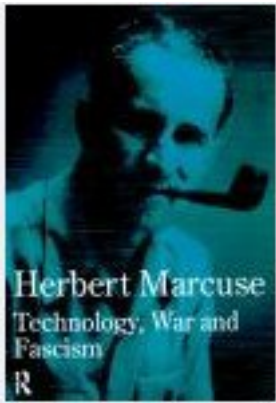


# Technology, War and Fascism



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著者:Herbert Marcuse

出版者:Routledge

出版时间:1998-05-08

装帧:Hardcover

isbn:9780415137805

Acclaimed throughout the world as a philosopher of liberation and revolution, Herbert Marcuse is one of the most influential thinkers of the twentieth century. His penetrating critiques of the ways modern technology produces forms of society and culture with oppressive modes of social control indicate his enduring significance in the contemporary moment. This collection of unpublished or uncollected essays, unfinished manuscripts, and correspondence between 1942 and 1951, provides Marcuse's exemplary attempts to link theory with practice, and develops ideas that can be used to grasp and transform existing social reality.

These papers vividly chronicle Marcuse's increasing, yet reluctant estrangement from Max Horkheimer, director of the Institute for Social Research and his years as an analyst with various U.S. government agencies. Marcuse's later attempts to link theory and practice in the 1960s and 1970s in regard to the New Left, National Liberation Movements and other new social movements were grounded in his work from the 1940s. As the 1940s witnessed the rise to global prominence of German fascism and its defeat in World War Two, and the emergence of the Cold War, Marcuse strived to preserve the radical vision of his youth during a difficult historical period while many

turned toward more conservative positions.

Precisely the sort of broad theoretical and political theorizing that Marcuse undertook throughout his life is needed today to analyze the momentous changes that we are currently undergoing.

Excerpt: Personal history is interwoven with intellectual and political events in these papers. We debated whether letters belonged here: whether some should be published at all. My father had a deep sense of personal privacy, both as a character trait and as a political expression of resistance to the commodification of the private. Yet the letters contain substantive discussions also. We could have edited out, expurgated some of the material. While not publishing every letter my father wrote, our selection was based on interest, and every letter that is included is included in full. That decision was in part painful for me personally. The juxtaposition of the letters to Horkeimer and the exchange with Heidegger highlights the point. --from the Foreword by Peter Marcuse</P>

作者介绍:

马尔库塞是“3M（马克思、毛泽东和马尔库塞）”之一，国际知名哲学家和政治思想家、法兰克福学派和弗洛伊德主义的马克思主义的重要代表人物，曾受业于哲学家胡塞尔和海德格尔。为取得大学哲学系教书的资格，他在存在主义哲学家海德格尔的指导下，撰写了《黑格尔的本体论与历史性理论的基础》一文，发表于1931年。期间，他还写了一些初步奠定其后来思想基础的文章。马尔库塞一生著作颇丰，从1922年他作为博士学位提交的第一篇论文《论德国艺术小说》起，到1979年在逝世前出版的《无产阶级的物化》，共出版论著、论文、论集、谈话录近百种之多。影响较大的有：《历史唯物论的现象学导引》、《辩证法的课题》、《黑格尔本体论与历史性理论的基础》、《理性与革命》、《爱欲与文明》、《单向度的人》、《论解放》、《审美之维》。

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