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# Marx, Alienation and Techno-Capitalism

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# Lelio Demichelis

# Marx, Alienation and Techno-Capitalism

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# Introduction

The new is advancing in great strides, unstoppable, magnificent, democratic, libertarian, individualistic, post-capitalist, multitudinous and above all: technological. This is what the narrative—storytelling, propaganda, technical and neoliberal determinism—of the last thirty years has been saying. In truth, the current technological and capitalist processes produce totally opposite effects as far as promises, storytelling and propaganda are concerned. However, it is wrong to believe—because of the social, cultural, anthropological and political *rubble* (including populism) that technology and neoliberalism leave behind—that what we have defined as *techno-capitalism* (2015) is in crisis or on the decline. As a matter of fact, it continues to produce *hegemony* and *domination for itself*, against society, against the individual and against the environment.

However, everything is *well disguised* by the system itself, given that *no one rebels*, *no one seeks alternatives*—and even populism is a *political solution functional* to techno-capitalism—and everyone *adapts* to the dynamics of the system, and to the many and apparently different forms of alienation that techno-capitalism produces. And which are cleverly *disguised* to support and promote its infinite reproducibility. Alienations that will be analysed in these pages thanks to Michel Foucault's considerations, and by re-reading and updating the Frankfurtian *critical theory*, returning once again to the ways in which techno-capitalism has built its

*hegemony* and its *domination*. This is by no means an example of *technophobia*, but a dutiful and necessary *critical thinking* applied to capitalism and above all to technology.

Because in truth we would have (do have) a desperate need to innovate from an ethical, social, environmental and political point of view; to recover the human capacity and possibilities to imagine something other than techno-capitalism. Instead, we are closed in Weber's iron cage, which has now become virtual but very real in its anthropological effects. Or, otherwise, locked up in Plato's cave where the shadows on the wall are the virtual reality (technological and capitalist) that the system creates for humanity. Which made them lose their relationship with natural reality, with the concept of limit, with themselves, with an idea of insurgency or at least resistance to techno-capitalist power. A cage/cave that prevents any ability to plan other than the one required to favour a technological determinism and a human-technical syncretism/animism for which only technical innovation has value and produces results—and therefore, all *must* be innovative in terms of technique and technology, and no one must be so in political and social, ethical and environmental and social responsibility terms. Feeling limited in the body and by the body, but above all in the mind, it is thanks to technology that we seek power and domination (and omnipotence) over others and the environment. In other words, we bow—like Sevillian citizens before the Inquisitor in Dostoevsky's story—before Silicon Valley and its guru-inquisitors, a symbol-metaphor of the new global power. Which is a power of private companies and of a technology made up of networks and algorithms that allows and imposes total social control—which is offered and hidden in the name of absolute individual freedom—through those data that are now its indispensable, and potentially unlimited, raw material.

We are—individually and collectively—confined and limited in a newness (and in a techno-enthusiastic "newism", regardless) that produces a collective discourse/imaginary now recursive and tautological: forceful because rhetorical and self-referential, captivating and motivating because individualizing and deeply activating the human psyche. It is the new great narrative, more powerful than all earlier ones—or the technocapitalist device to lead man happily towards totalitarian enslavement to technology and a post-human condition. A maximum (ostensible)

individual freedom and creativity, for a maximum (very real) alienation/reification and commodification of the individual: it is the technocapitalist expropriation of an individual's life, of their emotions, relationships, sociality, responsibility and planning. Thus generating a false individual, by now an integrated part of the great techno-capitalist machine—but Erich Fromm already wrote about a humanity that has long since ceased to use production as a means to a better life, making it instead an end in itself. An end to which they subordinate their entire life, because in the process of an ever-greater division and mechanization of work, and in the ever-increasing dimensions of social agglomerations, they themselves become part of the machine rather than its master. Individuals exalted in their egotistic/egolatrous individuality, but in truth controlled and governmentalized in every step, thought, behaviour and action. Individualized, but stripped of any possibility or capacity for individuation ("Individualism is a state of equivalence [while] individuation requires a philosophy in which nothing is equal"—B. Stiegler, 2010).

