Overview

The concept of the aesthetic is among the chief notions in aesthetics and the philosophy of art. Theorists of color, critical philosophers of race, and postcolonial, feminist, queer, and disability theorists have subjected this concept to implicit and explicit critiques. Among these critiques are discussions that revise conceptions of the body, culture, experience, normativity and value, aesthetic concepts, and the role of universality and difference at the core of theories of the aesthetic. Conjoining texts on these themes, this project gives teachers and students the tools to reflectively engage one of the principal notions in aesthetics and philosophies of the arts and of culture.

The annotated bibliography that follows juxtaposes mainstream work on the concept of the aesthetic with approaches challenging philosophy to rethink and adjust significant tenets of traditional theories of the aesthetic, on the grounds of their connections with systemic forms of difference and identity. Thus, the project purports to promote an up-to-date curriculum for teaching a fundamental concept in aesthetics, cultural theory, and philosophies of art.

Reading Modules

Ten reading modules develop sub-themes within the broad thematic of theories of the aesthetic. The modules have been designed for use in an array of courses. Most obviously, these include introductory and advanced courses in aesthetics and the philosophies of arts and culture. Further, modules are relevant to courses in art and ethics, art and politics, eighteenth-century aesthetics, analytical aesthetics, continental aesthetics, and aesthetics and race, among other topics.

While most of the modules will be suitable to being taught independently from one another, multiple modules build on one another, and can be combined, if it is so wished, in accordance with the methods and aims of specific courses.

Reconfiguring difference in philosophical aesthetics

In selecting its sources, the project aims to balance three goals:

1. To assemble a repertoire of writings by members of underrepresented groups and from non-European traditions that casts light on the philosophical concept of the aesthetic, and to situate these writings at the core of our theorizing on the aesthetic, where they indeed belong.

2. To do justice to a body of literature the philosophical relevance of which has not yet been sufficiently recognized. The bibliography features sources the implications of which for the notion of the aesthetic have been downplayed in mainstream aesthetics and the philosophy of art. Foregrounding these texts will shift teachers’ and students’ sense of the ramifications of principal philosophical ideas about the notion of the aesthetic.

3. To create thought-provoking thematic clusters and unexpected groupings of texts. With this last aim, the project not only seeks to allow the intrinsic excitement of the material to shine forth, but to avoid...
A Shifting Field; Interweaving Agendas

The project seeks to embody difference in the field of theories of the aesthetic in the following five respects:

1. It broadens and deepens the range of considerations that are typically brought to bear on theories of the aesthetic, particularly in view of the structural asymmetries that historically divide social groups.

2. It explores mainstream philosophical conceptions pertaining to the notion of the aesthetic in light of a crucial set of writings by members of underrepresented groups. While many of these texts have been written by non-philosophers, this work clearly has philosophical implications and speaks to philosophical assumptions and concepts. Along with the cluster descriptions and the thematic organization of the bibliography, the annotations signal the philosophical relevance of each of the sources.

3. The reading list features numerous analyses that focus on artworks by members of underrepresented groups and from non-European traditions (including Asian, Asian-American, African, African American, Native American, Arab, Latin American, Caribbean and Latina/o, traditions).

4. Combining multiple theoretical vocabularies and analytical methods in the arts, humanities, and social sciences, the reading list focuses on philosophical topics pertaining centrally to the aesthetic positioning of underrepresented as well as of dominant social groups, and to intellectual and artistic traditions from the Global South.

5. The reading list brings together writings by scholars of underrepresented groups whose approaches are not usually seen as involving interconnected theoretical perspectives. The project thus will achieve a rearrangement of the philosophical terrain surrounding theories of the aesthetic. Particularly noteworthy will be the inclusion of queer of color and de- and postcolonial analyses that are infrequently acknowledged in mainstream philosophical aesthetics.

Method; Reach

Aesthetic theory is a historically embedded form of narration, interpretation, and concept building. Each text selected here contributes unique insights, styles, and motifs to our inquiries into the aesthetic. While I have wanted to address gaps in philosophical aesthetic theorizing, significant lacunae inevitably remain. The list of readings is far from exhaustive. The materials for the modules have been chosen for their relevance to our themes, and for the ways in which they work together. The bibliography, hence, reveals a certain eclecticism and contingency. Rather than narrowing the scope of debate, this outlook, I hope, serves to open up questions and precipitate further queries.

