One of the most devastating charges levelled against theories, analyses, and descriptions is that of being reductive or of amounting to a full-blown reductionism. Conceptual frameworks are scolded for being impoverished and descriptions for being too sparse or flat. And conversely, to call something 'irreducible' seems to confer an immediate and indisputable dignity to it. And yet the history of science and knowledge in the service of production, allowing one cannot be told without acknowledging the importance no longer have to of reductionist amount to 'more'?