By *individuation* meaning—according to C. G. Jung—being able to "distinguish the sense of one's own subjectivity, the sphere of free and autonomous reflection and action, from collective beliefs, from the authority and traditions of social consciousness" (Oddo, *L'Inconscio, tra reale e virtuale*, 2018: 59); or Romano Màdera, "the search for an inner *magisterium* that shifts the guidance of our action, thinking, and feeling from imitation to individuation; an opening to a dimension of desire that pushes itself towards its infinite horizon without losing its anchor in the insuperability of the experience of limits" (*Sconfitta e utopia*, 2018: 15).

Words such as new, smart, sharing, like, social and start-up are now constitutive of a neo-language that we have defined as Lingua Internet Imperii necessary to legitimize—social pedagogy and mechanisms of veridiction, to use Foucault's words, produce them—the dominion/domination of the technique and of neoliberal capitalism (Demichelis, 2015: 52ff.) and to create and make people accept everyone's total dependence on the technique and its total delegation to the technique and to the collective discourse/imaginary that it produces (just as the citizens of Seville delegated themselves to the Inquisitor). Delegation to the technique that arises from a technophilia, ancient and necessary for humanity to survive (in the past), but that has now become technopathy. In the triumph not of the Anthropocene (the new era in which humanity would be the force that determines the environment), but of the Technocene, where it is technology that produces the environment where

humanity is made to live ever more integrated and connected, making them believe they are *free subjects* and not *objects engineered* by technique and neoliberalism. And to *delegate* his every thought, behaviour, decision and action to technique (Ippolita, 2013)—(it is *Internet-centrism* according to Evgeny Morozov; it is *cybernetic totalitarianism* according to Paolo Zellini).

Delegation being the maximum form of man's (self) alienation, which in turn determines what could be defined as a form of achromatopsia, that is the inability to see colours—in this case of freedom, democracy, imagination, of the human soul, of the multiplicity of life—and not even the black of the delegation granted to the apparatus/religion and therefore his (self) alienation (black, the annihilation of his subjectivity). A technopathy that combines technological bulimia (but without feelings of guilt or selfcontempt, while the anxiety and depression associated with it are treated with a further intake of technological food) and relational/social anorexia (see Galimberti, Nuovo Dizionario di Psicologia, 2018: 101, 198). By, precisely, producing the recursive, self-referential and tautological collective discourse/imaginary of technology and capitalism—and people have always liked to tell stories and above all to hear stories told, not only in childhood and adolescence; and that of techno-capitalism is the most fascinating story ever-which allows us to believe that we are God and that we are creative creatures, while in fact people are increasingly created, activated, governed and socialized precisely by techno-capitalism.

Thanks to a recursive and tautological discourse/imaginary that rhetorically describes in an ever-positive way (rhetoric and storytelling as highly effective forms of *propaganda*) a series of technical and capitalist processes that have become the form and above all the normalized and normative norm of individual and social life. In truth, an a-social yet communitarian life, everyone isolated but connected and integrated via the network/social-community with other equally non-social/de-socialized individuals. The Father has not vanished (see Recalcati, 2011, 2013) and Telemachus is not disoriented, both are guided and oriented (and therefore alienated) by the Father-Mother/network-technique, which summarizes in itself the dyadic, triadic and group socialization. Of course, sometimes the confidence in Progress seems weaker and less motivating than in the past, but, in reality, people and society are increasingly dominated by an unreflective trust in a technological innovation that must not stop, but, if anything, increase more and more. And if society is dead, it is because it had to die according to the falsely individualizing neoliberal ideology and also as a consequence of the just as falsely individualizing network technology; society breaking down into a plurality of self-immunizing and self-isolating individualities and communities (Demichelis, 2010). The sense of responsibility and solidarity and the concept of limit have been removed in the name of the will to power (beyond Nietzsche, who associated it with art) and by the *individual sense* of omnipotence offered to each one by technology.

The result is a techno-capitalist/neoliberal system which is religious, which is a grand narrative and now totalitarian, meaning by totalitarianism—among the various possible interpretations—"that form of domination that is exercised over the dominated without going through the mediation of the State" (Abensour, 2017: 310)—however sustaining and reproducing itself also through the action of the neoliberal state. And techno-capitalism now is the *global non-state*—and *global religion* that rules the world and governmentalizes people's entire lives, replacing legitimate and controllable power (democracy) with its own (will to) (technical and market) power that need not be controlled. Which is the ultimate form and the ultimate modern manifestation (extremely heavy, though, in terms of modified anthropology) of that only technical and capitalist becoming which seems to be the destiny and at the same time the delirium of the entire West, which has become the delirium of the globalized world—with blockchain and cryptocurrencies as the new dream of American anarcho-capitalists/neoliberals for a stateless society and the transfer of power from institutions, and especially from democracy, to markets and the network. In fact, making the nightmare of a domination and hegemony without a state come true. And so, let's go back to Weber, who wrote as early as a century ago about how "The capitalistic economy of the present [...] forces the individual, in so far as he is involved in the system of market relationships, to conform to capitalistic rules of action". Now, however, not only economic, but technical and economic.