Author bio

Monique Roelofs is Associate Professor of Philosophy at Hampshire College. Her book The Cultural Promise of the Aesthetic (2014) grounds the notion of the aesthetic in webs of relationality, modes of address, and constellations of promises and threats. The book thereby offers a framework for theorizing the connections of the aesthetic with intersecting modalities of race, class, gender, coloniality, sexuality, ethnicity, and nation, among other forms of difference. Roelofs is the editor of Aesthetics and Race, a special issue of the open access journal Contemporary Aesthetics (2009). She currently is co-authoring a book provisionally titled “Aesthetics and Anachronism in Latin America,” and completing a new monograph, “Arts of Address.”
Annotated Bibliography

Ten Modules on the Aesthetic

1. The aesthetic: history and critique

Two fundamental outlooks in the traditional Western history of aesthetics:

Hume, “Of the Standard of Taste” (1757)
Kant, Critique of the Power of Judgment (1790)

Both texts lay grounds for understandings of aesthetic normativity, meaning, and experience.

Views that reconceptualize pillars of the aesthetic on account of its imbrications with colonial, racial, and class domination, and with neoliberal systems of communication:

Wynter, “Rethinking ‘Aesthetics’”

The aesthetic as a culturally operative, symbolic phenomenon. A critique of false universalism in aesthetics. Toward a transcultural aesthetic framework, applicable to the human species as a whole.

Richard, Introduction to Cultural Residues

The aesthetic as working in tension and collaboration with culture and politics to reintroduce fractures and experiential complexity to homogenized languages of the market.

Gilroy, The Black Atlantic

Situates racism and racialization at the core of modern European aesthetics, modernity, and the modern Western subject. Black modern countercultures that intertwine ethical, aesthetic, and political dimensions as located simultaneously inside and outside Western modernity.

Mignolo, “Delinking”

Advocates dissolving the ties between modernity and coloniality. Theorizes alternative, negated philosophical and artistic traditions, ones that take a critical distance from the aesthetic and political groundings of Western modernity.

References


2. Culture, nation, and the global

Theorizing culture beyond frameworks that reify conceptions of the global North and South, nation and empire, tradition and modernity:

Spivak, Introduction to An Aesthetic Education in the Era of Globalization

Locates aesthetic possibilities for critical agency in late capitalist, data-driven information societies in a training of the imagination, forms of reading, and the negotiation of double binds.

Hall, “Cultural Identity and Diaspora”

Cultural identities and practices as positionalities, that is, as transformative, contextually situated processes of becoming, involving a politics. In particular, Caribbean identities as evolving in dialogical engagement with African, European, and “New World,” or American traditions.

Bhabha, “DissemiNation”

Culture and nation as disjunctive processes of differentiation: identifications and differences are under production; sites of critical aesthetic agency can be found in forms of cultural translation.

3. Aesthetic normativity and value

On the implications of systemic, asymmetrical social and institutional conditions for questions of aesthetic normativity and value.

Korsmeyer, “Perceptions, Pleasures, Arts”

A discussion of challenges to the allegedly universal scope of aesthetic value. On the culturally specific character of aesthetic perception and of art’s presumed public standing. Points to the false universalism characterizing historical notions of the aesthetic in view of their links with gender, class, race, and nationality.

Cooper, “The Negro as Presented in American Literature”

Describes freedom as a condition for the creation of beauty in the arts. Offers a critique of white and black people’s aesthetic standards. Emphasizes the need for a realistic view of self and (racial) others on the part of black people, in order to create truthful, authentic portrayals of black lives and to develop adequate aesthetic standards.

References


Du Bois, “Criteria of Negro Art”

Recognition of the value of black art as a condition for recognition of the humanity of black people. Structural racism as an impediment to the evaluation and development of black arts. Freedom, bodily self-respect, and justice as conditions for aesthetic judgment on the part of black people. On the need for whites and blacks to acquire tenable criteria of aesthetic evaluation.

Rama, The Lettered City

Writing and literature as instruments of colonial rule and political control, and as sources of urban architecture in Latin America from the sixteenth to the twentieth century. Modernization on a model that inverts European norms of urbanization. Documents the changing function of the “lettered city” in constructing norms for community life.

4. Theorizing difference in culture and the arts

Intersectional approaches to social difference in and beyond the arts (though without necessarily using the term “intersectionality”):

Lorde, “Age, Race, Class, and Sex”

An intersectional perspective on social difference that opposes understandings of difference as a threat. A rejection of what are often called single-axis views. Toward new modes of relating across differences.

