

# foucault the lost interview

**foucault the lost interview** represents a significant moment in the study of one of the 20th century's most influential philosophers. This rare interview offers fresh insights into Michel Foucault's thoughts on power, knowledge, and society, revealing nuances that complement his published works. Rediscovered after years of obscurity, foucault the lost interview has generated renewed interest among scholars, historians, and philosophy enthusiasts. The interview sheds light on Foucault's intellectual trajectory and his views on contemporary issues during the time of the recording. Exploring foucault the lost interview helps deepen understanding of his theories and their ongoing relevance. This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the interview, its historical context, key themes, and its impact on Foucault scholarship. The following sections outline the main aspects discussed in foucault the lost interview.

- Historical Context of Foucault the Lost Interview
- Key Themes Explored in the Interview
- Foucault's Reflections on Power and Knowledge
- Impact and Significance of the Lost Interview
- Rediscovery and Preservation of the Interview

## Historical Context of Foucault the Lost Interview

The historical backdrop of foucault the lost interview is crucial to understanding its importance. Conducted during a pivotal period in Michel Foucault's career, the interview captures his reflections at a time when his ideas were gaining widespread recognition. The interview took place in the early 1970s, shortly after the publication of some of his landmark works, including "Discipline and Punish" and the first volumes of "The History of Sexuality." This era was marked by social upheavals, intellectual debates, and evolving perspectives on power structures within society. The interview reflects Foucault's engagement with these dynamics, providing firsthand insight into his evolving thought processes.

## Foucault's Intellectual Environment

During the period of the lost interview, Foucault was deeply immersed in academic and political circles. His involvement with various social movements and his critique of institutional power informed much of his work. The intellectual climate of the time was characterized by challenges to traditional philosophies and the rise of post-structuralist thought. Foucault's contributions were instrumental in shaping these shifts.

## **Political and Social Climate**

The early 1970s witnessed significant political activism and questioning of authority across the globe. Foucault's perspectives on power were shaped by these developments, particularly the ways in which power operated within institutions such as prisons, hospitals, and schools. The lost interview captures his engagement with these themes during a time of heightened social consciousness.

## **Key Themes Explored in the Interview**

Foucault the lost interview delves into several core themes that are central to his philosophy. These include the nature of power relations, the construction of knowledge, and the role of discourse in shaping social realities. The interview also addresses Foucault's methodological approaches and his critique of modernity.

### **Power Relations and Society**

A prominent focus of the interview is Foucault's analysis of power as decentralized and pervasive rather than solely repressive. He explains how power operates through networks and is embedded in everyday practices. This nuanced understanding challenges traditional views of power as merely top-down control.

### **Knowledge and Discourse**

Foucault elaborates on the relationship between knowledge and power, emphasizing that knowledge is not neutral but intertwined with power structures. He discusses how discourses govern what is accepted as truth and how this shapes societal norms and behaviors.

### **Critique of Modern Institutions**

The interview highlights Foucault's critical examination of modern institutions, including prisons, medical facilities, and educational systems. He discusses how these institutions function as mechanisms of social control through the regulation of knowledge and behavior.

## **Foucault's Reflections on Power and Knowledge**

In Foucault the lost interview, the philosopher provides in-depth reflections on his theories of power and knowledge, which remain foundational to contemporary social theory. His articulation of these concepts reveals the complexity and dynamism inherent in social relations.

## **Power as Productive and Relational**

Foucault stresses that power is not merely repressive but also productive, enabling certain actions and forms of knowledge. He describes power as relational, existing only through interactions between individuals and institutions.

## **The Role of Surveillance**

One of the interview's significant insights concerns the role of surveillance in modern societies. Foucault discusses the panopticon metaphor as emblematic of disciplinary power that functions through observation and normalization.

## **Knowledge Formation and Control**

The interview addresses how knowledge is constructed within specific historical and cultural contexts. Foucault highlights the ways in which dominant discourses exclude alternative viewpoints, thereby reinforcing existing power relations.

## **Impact and Significance of the Lost Interview**

The rediscovery of Foucault's lost interview has had a profound impact on Foucault studies and broader philosophical discourse. It offers unique perspectives that complement and sometimes challenge interpretations derived from his published texts.

## **Enriching Foucault Scholarship**

The interview provides scholars with additional material to better understand Foucault's intentions and intellectual evolution. It clarifies ambiguities and showcases his ability to articulate complex ideas in accessible language.