A becoming to be understood (Severino, 2007: 247, 248) as becoming something else, as diversifying life and the things of life, in a continuous but also growing shift between being and non-being, between destruction and creation. Or as what continues to exist, according to Nietzsche, because to impose upon becoming the character of being—that is the supreme will to power—and power is panoramic [...] and being panoramic is a looking beyond narrow perspectives (Heidegger, Nietzsche, 1991: 147, 148), and therefore, it is a perspective look, that is a gaze that always

opens up new perspectives (and the thought is above all constructive) while techno-capitalism has shifted the becoming from the being of man to the doing/producing/consuming/innovating against man and the environment (it is above all destructive), preventing any prospective gaze and denying (closing) any other and superior/better perspective than itself as techno-capitalism; conceptually transforming the virtuous becoming into its own incessant and vicious creative destruction, forcing man to adapt to this false becoming thanks to specific forms of coercion (which refer to ideas that a subject cannot help thinking or to acts, behaviours and conducts that man feels forced to carry out (Galimberti, 2018: 235). Turning, this becoming other and this shift between being and not being, into a very powerful factor of both production, consumption, innovation—it is the "dynamization of the social order", according to Massimo De Carolis (2017); or Zygmunt Bauman's liquid modernity—and of the consequent alienation and systemic and pulsive nihilism (it is the pleasure of nihilism that the system has turned into the best-selling commodity of its own cultural industry—Demichelis, 2010: 10).

Of many alienations, in truth: from the self of individuals, from their social and natural environment, from their ability to understand the techno-capitalist organizational mechanism into which they were originally forced (First and Second Industrial Revolution) and then in a soft/biopolitical mode; and alienation from space and time, from imagination, sovereignty and democracy and knowledge, now transformed into mere competence and a learning by doing without planning and without meaning, without rationality and without responsibility towards the future. Because alienated—in Marx's sense, but not only—are the workers of Uber, and those uberized in Platform Capitalism, the friends who live on Facebook and social networks, those who have become extras in the cultural industry of pulsive integrated spectacle, no-longercitizen citizens because they have been dethroned by technology and neoliberalism, individuals led to live in a state of incessant and total mobilization of themselves in the name of technical innovation and market competition, following a leader and/or living in a network-swarm.

# ALIENATED IN THE NETWORK-FACTORY/SWARM-FACTORY

And alienated above all are the individuals who *believe* themselves to be free (who are *made to believe* that they are free and autonomous) in a network that is instead the new *Factory*, the new *capitalist means* 

of connection/production and, at the same time, the largest control and publicity agency in history (infra). Factory-network/Factory-swarm where each individual in the swarm must know how to do all the work alone but synchronized with the others, and where all forms of work from production and consumption, sharing/gig economy and piece-rate work, free and salaried work, transfer of data/profiles, gamification, to turkers/digital piece-rate Amazon workers (forms all ascribable to platform capitalism)—are increasingly integrated by and into technology as an apparatus of command and control, but above all of activation and modelling of individual and social behaviours.

Exactly: platforms as a means of production, connection, mobilization, going through algorithms and their promise of efficiency/rationalitycomputability, their fascinating magical dimension, and at the same time their inviting offer of delegation, thus confirming Novalis when he wrote that "It is on account of indolence that man demands mere mechanism or mere magic. He doesn't want to be active—to employ his productive imagination" (see Zellini, 2018: 131). And life online is a succession of injunctions but in the soft form of suggestion/gentle push/network effect, digital conformism/echo chambers, such as: click on this link, download this app, express a like. While advancing towards the triumph of algocracy/algocrature (or shifting from Stefano Rodotà's technopolitics to algopolitics), that is, to the power of algorithms that totally alienates the demos and the polis (and the agora) from sovereignty, thought and decision, from the possibility and above all from the ability to imagine politically. And towards the end of the social (wrongly identified with being connected to the network, that is, to private organizations created for profit and certainly not to produce democracy) and society itself (Demichelis, Società o comunità, 2010). While the network and social networks "by recombining the space into ever more homogeneous community sub-networks exploit the human tendency to homophilia, that is to 'the creation of homogeneous groups of people' (Ippolita, 2014: 20, 26), and concurrently to claustrophilia. Micro-communities, in any case integrated into the macro-community of the network (small communitarianism is included in great communitarianism), always in a double movement of dividing/individualizing and then integrating everything/everyone into the One of the apparatus, and into one's own theology/teleology, between weak and strong ties in any case governed by pre-established, alienating and undemocratic *norms* because "democracy is not a code, much less a software" (ibid.: xiv).

