Catalonia Culture

Biberman argues that the Gothic resurrects the Jew-Devil (bequeathing it to the Nazis), and that the horror genre is often a rewriting of Renaissance discourse about Jews. What follows it. He also contends that as a result of this linkage between Jewishness and the limits of masculine behavior, the image of the Jewish woman remains especially unstable. In concluding, conceptions of masculinity and Christianity's strident critique of that ideal. Utilizing works by Shakespeare, Milton, Marlowe and others, Biberman illustrates how antisemitism develops as a way to

Masculinity, Anti-semitism, and Early Modern English Literature

Pathological. François Delaporte is a Research Associate at the Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale in Paris. He is the author of Disease and Civilization and The History of Yellow Fever.

Religious. François Delaporte is a Research Associate at the Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale in Paris. He is the author of Disease and Civilization and The History of Yellow Fever.

Social Structure and Culture - Hans Haferkamp 2017-07-10

Religion as Magical Ideology

Religion as Magical Ideology examines the relationship between rationality and supernatural beliefs arguing that such beliefs are products of evolution, cognition and culture. The book does not offer a false rapprochement between reason and religion; instead, it explores their interrelationship as a series of complex adaptations between cognitive and cultural processes. Exploring the nature of the tension between religious traditions and reason, 'Religion as Magical Ideology' develops a dual inheritance theory of religion - which combines the cognitive byproduct and prosocial adaptation accounts - and analyses the connection between the function of a belief and the degree of protection it gets from potential counter-evidence. With discussion ranging from individual cognitive mechanisms, general functional considerations, to the limits of evolutionary and cognitive processes, the book offers readers a systematic account of how cognition shapes religions beliefs and practices.

Ideology and Rationality in the Soviet Model - Kristian Gerner 2022-01-30

Rationality and the Ideology of Disconnection

Rationality and the Ideology of Disconnection is a provocative polemic against the philosophical psychology that underpins Rational Choice theories and the economic way of thinking - a dehumanizing ideology that in recent years has been colonizing our approach to social, political, and environmental issues.


A Vital Rationalist

A Vital Rationalist is Georges Canguilhem 2000 Georges Canguilhem is one of France's foremost historians of science. Trained as a medical doctor as well as a philosopher, he combined these practices to demonstrate to philosophers that there could be no epistemology without concrete study of the actual development of the sciences and to historians that there could be no worthwhile history of science without a philosophical understanding of the conceptual basis of all knowledge. A Vital Rationalist brings together for the first time a selection of Canguilhem's most important writings, including excerpts from previously unpublished manuscripts and a critical biography by Camille Limoges. Organized around the major themes and problems that have preoccupied Canguilhem throughout his intellectual career, the collection allows readers, whether familiar or unfamiliar with Canguilhem's work, access to a vast array of conceptual and concrete meditations on epistemology, methodology, science, and history. Canguilhem is a demanding writer, but Delaporte succeeds in marking out the main lines of his thought with unrivaled clarity; readers will come away with a heightened understanding of the complex and crucial place he holds in French intellectual history.

The Eastern Anthropologist 1975

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Ideology and Rationality - Robert Friedstein 1994

The Eastern Anthropologist 1975

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A Vital Rationalist
Making Worlds-Pinano 1998 Representing a wide range of theoretical perspectives, Making Worlds develops a provocative conversation about gender and spatiality in the interwoven material and symbolic environments we create. For students and scholars in cultural studies, geography, literary criticism, anthropology, history, and women’s studies, it offers new ways of thinking about space, place, and the spatial contexts of social thought and action.

Transactions-Indian Institute of Advanced Study 1971

JPBS Report- 1989

Ethnologia Europaea - 1999

Publications-University of Michigan. Institute for Social Research

Interpreting Education-Abraham Edel 1989 Abraham Edel addresses the questions of what is meant by “education,” how educational institutions and processes are evaluated, and how they can be improved, and what curricula are best and why. At a time when our ability to provide effective education can spell success or failure for individuals and society alike, Edel clears away old confusion and indicates the conditions that must be satisfied in order for education to be successful for this and future generations.

Radical Philosophy: 1980

Human Rights and the Limits of Critical Reason-Rolando Gaete 1993 "The rationalization of power has been an enduring feature of Modernity, assigning to human rights the task of subjecting the excesses of power to the scrutiny of critical reason.” Gaete examines this task in the wake of the crisis of modernity, when the belief that man can draw principles out of his own ground has lost its authority and when the very possibility of an enlightened, disinterested Reason is being questioned. The aim of the book is not to offer another critique of rights but to investigate how both rights and critiques are transformed by the rhetoric of power. "This is the first study of judicial criticism as a series of rhetorical operations, bringing to light the paradoxes, ironies and ‘truth games’ that permeate the field of human rights. He interrogates the discourse of modern humanism and investigates how its claims to being the law of the law and the metaphysics of the modern State shape the bond between State and citizen.” "Gaete carries his argument across the fields of post-Nietzschean philosophy, Anglo-american jurisprudence, political science, cultural and legal studies opening new ground for analyses of the rhetoric of rights.” -BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

The Adventures of Transcendental Philosophy-Eduardo Mendieta 2002 In The Adventures of Transcendental Philosophy, critical theory scholar Eduardo Mendieta examines the philosophical origins of distinct forms of ethics through the prism of Apel’s thought. Mendieta finds that Apel fundamentally transformed German philosophy, which had become stagnant in the years before World War II, and deeply influenced later thinkers such as Jürgen Habermas.

