of David Ricardo. Dobb’s publications were both intellectual exchange through introduction and defense of Marxism, as well as pieces of work that could be sold.



Riccardo Bellofiore is a professor of Political Economy at the University of Bergamo, Italy. He teaches advanced macroeconomics, history of economic thought, and monetary economics. His research interests include capitalist contemporary economy, endogenous monetary approaches, Marxian theory and the philosophy of economics. Among his recent publications are: ‘Crisis Theory and the Great Recession: A Personal Journey, from Marx to Minsky’ (Research in Political Economy, 2011); and with Francesco Garibaldo and Mariana Mortagua, ‘A Credit-Money and Structural Perspective on the European Crisis: Why Exiting the Euro is the Answer to the Wrong Question’ (Review of Keynesian Economics, 2015). He has also recently co-edited with Giovanna Vertova, ‘The Great Recession and the Contradictions of Contemporary Capitalism’ (Edward Elgar Publishing, 2014); with Scott Carter, ‘Towards a New Understanding of Piero Sraffa. Insights from Archival Research’ (Palgrave Macmillan, 2014); with Guido Starosta and Peter Thomas, ‘In Marx’s Laboratory. Critical Interpretations of the Grundrisse’ (Leiden, 2013); and with Ewa Karwowska and Jan Toporowski, two volumes in honour of Tadeusz Kowalik: ‘The Legacy of Rosa Luxemburg, Oskar Lange and Michal Kalecki’ (Palgrave Macmillan, 2014), and ‘Economic Crisis and Political Economy’ (Palgrave Macmillan, 2013). He has published/edited books on Marx, Luxemburg, Hans-Georg Backhaus, Alfred Schmidt, Hyman P Minsky, Ludwig von Mises, Claudio Napoleoni, Federico Caffè, Globalisation and the conditions of labour, and the Tobin Tax.



MAURICE DOBB MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Chun Lin, Professor, London School of Economics

Speaker: Riccardo Bellofiore, Professor, University of Bergamo, Italy

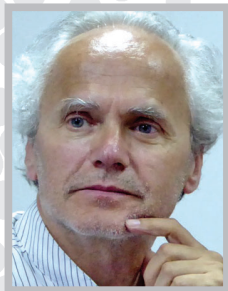
Title: Is There Life on Marx? The Critique of Political Economy as a Macro-Monetary Theory of Capitalist Production

“THE WORKERS SPEND WHAT THEY GET, AND CAPITALISTS GET WHAT THEY SPEND.”

—MICHAL KALECKI

MICHAL KALECKI MEMORIAL LECTURE

In his lifetime, Polish economist Michal Kalecki was one of the unsung heroes of macroeconomics — and a potent lesson in why, in economics, one should always publish in English. Although Kalecki claimed to have anticipated much of the principles stated in Keynes’s *General Theory*, his articles (1933, 1935) were published in Polish and French and thus went unrecognised. Attempting to rectify this, Kalecki decided to publish a claim of precedence to Keynes in a 1936 article... but in Polish again! Kalecki’s work in English, notably on business cycles (1935, 1937, 1939, 1943, 1954), introduced him in his own stead and was notable in its advancement of the use of mathematical dynamics in economics. His work also incorporated several Classical and Marxian concepts, relying to a good extent on “class conflict”, income distribution and imperfect competition — items which would inspire the Cambridge Keynesians, particularly Robinson, Kaldor and Goodwin — as well as modern “American” Post Keynesian economics (e.g. Harris, Steindl). Kalecki worked at the Institute of Business Cycles and Prices in Warsaw for much of the early part of his life. In 1937, while Kalecki was spending a year abroad, part of it at Cambridge, his old supervisor in Warsaw was fired, and Kalecki resigned in protest, and extended his stay in England. Probably just in the nick of time — as, given his Jewish heritage and socialist leanings, Kalecki was unlikely to survive for long in Nazi-occupied Poland. Needing a new perch, in 1940, Kalecki was hired by the newly-created Oxford Institute for Statistics, where he remained throughout the war. Resigning from Oxford in 1945, Kalecki spent a couple of years roaming around, before finally joining the UN Secretariat in New York in 1947. Disenchanted by the tide of McCarthyism in the US, Kalecki resigned in 1955 and returned to (now communist) Poland, resuming his position at the considerably-transformed Warsaw Institute.



Michael Brie is senior fellow at the Institute for Critical Social Analysis of the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation in Berlin in the field of history and theory of socialism and communism. He is the chief editor of the series ‘Contribution to Critical Transformation Research’, and his books include — ‘The ghost does not rest’ (edited together with Lutz Brangsch) (Hamburg 2016), ‘Karl Polanyi: A socialist thinker for our time’ (Hamburg 2016, Montreal 2017), and ‘Rediscovering Lenin: Dialectics of revolution and metaphysics of dictatorship’ (Hamburg 1917, Moscow 1917).



MICHAL KALECKI MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Peter Hudis, Professor, Oakton Community College, USA

Speaker: Michael Brie, Senior Fellow, Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, Berlin

Title: Marx's 'Capital' as Future-oriented Science for Practical Purposes

“THE SALVATION OF THE YOUNG MIND AND THE FREEING OF IT FROM THE NOXIOUS REACTIONARY BELIEFS OF THEIR PARENTS IS ONE OF THE HIGHEST AIMS OF THE PROLETARIAN GOVERNMENT.”

–NIKOLAY BUKHARIN,
THE ABC OF COMMUNISM

NIKOLAY BUKHARIN MEMORIAL LECTURE

Nikolay Bukharin, Bolshevik and Marxist theoretician and economist, was a prominent leader of the Communist International (Comintern). He met the Bolshevik leader Lenin in Kraków (1912) and worked with him on the party's newspaper Pravda ("Truth"). In October 1916 he went to New York, where he edited a Leninist newspaper, Novy Mir ("New World"). After the February Revolution of 1917, Bukharin returned to Russia. He was elected to his party's central committee in August, and, after the Bolsheviks seized power, he became editor of Pravda. During the next few years he published several theoretical economic works, including 'The Economics of the Transitional Period' (1920), 'The ABC of Communism' (with Yevgeny Preobrazhensky; 1921), and 'The Theory of Historical Materialism' (1921). After Lenin's death in 1924, Bukharin became a full member of the Politburo. He continued to be a principal supporter of Lenin's New Economic Policy (promulgated in 1921). Bukharin was secretly arrested in January 1937 and was expelled from the Communist Party for being a 'Trotskyite'. In March 1938 he was a defendant in the last public purge trial, falsely accused of counterrevolutionary activities and of espionage, found guilty, and executed. He was posthumously reinstated as a party member in 1988.



Eugenio Lo Sardo is the general director of the Italian National Archives in Rome. He studied at Rome University and his final dissertation was on l'Internationale Situationniste. He co-founded a magazine entitled Marxiana with Enzo Modugno in 1976, published by Dedaloeditore, with translated articles written by Jean-Paul Sartre, Max Horkheimer, Herbert Marcuse and others. He was academic visitor at London School of Economics in 1987 where he studied the economic relationships between England and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (later published by Iovine, Naples; 1993). He has published many books on the history of civilisation, with particular focus on the relationships between the European countries and China and India between 1500 and 1800.



NIKOLAY BUKHARIN MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Roberto Massari, President, International Che Guevara Foundation, Italy

Speaker: Eugenio Lo Sardo, General Director, National Archives, Rome

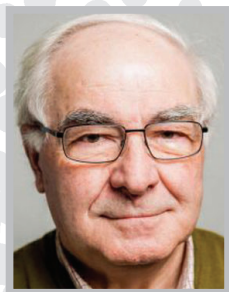
Title: Karl Marx and the Opium Wars

“HUMAN NEEDS, ALTHOUGH ORIGINALLY DERIVED FROM BIOLOGICAL NECESSITY, ARE THUS A RESULT OF THE EXISTENCE OF SOCIETY AND ARE CONDITIONED BY THE STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT WHICH SOCIETY HAS REACHED.”

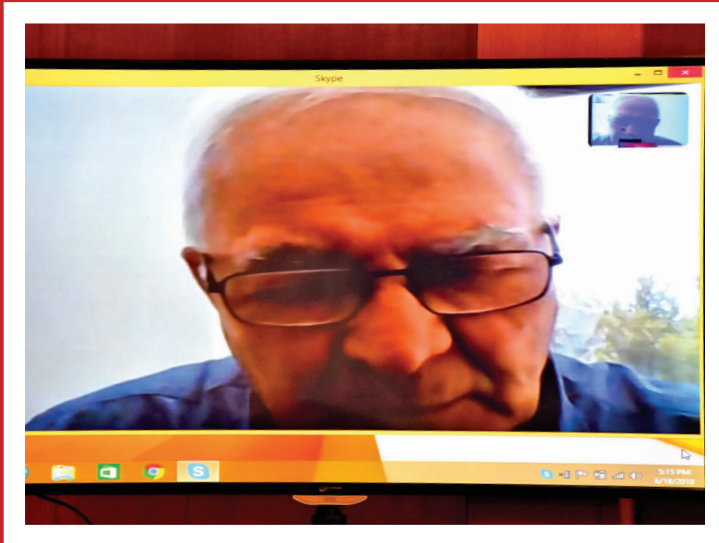
– OSKAR RYSZARD LANGE,
THE SUBJECT MATTER OF POLITICAL ECONOMY: ELEMENTARY CONCEPTS

OSKAR LANGE MEMORIAL LECTURE

Polish economist Oskar Lange is best known for his contributions to the economics of socialism. His views on the feasibility of socialism changed back and forth throughout his life. While teaching at the University of Kraków in 1934, he outlined, with co-author Marek Breit, a version of socialism in which the government owned all plants and each industry, called a public trust, was organised as a monopoly. Workers would have a large say in running each industry. Lange left Europe in 1935 to teach at the University of Michigan. In 1936 and 1937 he entered the debate with Friedrich Hayek about the feasibility of socialism. He presented “market socialism”, in which the government would own major industries and a central planning board (CPB) would set prices for those industries. The CPB would alter prices to reach equilibrium, raising them to get rid of shortages and lowering them to get rid of surpluses. Hayek pointed out that having government set prices to mimic competition, as Lange suggested, seemed inferior to having real competition. Whether in response to Hayek’s criticism or for other reasons, Lange modified his proposal, advocating that the government set prices only in industries with few firms. In 1943 Lange moved to the University of Chicago.



