Frank Kelleter, Alexander Starre (eds.)

Theorizing Theory for the Twenty-First Century Vol. 1

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Frank Kelleter, Alexander Starre (eds.) Culture²

Theorizing Theory for the Twenty-First Century, Vol. 1

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How to do cultural studies in the twenty-first century? This essay collection is not a handbook, encyclopedia, or a »state of the field« compendium. Instead, it is a reflexive exercise in cultural studies, featuring fifteen accessible essays on a selection of critical key works published since 2000. The contributors aim to provide readers with a fresh and engaging look at recent criticism, exploring the interdisciplinary traffic of theories, methods, and ideas within the field of cultural and literary studies. This book shows how the work of Lauren Berlant, Rita Felski, Fred Moten, Anna Tsing, and others can inspire new thinking and theorizing *for* the twenty-first century.

Frank Kelleter is chair of the Department of Culture at John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies, Freie Universität Berlin. His main fields of interest include the American Colonial and Enlightenment periods, theories of American modernity, and American media and popular culture. Select publications: *Media of Serial Narrative* (ed., 2017), *David Bowie* (Reclam, 2016), *Serial Agencies: The Wire and Its Readers* (2014).

Alexander Starre is assistant professor of North American culture at the John F. Kennedy Institute at Freie Universität Berlin. He is a former Humboldt Foundation fellow and has previously taught at the Universität Göttingen and at Brown University. Current research interests are knowledge production, literary institutions, and late 19th/early 20th-century American culture. His publications include *Metamedia* (2015), *Projecting American Studies* (ed., 2018), and *The Printed Book in Contemporary American Culture* (ed., 2019).

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Michael Tomasello, Why We Cooperate (2009)

Clare Hemmings, Why Stories Matter: The Political Grammar of Feminist Theory (2011)

Lauren Berlant, Cruel Optimism (2011)

Stefano Harney and Fred Moten, The Undercommons: Fugitive Planning & Black Study (2013)

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John Durham Peters, The Marvelous Clouds: Toward a Philosophy of Elemental Media (2015)

Anna Lowenhaupt Tsing, The Mushroom at the End of the World: On the Possibility of Life in Capitalist Ruins (2015)

Arlie Russell Hochschild, Strangers in Their Own Land: Anger and Mourning on the American Right (2016)

Matthew Desmond, Evicted: Poverty and Profit in the American City (2016)

Culture vs. Nature Culture vs. Civilization Black Cultu re Western Culture Amer ican Culture High Culture Low Culture Middlebrow Culture Popular Culture Qu eer Culture Mass Culture Counter Culture Alternat ive Culture Gun Culture Cold War Culture Neo liberal Culture Corp. orate Culture Cons. umer Culture Cyb, er Culture Cons piracy Culture Cancel Cult ure Protest re Cu Vars

Entry

Three critiques walk into a bar. Will they
(A.) give practical advice to each other,
then pass judgment on pure reason?

- (B.) tell a joke about themselves?
- (C.) never leave again?

Culture²: Entry

Frank Kelleter & Alexander Starre

Does culture need a theory?

Yes, sure, why else would you teach classes on "cultural theory."

No, not as an explanation.

There is no culture that doesn't come equipped with its own theory about itself.

The matters of humanist concern—poems, television series, table manners, rap songs, or Balinese cockfights—are well aware that they're part of a culture. Technically speaking, they don't need scholars to tell them so. Conversely, much of what is branded "theory" is itself a cultural practice, producing its own reflexive loops of, about, and within academic knowledge.

Regrettably, then, labeling something with the slippery signifier "culture" doesn't tell you much about it. The word is more of a semiotic vessel that contains multitudes, sometimes platitudes. So if you go ahead and add another level of observation—as in "cultural studies"—you may well end up producing "stuff about stuff," as Michael Bérubé once quipped. Despite its slipperiness, however, the word "culture" has had very distinct things to say in the writings of those who have been using it professionally. Just think of the tonal difference between W.E.B. Du Bois making a bold claim on the "kingdom of culture" in 1903 and Ruth Benedict designating culture as "a more or less

¹ Michael Bérubé, "Introduction: Engaging the Aesthetic," in The Aesthetics of Cultural Studies, ed. Bérubé (Malden: Blackwell, 2005), 9.

consistent pattern of thought and action" in 1934.² The culture concept has performed tremendous cultural work—and it continues to do so as we enter the third decade of the twenty-first century. In fact, the recent trend toward calling any systemic groupthink behind real or imagined social problems "culture"—think "gun culture" or, in a different register, "cancel culture"—has set the American culture concept on a darker course, one that is fully aligned with, well, the culture's political situation. Seen from a more abstract perspective, the sheer proliferation of the phrase "x culture" points to a veritable culture culture—a curious way in which "our" culture observes and describes itself through the prism of "culture."