IBM-David Steuart Mercer 1987

The Search for Absolute Values- 1977

Truth, Value, and Justification-Michael B. Fuller 1991 This study is an inquiry into the foundations of epistemology and ethics. It traces the relations between fact and value, truth and value, fact and theory - historically and systematically. The overall conclusion is that philosophy has never got beyond the Kantian paradigm though there have been interesting developments within it. It is also suggested that much thinking in ethics is over-preoccupied with grouping ethics in need-orientated attachment and would benefit from a consideration of the role of detachment.

Laws and Rights: Working groups-Vincenzo Ferrari 1991

Governance and Economic Development-Joachim Abrenos 2002 The main theme of this study is the political economy of policy reform in less developed countries and post-socialist countries. Given the complexity of economic development and transition, Joachim Abrenos views failures in policy reform, poor public sector management, rent-seeking, corruption, and over-centralization as systematic, though not exclusive, instances of institutional failure. This interdependent market-enhancing governance structures that provide appropriate incentive systems to cope with such failures. No blueprint is offered, but the book provides a conceptual governance framework that can be applied in a comparative way to analyze economic, political, and social obstacles to policy and institutional reform. The concept is not used to explain the politico-institutional foundation of policy reform in East Asia and Eastern Europe, but it also allows to elaborate country specific strategies to craft institutional safeguards that help overcome impediments to development and transition. This innovative book, which overcomes the conventional perspective of a governance-market dichotomy, will be of interest to researchers, students, policymakers and all those concerned with the impact of the dialectic interaction between political and economic forces on economic development.

Ideology and Rationality in the Soviet Model: Kristian Gerner 2022-02-14 First published in 1989, Ideology and Rationality in the Soviet Model assumes that since the October Revolution the development of the Soviet Union has essentially been a process of trial and error. Economic rationality has been sacrificed to political expedients, and the cultural sphere has been put to use as a legitimating and rationalizing device. This book analyses the internal logic of this process from the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution to Gorbachev’s ‘revolution from above’, including coverage of the Stalin, Krushchev and Brezhnev eras. The book focuses on the structural determinants of the Soviet Model, thus seeking to reveal the specific rationalities that characterizes ‘Soviet man’. Its conclusion casts serious doubt on the likelihood of new policies defeating seven decades of Bolshevik rule and social indoctrination. It will be of interest to students of economics, political science and history.

Rationality and Ideology- Hédiard Arnowitch 1977

Organization Theory and Technocratic Consciousness-Mats Alvesson 2018-02-19

Rational Decision-Carl Friedrich 2017-08-02 To a historian the most interesting thing about decisions is the fact that everyone talks about them. No one interested in social ideas can fail to notice how large a part the word “decision” has come to play in the vocabulary of moral and political discourse. It meets one on every page. Inevitably one asks, “Why?” Why is there so much talk of decisions and of those who are said to make them? Are there any ideological reasons for it? Is asking such questions, and in offering “ideology” as an explanation, nothing complex or pejorative is implied by Friedrich. He uses “ideology” to refer to personal responses to what is regarded as a prevalent social situation and to the efforts to critically explain and evaluate that situation, whether the latter be real, imagined, or a bit of both. An investigation of the ideological aspects of political concepts is, clearly, not the only way to explain them, but this and similar genetic explorations can show us how and why large numbers of people come to concentrate on specific issues. If such explorations can tell us little about the validity of political ideas, they can still provide a degree of self-understanding without which political thought is apt to become complacent, irrelevant, and excessively abstract. There is nothing derogating in recognizing the ideological perimenter within which political ideas move. It will seem so to only those of us who identify the worth and rationality of our thinking with its remoteness from our own experiences, and especially from those that we share with our less reflective neighbors. The topic of rational decision-making presents the student of philosophical politics with the vast and inexhaustible problem of rationality in its relation to decision-making. The present interest in decision-making among social scientists has tended to apply inadequate attention to the application of rationality to the process.

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of political science at the University of Heidelberg from 1956 to 1966, where he founded and helped to develop the Institut fr Politische Wissenschaft. He served as president of the American Political Science Association in 1962, the International Political Science Association from 1967-1970, and the Institut international de philosophie politique.