Riccardo Petrella studied Political Science and Economics at the University of Florence, Italy. He is a professor emeritus at the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium, on ‘La mondialisation de l’économie’. He was also a professor at the Flemish Free University, Brussels, on ‘The European Integration’. He holds the degree of Doctor honoris causa from eight universities (DK, S, F, B, CND, Arg). In 1970-1975, he became the director of the European Coordination Center on Social and Economic Research in Vienna. In 1979-1994, he assumed the charge of director of the FAST Programme (Forecasting and Assessment in Science and Technology) at the Commission of the European Communities, Brussels. Petrella is also the founder/ promoter of European Inter-University Network on ESST (Education on Society Science and Technology). His books include ‘Limits to Competition’ (MIT Press), ‘Le biencommun’ (Labor), ‘The Water Manifesto’ (Zed Books), ‘Il diritto di sognare’ (Sperling and Kupfer), ‘Au nom de l’humanité’ (Couleurlivres).



OSKAR LANGE MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Julio Boltvinik, Professor, El Colegio de Mexico

Speaker: Riccardo Petrella, Professor Emeritus, Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium

Title: Marxism and the Commons: The New Challenges for the Humanity

Lecture delivered through Skype

“WE ARE LIKE SAILORS WHO ON THE OPEN SEA MUST RECONSTRUCT THEIR SHIP BUT ARE NEVER ABLE TO START AFRESH FROM THE BOTTOM.”

—OTTO NEURATH,
SPENGLER'S DESCRIPTION OF THE WORLD

OTTO NEURATH MEMORIAL LECTURE

Otto Neurath was born in 1882 in Vienna. Neurath's philosophy was inextricably linked to pedagogical theory, and also, as in Popper's case, political thought. In 1928 he helped found the Verein Ernst Mach, which, with the publication in 1929 of an intellectual manifesto, became the public face of the Vienna Circle. He created the International Foundation for Visual Education in The Hague, with his assistants from Vienna, and spearheaded the International Unity of Science movement. The latter, inspired by a tradition culminating in the Enlightenment's French Encyclopedists, launched the project of an Encyclopedia of Unified Science.



Barbara Harriss-White is an emeritus professor of Development Studies, Oxford University; emeritus fellow, Wolfson College, Oxford; visiting professor at JNU; professorial research associate at SOAS, London. Since 1969, she has taught Rural Economics and Policy and Political Economy (40 doctoral students and over 40 postdocs), and has helped build new institutions including Oxford's M.Phil in Development Studies in QEH, the Contemporary South Asian Studies Programme in Area Studies and the South Asia Research Cluster in Wolfson College. Her research has two streams based on fieldwork — first: agrarian change, rural/food markets, long-term village and urban studies, informal capitalism; second: aspects of deprivation, markets and politics: malnutrition, (capitalism and) poverty, gender subordination; disability and health; destitution, ageing; stigma. She has authored 40 books and 250 papers/chapters. Elected as a fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences in 2013, she was awarded the Edgar Graham Prize for originality in Development Studies in 2009, on editorial collective of the Socialist Register since 2003, organised Oxford University's protest against the Iraq War in 2003. She has been committed to international team research, lately on the measurement of polluting waste in the informal economy, has worked with trade unions in India (Centre for Workers Management and employment in food supply chains) and in the UK (Million Climate Jobs project and employment in agriculture) and with local social enterprise (Low Carbon Hub).



OTTO NEURATH MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Meghnad Desai, Professor Emeritus, London School of Economics

Speaker: Barbara Harriss-White, Professor Emeritus, Oxford University, UK

Title: Science and Policy in the Era of Globalisation

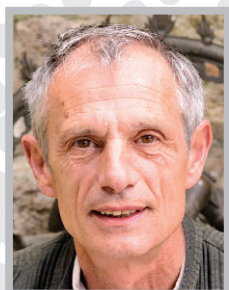
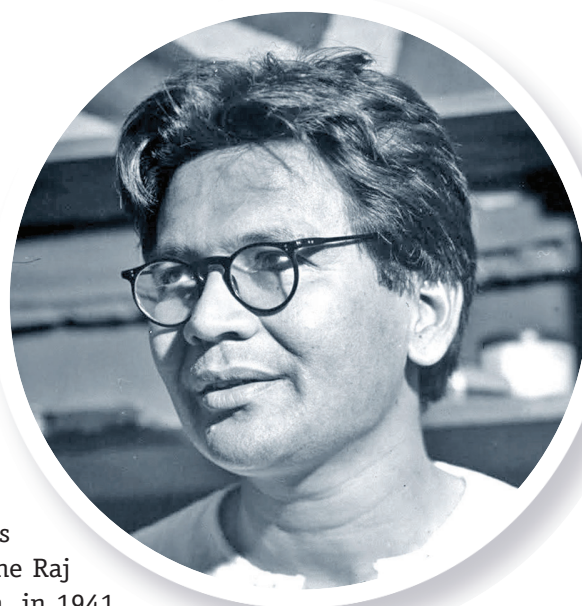
“I REALISED THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POETRY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. WITHOUT POETRY SOCIAL SCIENCE BECOMES INHUMAN AND WITHOUT SOCIAL SCIENCE POETRY BECOMES SHALLOW, SENTIMENTAL AND INSENSITIVE TO THE MASSES.”

—P C JOSHI

PURAN CHAND JOSHI

MEMORIAL LECTURE

P C Joshi was one of the early leaders of the communist movement in India. He was the first general secretary of the Communist Party of India from 1935-47. After the sudden arrest of Somnath Lahiri, then secretary of CPI, during end-1935, Joshi became the new general secretary. He, thus, became the first general secretary of Communist Party of India, for a period from 1935 to 1947. At that time the left movement was steadily growing and the British government banned communist activities from 1934 to 1938. In February 1938, when the Communist Party of India started in Bombay its first legal organ, the National Front, Joshi became its editor. The Raj re-banned the CPI in 1939, for its initial anti-War stance. When, in 1941, Nazi Germany attacked the Soviet Union, the CPI proclaimed that the nature of the war has changed to a people's war against fascism.



Jean Joseph Boillot has a PhD in Economic and Social Sciences. He has taught at the prestigious Ecole Normale Supérieure and spent many years in Asia for his research on India's development model compared to China and then as economic advisor for the French Treasury. Back to Europe in the mid-2000s, he has opened a new field of research on the rise of Africa and its relation with the two Asian giants coming out with the concept of 'Chindiafrica'. This became the title of a best-seller published in 2013, in which he introduced the idea of a new triangle of the future world economy based on new business models with frugal and disruptive innovations. He is currently senior economic advisor with the CEPII research center business club with a focus on emerging countries and their impact on the world economy. Boillot has authored 20 books, five translated in English.



P C JOSHI MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Ajit Sinha, Professor, Azim Premji University, Bangalore

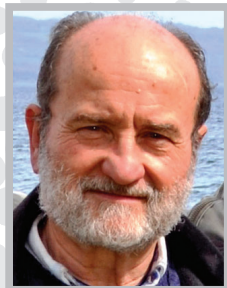
Speaker: Jean Joseph Boillot, Senior Economic Advisor, CEPII, France

Title: Marx and the Economics of Wisdom

“WHEN I GOT THE CHANCE I ASKED THEM A SLEW OF QUESTIONS.
THEY OFFERED TO BURN ME; IT WAS THE ONLY THING THEY KNEW.”
—PABLO NERUDA

PABLO NERUDA MEMORIAL LECTURE

Pablo Neruda was the pen name and, later, legal name of the Chilean poet-diplomat and politician Ricardo Eliécer Neftalí Reyes Basoalto. He derived his pen name from the Czech poet Jan Neruda. Neruda won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1971. He wrote in a variety of styles, including surrealist poems, historical epics, overtly political manifestos, a prose autobiography, and passionate love poems such as the ones in his collection ‘Twenty Love Poems and a Song of Despair’ (1924). He often wrote in green ink, which was his personal symbol for desire and hope. The Colombian novelist Gabriel García Márquez once called Neruda “the greatest poet of the 20th century in any language”. Harold Bloom included Neruda as one of the 26 writers central to the Western tradition in his book ‘The Western Canon’.



Roberto Massari graduated at Rome University in Philosophy, at Trento University in Sociology, at the Ismeo of Rome (Institute for Oriental studies) on India's culture and language, at the Conservatorium of Perugia in piano. He published his first sociological research in 1966. Since then he has written more than 30 books (including three novels and a collection of his own poems). In 1968 he lived for six months in Cuba as a guest of the Cuban government and since then he is studying Che Guevara and the Cuban revolution. Since 1998 he is president of the International Che Guevara Foundation. As an industrial sociologist he has worked with some of the most outstanding scholars in the field: Franco Ferrarotti, Alessandro Pizzorno, Alain Touraine, Serge Mallet, Claude Durand and others. He is a founding member (Paris 1972) of the Association of Fourier's Friends (still active in Besançon, France). In 1998 he founded a second publishing house (now Massarieditore) and to this he dedicates his life. He hopes to finish the two books that he considers the most important in his life: one on Lenin and another on Jesus.



PABLO NERUDA MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Elvira Concheiro, Professor, UNAM, Mexico

Speaker: Roberto Massari, President, International Che Guevara Foundation, Italy

Title: Che Guevara and Marx

“IN PROPORTION AS THE MACHINE IS IMPROVED AND PERFORMS MAN’S WORK WITH AN EVER INCREASING RAPIDITY AND EXACTNESS, THE LABOURER, INSTEAD OF PROLONGING HIS FORMER REST TIMES, REDOUBLES HIS ARDOUR, AS IF HE WISHED TO RIVAL THE MACHINE.”