In a way, then, culture doesn't need to be squared—it squares itself.

And yet here we are with Culture². Niklas Luhmann once remarked that academic talk of "culture" only subsists on the fact that we cannot do without it—however, not because "culture" is such a well-defined and useful concept but because any proposal for an alternative terminology would likely reproduce its inadequacies.³ Culture² means to probe this predicament: if the loaded term "culture" is our best bad option to address, in impossible abstraction, all those behaviors, practices, forms, and ideational or ideological structures that "have been learned"—that is, the labors, arts, sports, techniques, sciences, productions, reproductions, consumptions, emotions, and daily routines of human life—then perhaps the study of culture is the most recursive and self-involved cultural activity of them all. The title of our volume pays homage to this intuition. It holds that what in some quarters is still called "cultural studies" should be taken at its word. In this spirit, Culture2 sets out to read a number of contemporary "observations" on aesthetics, technology, literature, violence, entertainment, institutions, storytelling, capitalism, sexuality, nonhumans, the Anthropocene, etc. as the learned self-observations of a fairly coherent, historically specific, and clearly critical moment in modern thought.

In doing so, we recognize that cultural theory, broadly conceived, doesn't only think of itself through "keywords"—as in Raymond Williams's founda-

² W.E.B Du Bois, *The Souls of Black Folk*, 1903 (London: Penguin, 1996), 7; Ruth Benedict, *Patterns of Culture*, 1934 (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2005).

³ Niklas Luhmann, Theory of Society, Volume 2, 1997, trans. Rhodes Barrett (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2013), 176. The book's German title resonates well with the reflexivity stressed in the present volume: Die Gesellschaft der Gesellschaft (literally: "The Society of Society" or "Society's Society").

tional handbook—but also, and despite our increasingly fragmented ecosystem of scholarly communication, through individual "key works." Based on this premise, our book features fifteen essays on a selection of key works in the study of culture published over the last two decades. These essays do not speak the language of classical "reviews," encyclopedic surveys, polemical dismissals, or enthusiastic partisanship. Instead, they attempt to take seriously the implications of the project's title and enter into a respectful and responsive dialogue with their chosen interlocutors. We like to think that the chapters that follow manage to avoid the safe stance of external judgment in favor of the more tentative receptiveness, perhaps even self-consciousness and uncertainty, afforded by positions of considered con-temporaneity and third-order observation.

This is why *Culture*² is not a handbook, encyclopedia, or a "state of the field" compendium. Its goal is not to canonize "must-reads" of cultural theory but to spark productive debate through the presumptuous act of singling out individual texts that can exemplify the potentials and constraints of current modes of "doing theory."

The group of scholars assembled here represents a transatlantic network; their outlook on cultural studies is deeply informed and, at the same time, delimited by Anglo-American conversations on theory and method, while also being detached from the immediate institutional ties and political stakes of a national scholarly community. With its editors based in European American Studies (what a term), *Culture*² attempts to place the works it covers in a larger transnational conversation.

Among the "key works" discussed in the fifteen chapters are some of the most quoted books of the past twenty years (Lauren Berlant's Cruel Optimism, Stefano Harney and Fred Moten's The Undercommons, Mark McGurl's The Program Era, Caroline Levine's Forms, Rita Felski's The Limits of Critique) alongside several perhaps less obvious entries that reflect the interdisciplinary traffic of ideas passing through the fields of cultural and literary studies from areas such as anthropology, evolutionary biology, media studies, or sociology (by way of Anna Tsing's The Mushroom at the End of the World, Michael Tomasello's Why We Cooperate, John Durham Peters's The Marvelous Clouds, and Matthew Desmond's Evicted). After collecting these one-sided dialogues, and writing

⁴ While finishing the proofs for this volume, we came across a tweet indicating that Lauren Berlant now uses the pronouns they/them. We asked Lauren Berlant to confirm, which they did. They also told us that it's fine to use she/her for a book they published

two of them ourselves, we see the gaps and omissions in this scholarly assemblage more glaringly than before. For this reason—and to underscore the provisional nature both of culture and of *Culture*²—the book is subtitled Vol. 1. If and when there will be a Vol. 2 remains to be seen. Should it come to pass, the twenty-first century will probably have moved into some post-COVID-19 era. (Several of the chapters carry visible traces of the current pandemic, as they were completed in the early days of lockdowns and social distancing in 2020.) What awaits on the other side of this watershed, no theory can predict—but chances are that, for better or worse, it will still recognize itself as culture. In this sense, too, the act of theorizing theory is a task *for* the twenty-first century.⁵

in 2011, which we did (see p. 182). — POSTSCRIPT. In the final stages of preparing *Culture*² for press, we learned of Lauren Berlant's death. This book is dedicated to them.

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