## **Influence on Contemporary Thought**

Insights from the lost interview continue to influence fields such as sociology, political science, and cultural studies. Foucault's discussions on power dynamics and knowledge production remain relevant to contemporary analyses of social structures.

## **List of Contributions to Philosophy**

- Clarification of power as relational and pervasive
- Expanded understanding of knowledge's role in social control

- Enhanced critique of institutional mechanisms
- Deeper exploration of discourse and truth formation
- Illustration of surveillance as a disciplinary tool

## **Rediscovery and Preservation of the Interview**

The process through which Foucault's lost interview was rediscovered and preserved is a noteworthy story in itself. The interview was believed lost for decades until archival efforts brought it back to public attention.

### **Archival Recovery**

Foucault's lost interview was found in a private collection, where it had been stored without public knowledge. Scholars and archivists collaborated to authenticate and digitize the recording, ensuring its preservation for future research.

### **Challenges in Authentication**

Verifying the authenticity of the interview involved cross-referencing the content with known biographical and academic details of Foucault's life. Experts analyzed the voice, context, and references to confirm its legitimacy.

### **Impact on Future Research**

The availability of the lost interview opens new avenues for research and interpretation of Foucault's work. It encourages a re-examination of his theories and inspires renewed academic interest.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is 'Foucault: The Lost Interview' about?**

'Foucault: The Lost Interview' is a documentary featuring a rare, in-depth interview with the French philosopher Michel Foucault, recorded in 1974 but only released many years later. It provides insight into his thoughts on power, knowledge, and society.

### **When was 'Foucault: The Lost Interview' originally recorded and released?**

The interview was originally recorded in 1974 but was lost for decades before being rediscovered.

and released in 2012.

## **Why is 'Foucault: The Lost Interview' considered significant?**

It is significant because it captures Michel Foucault's ideas in his own words during a pivotal time in his career, offering a unique perspective on his theories of power, discourse, and social institutions.

## **Who conducted the interview in 'Foucault: The Lost Interview'?**

The interview was conducted by the French filmmaker and journalist Philippe Garrel.

## **What themes are explored in 'Foucault: The Lost Interview'?**

The interview explores themes such as power relations, knowledge systems, social institutions, madness, and the role of intellectuals in society.

## **How does 'Foucault: The Lost Interview' contribute to understanding Foucault's philosophy?**

The interview provides a more personal and accessible explanation of Foucault's complex ideas, helping audiences understand his views on power dynamics and social structures beyond academic texts.

## **Where can I watch 'Foucault: The Lost Interview'?**

The documentary is available on various streaming platforms, including YouTube and some academic film archives, and can also be purchased on DVD.

## **What is the historical context of 'Foucault: The Lost Interview'?**

The interview took place in the early 1970s, a period of political and social upheaval in France, which influenced Foucault's focus on power and social institutions.

## **Has 'Foucault: The Lost Interview' been used in academic settings?**

Yes, the interview is frequently used in philosophy and social science courses to provide students with direct exposure to Foucault's thoughts and to complement his written works.

## **What makes 'Foucault: The Lost Interview' different from other Foucault documentaries?**

Unlike other documentaries, this interview features Foucault speaking candidly and at length in his own voice, without narration or external commentary, offering an unfiltered glimpse into his

intellectual approach.

## Additional Resources

### 1. *Foucault: Beyond Structuralism and Hermeneutics*

This book explores Michel Foucault's philosophical developments beyond traditional structuralist and hermeneutic frameworks. It offers an in-depth analysis of his methodologies, especially focusing on power, knowledge, and discourse. Readers gain insight into Foucault's unique approach to history and society, complementing themes discussed in "The Lost Interview."

### 2. *The Archaeology of Knowledge*

In this seminal work, Foucault presents his ideas on the nature of knowledge and the systems that govern its production. The book investigates how discourses are formed and how they shape our understanding of truth. It is essential for understanding the theoretical underpinnings behind many of Foucault's interviews and lectures.

### 3. *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*

This influential book analyzes the evolution of modern penal systems and the relationship between power and social control. Foucault's exploration of surveillance, discipline, and punishment provides context to his broader theories on power structures. The themes resonate closely with his reflections found in "The Lost Interview."