Hall, “New Ethnicities”

Delineates a new cultural politics of difference that takes into account the culturally constructed nature of blackness and the heterogeneity of black subjective positions, experiences and identities. Develops implications for the politics of art criticism and interpretation.

Enwezor, “The Postcolonial Constellation”

Global culture as decentered. According to Enwezor, in this article, the multiplicity of contemporary art is resistant to totalizing models, reveals fractured networks of artistic production and reception, and eludes grasp in terms of a single modernity.

References


5. Race, ethnicity, and the aesthetic

Views that explore the links between race and aesthetics.

Davis, *Blues Legacies*

A reading of the racial, class, gender, and sexual politics of women’s blues as black feminist aesthetic interventions into the social and musical fabric.

Ortega, “Exiled Space, In-Between Space”

The racialization and gendering of space as a dimension of human beings’ interdependence with space. The space of exile as a space and time of in-betweenness, which harbors an uncanny coincidence of absence and presence, familiarity and the unfamiliar. Ana Mendieta’s art and work by other Latina artists as disclosing exilic space and time. On the centrality of these artists’ specific positionalities to their work.

Chow, *The Protestant Ethnic and the Spirit of Capitalism*

On conceptions of race and ethnicity as dimensions of a division of labor, patterns of knowledge formation, and constructions of culture within a biopolitical organization of the social body. Liberal disaffiliations from brutal forms of racism as generative biopolitical forces within this system. Notions of protest as corollaries of universal moral principles and as merging with the dynamics of global capital.

James, “Contort Yourself”

Analyzes disorienting, rhythmically and formally contorting, noisy music that makes whites aware of structures of racial privilege conditioning their aesthetic tastes, challenges those structures, and acclimates whites to forms of disorientation occurring when white dominance diminishes.

Gooding-Williams, *Look, A Negro!*

Critical analyses of cultural productions, philosophical writings, and contemporary conditions (such as multiculturalism and the Simi Valley trial of police officers in the case of the Rodney King beating) speak to the workings of interlinking aesthetic and racial forms, as marking and marked by gender, sexuality, and class. Formulates a notion of racial ideology and outlines modes of ideology critique it necessitates.

Taylor, *Black is Beautiful*

A philosophical account of black aesthetics as a whole, one that recognizes the centrality of race to modernity. Centers black aesthetics in artistic, critical, and theoretical explorations of the role of expressive practices in the creation and maintenance of
6. Class, taste, and the market

On the powers of taste as a force within contemporary class-inflected market economies.

DuCille, “Toy Theory: Black Barbie and the Deep Play of Difference”

Manufacturers of consumer goods play into racialized and gendered preferences for their products, while also generating consumer desires. On the production and marketing of differences, similarities, role models, and both looking-like-me and looking-unlike-me experiences, through toys and games.

Enwezor, “The Postcolonial Constellation”

In a globalized, postcolonial world, in which the role of curators and art exhibitions has been transformed, the idea of a singular locus of taste and ground for aesthetic judgment loses its applicability.

Mariátegui, “Literature on Trial”

Toward an analytical framework for interpreting and evaluating Peruvian literature, an account that recognizes the connections between the aesthetic and the political, and the aesthetic and the economic. Indigenism, which seeks to repair economic and political injustice, as a vital national current.

Gagnier, The Insatiability of Human Wants

Aesthetics and economics as developing in tandem and informing one another. The emergence of the modern individual as the subject of insatiable desires. Documents the shift, after the 1870s, from a view of homo economicus as a productive agent to the notion of a consumer endowed with taste, and the attendant loss of a critical tension between the universal and the historical. Contrasts this notion with alternative nineteenth-century models.

References


Enwezor, Okwui. “The Postcolonial Constellation.” In Antinomies of Art and Culture (see Module 4).


7. Gender, details, and the future

On the aesthetic functioning of details, constructions of time, and orientations toward the future.

Schor, Reading in Detail

The gendered character of the aesthetic surfaces in the status of the detail. On the historically pervasive associations of the detail with pejorative kinds of femininity, and the question of how the detail’s transvaluation in the twentieth-century affects its gendering.