–PAUL LAFARGUE,
THE RIGHT TO BE LAZY

PAUL LAFARGUE MEMORIAL LECTURE

Paul Lafargue was a French revolutionary Marxist socialist journalist, literary critic, political writer and activist; he was Karl Marx’s son-in-law having married his second daughter, Laura. His best known work is ‘The Right To Be Lazy’. Born in Cuba to French and Creole parents, Lafargue spent most of his life in France, with periods in England and Spain. At the age of 69, he and 66-year-old Laura died together by a suicide pact. Lafargue was the subject of a famous quotation by Karl Marx. Soon before Marx died during 1883, he wrote a letter to Lafargue and the French Workers’ Party organiser Jules Guesde, both of whom already claimed to represent “Marxist” principles. Marx accused them of “revolutionary phrase-mongering” and of denying the value of reformist struggles.



Kevin M Sanders received his BS and MS in Journalism at the Ohio University. He was also a floor broker at Chicago Board Options Exchange at a particular point of time in his career. During 1989-1991, he served as the magazine editor of a journal, Jam Sessions. From 1991 to 2008, he was an assistant director at the Institute for Applied and Professional Ethics, Ohio University, and was also the managing editor with the Ohio University College of Osteopathic Medicine. Since 2012, he has been vice president at the People Programme International (a registered non-governmental organisation) and vice president at the Palmer Institute. Sanders is particularly interested in media criticism as related to media performance. Being a journalist, Sanders has come to believe that journalism is really not a useful, insightful tool unless informed by political economy, geopolitics, and science.



PAUL LAFARGUE MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Mikhail Yu Pavlov, Associate Professor, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia

Speaker: Kevin M Sanders, Vice President, People Programme International and Palmer Institute, USA

Title: AI and ET (Artificial Intelligence and Exponential Technologies) as Fundamental Game Changers:
What might the Future hold?

“SOCIETY IS MORE THAN A NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS.
IT IS A NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS AMONG WHOM CERTAIN
DEFINITE AND MORE OR LESS STABLE RELATIONS EXIST.”

–PAUL MARLOR SWEEZY,
THE THEORY OF CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT

PAUL MARLOR SWEEZY MEMORIAL LECTURE

Paul Marlor Sweezy was a Marxian economist, political activist, publisher, and founding editor of the long-running magazine *Monthly Review*. He is best remembered for his contributions to economic theory as one of the leading Marxian economists of the second half of the 20th century. While at Harvard, Sweezy founded the academic journal ‘*The Review of Economic Studies*’ and published essays on imperfect competition, the role of expectations in the determination of supply and demand, and the problem of economic stagnation. Sweezy wrote lectures that later became one of his most important works of economics, ‘*The Theory of Capitalist Development*’ (1942), a book which summarised the labour theory of value of Marx and his followers. In 1966, Sweezy published ‘*Monopoly Capital: An Essay on the American Economic and Social Order*’ with Paul Baran.



Patna-born Dipankar Gupta, a leading sociologist, has had a diverse career in academics, the corporate world and in government agencies. Between 1980 and 2009 Gupta was a professor at the Jawaharlal Nehru University's Centre for the Study of Social Systems. He has held many appointments and fellowships in universities in North America, Europe and UK. He served as visiting professor in the University of Toronto; Louis Pasteur University, Strasbourg; London School of Economics (as Leverhulme professor); Institute of Politics and Social Science (Science-Po), Paris; University of Belfast and Deusto University in Bilbao, Spain. He has also been a Shastri-Indo Canadian fellow, a Charles Wallace fellow, a Fulbright program, and a Woodrow Wilson scholar. He led KPMG's Business Ethics and Integrity division, New Delhi; was a member of the National Security Advisory Board and the News Broadcasting Standards Authority. His current research interests include rural-urban transformation, labour laws in the informal sector, modernity, ethnicity, caste and stratification.



PAUL MARLOR SWEEZY MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Jean Joseph Boillot, Senior Economic Advisor, CEPII, France

Speaker: Dipankar Gupta, Former Professor, JNU, New Delhi

Title: Marx Misinterpreted: Revising or Revisiting the Classics

“IN ECONOMIC THEORY THE CONCLUSIONS ARE SOMETIMES LESS INTERESTING THAN THE ROUTE BY WHICH THEY ARE REACHED.”

—PIERO SRAFFA,
IN A LETTER TO C P BLITCH

PIERO SRAFFA MEMORIAL LECTURE

Piero Sraffa taught at the University of Cambridge. His book ‘Production of Commodities by Means of Commodities’ is taken as founding the Neo-Ricardian school of economics. In 1927, Sraffa’s yet undiscussed theory of value — but also his friendship with Antonio Gramsci, a risky and compromising endeavor in the context of the Italian fascist regime, considering Gramsci had previously been imprisoned (Sraffa supplied the material, literally pens and paper, with which Gramsci would write his Prison Notebooks) — brought John Maynard Keynes to invite Sraffa to the University of Cambridge.



Ajit Sinha is a professor of Economics at Azim Premji University. He obtained his MA in Economics from the University of Delhi and PhD from the State University of New York at Buffalo, USA. Sinha started his career as lecturer of Economics at the University of Delhi in 1982 and went on to teach at the State University of New York at Buffalo, York University, Canada, and the University of Newcastle, Australia. In 1999, he joined LBS National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, as a professor of Economics and taught there for two years. Since then he has been a professor (and also the director) at Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics; Maître des Conférences Associé at Collège de France, Paris; visiting professor at Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research in Mumbai, the University of Paris 1 (Sorbonne), and the University of Trento, Italy. He has also been a visiting fellow at Centre for Development Economics at Delhi School of Economics; Centre for Economic Studies and Planning at JNU; the Department of Economics at Bombay University; honorary senior research fellow at Open University, UK; honorary research associate at PHARE (University of Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne), and visiting scholar at the Faculty of Economics and Politics, the University of Cambridge, UK. He has also served as a member of Research Institutes Committee and the National Steering Committee of the Indo-Dutch Programme on Alternatives in Development (IDPAD) of ICSSR. He is the author of ‘Theories of Value from Adam Smith to Piero Sraffa’ (Routledge, 2010), ‘A Revolution in Economics: The Economics of Piero Sraffa’ (Palgrave Macmillan, 2016), and ‘Essays on Theories of Value in the Classical Tradition’ (Palgrave Macmillan, forthcoming in 2018). He has also co-edited several volumes and authored more than 40 research papers.



PIERO SRAFFA MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Riccardo Bellofiore, Professor, University of Bergamo, Italy

Speaker: Ajit Sinha, Professor, Azim Premji University, Bangalore

Title: My Sraffa

“THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE CAN ONLY BE SUCCESSFUL IN SO FAR AS IT IS THE EXPRESSION OF A WIDE POPULAR MOVEMENT. IT CAN ONLY BE THE EXPRESSION OF A WIDE POPULAR MOVEMENT, WHEN THE AIMS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE, AND THE ORGANISATION REACHES OUT TO THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE.”

—RAJANI PALME DUTT, *MODERN INDIA*

RAJANI PALME DUTT MEMORIAL LECTURE

Rajani Palme Dutt, best known as R Palme Dutt, was a leading journalist and theoretician in the Communist Party of Great Britain. In his book ‘Fascism and Social Revolution’, a scathing criticism and analysis of fascism is presented with a study of the rise of fascism in Germany, Italy and other countries. He called fascism a violent authoritarian, ultra nationalist, and irrational theory. In his words: “Fascism is antithetical to everything of substance within the liberal tradition.”



Seongjin Jeong is a professor of Economics at Gyeongsang National University (Republic of Korea) and the founding editor of MARXISM 21 since 2004. His research interests include empirical Marxian economic analysis of the Korean economy, ideas of alter-globalisation movements, and modeling of alternative socio-economic systems. Among his edited and authored volumes are: (with Martin Hart-Landsberg and Richard Westra) ‘Marxist Perspectives on South Korea in the Global Economy’ (Routledge, 2016); (with Richard Westra and Robert Albritton) ‘Varieties of Alternative Economic Systems: Practical Utopias for an Age of Global Crisis and Austerity’ (Routledge, 2017); (with Masao Ishikura and Minqi Li) ‘Return of Marxian Macro-dynamics in East Asia, Research in Political Economy, Volume 32’ (Emerald, 2017).



RAJANI PALME DUTT MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Deepak Nayyar, Professor Emeritus, JNU, and Former VC, University of Delhi

Speaker: Seongjin Jeong, Professor, Gyeongsang National University, Republic of Korea

Title: The Capitalist Development in South Korea: A Marxian View

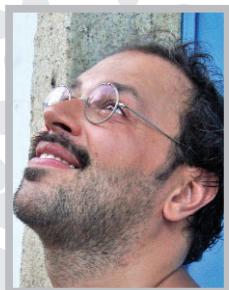
“THE MOST REVOLUTIONARY THING ONE CAN DO IS ALWAYS TO PROCLAIM LOUDLY WHAT IS HAPPENING.”

—ROSA LUXEMBURG,
THE ROSA LUXEMBURG READER

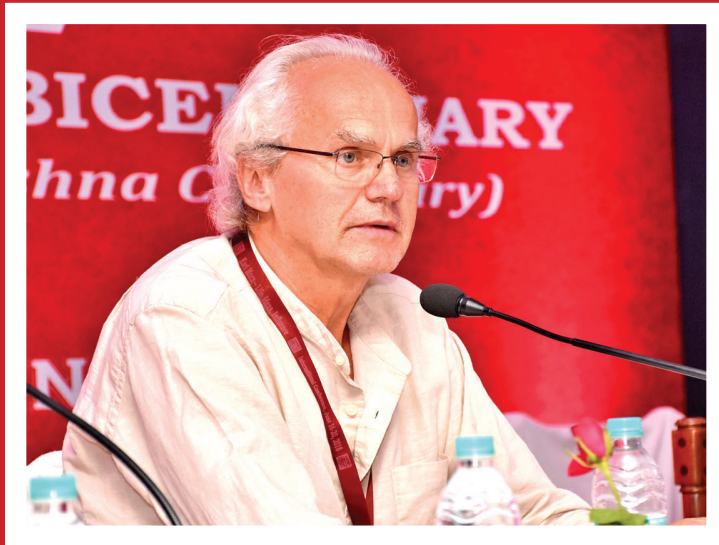
ROSA LUXEMBURG

MEMORIAL LECTURE

Rosa Luxemburg was a Marxist theorist, philosopher, economist, anti-war activist, and revolutionary socialist of Polish-Jewish descent who became a naturalised German citizen. She was, successively, a member of the Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania (SDKPiL), the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), the Independent Social Democratic Party (USPD), and the Communist Party of Germany (KPD). Luxemburg defended Karl Marx's dialectical materialism and conception of history. 'The Accumulation of Capital' was the only work Luxemburg published on economics during her lifetime.