Alienations. Which determine and compose a great alienation harking back to Karl Polanyi's The Great Transformation. And nihilism, that is the non-being, the bringing things and great values to nothing (Nietzsche), leaving only the great value/will of nihilism to prevail structural and functional to the system, as well as the essence and tendency of techno-capitalism itself. Because techno-capitalism has, in and of itself, a very strong telos; it is nihilistically teleological and deterministic, and at the same time theological (Demichelis, 2015). Mistaken for its will to power (quite different from that imagined by Nietzsche), with its own incessant growth for becoming and (will to) power. Which increases the more it produces destruction, decomposition, de-socialization, alienation, estrangement, reification and that specific alienation called identification of each with the apparatus (the techno-capitalism), which produces organization, which governmentalizes, which is pastoral power, offering meanings of life, emotions and now pathos. Pathos, meaning both man's passion and illness of the psyche, both compulsion and suffering. In the becoming of pathos, and with the pathos of technical becoming. So powerful—so biopolitical—to circumvent/remove, or make accepted as inevitable, in collective psychology, even the risks of technological unemployment: which always repeats itself in every phase of the long industrial revolution since it is structural to the system (and therefore, according to the prediction of J. M. Keynes, 2010, it will not be solved when the economic problem is solved). A structurally and intrinsically destructive or unbalanced/unbalancing system precisely due to the imbalance it lives on (Romano and Stefano, Squilibrio, 2018).

And in the end, it is an increase—now autopoietic—of the *imbal-ance*, of the *dynamis* of techno-capitalism, of the *creative destruction* in which Bauman's *liquid modernity* is but the consequent, and incessantly teleological effect of this *dynamis/destruction/disruption*. *Dynamis* which is different albeit derived from the one described by Plato for whom (Galimberti, 1999: 61) doing something (*téchne*—but in any case *being masters of one's own mind*) presupposes the possibility of being able to do it (*dynamis*), a possibility that arises only if one possesses the science (*episteme*) of the thing one wants to do; while now *dynamis* defines and determines not the *being able to do* but *having to do everything that is possible* (Anders), given that the system—without man—can do (autopoiesis, in fact) everything that is possible thanks to algorithms and *machine learning*, regardless of the (*human*) knowledge of what must be done, and above all of the reason and responsibility for what one does and

has done. And this is because there is no politics (now overwhelmed by technique and by technocracy and by algocracy/algocrature) which, again according to Plato, would be the basilike techne, or kingly art, that must (should) control and govern all other techniques by assigning them their purposes according to the ends of the polis, because "what decides the validity of a technique is its use" (ibid.: 268) and only politics is "capable of making what is right triumph by the coordination and governance of all activities that take place in the city". On the other hand, technical reason has long since welded itself with the will to power—and the knowledge that springs from technology is "knowledge that can" (ibid.: 263)—progressively turning the power/dynamis subordination to knowledge/epistème into its opposite; because Bacon's famous phrase scientia est potentia actually defines the fact that technique and the will to power have become one. Now, however, this will to power always references technology and its rationality which for some time now has no longer been the reason of individuals (according to Galimberti, ibid.: 37, in Bacon's time "[m]an could still claim his subjectivity and his dominion over technical equipment", which is no longer the case), technical reason is increasingly self-referential and self-poietic (like capitalist reason) but it is finally—this is the thesis supported here—clothed in pathos in order for its will to power to be stronger than reason, knowledge, politics and/or the principle of responsibility, according to Hans Jonas, or Ernst Bloch's principle of hope.

Making us forget (again Plato-and even this forgetting is an effect of the alienation produced by neoliberalism and technology) that in an opulent city devoted to pleasures—and now to the pleasure/pathos produced by technology—we need a concept of *justice* that places itself as a limit to what tends instead to the unlimited with no reason or responsibility.