### 4. *The History of Sexuality, Volume 1: An Introduction*

Foucault examines the social construction of sexuality and challenges conventional narratives regarding repression. The book delves into power relations and the ways sexuality is regulated in society. This volume enhances understanding of Foucault's perspectives on power and identity, which are often touched upon in his interviews.

### 5. *Michel Foucault: A Critical Reader*

This collection features essays by various scholars critically engaging with Foucault's work and influence. It provides diverse interpretations and debates surrounding his theories on power, knowledge, and subjectivity. The book is useful for readers seeking broader academic perspectives related to Foucault's lost interviews.

### 6. *Foucault and the Art of Ethics*

Focusing on Foucault's later work, this book investigates his approach to ethics and self-care. It highlights how Foucault's thoughts evolved towards an "ethics of the self" and personal freedom. Readers interested in the philosophical depths behind Foucault's interviews will find valuable insights here.

### 7. *The Foucault Effect: Studies in Governmentality*

This volume explores Foucault's concept of governmentality, examining how power operates through governing practices beyond traditional state mechanisms. It includes essays that elaborate on themes of surveillance, regulation, and biopolitics. The work complements the ideas discussed in "The Lost Interview" by expanding on Foucault's analysis of modern governance.

### 8. *Michel Foucault: Philosopher*

A comprehensive biography and analysis of Foucault's intellectual journey, this book outlines the major phases of his thought. It contextualizes his contributions within 20th-century philosophy and social theory. Readers seeking to understand the man behind the interviews and his broader legacy

will benefit greatly.

#### 9. *Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews and Other Writings, 1972-1977*

This collection compiles some of Foucault's most important interviews and writings, providing direct access to his ideas in his own words. It offers readers a firsthand experience of his discussions on power, knowledge, and society. The book serves as a valuable companion to "The Lost Interview" by presenting related dialogues and reflections.

## **Foucault The Lost Interview**

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**foucault the lost interview:** *Inter Views in Performance Philosophy* Anna Street, Julien Alliot, Magnolia Pauker, 2017-09-20 This book offers a glimpse of new perspectives on how philosophy performs in the gaps between thinking and acting. Bringing together perspectives from world-renowned contemporary philosophers and theorists - including Judith Butler, Alphonso Lingis, Catherine Malabou, Jon McKenzie, Martin Puchner, and Avital Ronell - this book engages with the emerging field of performance philosophy, exploring the fruitful encounters being opened across disciplines by this constantly evolving approach. Intersecting dramatic techniques with theoretical reflections, scholars from diverse geographical and institutional locations come together to trace the transfers between French theory and contemporary Anglo-American philosophical and performance practices in order to challenge conventional approaches to knowledge. Through the crossings of different voices and views, the reader will be led to explore the in-between territories where performance meets traditionally philosophical tools and mediums, such as writing, discipline, plasticity, politics, or care.

**foucault the lost interview: Heterotopic World Fiction** Lesley Higgins, Marie-Christine Leps, 2022-09-06 After more than a century of genocides and in the midst of a global pandemic, this book focuses on the critique of biopolitics (the government of life through individuals and the general population) and the counterdevelopment of biopoetics (an aesthetics of life elaborating a self as a practice of freedom) realized in texts by Virginia Woolf, Michel Foucault, and Michael Ondaatje. Their world fiction produces transhistorical, transnational experiences offered to the reader for collective responsibility in these critical times. Their books function as heterotopias: spaces and processes that recall and confront regimes of recognized truths to dismantle fixed identities and actualize possibilities for becoming other. Higgins and Leps define and explore a slant, biopoetic perspective that is feminist, materialist, anti-racist, and anti-war.

**foucault the lost interview: Practices of Resistance in the Caribbean** Wiebke Beushausen, Miriam Brandel, Joseph Farquharson, Marius Littschwager, Annika McPherson, Julia Roth, 2018-04-27 The Caribbean has played a crucial geopolitical role in the Western pursuit of economic dominance, yet Eurocentric research usually treats the Caribbean as a peripheral region, consequently labelling the inhabitants as beings without agency. Examining asymmetrical relations of power in the Greater Caribbean in historical and contemporary perspectives, this volume explores the region's history of resistance and subversion of oppressive structures against the backdrop of the Caribbean's central role for the accumulation of wealth of European and North American actors and the respective dialectics of modernity/coloniality, through a variety of experiences inducing

migration, transnational exchange and transculturation. Contributors approach the Caribbean as an empowered space of opposition and agency and focus on perspectives of the region as a place of entanglements with a long history of political and cultural practices of resistance to colonization, inequality, heteronomy, purity, invisibilization, and exploitation. An important contribution to the literature on agency and resistance in the Caribbean, this volume offers a new perspective on the region as a geopolitically, economically and culturally crucial space, and it will interest researchers in the fields of Caribbean politics, literature and heritage, colonialism, entangled histories, global studies perspectives, ethnicity, gender, and migration.