Marcello Musto is an associate professor of Sociological Theory at York University, Toronto. His numerous books and articles have been published worldwide in more than 20 languages. Among his edited volumes are: 'Karl Marx's 'Grundrisse': Foundations of the Critique of Political Economy 150 Years Later' (Routledge, 2008); 'Marx for Today' (Routledge, 2012); 'Workers Unite!: The International 150 Years Later' (Bloomsbury, 2014); 'The Marx Revival' (Cambridge University Press, forthcoming 2018); and (with Babak Amini) 'The Routledge Handbook of Marx's 'Capital': A Global History of Translation, Dissemination and Reception' (Routledge, forthcoming 2018). He is the author of 'Another Marx: Early Manuscripts to the International' (Bloomsbury, 2018), and 'The Last Marx (1881-1883): An Intellectual Biography' (Oxford University Press, 2018).



ROSA LUXEBURG MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Michael Brie, Senior Fellow, Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, Berlin

Speaker: Marcello Musto, Associate Professor, York University, Toronto

Title: The Late Marx on Non-European Societies: Communal Property, Anthropology, Colonialism and Socialist Revolution

“VALUE IS CONSEQUENTLY THE NECESSARY THEORETICAL STARTING POINT WHENCE WE CAN ELUCIDATE THE PECULIAR PHENOMENON OF PRICES RESULTING FROM CAPITALIST COMPETITION.”

—RUDOLF HILFERDING

RUDOLF HILFERDING MEMORIAL LECTURE

Rudolf Hilferding was Austrian-born German politician who was a leading representative of the Viennese development of Marxism and who served as finance minister in 1923 and 1928 in two German Social Democratic Party (SPD)-led governments. The first volume of the Marx Studien series (1904-22), ‘Böhm-Bawerk’s Criticism of Marx’, was his original contribution to Marxist thought. Responding to critics of Marx who held that the concentration of capital had not occurred in the way Marx expected, Hilferding’s *Finance Capital* (1910) pointed to the role of banking and finance, arguing that the banks’ increasing influence over industry led to monopoly and cartels and through them to economic imperialism and war. This work foreshadowed his role as the party’s chief theorist and financial expert. He was political editor (1907-15) of *Vorwärts* (“Forward”), the main publication of the German SPD. At the outbreak of World War I he opposed war credits. Conscripted into the Austrian army, he served as a doctor on the Italian front. He acquired German citizenship in 1920 and became chief editor of *Die Freiheit* (“Freedom”), an organ of the Independent Social Democrats. Hilferding was a Reichstag deputy from 1924 until he fled from Germany and the regime of Adolf Hitler in 1933. The following year he drafted the Prague Program for exiled German Socialists. According to a dispatch from Berlin, he was found hanged in a Paris prison cell after his arrest by the French, who turned him over to the Nazis.



Cynthia Lucas Hewitt is the co-director and founder of the International Comparative Labor Studies, an associate professor of Sociology, and a faculty of the Sustainability Minor and the African American Studies Program at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia. Growing up in Harlem and Bronx, New York, Cynthia was shaped by the freedom and Black Power movements, including the All-African People’s Revolutionary Party, with Kwame Ture (Stokely Carmichael) among the leadership. Her areas of specialisation are the political economy of the world-system; race/class/gender inequality; sustainable development and environmental sociology. Her published research includes analyses of wealth/ownership and power bases of racial and ethnic inequality; global inequality issues of brain-circulation and reparation for slavery; and Nkrumahist theory.



RUDOLF HILFERDING MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Jean Joseph Boillot, Senior Economic Advisor, CEPII, France

Speaker: Cynthia Lucas Hewitt, Associate Professor, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

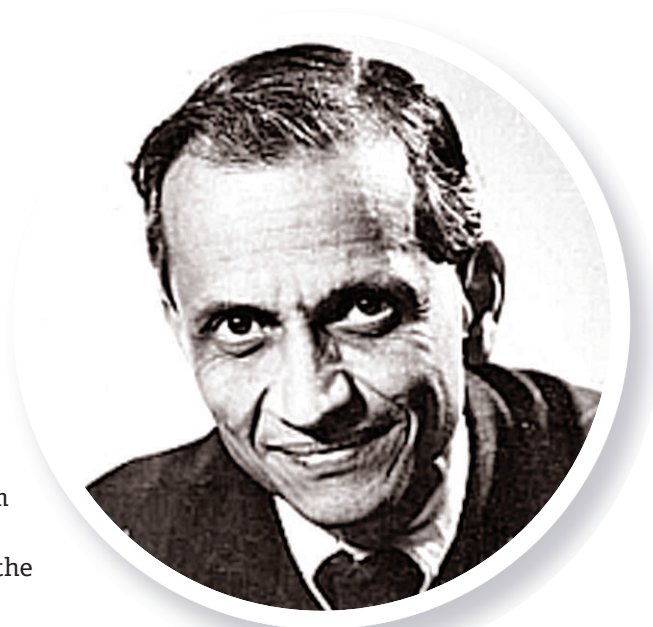
Title: Karl Marx's Prescient Theory of Centralisation of Capital, Crisis, and an Africentric Response

“WHEN THE OWNERS IN AN INDUSTRY BEGIN TO SUFFER DUE TO WHATEVER CAUSE, THE WORKERS ARE ATTACKED FIRST AND MADE TO PAY FOR THE MASTER’S SUFFERING, WHICH IS MANY TIMES EXAGGERATED THROUGH PROPAGANDA.”

—SHRIPAD AMRIT DANGE

S A DANGE MEMORIAL LECTURE

S A Dange was a founding member of the Communist Party of India (CPI) and a stalwart of Indian trade union movement. Dange was arrested by the British authorities for communist and trade union activities and was jailed for an overall period of 13 years. Dange, who remained the chairman of the CPI till 1978, was removed in that year because the majority of party workers were against Dange’s political line of supporting Indian National Congress, and Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister. He was expelled from the CPI in 1981. He joined the All India Communist Party (AICP), and later, United Communist Party of India. He was the founder of Socialist, the first socialist weekly in India.



Mikhail Yu Pavlov is an associate professor of Political Economy and co-chairperson of the Center of Socio-Economic Studies at the Faculty of Economics of Lomonosov Moscow State University. He is a member of the editorial board of the journal, Questions of Political Economy, and author of over 70 published articles, including ‘A New Energy Paradigm for the Third Millenium’, published in World Affairs. Pavlov has been chairperson of the organising committee of various international conferences. At Lomonosov, he teaches courses on Political economy, Knowledge economy, Global economic crises, Economy of Nanotechnology, Debt relations in the contemporary global economy among others. His post-doctoral thesis is on social and economic conditions for human creative potential formation. He loves to call himself an Indologist and is proud of the fact that his father Professor Yuriy M Pavlov was a Marxist scientist (in the sphere of Social Philosophy), who devoted his life studying Indian philosophy, culture, religions, relations with Soviet Union and many other spheres. His father was the head of many Soviet delegations to India, was advisor to former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and was a great expert on India. Pavlov wants to know more about India and Marxism in modern India.



S A DANGE MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Craig Brandist, Professor, University of Sheffield, UK

Speaker: Mikhail Yu Pavlov, Associate Professor, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia

Title: Marx-XXI: The Reactualisation of the Philosophical Heritage

“THE REAL ISSUE IS UNEMPLOYMENT, AND CONSEQUENTLY, STARVATION, OF HUMAN BEINGS. SUCH AN ISSUE CANNOT BE AND SHOULD NOT BE VOTED FOR ONLY PARTY TRADITIONS AND PARTY CATCH CRIES.”

—SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA

SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA MEMORIAL LECTURE

Shapurji Saklatvala was a British politician of Indian Parsi heritage. In 1922 Saklatvala became the third ethnic Indian elected to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, following Dadabhai Naoroji and Mancherjee Bhownagree. He also was among the few members of the Communist Party of Great Britain to serve as a member of Parliament. Shapurji Saklatvala was born March 28, 1874 in Bombay (now Mumbai), India, the son of a merchant, Dorabji Saklatvala, and his wife Jerbai, sister of Jamsetji Tata, the owner of India's largest commercial and industrial empire. Saklatvala was a committed socialist and first joined the Independent Labour Party (ILP) in Manchester in 1909. The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia of November 1917 was an inspiration to Saklatvala, and following the establishment of the Communist International in 1919, he became active in attempting to affiliate the ILP with that new organisation. Saklatvala joined with Emile Burns, R Palme Dutt, J Walton Newbold, Helen Crawford, and others as part of an organised faction called the Left Wing Group of the ILP, which was dedicated to this effort. When the affiliation drive by Saklatvala and the ILP's left wing ended in failure in the party's March 1921 national conference, Saklatvala left the organisation with the others in the Left Wing Group to join the new Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB).



Shannon Brincat is a senior lecturer in Politics and International Relations at the University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia. His research focuses on international relations theory; recognition and cosmopolitanism; dialectics; tyrannicide; climate change justice; and Marxism and Critical Theory. His most recent manuscript, 'The Spiral World', has traced dialectical thinking between the Axial Age and the Medieval World. He has been the editor of a number of collections, most recently 'From International Relations to World Civilizations: The contributions of Robert W Cox'; 'Dialectics and World Politics; Recognition, Conflict and the Problems of Ethical Community'; and the three volume series 'Communism in the Twenty-First Century'. He is the co-founder and co-editor of the journal Global Discourse and helps run the Queensland School of Philosophy.



SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Ramaa Vasudevan, Associate Professor, Colorado State University, USA

Speaker: Shannon Brincat, Senior Lecturer, University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia

Title: Ancient Indian Dialectics and Marx

“ONE STEP FORWARD, TWO STEPS BACK. ... IT HAPPENS IN THE LIVES OF INDIVIDUALS, AND IT HAPPENS IN THE HISTORY OF NATIONS AND IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARTIES.”

—VLADIMIR LENIN,
ONE STEP FORWARD, TWO STEPS BACK

VLADIMIR I LENIN MEMORIAL LECTURE

Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, better known by the alias Lenin, was a Russian communist revolutionary, politician, and political theorist. He served as head of government of the Russian Republic from 1917 to 1918, of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic from 1918 to 1924, and of the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1924. Under his administration, Russia and then the wider Soviet Union became a one-party socialist state governed by the Russian Communist Party. Ideologically a Marxist, his policies and theories became known as Leninism. Lenin was a fervent believer in Marxism and believed that his interpretation of Marxism — first termed ‘Leninism’ by Martov in 1904 — was the sole authentic and orthodox one. According to his Marxist perspective, humanity would eventually reach pure communism, becoming a stateless, classless, egalitarian society of workers who were free from exploitation and alienation, controlled their own destiny, and abided by the rule “from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs”.



*Samir Amin is an Egyptian-French Marxian economist. He is noted for his introduction of the term Eurocentrism in 1988. From 1947 to 1957 he studied in Paris, gaining a diploma in Political Science (1952) before graduating in Statistics (1956) and Economics (1957). In his autobiography, *Itinéraireintellectuel* (1990), he wrote that in order to spend a substantial amount of time in “militant action” he could devote only a minimum of time to preparing for his university exams. He was awarded the IbnRushd Prize for Freedom of Thought for the year 2009 in Berlin. His books include ‘Russia and the Long Transition from Capitalism to Socialism’.*



VLADIMIR I LENIN MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Dilip Sinha, Ex-Indian Foreign Service

Speaker: Samir Amin, Economist, Dakar

Title: The Communist Manifesto (1848), 170 years later

**This lecture did not take place due to unavoidable circumstances*

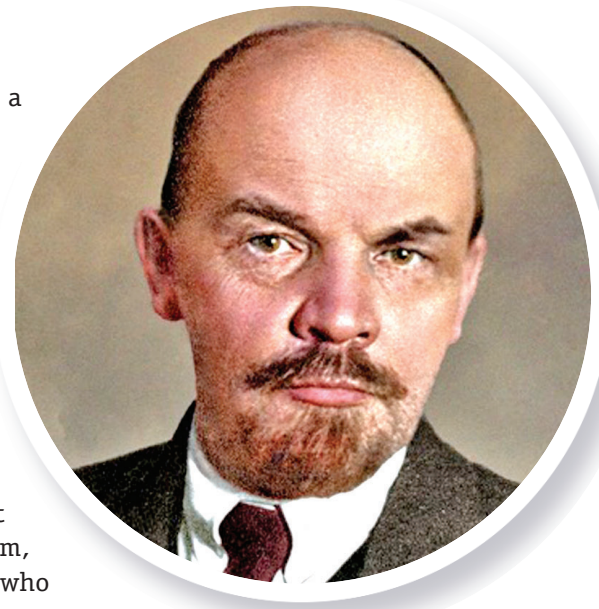
The photographs above are of the audience from other sessions

“WE WANT TO ACHIEVE A NEW AND BETTER ORDER OF SOCIETY: IN THIS NEW AND BETTER SOCIETY THERE MUST BE NEITHER RICH NOR POOR; ALL WILL HAVE TO WORK. ”

–VLADIMIR LENIN,
TO THE RURAL POOR

VLADIMIR I LENIN MEMORIAL LECTURE

Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, better known by the alias Lenin, was a Russian communist revolutionary, politician, and political theorist. He served as head of government of the Russian Republic from 1917 to 1918, of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic from 1918 to 1924, and of the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1924. Under his administration, Russia and then the wider Soviet Union became a one-party socialist state governed by the Russian Communist Party. Ideologically a Marxist, his policies and theories became known as Leninism. Lenin was a fervent believer in Marxism and believed that his interpretation of Marxism — first termed ‘Leninism’ by Martov in 1904 — was the sole authentic and orthodox one. According to his Marxist perspective, humanity would eventually reach pure communism, becoming a stateless, classless, egalitarian society of workers who were free from exploitation and alienation, controlled their own destiny, and abided by the rule “from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs”.



Dipak Gyawali is a hydroelectric power engineer (Moscow Energy Institute), political economist (Energy and Resources Group, University of California at Berkeley), and academician of the Nepal Academy of Science and Technology, as well as chair of Nepal Water Conservation Foundation. A former minister of Water Resources in Nepal who introduced community electricity giving control over distribution to the rural consumers, he conducts interdisciplinary research at the interface of technology and society, primarily on water, energy, natural resources as well as ethics and philosophy, basically from the perspectives of cultural theory of plural rationalities. Currently, he is on the advisory committee of UNESCO’s World Water Assessment Program, IDS Sussex STEPs Center, and in Nepal he was the founding chairman of a grassroots voluntary NGO dedicated to the task of poverty alleviation, the Rural Self-Reliance Development Center (Swabalamban).



VLADIMIR I LENIN MEMORIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Meghnad Desai, Professor Emeritus, London School of Economics

Speaker: Dipak Gyawali, Chairman, National Water Conservation Foundation (NWCF)
& Former Minister, Government of Nepal

Title: Is Communist-Ruled Nepal Red, Pink or Blue?

DAY 1



INAUGURAL SESSION

Chairperson: Anjan Mukherji, Chairman, ADRI and Emeritus Professor, JNU

Welcome Remarks: Shaibal Gupta, Member-Secretary, ADRI

Citation Reading: Sunita Lall, Treasurer & Administrator, ADRI

Introduction: Prabhat P Ghosh, Director, ADRI

Key Note Address: Meghnad Desai, Chairman, Academic Advisory Committee of the conference, and Professor Emeritus, LSE

PANEL DISCUSSION

Chairperson: Kipton Jensen, Associate Professor, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

Paper 1: The United Front of Reading Marx: Calcutta 1930-40s

Speaker: Prasanta Dhar, PhD candidate, University of Toronto

Paper 2: Historical Process and Gender Essentialism from a Dialectical Point of View: A Contribution to a Marxian Feminist Theory

Speaker: Edoardo Schinco, PhD student, University of Insubria, Italy

Paper 3: Marxism in the Indian Context: A Study into the Application of the Principles of Marxism in the Indian Communist Movement

Speaker: Ish Mishra, Associate Professor, Hindu College, Delhi

Paper 4: Marxism's Combined and Uneven Development

Speaker: Auritro Majumder, Assistant Professor, University of Houston, USA





PANEL DISCUSSION

Chairperson: Andrew J Douglas, Associate Professor, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

Paper 5: Martin Luther King Jr., Marx, and the Global Meaning of Political Struggle

Speaker: Jared Loggins, PhD candidate, Brown University, USA

Paper 6: Revolution, Emancipation and Social Reproduction

Speaker: Chirashree Das Gupta, Associate Professor, JNU, New Delhi

Paper 7: Manufacturing Profits: Modes of Surplus Extraction at the Lower End of Global Value Chains

Speaker: Archana Aggarwal, Assistant Professor, Hindu College, Delhi

Paper 8: The Italian Biennio Rosso

Speaker: Pratishtha Singh, Lecturer, University of Delhi

ROUND TABLE

Topic: Marx Scholarship in the World Today

Moderator: Marcello Musto

Participant 1: Michael Brie (Germany)

Participant 2: Kohei Saito (Japan)

Participant 3: Peter Hudis (USA)

Participant 4: Elvira Concheiro (Hispanic America)

Participant 5: Paula Rauhala (European Nordic countries)

Participant 6: Peter Beilharz (Australia)

Participant 7: Mikhail Yu Pavlov (Russia)



DAY 3



PANEL DISCUSSION

Chairperson: Cynthia Lucas Hewitt, Associate Professor, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

Paper 9: Accumulation in the Colony: Marx and the Politics of Land and Caste in Nineteenth Century Punjab

Speaker: Navyug Gill, Assistant Professor, William Paterson University, USA

Paper 10: On the History of Marx's Capital
Speaker: Babak Amini, PhD candidate, London School of Economics

Paper 11: Exploitation and Oppression under Bourgeoisdom

Speaker: C Saratchand, Assistant Professor, Satyawati College, Delhi

Paper 12: The Corpus of Imperialism: Marx's Journalism of 1851-62

Speaker: Spencer Leonard, Visiting Faculty, University of Tennessee, USA

BOOK RELEASE: ANOTHER MARX

Chief Guest: Meghnad Desai

Discussant 1: Michael Brie

Discussant 2: Kohei Saito

Author: Marcello Musto





PANEL DISCUSSION

Chairperson: Barbara Harriss-White, Professor Emeritus, Oxford University, UK

Paper 13: Marx 150 and Marx 200—What has Changed?

Speaker: Paula Rauhala, PhD student, University of Tampere, Finland

Paper 14: From Marx to Counter-Culture: The Marxian Vision of Art(ist) and Vequaud's Maithil Village Communitarian Utopia: A Renewed Romanticism?

