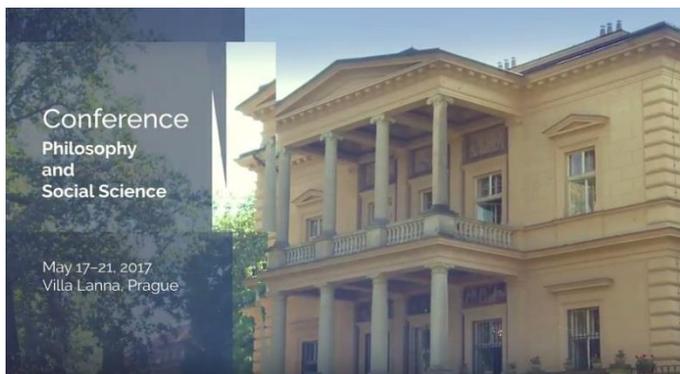


Critical Theory revisited- Conference in Prague

The talk of an unleashed neoliberalism is a firmly anchored topos in the social sciences. In times of dynamic migration, growing voter support from radical parties, or progressing climate change, leading scientists are confident that the social costs of this social formation can be observed globally. This constellation inspires scientific exchange on the conditions, developments and maintenance of these social pathologies. The "Conference Philosophy and Social Sciences", organized by the Philosophical Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, has therefore a basis. Since its foundation of this forum 40 years ago by Jürgen Habermas and Gajo Petrovic, this colloquially structured meeting has been associated with Critical Theory.

The subject areas were defined with *Global Conflicts and Local Interactions*, *Contours of Critical Theory*, *Political Realism*, *Psychoanalysis* and *Critique and The Power of Pictures*. The colloquia were periodically interrupted by keynotes from established personalities of Critical Theory. Due to the diversity of lectures and the wide range of topics, which were also interspersed with the heterogeneity of the speakers, the summary provides only brief and selective highlights. At the same time there is a theoretical unifying overhang that comes from Frankfurt into scientific discourse.



The theoretical references of most of the presentations are therefore based in particular on the justification discourses, which Rainer Forst influences decisively in the Critical Theory.

The image analyses, in which William Barbieri (Washington) explores visual forms of pride and its medial exploitation, as well as new forms of political subject - in acts of civil disobedience - identified by Ali Emre Benli (Durham) during the 2015 refugee march through Hungary, also the investigation of Katharina Nieswandt (Montreal) on the systematic production of exploitation and Power, which are inevitably linked to private property, can illustrate the broad spectrum of topics. The outstanding keynote by Hartmut Rosa admonished the critical thinkers' lethargic impetus. Instead of criticizing each other, it would be important to really practice critical theory.

Our lecture (Marc Grimm and Baris Ertugrul), was held in the panel *Capitalism, Dependency and Crisis*. It explored reflections on current ubiquitous crisis diagnoses and their impact on children and adolescents. Our contribution focuses on the effects of growing up in times of multiple crises(-diagnoses) in case of children and adolescents. On the one hand, this touches issues of material deprivation and social marginalization, on the other hand, perceptions and interpretations of political instrumentalization of crisis come into focus. Therefore, we assume an analytic (!) separation of crises discursivity and materiality, in order to remove chronic indefiniteness in the first place. As a consequence, crises are subjected to a differentiated analysis on four levels. We distinguish between the discourse level, the policy level and the impact level. We also look at the level of subjects. Their socially impregnated perceptions and attitudes point out the epistemological approach in the Bourdieu sense.

The motives of the first generation of the Frankfurt School remain underrepresented in this conference. Other prominent critical thinkers such as Foucault and Bourdieu are hardly taken into account in the overemphasis of the philosophical discourse on justification. Whether Hartmut Rosa's promise can be fulfilled in this way can be questioned.