**foucault the lost interview: *Discourses on Violence and Punishment*** Krešimir Petkovic, 2017-07-27 This book brings together various discourses concerned with violence and punishment, paying special attention to the extreme variations of these phenomena. Starting from a narrow definition of violence as an infliction of physical harm, paired with a broad discussion of its causes and a wide definition of punishment as an authority claim to retribution or reform, the book maps and interprets political-theoretical discourses on the death penalty, historical explanations of the changes of violence and punishment, and comparative differences in punishment. It also puts violence and punishment into perspective with political power, world religions, literature and film, and criminological theory. The final chapter changes the perspective taken in the bulk of the book, dealing with discourses of theodicy in the face of cases of extreme violence and suffering. By juxtaposing many unusual discourses, the book attempts to fulfill three primary functions. First, it skeptically probes numerous discourses explaining and legitimizing violence and punishment in the light of extreme cases. The book is a map of violence and punishment. Second, it invites the reader to confront, choose, and combine these discourses when thinking about facts and norms of punishment. The book provides an analytical toolbox for research of violence and punishment. Third, the book presents wider sense-seeking strategies employed to deal with suffering such as irony, redemption, or rationalization.

**foucault the lost interview: *Queer International Relations*** Cynthia Weber, 2016-01-04 How are sovereignty and sexuality entangled in contemporary international politics? By analyzing figurations of the homosexual as the underdeveloped, the un-developable, the unwanted im/migrant, the terrorist, the gay rights holder, the gay patriot, and Eurovision winner Conchita Wurst's bearded lady, *Queer International Relations* reveals how the will to knowledge about the homosexual is fundamental to contemporary performances of sovereignty and foreign policy.

**foucault the lost interview: *Foucault's Orient*** Marnia Lazreg, 2017-10-01 Foucault lived in Tunisia for two years and travelled to Japan and Iran more than once. Yet throughout his critical scholarship, he insisted that the cultures of the "Orient" constitute the "limit" of Western rationality. Using archival research supplemented by interviews with key scholars in Tunisia, Japan and France, this book examines the philosophical sources, evolution as well as contradictions of Foucault's experience with non-Western cultures. Beyond tracing Foucault's journey into the world of otherness, the book reveals the personal, political as well as methodological effects of a radical conception of cultural difference that extolled the local over the cosmopolitan.

**foucault the lost interview: *After the "Speculative Turn": Realism, Philosophy, and Feminism*** Katerina Kolozova, Eileen A. Joy, 2016 Recent forms of realism in continental philosophy that are habitually subsumed under the category of speculative realism, a denomination referring to rather heterogeneous strands of philosophy, bringing together object-oriented ontology (OOO), non-standard philosophy (or non-philosophy), the speculative realist ideas of Quentin Meillassoux and Marxism, have provided grounds for the much needed critique of culturalism in gender theory, and the authority with which post-structuralism has dominated feminist theory for decades. This publication aims to bring forth some of the feminist debates prompted by the so-called speculative turn, while demonstrating that there has never been a niche of speculative realist feminism. Whereas most of the contributions featured in this collection provide a theoretical approach invoking the necessity of foregrounding new forms of realism for a feminism beyond gender as culture, some of the essays tackle OOO only to invite a feminist critical challenge to its paradigm, while others