Speaker: Helene Fleury, PhD candidate and Lecturer, Universite Paris-Saclay, France
Damien Ehrhardt, Associate Professor (Tenured), University of Evry-Val-d'Essonne (UEVE)/
Universite Paris-Saclay, France

Paper 15: Marx and the Middle Class: The Marxist Analysis of the Rural Middle Classes in India

Speaker: Maryam Aslany, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Wageningen University, The Netherlands

Paper 16: Sartre and Alienation: A Marxian Perspective

Speaker: Kumari Sunitha V, Assistant Professor, Madras Christian College

Paper 17: Marx in the Sweatshop: Exploitation and Social Reproduction in a Garment factory called India

Speaker: Alessandra Mezzadri, Senior Lecturer, SOAS, London

DAY 5



SPECIAL LECTURE

Chairperson: Anjan Mukherji,
Professor Emeritus, JNU, New Delhi

Speaker: Barbara Harriss-White,
Professor Emeritus, Oxford University, UK

Title: Petty Production and India's
Development

VALEDICTORY SESSION

Valedictory address: Samuel Hollander, University Professor
Emeritus, University of Toronto (via Skype)

Title: On Karl Marx's Revolutionary Credentials and the
Marx-John Stuart Mill Intellectual Relationship

Summary of the conference: Meghnad Desai, Chairman,
Academic Advisory Committee of the conference,
and Professor Emeritus, LSE

Vote of thanks: Neeraj Kumar, Convenor, Academic Advisory
Committee of the conference, and Managing Editor, Centre for
Economic Policy and Public Finance



PROFILES



ALESSANDRA MEZZADRI

ALESSANDRA MEZZADRI is a senior lecturer in Development Studies at SOAS, London. Her research interests focus on global industrial circuits, labour informalisation and labour regimes; labour standards and ethical consumerism; feminist and social reproduction theory; and India's political economy. Alessandra has engaged in long-term field-work in India, where she has analysed in depth the formation and reproduction of the garment sweatshop regime, its links to global and local production networks, and its implications for working poverty. She was the India co-investigator for the ESRC/DfID project, 'Labour Standards and the Working Poor in China and India', and the sole investigator for the India-focused British Academy project, 'The Global Village? Homeworking in the Global Economy'. Her research is published in journals such as *Development and Change*, *Third World Quarterly*, *Progress in Development Studies*, *Competition and Change*, *Oxford Development Studies*, and *Global Labour Journal*, among others, and has featured across several media outlets. Alessandra is the author of *The Sweatshop Regime: Labouring Bodies, Exploitation and Garments 'Made in India'* published by Cambridge University Press in 2017.



AURITRO MAJUMDER

AURITRO MAJUMDER is an assistant professor of English at the University of Houston, USA. He received his PhD from Syracuse University, NY, and Masters and Bachelors in English from Jadavpur University, Kolkata. His research specialisations include nineteenth and twentieth century European and postcolonial literatures, social philosophy and intellectual history, and political movements with emphasis on India. He is currently working on a monograph on the Naxalites in India, which looks at the cultural representations of Naxalism from the late 1960s to the present with particular focus on issues of transnational aesthetics and politics. Majumder's writings have appeared in internationally reputed scholarly journals such as *Critical Asian Studies*, *Interventions*, *Mediations*, and several edited volumes.



BABAK AMINI

BABAK AMINI is a PhD candidate in Sociology at London School of Economics. He is a member of the editorial board of *Socialism and Democracy*. Among his forthcoming and recent publications are the edited books, *Routledge Handbook of Marx's Capital: A Global History of Translation* (with Marcello Musto; Routledge, 2018) and *The Radical Left in Europe in the Age of Austerity* (Routledge, 2016). His research interests include the history of socialist ideas and workers' control organisations.



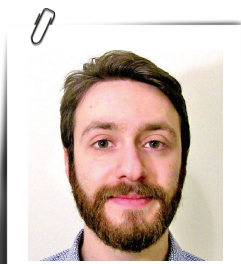
C SARATCHAND

C SARATCHAND has among his research interests Political Economy and Heterodox Macroeconomics. As far as Political Economy is concerned, he is interested in research on Marx's critique of political economy and its further development. This would include research on historical materialism including the relation between exploitation and oppression, Marxist formulations on value, money, imperialism, etc. His research involvement in Heterodox Macroeconomics derives from, but is not confined to, the work of Marx, Keynes, Kalecki, Sraffa and Schumpeter, including a critical engagement with Neoclassical Economics. Currently, this would include an exploration of the relation between Kaleckian and Schumpeterian formulations on the business cycle and innovation, the Sraffian dichotomy between basics and non-basics, the constraints on monetary policy in a capitalist economy, jobless growth in the capitalist periphery, the functioning of the public distribution system in India, an internal evaluation of some issues in industrial organisation, etc.



DAMIEN EHRHARDT

DAMIEN EHRHARDT earned his PhD degree at the Paris-Sorbonne University (1997) and his accreditation to supervise research (habilitation) at the University of Strasbourg (2004). He is currently tenured associate professor at the University of Paris-Saclay in Evry. His research concerns musicology (history, theory, and aesthetics of 19th and 20th century music...) and cultural studies (cultural transfer, interculturality, cultural areas...). He is, inter alia, co-editor of a volume of the New Edition of the Complete Works of Robert Schumann and member of the editorial office of the journal *Hermès* (CNRS-Editions). He became involved in the cultural life of the University of Evry Val d'Essonne as manager of the cultural project (2008-2010) and vice-president for culture (2011-2015). DAAD scholar at Saarland University (1991-92) and Alexander-von-Humboldt scholar at University of Regensburg, University of Music Franz Liszt Weimar, and Friedrich Schiller University Jena (1999-2001), he is president of the Association Humboldt France, the alumni association of the Humboldt Foundation in France, and winner of the Award of Franco-German friendship. He co-organised nine interdisciplinary conferences, called Humboldt Kollegs, on very different topics like emotions, fascinating planet, unity in diversity.



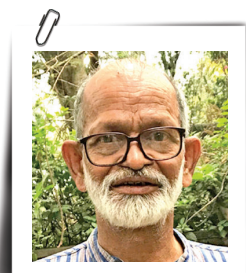
EDOARDO SCHINCO

EDOARDO SCHINCO graduated in Philosophical Sciences at the University of Florence (2016), with a final dissertation about the relation between Hegel's and Marx's philosophy. Since he had previously investigated Left Hegelians, he decided to clarify how their influence on the young Marx conditioned Marx's interpretation of Hegel's thought. During that period, he published a translation of Ludwig Feuerbach's *Principles of the Philosophy of the Future* (2016) and he began to work on a new, broader translation of Marx's and Engels' *The Holy Family*. He has become a PhD student in Law and Humanities at University of Insubria with a research project on biopolitics and processes of subjectivation: he focused on how biopolitics and neoliberal ideology interact with each other, and their impact on women's body. He won a one-year grant for Smith College in Massachusetts, USA and his current research is related to neoliberal ideology — especially, Gary Becker's human capital theory — and reproductive issues, such as surrogate motherhood. Here, he also got the chance to significantly strengthen his knowledge in Gender Studies.



HELENE FLEURY

After a two-year preparatory classes program in Paris, **HÉLÈNE FLEURY** holds two Master's degrees, one in History (Pantheon-Sorbonne University, 1996), one in Anthropology (EHESS, School of Advanced Studies, Paris, 2003). During several years, she was working as project leader in the fields of culture and youth politics. She is currently lecturer in visual studies at the University of Evry-Val- d'Essonne and PhD candidate at University of Paris-Saclay in cooperation with the Center for South Asian Studies (CEIAS), joint research unit between EHESS and CNRS (French National Center for Scientific Research). An elected member of the Council of the SLAM laboratory (Synergy Language, Arts, Music, University of Paris-Saclay), she was PhD representative of the CEIAS in 2015/16 and jury member of an inter-university poetry competition (2014-16). She organised the doctoral conference, 'South Asian Studies. Practice, Methodology, Interpretation. Empirical and Theoretical Knowledge', at EHESS in May 2016. She is the author of five publications and has been invited to present her work during several international conferences and seminars, in particular in Algeria (University of Tlemcen), Finland (Helsinki, Humboldt Kolleg 2017), France (Quai Branly Museum and EHESS), and India (Patna, ADRI, and Madhubani, Mithila Art Institute in cooperation with the Ethnic Art Foundation, Berkeley).



ISH MISHRA

ISH MISHRA is an associate professor at Hindu College, Delhi. His academic interests have been within the broad contour of political philosophy and political economy revolving around theory and practice of socialism and human rights. Mishra's M.Phil dissertation was on the Politics of Congress Socialist Party (1934-42). In 1986-87 he wrote a paper, 'Woman's Question in Communal Ideologies: A study into the ideologies of RSS and Jamat-e-Islami', as a research associate at Center for Women's Development Studies (CWDS). Most probably this was the first work on women and communalism and was conceived as the prelude to a larger work on the subject. One of the future plans is to move beyond the prelude. Mishra completed a series of nine articles on history of socialism from 1789 to 1917, i.e. From Rousseau to Lenin, for a Hindi-language monthly, Samyantar (March-November 2017) and another for a Hindi half-yearly Anahad on Russian Revolution. Another future plan is to edit, introduce and compile them.



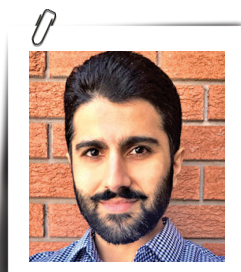
KUMARI SUNITHA V

KUMARI SUNITHA V teaches Philosophy at Madras Christian College, Chennai. She completed her post-doctoral research on the topic, Time and History in Heidegger's Philosophy, from the University of Madras. She received PhD for her thesis entitled 'A Critical and Comparative Study of Heideggerean and Sartrean View of Man, World and Society' from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. A recipient of the Nehru Fellowship from Nehru Memorial Fund and the General Fellowship of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), New Delhi, Sunitha has a book entitled 'Anatomy of Alienation: A Critical Study of Heidegger and Sartre' to her credit. Her research interests include Continental Philosophy, Philosophy of Science, Philosophy of Gender Studies, Philosophy of Language, Critical Theory and Philosophy of Education.



MARYAM ASLANY

MARYAM ASLANY started her academic career as a physicist but then moved to social sciences later. She recently completed her doctorate in Economic Sociology at King's India Institute, London. Her doctoral research, 'The Rural Middle Classes in India', examined the emergence of the rural middle classes in India in the period following economic liberalisation. Her doctoral thesis was based on 18 months of fieldwork in two villages in Pune district in western Maharashtra. She developed a theoretical approach to study the rural middle classes, engaging with three major classical theorists of social stratification and class — Marx (theorising the ownership of the means of production), Weber (access to social capital) and Bourdieu (cultural capital). She graduated from University of Oxford where she completed a master of science in Contemporary India. Her academic research interests include rural middle class formation, patterns of migrations in rural south Asia, labour transitions and informal labour, theories of class, and political behaviour of the middle classes.