Technique is therefore "what the will needs in order to be able to express itself"—as Galimberti summarized—and "to differentiate itself from the dream, or the desire without realization"; but the technique (and not just capitalism) is now the dream and pathos, it is the emotion and more than the emotion that is produced to generate a relationship of fascination for itself and in itself as a techno-capitalist innovation. Because it is no longer true (Galimberti, *Il tramonto dell'Occidente*, 2005: 471) that "only in a static universe, as the universe objectified by science is, can scientific reason express its tyranny"; but it can and must do so-by also, and above all, changing into technical pathos—in an increasingly dynamic

universe where techno-capitalism *plays* with the world, and makes people *play their own game of omnipotence* by obeying the only rule/norm of its unreasonable reason, that of incessant *creative destruction*, or of becoming/*dynamis*.

Technique is always the structure underlying modern rationality (just think of algorithms and their growing dominion over human life), but now it has mainly turned into rationalization of the production of pathos, into scientific organization of pathos and destruction/innovation drives. And into industrialization and individualization/personalization of the will to power—understood (see Nietzsche) as the ceaseless activation of desire (here, of pathos) which in turn wants and seeks its continuous growth, being an infinite drive for renewal, and necessary (but beyond Nietzsche—who instead was looking for a man capable of being what he is—and who wrote: "That which is higher than all reconciliation must the will which is the will to power will") to push even further, in the inexorable repetition of the eternal return of the destructive act, the will to power of techno-capitalism and its (ir)rationality.

Therefore, action—understood by Hannah Arendt as the ability to initiate, start and undertake a new course, with often unintended consequences—must at the same time multiply and become a normalized, and at the same time familiarized, compulsive destructive behaviour by socially stabilizing creative destruction, and making imbalance and disruption be accepted. And if for Aldous Huxley the dystopia of Brave New World rewrote the principles of 1789 in Community, Identity and Stability, now the first two are further strengthened to recreate the order of disorder, while the creative destruction steadies—and the citizens of the technocapitalist new world do not need to renounce emotions but live them to the fullest of their drive/productivity (pathos).

Thus betraying the protests of 1968, but also Nietzsche and his idea of artistic practice as the *counter-movement* to modern *nihilism*. With the techno-capitalist *pathos* that looks like Nietzsche's intoxication, yet used not to produce art as *fullness* but to increase *dynamis* (*movement*) and one's own nihilism: "Intoxication has to have heightened the sensitivity of the whole machine, or else there can be no art. All the very different kinds of intoxication have the power to do this: above all the intoxication of sexual arousal [...]. Likewise the intoxication which accompanies every great desire [...], the intoxication of celebration, of competition, of the bravura piece, of victory, of any extreme movement; the intoxication of cruelty; the intoxication in destruction" (*Twilight of the Idols*, 1998: 47).

### THE DISCIPLINING BIOPOLITICS

The system now becomes pre-power no longer thanks to the logos of a calculating and instrumental rationality but activating, for the strengthening of precisely this logos, the dynamic and dynamizing pathos (a new and more intense modality of the old total mobilization according to Ernst Jünger) that techno-capitalism from a state of nature (see De Carolis, 2017: 20ff.) produces and reproduces with the "great video game, between real and virtual of the war of all against all" (Demichelis, 2010: 10). A "scientific rationality that produces technology as a system" but which is now no longer "a quiet pre-power that does not need violent actions because its power would come before its actual exercise" (again Galimberti, 1999: 378); which does not merely reside "in its power to rationalize something, or some sphere which then becomes dominant to the point of spreading to other spheres of life, such as the economic sphere in Marxism", that is, creating the ethos of humanity and their ontological a priori (Galimberti, 2005: 435); but it is a dynamic/dynamizing and destructive pre-power which—even if it reaffirms the dominant technological a priori-must produce dynamization, mobilization and pulsive imbalance, must continually re-legitimize itself with the power and with the violence of the pathos of innovation for innovation's sake and with the power and violence of market competition and neoliberalism.