refer to some extent to non-philosophy or the new materialisms but are not reducible to either of the two. We have invited essays from intellectual milieus outside the Anglo-Saxon academic center, bringing together authors from Serbia, Slovenia, France, Ireland, the UK, and Canada, aiming to promote feminist internationalism (rather than a generous act of cultural inclusion). CONTENTS Katerina Kolozova - Preface: After the Speculative Turn Nina Power - Philosophy, Sexism, Emotion, Rationalism Katherine Behar - The Other Woman Anne-Françoise Schmid - Libérer épistémologiquement le féminisme Patricia Ticineto Clough - Notes for And They Were Dancing Joan Copjec - No: Foucault Jelisaveta Blagojevic - Thinking WithOut Marina Grzinic - Rearticulating the Speculative Turn Frenchy Lunning - The Crush: The Firey Allure of the Jolted Puppet Nandita Biswas Mellamphy - (W)omen out/of Time: Metis, Medea, Mahakali Michael O'Rourke - Girls Welcome!!! Speculative Realism, Object-Oriented Ontology, and Queer Theory Katerina Kolozova, PhD, is the director of the Institute in Social Sciences and Humanities-Skopje, Macedonia and a professor of gender studies at the University American College-Skopje. She is also visiting professor at several universities in Former Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. In 2009, Kolozova was a visiting scholar in the Department of Rhetoric (Program of Critical Theory) at the University of California-Berkeley. She is the author of *Cut of the Real: Subjectivity in Poststructuralist Philosophy* (Columbia University Press, 2014) and *Toward a Radical Metaphysics of Socialism: Marx and Laruelle* (punctum books, 2015). Eileen A. Joy is the Director of punctum books and has published widely on medieval literature, cultural studies, intellectual and literary history, ethics, affects and embodiments, the post/human, and speculative realism. She is the co-editor of *postmedieval: a journal of medieval cultural studies* and the Lead Ingenitor of the BABEL Working Group. She is also the co-editor of *The Postmodern Beowulf* (West Virginia University Press, 2007), *Cultural Studies of the Modern Middle Ages* (Palgrave, 2007), *Dark Chaucer: An Assortment* (punctum, 2012), *On Style: An Atelier* (punctum, 2013), *Speculative Medievalisms: Discography* (punctum, 2013), *Burn After Reading* (punctum, 2014), and *Fragments for a History of a Vanishing Humanism* (Ohio State, 2016).

**foucault the lost interview:** *Benign Violence: Education in and beyond the Age of Reason* Ansgar Allen, 2014-07-22 Education is a violent act, yet this violence is concealed by its good intent. Education presents itself as a distinctly improving, enabling practice. Even its most radical critics assume that education is, at core, an incontestable social good. Setting education in its political context, this book, now in paperback, offers a history of good intentions, ranging from the birth of modern schooling and modern examination, to the rise (and fall) of meritocracy. In challenging all that is well-intentioned in education, it reveals how our educational commitments are always underwritten by violence. Our highest ideals have the lowest origins. Seeking to unsettle a settled conscience, *Benign Violence: Education in and beyond the Age of Reason* is designed to disturb the reader. Education constitutes us as subjects; we owe our existence to its violent inscriptions. Those who refuse or rebel against our educational present must begin by objecting to the subjects we have become.

**foucault the lost interview: Becoming Foucault** Michael C. Behrent, 2023-12-04 Though Michel Foucault is one of the most important thinkers of the twentieth century, little is known about his early life. Even Foucault's biographers have neglected this period, preferring instead to start the story when the future philosopher arrives in Paris. *Becoming Foucault* is a historical reconstruction of the world in which Foucault grew up: the small city of Poitiers, France, from the 1920s until the end of the Second World War. Beyond exploring previously unexamined aspects of Foucault's childhood, including his wartime ordeals, it proposes an original interpretation of Foucault's oeuvre. Michael Behrent argues that Foucault, in addition to being a theorist of power, knowledge, and selfhood, was also a philosopher of experience. He was a thinker intent on making sense of the events that he lived through. Behrent identifies four specific experiences in Foucault's childhood that exercised a decisive influence on him and that, in various ways, he later made the subject of his philosophy: his family's deep connections to the medical profession; his upbringing in a bourgeois household; the German Occupation during World War II; and his Catholic education. Behrent not only reconstructs the specific nature of these experiences but also shows how reference to them

surfaces in Foucault's later work. In this way, the book both sheds light on a formative period in the philosopher's life and offers a unique interpretation of key aspects of his thought.

**foucault the lost interview:** The Culture of Confession from Augustine to Foucault Chloe Taylor, 2010-05-26 This book is a genealogical study of confession. Drawing on the work of Michel Foucault as well as the history of Western confessional writings from Ancient Greece to contemporary pop culture, this book challenges the transhistorical and commonsense views of confession as an innate impulse resulting in the psychological liberation of the confessing subject. On the contrary, confessional desire is argued to be contingent and constraining, and alternatives to confessional subjectivity are explored.