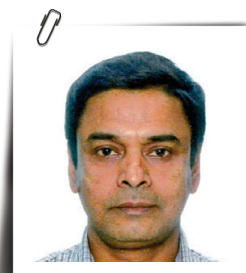
NAVYUG GILL

NAVYUG GILL is an assistant professor in the Department of History at William Paterson University. He received a PhD from Emory University, and a BA from the University of Toronto. Previously, he taught at Mount Holyoke College, and Hobart and William Smith Colleges. His research lies at the intersection of agrarian political economy, post-colonial theory and comparative histories of global capital. Currently he is working on a book manuscript titled 'Labors of Division: Caste, Class and the Politics of Hierarchy in Colonial Punjab', which investigates the emergence of both landholding peasants and landless labourers through the material, cultural and ethical transformation of rural society in late nineteenth and early twentieth century. He has a forthcoming article on the possibilities and limitations of religious conversion for Punjabi Dalits, and is completing another on re-thinking the content and logic of primitive accumulation in the colonial world. His broader interests include indebtedness, circuits of migration and the space between equality and equity. He lives in New York City.



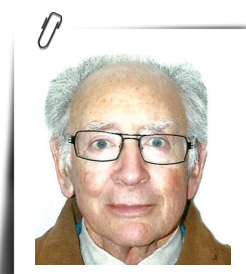
PAULA RAUHALA

PAULA RAUHALA, born in 1981, is a PhD student in Philosophy at the University of Tampere, Finland. Her forthcoming doctoral thesis discusses the readings of Capital in East and West Germany after 1968. It traces the controversies as well as parallels and influences between East and West German research on Capital. She has published articles, interviews, translations and reviews mainly in Finnish books and journals, such as *niin&näin* and *Tiede & edistys*. An article 'Finland', co-authored with Jussi Silvonen, appeared in the 'Routledge Handbook of Marx's Capital: A Global History of Translation, Dissemination and Reception', edited by Marcello Musto and Babak Amini. Rauhala is the secretary of the Finnish Karl Marx society and a fellow of InkriT (Berliner Institut für kritische Theorie).



PRASANTA DHAR

PRASANTA DHAR is a doctoral candidate at the University of Toronto, Canada. His dissertation presents a methodological argument to global intellectual history. It argues that a globalised discourse cannot be dissociated from its circulatory infrastructure. To show how the material and the ideological content of the circulation of an idea begins, transforms, and perishes in tandem with the generation, reconfiguration and obsolescence of its infrastructure, his dissertation examines the global circulation of Marxism through one of its highly debated and intensely charged sites, Calcutta, India. It examines the 'associations' — the infrastructure of mediation — in the circulation of Marxism through Calcutta, to argue that the content of 'global' Marxism cannot be separated from the life cycles of these 'local' associations. Entering from that point, the dissertation engages with the larger questions of nationalism and internationalism, colonial and post-colonial imaginations of spaces and places like Calcutta, India, South Asia. Prior to joining the PhD programme, he completed his BA from Calcutta University, following which he worked for the Government of India for more than a decade. He has been involved in the Group Theatre Movement of Calcutta for about two decades.



SAMUEL HOLLANDER

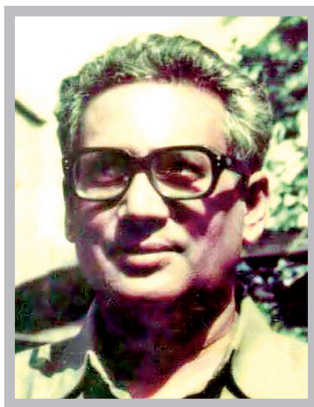
SAMUEL HOLLANDER was born in London in 1937 and attended LSE (BSc. Econ) and Princeton University (PhD). He served on the faculty of University of Toronto, Canada, from 1963 to 1998 and is currently a university professor emeritus at that institution. He is an Officer of the Order of Canada, a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and honorary fellow of the Canadian Economics Association. He holds an honorary Doctorate of Law from McMaster University, Ontario, Canada. After retirement he was research director at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique of France (CNRS) in 1999-2000 and visiting professor at Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel, in 2000-08. He is the author of books on Adam Smith, David Ricardo, J S Mill, T R Malthus, J B Say, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, a textbook on Classical Economics and four collections of essays. He is currently engaged on a study of Utilitarian Ethics in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.



SPENCER LEONARD

SPENCER LEONARD is a scholar of the history of imperialism and anti-imperialism, especially over the period 1757-1876. Currently in a visiting position at the University of Tennessee, Leonard completed his PhD at the departments of History and South Asian Languages and Civilisations at the University of Chicago in 2010. He has recently edited a volume of Marx's journalism from the 1850s entitled 'Marx and Engels on Imperialism' and also a volume of scholarly papers from a conference held in Mumbai in 2017 on the legacy of Mountstuart Elphinstone in Central and South Asia. The project he currently has in hand is a short book on Karl Marx and the English socialists' response to the debates surrounding the renewal of the East India Company's charter in 1853. Related to this is a substantial historical paper on the history of the 20th century rediscovery and publication of, and the controversy surrounding, Marx's writings on India. In the long term, he is also working on a book entitled 'Adam Smith in Kolkata'. This is both a retelling of the history of the initial conquest of Bengal by the East India Company from 1756 to 1776 and a reconceptualisation of the relationship between radical Enlightenment thought, the emergence of the Company's territorial empire in India, and the crisis of the British Revolution.

PIJUSHENDU GUPTA



Dr Pijushendu Gupta was born on March 31, 1928, at Patna in an illustrious entrepreneurial family of the Guptas of Svarnagram in the district of Dhaka (now in Bangladesh). The family migrated from Svarnagram to Patna a century ago and settled in the Nayatola locality. His grandfather Karunamoy Gupta had built a house there in 1901 and named it 'Svarnasan' in the fond memory of his ancestral village Svarnagram.

His father Prodoshendu Gupta was a renowned surgeon and one of the first civil surgeons appointed in a district in British India. Pijushendu inherited the multifaceted personality of his father. After graduating in science from Dhaka University he took admission in Darbhanga Medical College. However, much later in life, after he had crossed 60, he fulfilled his young-age dream by obtaining a Masters degree in History from Patna University.

Apart from being a very popular and much-loved doctor, he was also a prominent figure of the communist movement in Bihar. In 1959, in a

classic case of reverse migration by a highly competent urban professional, Dr P Gupta voluntarily migrated to a remote village Bihat in the then Munger district of Bihar, and later to the sub-divisional town of Begusarai, leaving his sprawling house in Patna. Being a medical practitioner professionally and a Marxist ideologically, he wanted an authentic tryst with rural Bihar.

After shifting to Begusarai, Dr P Gupta came in close contact with Radha Krishna Choudhary, head of the department of History at the local GD College. The duo took a number of initiatives in the realm of academics. In the annals of Begusarai's intellectual history, a great event organised jointly by Dr P Gupta and RK Choudhary will be remembered for a long time. A national seminar on the sesquicentennial of Karl Marx was convened in 1968 at Begusarai. Incidentally, that was also the centenary year of the publication of Karl Marx's *Das Kapital*. It was unthinkable that in a small place like Begusarai, the seminar was attended by eminent theoreticians, philosophers

and historians like Gangadhar Adhikari, Mohit Sen, K Damodaran, Debi Prasad Chattopadhyaya, Ram Sharan Sharma and many more. Almost all important luminaries of Marxist theory and practice graced that occasion.

Dr P Gupta played a decisive role in the cultural and social awakening of Begusarai. The unit of Indian Peoples' Theatre Association (IPTA) formed during this period, is still considered as one of the best in the state. Later, when he finally returned to Patna, he set up 'Dharohar', an anthropological museum, at Asian Development Research Institute, which soon became a rallying point for the resurrection of folk art and culture in the state.

He was a successful medical practitioner, a historian with special interest in archaeology, a litterateur who practised music and plastic art with equal dexterity, and above all, a dedicated Marxist and a beloved of the masses.

Dr Pijushendu Gupta breathed his last on June 19, 2014, in Patna.

THE CONFERENCE AT PATNA ON THE BICENTENARY OF KARL MARX WAS A TRIBUTE TO THE ORGANISERS OF THE SESQUICENTENNIAL EVENT OF MARX AT BEGUSARAI, AND CAN BE CONSIDERED AS A SEQUEL TO THAT, ALBEIT IN A VERY MUCH CHANGED GLOBAL AND LOCAL SCENARIO



RADHA KRISHNA CHOUDHARY



Radha Krishna Choudhary was born on February 15, 1924, at Madhepura. His father Raj Kishore Choudhary was a prominent freedom fighter.

RK Choudhary joined GD College, Begusarai, as a lecturer in History in 1946 and, subsequently, became the head of the department. He later on served as the principal of SSV College, Kahalgaon, Bhagalpur. In March 1974, he moved to the postgraduate department of History, Bhagalpur University, from where he retired in 1983. He breathed his last at his Deoghar residence on March 15, 1985.

The professor presided over Ancient India Section of the 32nd session of the Indian History Congress in December 1970. His papers were presented and accepted at the International History Congress (Paris, 1950); International Sociological Congress (Oslo, 1953); International Oriental Congress (Cambridge, 1950, and Moscow, 1960).

Choudhary was also editor of the Indian Numismatic Chronicle. He was a fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of the Great Britain and Ireland; a member of the Advisory Committee of the Directorate of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Bihar; of the Bhandarkar Oriental

Research Institute, Pune; and of the Maithili Advisory Board of the Sahitya Akademi.