Any longer without human planning, but giving each one the pathos (which becomes the ethos) and the sense (illusory, false, but powerful) of participating in a great innovation not only technical but in a project that is also political and social thanks to technology and to the network, bringing together the unlimitedness of the will to power with communion with the Whole/technique, revisiting the oceanic feeling Romain Rolland wrote about to Freud who in turn referred it to the infantile feeling of omnipotence and that the technical apparatus now offers as a womb to anyone who identifies and adapts to it (Galimberti, 1999: 596). Individuals having to become, as Letizia Oddo writes recalling Anders (2018: 130), "machine for machines", an element "to be always and in any case connected and hybridized and increasingly included in computer programs/predefined algorithms". Because—and it is only apparently a paradox or apparently a contradiction—the biopolitics/thanatopolitics of creative destruction/imbalance/disruption functionally coexists with the need to forecast, to governmentalize, to direct life by means of apps and algorithms—so that, "from an instrument available to the world-of-life,

scientific and technical anticipation becomes the horizon within which the world-of-life takes place" (Galimberti, ibid.: 385), which is another way of producing forms of alienation not only from decision but also from human prediction and imagination, because technique and capitalism produce "the preventive control of the choices of others" (De Carolis, 2017: 27). Living with forms of individualized control—from the scientific organization of Taylor's work to present-day Big Data and the super-panopticon of the internet of men and things (infra) and value, with computational thinking that combines personalization and uniformity, forcing life to be reduced to quantity and individuals to become numbers and not just thing/res.

Effect of a biopolitics of the pathos and the will to power of the system—a disciplining biopolitics, if the concept did not seem, but is not, a contradiction in terms (and, on the other hand, Foucault himself had distinguished between enclosed disciplines, as in factories and prisons and open disciplines, such as advertising and media)—produced for technological and economic growth.

Above all for the creation of delegation to the technique. And, therefore, of a new voluntary servitude by individuals to themselves (precisely the most total and nihilistic form of alienation, leading everyone to identify/self-alienate with what alienates). Confirming Étienne de La Boétie's thesis according to which voluntary servitude is not the result of an external cause, but man becomes a subject and submits himself (delegating)—spontaneously and actively—self-deceiving (to the point of self-destroying, precisely, as a *subject*) on the nature and causes of this voluntary servitude—and "what started as subjection by force, soon became 'voluntary servitude', collaboration in reproducing a society which made servitude increasingly rewarding and palatable", as Herbert Marcuse wrote in Eros and Civilization (1966); or the escape from freedom (Fromm, 1941); or of this new obedience to authority (Milgram, 1974); always having to repeat the principle according to which in all fields of social life human beings must be divided into managers and workers and "the essence of the managerial function lies in the initiative [...] in the ability to decide on what must be done and to impose such a decision, with respect to which the essence of being directed lies in receptive and executive behaviours" (Schumpeter, 1993: 18). But it is obvious that this internal cause or will to escape from freedom towards authority and hetero-management—that is, to delegate to technique as a subliminal form of hetero-management—is a process quite different from *delegating*  in a representative democracy assuming that, unlike the latter, the power of technology is not public (neither are the algorithms, the forms and technical norms with which the apparatus works and makes individuals and societies function), and it is not made public and is not exposed to the judgement and control of citizens.

So, this internal cause can be, and increasingly is, activated/produced from the outside (heteronomy, hetero-management). Because this is one of the ways to interpret the concept of disciplining biopolitics, by using pathos as an activator/producer of voluntary servitude in the swarmnetwork, but making individuals believe to be a sovereign self, owners of themselves and equal only to themselves, autonomous and supramoral (but "'autonomous' and 'ethical' are mutually exclusive"—wrote Nietzsche in On the Genealogy of Morality: 36). And it is precisely self-entrepreneurship and socialized technical self-innovativeness that produce alienation in those who believe themselves to be entrepreneurs, innovators and owners of the means of production and of the product of their work—in fact increasingly alienated from themselves as they are nonowners not even of themselves because they have become not only a commodity but self-receptive and self-executive in doing what must be done. On the other hand, "All so-called practical men have skill in service, whether it be serving others or themselves; this is what makes them practical" (Nietzsche, Human, All Too Human: A Book for Free Spirits 1913, ii: 225—italics ours); therefore, and consequently: the greater the number of practical/technical individuals (doing, innovating, producing, learning by doing) that can be activated by the system, the greater the number of servile and self-servile individuals that can be made useful and docile for, and in, the apparatus.

