

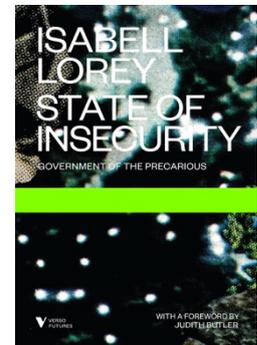
Literatur suggested for the exhibition 'The Imaginary Republic'

➡ *State of Insecurity* (2015)

by Isabell Lorey

Years of remodeling the welfare state, the rise of technology, and the growing power of neoliberal government apparatuses have established a society of the precarious. In this new reality, productivity is no longer just a matter of labour, but affects the formation of the self, blurring the division between personal and professional lives. Encouraged to believe ourselves flexible and autonomous, we experience a creeping isolation that has both social and political impacts and serves the purposes of capital accumulation and social control.

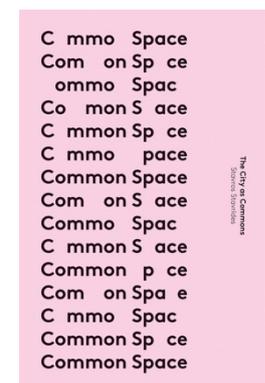
In *State of Insecurity*, Isabell Lorey explores the possibilities for organization and resistance under the contemporary status quo, and anticipates the emergence of a new and disobedient self-government of the precarious.



➡ *Common Space* (2016)

by Stavros Stavrides

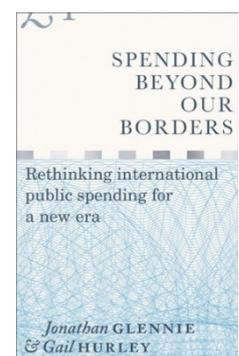
With *Common Space*, activist and architect Stavros Stavrides calls for a reconceiving of public and private space in the modern age. Stavrides appeals for a new understanding of common space not only as something that can be governed and open to all, but as an essential aspect of our world that expresses, encourages, and exemplifies new forms of social relations and shared experiences.



➡ *Spending Beyond Our Borders* (2016)

Rethinking International Public Spending for a new era
By Jonathan Glennie and Gail Hurley

How much do we really know about how our governments spend money beyond our borders? While there has been much talk about the money spent on development and humanitarian causes, international public spending is a much larger and more complex enterprise, encompassing military interventions, investment in research, cross border crime control, and much more.



➡ *What Should We DO with Our Brain?* (2008)

by Catherine Malabou

In this book, Catherine Malabou develops a second, more radical meaning for plasticity. Not only does plasticity allow our brains to adapt to existing circumstances, it opens a margin of freedom to intervene, to change those very circumstances. Such an understanding opens up a newly transformative aspect of the neurosciences. In insisting on this proximity between the neurosciences and the social sciences, Malabou applies to the brain Marx's well-known phrase about history: people make their own brains, but they do not know it. This book is a summons to such knowledge.