**foucault the lost interview: Justice is Steady Work** Michael Walzer, Astrid von Busekist, 2020-09-25 Michael Walzer is one of the pre-eminent political theorists in the world today and also a prominent public intellectual. His conception of social justice and his work on just and unjust wars have been hugely influential in political theory and, at the same time, he has taken a public stand on many of the great issues of our time, from the civil rights movement and the Vietnam War to 9/11, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Iraq War. He stands out among political theorists and philosophers by virtue of his attention to historical reality and his sensitivity to social and political context. Convinced that philosophical debate is only useful if it is rooted in the concrete practices and morality of societies, he develops a form of social critique that is opposed to a disembodied philosophy which does not respond to concerns of ordinary people. For Walzer, it is useless to try to write a theory of justice: the challenge is to think through issues of justice in relation to the particular contexts in which people live out their lives. The core strength of his work is his practical instinct: if individuals are contextualized, critique must be too. This book takes the form of an extended conversation between Walzer and Astrid von Busekist, ranging from Walzer's biography and political activism to his work on war, justice and Judaism. Weaving together his theoretical work and his political activism, it provides an outstanding introduction to the life and work of one of the most influential political theorists of our time.

**foucault the lost interview:** The Missing Myth Gilles Herrada, 2013-02-26 In The Missing Myth, Gilles Herrada tackles the many questions about the role and meaning of homosexuality in the evolution of our species and the development of civilization: what evolutionary edge same-sex relationships have provided to the human species; what biological mechanisms generate the sexual diversity that we observe; why homosexual behavior ended up being prohibited worldwide; why homophobia has persisted throughout history; why the homosexual community resurfaced after World War II; and others. In this heartfelt, beautifully written, and painstakingly researched text, the author sculpts a vision of homosexuality that integrates its many dimensions. Stressing the connection between the social status of homosexuality and how same-sex love is depicted in the myths of a particular culture, The Missing Myth advocates the creation of a new mythos—not only informed by all the fields of knowledge, but also inclusive of the beauty, truth, and goodness of same-sex love.

**foucault the lost interview:** Modernism and the Culture of Celebrity Aaron Jaffe, 2005-03-17 In this 2005 book, Jaffe examines the interactions of modernist literary fame and celebrity culture in the early twentieth century.

**foucault the lost interview: Foucault 2.0** Eric Paras, 2020-01-14 A dramatically new interpretation of the development of the thought of Michel Foucault, one of the 20th century's most influential thinkers. In this lucid and groundbreaking work, Eric Paras reveals that our understanding of the philosophy of Michel Foucault must be radically revised. Foucault's critical axes of power and knowledge -which purposefully eradicated the concept of free will- reappear as targets in his later work. Paras demonstrates the logic that led Foucault to move from a microphysics of power to an aesthetics of individual experience. He is the first to show a transformation that not only placed Foucault in opposition to the archaeological and genealogical positions for which he is renowned, but aligned him with some of his fiercest antagonists. Foucault 2.0 draws on the full range of the philosopher's writing and of the work of contemporaries who

influenced, and sometimes vehemently opposed, his ideas. To fill the gaps in Foucault's published writings that have so far limited our conception of the arc of his thought, Paras analyzes the largely untapped trove of lectures Foucault delivered to teeming Paris audiences as Professor of the Collège de France for more than a decade. At the same time, Foucault 2.0 highlights the background against which Foucault carried out his most foundational work: the unrest of 1968, the prison reform movement of the early 1970s, and the Iranian Revolution of 1979. Carefully assembling the fragments of a thinker who remains but half-understood, Eric Paras has composed a seminal book, essential reading for novices and initiates alike.

**foucault the lost interview: Foucault's Last Decade** Stuart Elden, 2017-09-05 On 26 August 1974, Michel Foucault completed work on *Discipline and Punish*, and on that very same day began writing the first volume of *The History of Sexuality*. A little under ten years later, on 25 June 1984, shortly after the second and third volumes were published, he was dead. This decade is one of the most fascinating of his career. It begins with the initiation of the sexuality project, and ends with its enforced and premature closure. Yet in 1974 he had something very different in mind for *The History of Sexuality* than the way things were left in 1984. Foucault originally planned a thematically organised series of six volumes, but wrote little of what he promised and published none of them. Instead over the course of the next decade he took his work in very different directions, studying, lecturing and writing about historical periods stretching back to antiquity. This book offers a detailed intellectual history of both the abandoned thematic project and the more properly historical version left incomplete at his death. It draws on all Foucault's writings in this period, his courses at the Collège de France and lectures elsewhere, as well as material archived in France and California to provide a comprehensive overview and synthetic account of Foucault's last decade.