He worked under REM Wheeler at Mohenjo-Daro in 1946, where he represented the University of Patna and the Government of Bihar as a research scholar. He also worked with AS Altekar at the Kumrahar excavations at Patna in 1951. He, for the first time, explored various archaeological sites of North Bihar. He founded the Jayaswal Archaeological Society and Museum in GD College, Begusarai, in 1947.

Choudhary published more than two hundred research papers and review articles, besides three dozen books in English, Hindi and Maithili. The Vratyas in Ancient India is his monumental work, which comprehensively deals with the problem of the Vratyas in ancient India. He made immense contribution to the history of Mithila as well.

He wrote some outstanding books on different aspects of Maithili language and literature, compiled and edited several old Maithili texts, and made invaluable contribution to Maithili language and literature through his innumerable writings.

FELICITATIONS



>> Dr Ushasi Gupta receiving a citation on behalf of her father-in-law, Late Dr Pijushendu Gupta, during the inaugural session of the Karl Marx Conference

>> Pranav Kumar Chaudhary receiving a citation on behalf of his father, Late Radha Krishna Choudhary, during the inaugural session of the Karl Marx Conference



>> OP Jaiswal receiving a citation and being felicitated during the inaugural session of the Karl Marx Conference. He was the organising secretary of the conference entitled 'Marx and India', held in Begusarai in 1968 to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of Karl Marx



>> Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi (the oldest participant who attended the conference in its entirety) and Gopa Sabharwal (the academic advisory committee's esteemed member whose contribution was immense in organising the conference) being felicitated on the occasion

REVERBERATIONS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE

HINDUSTAN TIMES, PATNA
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 2018

Int'l conference on Marx from June 16

HT Correspondent

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PATNA: To commemorate the bicentenary of great scholar Karl Marx, a five-day international conference on his 'Life, ideas, influence: A critical examination', has been organised by the Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI) in state capital from June 16.

The theme would discuss threadbare his life struggles; he and his lifelong collaborator Engels; enormous span of his writings covering economics, history, sociology, political theory, literature and other social issues; his political activities starting from, say, First International; or the continuation of his academic and political legacy by scholars and political leaders, opening new frontiers of Marxism. With a futuristic perspective, it would also be speculated as to what would have been the international political scenario now had the USSR not imploded in 1991.

Meghnad Desai, chairman, advisory committee of the conference and Emeritus Professor, London School of Economics, will deliver the keynote address on the inaugural day of the session. He will also chair the Karl Marx Memorial Lecture, which will be delivered by Deepak Nayar Professor Emeritus, JNU and former VC, University of Delhi, on 'The future of globalisation: Learning from history'.

Other prominent speakers during the five-day conference include Jean Joseph Boillot, senior economic advisor, CEPII, France, Dipankar Gupta, former professor, JNU, New

MEGHNAD DESAI, CHAIRMAN, ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF CONF AND EMERITUS PROF, LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, WILL DELIVER KEYNOTE ADDRESS ON DAY ONE

Delhi Title, Chun Lin, professor, London School of Economics, Riccardo Bellofiore, professor, University of Bergamo, Italy, Craig Brandist, professor, University of Sheffield, UK, Mikhail Yu Pavlov, associate professor, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia, Barbara Harriss-White Emeritus Professor, Oxford University, UK and Peter Beilharz, professor, Curtin University, Australia.

The valedictory address will be given by Samuel Hollander, University Professor Emeritus, University of Toronto, on 'Karl Marx's Revolutionary Credentials and the Marx-John Stuart Mill Intellectual Relationship.'

THE HINDU PATNA
TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 2018

International meet on Marx to be held in Patna

PATNA
To mark the birth bicentenary of German philosopher Karl Marx, renowned academics from across the world will be converging in Patna for five days to "rethink and interrogate all that is sourced to Karl Marx". A total of 53 academics will take part in the conference which begins on June 16.

THE TIMES OF INDIA, PATNA
TUESDAY, MAY 1, 2018

City to host global meet on Marx in June

Avijit.Ghosh@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: The high noon of Marxism is gone. But Karl Marx, the philosopher and social theorist who was born on May 5 exactly 200 years ago, continues to stir and stimulate the finest of intellects worldwide. From June 16-20 A-list academics, ranging from London to Buenos Aires and Moscow to Dakar, will deliver 38 lectures and present 17 papers in what promises to be a non-stop birthday party of the Marxian kind in an unlikely city: Patna.

Organised and funded by Patna-based Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI), the global conference promises to convert Bihar's capital into India's Marx-ium City for five days as social scientists debate dialectical materi-



A red figure of Karl Marx with a zero-euro note released for the philosopher's bicentenary, in Germany's Trier

alism and theory of class formation in a state that has also been the ground zero of caste-based conflicts.

Sample this: Samuel Hollander, professor emeritus, Toronto University, will lecture on

rural economics, will speak on petty production and India's development.

There's more. Bergamo-based Riccardo Bellofiore, whose research interests include capitalist contemporary economy and the philosophy of economics, will cheekily ask "Is There Life on Marx? The Critique of Political Economy as a Macro-Monetary Theory of Capitalist Production." Principal literary theorist Gayatri Chakravorty-Spivak will lecture on "How Can We Use Marxism Today?" A professor at Columbia University, Chakravorty-Spivak is best known for her essay "Can the Subaltern Speak?" and for her translation of, and introduction to, French guru philosopher Jacques Derrida's *Of Grammatology*. Some other names in this

galaxy of social scientists are Miguel Vieda, Jan Toporowski, Peter Hudis and Spencer Leonard. "It is certainly an apt moment not just to remember Marx, but to rethink and interrogate all that is sourced to him, both academically and in terms of political practice," the conference's concept note says. "With a futuristic perspective, it would also be interesting to speculate what would have been the international political scenario now had the USSR not imploded in 1991," the note further says.

Why Patna? Shaibal Gupta, member-secretary, ADRI, says, "Bihar like many other geographies has no specific connection to Karl Marx. But, both in theory and praxis, theories of Marxism, hold true for this state."

Marx's revolutionary credentials. Renowned Cairo-born social scientist Samir Amin will give a talk on "The Communist Manifesto (1848), 170 years later." Barbara Harriss-White of Oxford University, an expert on

THE TELEGRAPH MONDAY 11 JUNE 2018

ADRI CONFERENCE ON MARX LINES UP BIG GLOBAL NAMES

Thinkers of the world unite in city

SANKARSHAN THAKUR

Patna: From Bruckenstrasse in Trier, Germany, where he was born, to Highgate in London's Islington, where he was finally consigned, isn't terribly far — a hop across Belgium, a leap across the Channel and there you are. The journey now being charted is such a long one in comparison.

Across oceans and continents and across two hundred years of time, a journey quite epic of proportion. Who by? And Where to?

There's an easy answer to this question, and a tough one. Which one would you rather?

Here goes: What could be common to Frantz Fanon, WN Roy, Nikolay Bukharin, Che Guevara, Herbert

Marcuse, Antonio Gramsci, PC Joshi,

Georgi Plekhanov, Rajani Palme Dutt, Jean Paul Sartre and Maurice Dobb?

Elementary: Karl Marx.

Now the tough one: What else could be common to them? Patna.

Beginning this weekend in town is a millennial conference on a bicentennial — a smorgasbord feast over a most influential, interventionist and disputed modern thinker.

Organised and hosted by the Asian Development Research Institute (Adri), probably Bihar's only live-wire think tank, it promises to be a rendezvous over a dead revolution like no other. For, as Adri's chief busybody, Shaibal Gupta, says, "Marx and communism may have

folded up from most parts of the world, but Marx's thought and philosophy, his theory and prescribed action, continue to engage intellectual imagination. In such a way that today even the study or understanding of political theories and ideologies opposed to Marxism is not possible without an understanding of Marx."

Until not too long ago, the Marxist creed ruled one-third of the globe, it was entrenched in at least three pockets of India. No longer. In Bihar itself, Marxists of all hues put together count for no more than three percent of the vote. As a tool of power it is withered, as an ideological canopy, it has shrunk. It mostly survives as fig leaf. But Marxist thought and prescription isn't the

sum of its active practice or political power; it's a way or understanding and interpreting the world and its processes.

It is this insistent relevance of Marx and Marxism that the Adri conference hopes to discuss and debate at length during its four-day course beginning June 16. For a station like Patna, the hosts have managed to seduce a stunning, even spectacular, gathering of eminences from across the globe, from Latin America, to North America, to Europe and Africa and Australasia. Names such as Gayatri Spivak, Samuel Hollander, Shapan Adnan, Elvira Concheiro, Samir Amin, Cynthia Hewitt, Kipton Jensen. Spread over many

lectures and discussion panels, they will expound and exchange on why and how Marx and his formidable legacy of thought continue to influence affairs even though communism has become much of a political outlier in today's world.

And for Patna to be the stage of it, rather than better known addresses of Marxist calling such as Calcutta or Thiruvananthapuram, makes it more of an occasion than the elaborate conference paperwork would suggest. Don't expect "Lal Salaam!" to be raining on Patna this weekend; do expect a fair shower of Marxism. It can be fairly said that this is not the workers of the world uniting, but philosophers, and they have nothing to lose but their brains.

Besides the participation of more than 50 scholars from all continents of the world, the Karl Marx International Conference also had in attendance a large number of people from the intelligentsia, and civil servants in Bihar. Additionally, many renowned activists and mediapersons from across the country participated in the five-day conference. Apart from this, and nevertheless significant, in response to ADRI's 'call for papers' sent out to leading universities and institutions worldwide, the institution received more than 100 abstracts for paper presentation at the conference. The slots for presentation were allotted after a rigorous selection of abstracts, so not everyone could be invited. Since the objective was the expansion of Marxian ideas in the academic world, ADRI sponsored the full cost of participation for about 30 young scholars from various parts of India, whose papers couldn't be selected for presentation at the conference.

ACADEMIC OUTCOME



THE BICENTENARY
CONFERENCE FRUCTIFIED
IN A BOOK, WHICH IS A
COMPILATION OF SELECT 16
ESSAYS THAT WERE PRESENTED
AT THE CONFERENCE. MORE
PUBLICATIONS ARE
IN THE PIPELINE