Fascism and Ideology—Salvatore Garau 2015-03-24 This book develops a number of new conceptual tools to tackle some of the most hotly debated issues concerning the nature of fascism, using three profoundly different national contexts in the inter-war years as case studies: Italy, Britain and Norway. It explores how fascist ideology was the result of a sustained struggle between competing internal factions, which created a precarious, but also highly dynamic, balance between revolutionary/totalitarian and conservative/autocratic tendencies. Such a balance meant that these movements were hybrids with a surprising degree of internal diversity, which cannot be explained away as simple opportunism or lack of ideological substance. The book’s focus on fascist ideology’s internal variety and aggregative potential leads it to argue that when fascism “succeeded,” this was less an effect of its revolutionary ideas, than of the opposite – namely, its power to integrate elements from other pre-existing ideologies. Given the prevailing opinion that fascism is revolutionary by definition, the book ultimately poses a challenge to the dominant view in the field of fascist studies.

Science and Ideology in the Policy Sciences—Paul Diesing 2017-07-05 The purpose of this book is to examine how ideology operates—in the sense of influencing the conduct of inquiry—in the policy sciences, defined as economics, political science, and sociology. The author seeks to identify the main ideologies and show how each ideology produces a preference for certain problems, methods, and hypotheses; how it sensitizes scientists to certain phenomena and suggests certain interpretations of those phenomena; and how it closes off other phenomena and concepts from investigation and testing, or at least distorts that investigation. In this book, Diesing critically examines all the major schools of policy-related social thought from 1930 to 1975. He deals with Neoclassical Economics and its various applications, the Keynesians, the Systems Approach, the Schumpeter perspective, the Critical Intellectuals, the Pluralists, the J. K. Galbraith School, New Left Marxism, and the Ecological Paradigm of Schumpacher and others. The world looks different if your perspective is that of a rational small businessman working in a society of hypothetical perfect competition, as opposed to that of a proletarian, looking up at your oppressors. Part One is descriptive and evaluative, considering each ideology in turn; Part Two considers the policy implications. In 1982, Diesing published a remarkable book entitled Science and Ideology in the Policy Sciences. When I interviewed Diesing in Buffalo in the summer of 1984, he told me that to date, the publication had been reviewed in only two professional journals. I was astounded. Science & Ideology...was the best book I had read in a decade, and it related directly to all the policy sciences. The lack of professional response may partially reflect Diesing’s disinterest in self-promotion, but beyond this is the ‘community’ problem. Scholars are recognized within disciplines, but there is only a tiny ‘community of social science’. I consider this to be the most brilliant of Diesing’s books. Like all of Diesing's works, it remains highly relevant today.—from the introduction by Richard Hartwig.

Corrections—Mary K. Stohr 2017-12-29 Written by former practitioners who are experts in the field, Corrections: The Essentials, Third Edition, addresses the most important topics in corrections in a brief, yet comprehensive format. Authors Mary K. Stohr and Anthony Walsh introduce students to the history and development of correctional institutions, while offering a unique perspective on ethics and diversity. The Third Edition provides insights into the future of corrections as well as updated coverage of the most important issues impacting the field today. New to the Third Edition: Updated and expanded coverage of ethical considerations, special populations, and the history of corrections provides students with the context for understanding policy decisions and their consequences, both past and present. More coverage on disparities in sentencing and drug courts encourages students to think critically about U.S. drug policies and the effectiveness of those policies. Additional content on federal procedures and private prisons shows real examples of private prisons, their profit motives, and the effect they have had on the correctional system. The most current data, facts, figures, and research are included throughout the book to provide students with insights into today’s world of corrections. A Complete Teaching & Learning Package Contact your rep to request a demo, explore bundle options, answer your questions, and find the perfect combination of tools and resources below to fit your unique course needs. SAGE Premium Video Included in the Interactive eBook! Corrections News Clips bring extra coverage of current events into the book, connecting brief 2 to 4 minute news clips to core chapter content. Learn more about SAGE Premium Video. Interactive eBook! Your students save when you bundle the print version with the Interactive eBook (Bundle ISBN: 978-1-5443-2642-9), which includes access to SAGE Premium Video and other multimedia tools. Learn more about the Interactive eBook. SAGE coursepacks FREE! Easily import our quality instructor and student resource content into your school’s learning management system (LMS) and save time. Learn more about instructor resources. SAGE edge FREE online resources for students that make learning easier. See how your students benefit.

Ideology, Legitimacy and the New State—Sinisa Malesevic 2013-01-11 A comparative analysis of the dominant ideologies and modes of legitimization in communist Yugoslavia and post-Communist Serbia and Croatia. The aim of the book is to identify and explain dominant normative and operative ideologies and principal modes of legitimization in these three case studies.
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