Title	Marx After Marxism
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Brief Introduction	There are assertions in Marx's theory which have struck me as strange I am far from sure that I understand these assertions aright, nor do they sound to me "materialistic" but, rather, like a precipitate of the obscure Hegelian philosophy in whose school Marx graduated.  Sigmund Freud, "The Question of a Weltanschauung"
	Karl Marx is usually thought of as the man who claimed to have made Socialism scientific, and who did more than anyone else to create the powerful movement which, by attraction and repulsion has dominated the recent history of Europe. It is only as a philosopher that I propose to deal with him. In this respect, he is difficult to classify. In one respect, he is an outcome, like Hodgskin, of the Philosophical Radicals, continuing their rationalism and their opposition to the romantics. In another, he is a revivifier of materialism, giving it a new interpretation and a new connection with human history. In yet another aspect he is the last of the great system-builders, the successor of Hegel, a believer, like him, in a rational formula summing up the evolution of mankind.  Bertrand Russell, A History of Western Philosophy  The greatest, perhaps theonly real philosopher living today Dr Marx is still a very young man and is going to give the death blow to medieval religion and politics. He combines the sharpest wit with the most profound philosophical gravity; imagine Rousseau, Voltaire, Holbach, Lessing, Heine and Hegel united in one person – and I mean united, not thrown together – there you have Dr Marx.  Letter of September 2, 1841 from Moses Hess to the novelist Berthold Auerbach
	unions' power. Nevertheless, the growing numbers of shareholders through privatization and the share economy are new phases of modern capitalism that stimulate initiative.  The purpose of this book is to examine the changes and modernization of capitalism through privatization, the share economy, and industrial democracy. The book is of great importance to students and scholars interested in contemporary economic and political changes toward a new system of capitalism. After an introduction in Chapter 1, a review of the development of capitalism and the associated concepts of the public sector versus the private sector are presented in Chapters 2 and 3. Privatizations in developed market economies, ex-planned and planned economies, and developing countries are presented in Chapters 4, 5, and 6. Chapters 7, 8, and 9 deal with labor-management relations, employee ownership and participation, and shareholding and democratic capitalism, respectively; and Chapter 10 deals with the internationalization of modern capitalism.  I want to acknowledge my indebtedness to Professors Janis Barry-Figueroa, Ernest Block, Clive Daniel, George Kourvetaris, Laurence Krause, Victoria Litson, Ralph Meyer, Andreas Moschonas, Kostas Papoulias, John Roche, Dominick Salvatore, Shapoor Vali, and Paul Vouras, as well as to financial and legal experts Bill Gianaris, Harry Gianaris, Michael Gianaris, and Christos G. Tzelios for their stimulating comments during the preparation of this book. Special thanks to Mary Godfield for her tireless support in computer work and corrections of the manuscript. Deirdre Cogger, Kristine Dimitrova, George Fuiaxis, Leonard Gottlied, Dimitris Lavdas, Dino Pofanti, Telly C. Tzelios, and Julius Zamora provided valuable services in reviewing, typing, copying, and other technical services.