Muñoz, Cruising Utopia

On the worlds promised by queerness in the aesthetic realm. Queer aesthetics as rejecting the present in favor of possibilities for a different universe and as mapping future social relations, in contradistinction to the phantasmatic future imagined through and in the forms of heterosexual reproduction.

Freeman, Time Binds

On queer temporalities in the arts and culture. Nonsequential pieces of time as embodying structures of belonging and becoming that elude normalized, coordinated slots of quick and slow tempos, of labor and leisure times. Aesthetic rearrangements of detail that open up and bend dominant forms of Western modernity.

8. The body, sexuality, and the aesthetic

The body and sexuality as sites and forces of aesthetic differentiation.

Fanon, “The Facts of Blackness”

Racialization takes effect at the level of the body. Aesthetic meanings and perceptions play a part in such racialization and are affected by it.

Ahmed, “The Skin of the Community”

Spaces assume a racial character, in part, through the corporeal workings of affects, such as disgust, love, and hate, and through perceptions of bodies as familiar or strange. The idea of the nation, rather than being abstract, tends to be tied to specific bodies and to histories of bodily encounters.

hooks, “Eating the Other: Desire and Resistance”

A critique of white male practices of sexual commodification of racial others. Problematizes white desires to selectively

References


hooks, bell. “Eating the Other: Desire and Resistance.” In Black looks: Race and
appropriate aspects of black, Native American, Asian, and Middle-Eastern culture in consumerist regimes of experience that require otherness to take recognizable forms.

Musser, Sensational Flesh

Theorizing structures of sensation that embody difference and that throw light on the experience of existing in a space between agency and subjectlessness. Possibilities for subversive desubjectification, resistance to domination, as well as privileged forms of enmeshment in power. Masochism as an aesthetic category.

Nash, The Black Body in Ecstasy

A view of gender and blackness as sites of potential aesthetic, bodily, erotic, and sexual pleasure and possibility, rather than of mere violation creates space for readings of black women’s ecstatic pleasures in viewing racialized pornography. An analysis of complex performances of blackness that can excite as well as wound, pushing aesthetic interpretations beyond exposures of injury and narratives of recovery.

9. Rethinking aesthetic experience

Divergent approaches to aesthetic experience:

Johnson, “‘Aesthetic’ and ‘Rapport’ in Toni Morrison’s Sula”

Aesthetic experience as a site of ambivalence: the risk, fascinations, and politics of aesthetic transformations of the horrific into the pleasurable, the violent into the beautiful, and mourning into nostalgia.

Anzaldúa, Borderlands/La Frontera

Understands aesthetic experiences of objects, places, narratives, images, and performances beyond the cartographies of Western art and, specifically in a Chicana context, as involving cosmologies, spiritualities, mythologies, and social functions, and as enmeshed in communities and everyday practices.

Kuppers, “Visions of Anatomy”

A critique of enlightenment regimes of vision that make the disabled body invisible, and remove bodies from their daily contexts. An embrace of fantasy, epistemic opacity, and the phenomenal experience of having a disease as dimensions of alternative modes of looking.

References


10. Revising aesthetic concepts

Toward an expanded and revised repertoire of aesthetic concepts, that is, of the value-laden, experiential categories that structure aesthetic apprehension and meaning, such as, for example, notions of beauty and the grotesque.

Cheng, “Shine”

Shine as a dimension of racialized bodily performance that displaces the skin, self-commodifies, and enacts a form of nonsubjective agency, inciting spectatorial fantasies of subjectivity.

Ngai, Our Aesthetic Categories

The zany, the cute, and the interesting as signaling ambivalent aesthetic experiences inherent in contemporary processes of production, consumption, and circulation in late capitalist societies, societies in which distinctions between work and play erode, the artwork and the commodity are close, and art and theory intermesh.

Saito, Everyday Aesthetics

The imperfect, the transient, and the insufficient as indexing difficult aesthetic qualities pervading human lives and the world. The wabi tea ceremony as an occasion for bringing about these qualities and appreciating and celebrating them. Limits attaching to these kinds of valuation and creation in everyday circumstances in contrast to primarily artistic contexts.

Pérez, Chicana Art

The ephemeral, the unseen, and the half-present as embodying spiritual elements connoting nonmaterial, either divine or socially ghosted forms and meanings. Work by Chicana feminist artists that challenges dominant views of rationality, puts pressure on racialized gender and sexual inequities, points toward more egalitarian social arrangements, and enacts multiple conceptual frameworks and the tensions among them.

References


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