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theory of instrumental reason⁴. A politico-sociological model and the problem of free-standing critique: A reorientation of ideology critique; References; Part III. Applications of Critical Theory; Chapter 4. Is universality the object of globalization? Political geographies of contingent universality; 1. Introduction; 2. Where is universality? what is particularity?; 3. Universal space, nature, and the floating signifier of race; 4. Hegel's universality as a problem of space; 5. Regional geography as an expression of universality; 6. Ratzel on borders and race; 7. Grossraum versus universalism; 8. Hegemony and contingent universality; 9. The constitutive outside and civil society; 10. Scales of translation; 11. Conclusion; References; Chapter 5. From the culture industry to the society of the spectacle: Critical theory and the situationist international; Introduction; Theories of consumer capitalism in Western Marxism: Lukacs, the Frankfurt School, and Lefebvre; Toward the society of the spectacle: Central concerns of the situationist international; Toward a critical theory of entertainment and spectacle; Conclusion; Notes; References; Chapter 6. Signifying the Jew: antisemitic workers and Jewish stereotypes during World War II; From inevitability to inquiry; Labor study data and methods; Antisemitism as an instrument of domination; Broad antisemitic themes in the different antisemitic groups (A-D); The hatred of stereotypical Jewish traits; The antisemitic hatred of clannishness; Jewish aggressiveness; Jewish sexuality; Antisemitism and "Jewish personal qualities"; An overview and summary; Notes; References

Part IV. The Critical Theory of Herbert Marcuse

Sommario/riassunto

Since the linguistic turn in Frankfurt School critical theory during the 1970s, philosophical concerns have become increasingly important to its overall agenda, at the expense of concrete social-scientific inquiries. At the same time, each of the individual social sciences especially economics and psychology, but also political science and sociology have been moving further and further away from the challenge key representatives of the so-called first generation of Frankfurt School critical theorists (Adorno, Horkheimer, and Marcuse) identified as central to the promise and responsibility of social science: to illuminate those dimensions of modern societies that prevent the reconciliation of facts and norms. As professional disciplines, each individual social science, and even philosophy, is prone to ignoring both the actuality and the relevance for research of alienation and reification as the mediating processes that constitute the reference frames for critical theory. Consequently, mainstream social-scientific research tends to progress in the hypothetical: we study the social world as if alienation, reification, and more recent incarnations of those mediating processes had lost their shaping force while, in the context of globalization, their manifestations are ever more apparent, and tangible. The chapters included in this volume of "Current Perspectives in Social Theory" highlight the problematic nature of mainstream perspectives, and the growing need to reaffirm how the specific kind of critique the early Frankfurt School theorists advocated is not less, but far more important today. Contributions examine the links between political geographies and globalization; Marxism and public sociology; anti-Semitic workers and Jewish stereotypes; governmental rationality and state power; restricted eros and contemporary politics; Marcuse and the psychopolitics of transformation; contemporary theory and consumer society; and the theory of C. Wright Mills. This book includes nine chapters from some of the most respected personalities in the field and a broad and diverse look at social science and critical theory.