**foucault the lost interview: Michel Foucault and the Politics of Freedom** Thomas L. Dumm, 2002-04-03 What is freedom? In this study, Thomas Dumm challenges the conventions that have governed discussions and debates concerning modern freedom by bringing the work of Michel Foucault into dialogue with contemporary liberal thought. While Foucault has been widely understood to have characterized the modern era as being opposed to the realization of freedom, Dumm shows how this characterization conflates Foucault's genealogy of discipline with his overall view of the practices of being free. Dumm demonstrates how Foucault's critical genealogy does not shrink from understanding the ways in which modern subjects are constrained and shaped by forces greater than themselves, but how it instead works through these constraints to provide, not simply a vision of liberation, but a joyous wisdom concerned with showing us, in his words, that we "are much freer than we feel." Both as an introduction to Foucault and as an intervention in liberal theory, *Michel Foucault and the Politics of Freedom* is bound to change how we think about the limits and possibilities of freedom in late modernity.

**foucault the lost interview: Kant, Foucault, and Forms of Experience** Marc Djaballah, 2008-05-05 This study presents the theoretical apparatus of Foucault's early historical analyses as a version of Kantian criticism. In an initial textual exposition, the author attempts to distill a unified discursive practice from Kant's theoretical writings, arguing for Foucault's proximity to Kant on the basis of this reconstruction, by showing that his studies are modeled on this way of thinking. By recasting it in this framework, an unorthodox version of Foucault's work is generated, one that is at odds with the tendency to emphasize a certain skepticism about the possibility of universal and necessary knowledge in his writings, and to mistake it for irrationalism and a hostility to the practice of theory. By drawing attention to the structural parallel between Foucault's practice and Kantian criticism, this study belies this picture.

**foucault the lost interview: Michel Foucault, Philosopher** Timothy J. Armstrong, 1992 This collection of essays on the philosophy of Foucault assesses his various work from a variety of perspectives: his place in the history of philosophy; his style and method of philosophical expression; his notions of political power; his ethical thought; and his attitude to psychoanalysis.

**foucault the lost interview: Close-ups and Long Shots in Modern Chinese Cinemas** Hsiu-Chuang Deppman, 2020-10-31 Two of the most stylized shots in cinema—the close-up and the

long shot—embody distinct attractions. The iconicity of the close-up magnifies the affective power of faces and elevates film to the discourse of art. The depth of the long shot, in contrast, indexes the facts of life and reinforces our faith in reality. Each configures the relation between image and distance that expands the viewer's power to see, feel, and conceive. To understand why a director prefers one type of shot over the other then is to explore more than aesthetics: It uncovers significant assumptions about film as an art of intervention or organic representation. Close-ups and Long Shots in Modern Chinese Cinemas is the first book to compare these two shots within the cultural, historical, and cinematic traditions that produced them. In particular, the global revival of Confucian studies and the transnational appeal of feminism in the 1980s marked a new turn in the composite cultural education of Chinese directors whose shot selections can be seen as not only stylistic expressions, but ethical choices responding to established norms about self-restraint, ritualism, propriety, and female agency. Each of the films discussed—Zhang Yimou's Red Sorghum, Ang Lee's Lust, Caution, Hou Hsiao-hsien's The Assassin, Jia Zhangke's I Wish I Knew, and Wei Desheng's Cape No. 7—represents a watershed in Chinese cinemas that redefines the evolving relations among film, politics, and ethics. Together these works provide a comprehensive picture of how directors contextualize close-ups and long shots in ways that make them interpretable across many films as bellwethers of social change.

**foucault the lost interview:** Mad for Foucault Lynne Huffer, 2010 Contemporary critiques of sexuality have their origins in the work of Michel Foucault. While Foucault's seminal arguments helped to establish the foundations of queer theory and greatly advance feminist critique, Lynne Huffer argues that our interpretation of the theorist's powerful ideas remains flawed.

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