This dynamis, this total mobilization, this meaningless becoming each time presents itself in an apparently new form, in fact always identical to the previous one in its basic structure of functioning. In a sort of eternal return to self as techno-capitalism, of continuous chase between being and becoming; a becoming that now is the stabilized form of the ever unstable will to power, as an uninterrupted self-empowerment of oneself (Galimberti, 2005: 521). Even if each time it has increased and accelerated, it always acts according to the iron law of a double movement, which (recalling Michel Foucault, Discipline and Punish) is precisely what techno-capitalism unceasingly produces for itself and for its own power: subdivision and individualization (of society, of work,

of life, of the subject, of reality, of knowledge, therefore, of the alienation itself), on the one hand; and, on the other hand, totalization, or the integration and connection of the divided and alienated parts into a systemic/holistic/theological-technical Whole greater than the simple sum of its parts; a communitarizing Whole/One that contains and integrates them, bringing them back to unity of meaning and purpose, giving them the techno-capitalist form and norm. It is, therefore, not the Enlightenment individual, it is not the I—if freed from any bond—that is the agent of dissolution, but it is the techno-capitalist system, in and of itself, that thrives on the production of false individualism and of individualization, of idolized false individuals, de-socializing and liquefying all bonds that are not functional to its own growth while producing new ones which are functional to its own existence (Demichelis, 2010: 27ff.). And the rise of individualism without individuation—which would mean the decline of the social bond—is not a natural trait of democracy (as, recalling Alexis de Tocqueville, Alain Ehrenberg, 2010: xxv believed, for example), but is specific to and produced by techno-capitalism. Which favours the rise of (false) individualism and the decline of the social bond and individuation to achieve the maximum integration—and, therefore, of alienation by individuation/incorporation—of each one within the apparatus. By activating for itself (and not for the human being, whose freedom must instead be increasingly disciplined and governmentalized), the needed creativity/innovativeness. Because (Nietzsche, Thus Spake Zarathustra, 2003: 87, 45, albeit in another sense), "I am that which must always overcome itself. He who must be a creator is always destroying".

And this is the purpose of the disciplining (and alienating) biopolitics of letting oneself be guided, of the happily alienating delegation, individually but mostly by the network, by search engines, by algorithms (algocracy), by social networks, by an app, by the populist leader, by the autocrat/dictator, by the empathic/motivator manager or by happiness inside the company, by the community; by the wellbeing team of Instagram, by the collective phenomena according to Magatti (2009: 233). Because the more the individualization of work and the uncertainty of life and its riskiness, as well as the fragmentation of the political ruler (of the demos) grow, the more the system needs to connect everyone with itself as an apparatus/algorithm, for itself as a new stateless sovereign whose power cannot and must not be controlled/limited because already seen as rational and mathematical. And if this may seem paradoxical, in

reality it is the precise and specific essence of every organizational, industrial or post-industrial, real or virtual system, that is, to divide and then integrate, standardize and at the same time motivate and above all make everyone *identify* with the organization in which they enter and to which they must totally *delegate*, under the illusion of being co-decision-makers. Where the rhetoric of leadership, of the charisma in organizing others and in making others do, voluntarily and happily, what they have to do, activates an unceasing device of *creative tension* that, in the name of the corporate mission and nowadays of the neoliberal and technical society (modelled, like the state and the individual, on the *enterprise-form*), determines the passive/active acceptance of an constant changeability of everyone (this is what is taught, not only in *Business schools*). Thus activating the *pathos* that now is a crucial factor for the spontaneous and free organization of the networked society—in reality "planned and planning in the technocapitalist sense" (Demichelis, La religione tecno-capitalista, 2015: 162; William Davies, "Lo stato neoliberale", in aut aut, n. 376: 27), because neoliberalism is an ideology not of freedom but of planning of the society and life, more and worse than the ideologies of the twentieth century, but from a technical and capitalist point of view. With the enterprise seen as the embodiment of the pulsive/dynamizing rationality of the technical world with respect to the life of human beings; as a subject of integration, reconciliation and self-incorporation of conflicts (in fact, the factory community, the brand community, social networks); and in the form of the organism and of the organic totality to be reached or in the form of the automated machine that must contain and integrate each part in and for itself. Modernity living precisely in an infinite double movement, in a process of differentiation and unification by way of imitation (see Simmel and modernity as a search for conformism together with a desire for diversity), now ever more governed by a biopolitics where differentiation is obviously functional to unification (the Whole/One in which each part must theologically and teleologically adapt). Thus realizing a unity of an upper level, formerly the political state, now the stateless system of techno-capitalism.

