Great Works of Radicalism Extremism

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The great works are all tantalizing, for global literature is an abundance of language games, word play, and lexicon phrases. Literary trends that span hundreds of millions of hardcover books and almost 1 billion eBooks across many platforms, websites, web editorials, newspaper columns, and the obituary pages; including by such scientific propaganda machines as the New York Times, the Guardian, Das Spiegel, and the Times of India. Especially, Al Jazeera and (AK) Press - - indicative of the great works of Max Horkheimer, Herbert Marcuse, Max Weber, John Rawles, Richard Rorty, and Jürgen Habermas. With left-wing French literature that is indebted to Jacques Derrida, Gilles Deleuze, Paul-Michel Foucault, and Jacques Lacan. Or even the Stones, of the New York Times, inclination to Emmanuel Levinas post-modernist activism, rather than of Friedrich Nietzsche or even of Søren Kierkegaard progressive intellectuality.

Yet there are also the great works of classical and modernist literature; as such authors, as James Joyce, Lewis Carroll, Virginia Woolf, Jane Austen, Arthur Conan Doyle, William Golding, D.H. Lawrence, E.M. Forster, and the late John Maynard Keynes. Even by such physicists as Albert Einstein, Richard Feynman, Steven Weinberg,
Michio Kaku and the late Stephen W. Hawking. Or of such political thinkers, as Thomas More, Thomas Hobbes, and John Locke. Even of such revered anarchists, as Joseph Proudhon, Michael Bakunin, Peter Kropotkin, Vladimir Lenin, or even Ward Churchill. And none the least, the existentialists; Jean-Paul Sartre and the Algerian-French philosopher Albert Camus.

The great works are an essentiality, for even the experimental literature of Virginia Woolf and the beautiful encryption of *Principia*, by the natural philosopher, Isaac Newton, expresses the greatness of writing that isn’t contingent on radical methods. Rather methods that imply centrist-reform by defying their own status-quo.

Observing a configuration of transcendental nihilism that belittles all the great works of the modern era, only to be captivated by the magnitude of dissident literature: not all great works of literature are to be read; instead, recognized for what they are. Literary efforts to be experimented with, i.e., not only by reference and by citation, rather by undertaking leaps and bounds in pragmatic and linguistic form that acknowledges the other.
Whether it be maniacal literature that “transcends” the Satanic Verses or goes to the “extremity” of the King James Bible -- even Mein Kampf should be read only when relief is in sight, for it’s far more than just disparaging. Even as “horrid” literature is counter to the veneration of the nation-state.12

Leo Strauss magnum opus, History of Political Philosophy is examined as neo-conservative propaganda; A People’s History of the United States by Howard Zinn endures as a work of political heterodox. Yet both are deduced as dissident literature that exceeds the conventions of their own self-proclaimed literary critics -- even if of sheer racism, bigotry, or acute class consciousness.

Hannah Arendt, The Origins of Totalitarianism, is a historical work of literature; for its explanation of Jewry and the nature of totalitarian states. J.R.R. Tolkien’s, The Lord of the Rings universe is of an English mythology that defies methodical sociology.

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They’re not the great works for their time, rather literary experiments that took years to complete. But whose experimental techniques and formulation has been applied to all the works of literature that proceeded them, yet remain superficial to their own original impressionism, e.g., *Principia Mathematica*, by Alfred Whitehead and Bertrand Russell, is a work of constructivism that set the standard for advances in mathematical logic and game theory; if by logical positivism or by logical intuitionism.

Radical philosophy, i.e., in the spirit of Cornel West prophetic pragmatism, Theodor W. Adorno, *Dialectics of the Enlightenment* or even, *Reclaiming the Enlightenment* by Stephen Eric Bronner, improperly utilizes experimental literature to produce influential compositions in the substance of radical ends; through extreme methodologies that goes outside the boundaries of the experimental sciences. Cultivating a literary trickery that incites the cumulative desecration and misapplication of experimental literature to accelerate their socio-political ideology. Which unravels itself as neo-Fascist philosophy but masquerades itself as critical theory.
For even to a modernist, maniacal literature aims to actualize radical ends, i.e., by inciting social and political action through its normative philosophy. While world literature aims to be global, both for its conditionality and experimental qualities.