Speaking of human beings but also of automata, Stanley Milgram wrote: "Cybernetics is the science of regulation or control, and the relevant question is, what changes must occur in the design of an evolving organism as it moves from a capacity for autonomous functioning to a capacity for functioning within an organization? [...] Cybernetic theory,

by providing us with a model, can alert us to the changes that logically must occur when independent entities are brought into hierarchical functioning. [...] When individuals enter a condition of hierarchical control, the mechanism which ordinarily regulates individual impulses is suppressed and ceded to the higher-level component. *Freud* [...] spelled out this mechanism clearly: "the individual gives up his ego ideal and substitutes for it the group ideal embodied in the leader". The basic reason why this occurs is rooted not in individual needs but in organizational needs. Hierarchical structures can function only if they possess the equality of coherence, and coherence can be attained only by the suppression of control at the local level" (1974: 125–131).

We are, therefore, presented with a state of heteronomy—which occurs precisely when individuals regulate their behaviour according to the directives or signals that come from a person of a higher status (according to Milgram), or, as nowadays, from a system of a higher status (such as the network, a social network, an app, an algorithm—which in any case are all hierarchical systems, hierarchically controlled and controlling). Therefore, individuals no longer consider themselves responsible for the actions performed, just as happens in a crowd/mass (G. Le Bon, 2004, infra)—now in the form of an even more individualized mass, produced by the network—but define themselves as functional nodes of the system and its organizational forms and norms (heteronomy, or alienation of the nomos). There remains "an element of free choice", Milgram wrote, which "determines whether the person defines himself [heteronomous] or not, but given the presence of certain critical releasers, the propensity to do so is exceedingly strong, and the shift is not freely reversible" (ivi: 134)—heteronomy being, therefore, a form of (self) alienation from oneself, exploited by the hierarchically superior system (business, brand community, social network and, above everything: techno-capitalism). Thus alienating man even more from himself, from the polis, from life, from responsibility; but the system itself offering the organizing and commanding response to the call for protection (social, community, sharing), given that it needs (it is precisely one of the many normative and biopolitically disciplining forms of the double movement) to incessantly replicate its disorder/imbalance so as to present itself, just as incessantly, as order, as balance/holism and as a guide (from ordoliberalism to order/techno-capitalism). And, as Max Horkheimer recalled, "protection is the archetype of domination". But also of the technocapitalist autopoiesis, since techno-capitalism is the subject that organizes after having dis-organized each thing/relationship/value and at the same time the object of the order it produced, an order that is always different (dynamization, imbalance), and as a matter of fact always the same in its double movements. While Blaise Pascal already indicated in the habit (now the need to be connected and the identification with the system) and in the distraction (produced by the past and present cultural industry) the expedients of individuals to avoid facing reality.

And it is a techno-capitalist system with infinite reproducibility—therefore and again: no secular crisis of capitalism, no decline of neoliberalism—because the great ability of techno-capitalism is to take human beings/individuals, to subdivide them (making them become, for Marx, "a fragment of man"; while for John Ruskin "It is not, truly speaking, the labour that is divided; but the men: divided into mere segments of men—broken into small fragments and crumbs of life") and to build/engineering them in order to insert them in the apparatus and in the process of technical growth and capitalist accumulation, thus transforming their lives.

System that has/is the power and the will to power meant as an incessant accumulation of power and as a setting in motion of the whole of society; which is more than the one theorized by Nietzsche about man on nature ("not an act of pride, but an ineliminable condition of existence and survival of man"), but rather excess and uncontrolled arbitrariness of man over man and nature—and ever more of the apparatus on man and nature—senseless but with the sole purpose of its own growth ("the Technique" to be understood therefore as a "project to infinitely increase the power, beyond any absolute limit"—Severino, 2017: 107). Key factors of a system that socializes itself by becoming biopolitical and, therefore, a form of life (Dardot and Christian, 2013; Jaeggi, 2016b; Demichelis, 2017), normal and normed, by creating common sense, the spirit of time, the mechanisms of veridiction and self-legitimation as a power capable of being/making/inducing innovation, transformation, change (against the Old which must be scrapped, always and in any case, regardless). A power which has its own knowledge and the powers it creates based on such knowledge. That builds its own power—unlike democratic power and government that must be balanced by other control and verification powers, first of all that of demos—by removing any possible counterpower and any possible balancing and control in order for its (will to) power to be maximum and unlimited and not limited by law, ethics and responsibility. Refuting Michel Foucault's thesis that "where there