Critical School over times

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Abstract

The critical schools that equally are known as Frankfurt school and an institute for social research are a thoughtful combination of Marxism and Freud theory. This group was Institute for Social Research that was established in Frankfurt. The Frankfurt school when passed its scientific and research pinnacle was referred to critical school in the 1960s. They mainly preferred that were recognized as Critical theorists that were given by Max Horkheimer, the intellectual leader of Institute for Social Research in the 1930.

Keyword: Positivism, Hermeneutic, critical school, communicative action, reason tools, truth, freedom and community.
Introduction
The critical school has been recognized especially by neo-Marxist sociology. Founders of this new custom are such as: George Lucas, Herbert Marcuse, Jürgen Habermas, Theodor W. Adorno, Max Horkheimer and Erich Fromm (Adibi, p 137-138).

History and field of Frankfurt
One of deep transformations that were made by the First World War, from the effectiveness viewpoint on intellectuals, the displacement of socialism center was leastwise toward east. An unexpected victory of Bolshevik revolution, against its follower’s tragic failure on Central Europe, made someone who still was in center of European Marxism to turn into unpleasant and difficult choices. They generally could turn into these choices: they supported moderate socialists and the Weimar Republic that were established newly, that meant they kept away from revolution and disagreed with Russian experience of revolution or they were accepting the Moscow leadership and were joining to the newly-established sect of Germany communist and were walking through destruction of bourgeois and Weimar compromises (Pahlevan, P1).

A third direction was provided that almost was originated from deep dissociation of Marxist Hypothesis. This was a deep review of Marxism theoretical basis for describing and routing the past mistakes and furthermore the context of future performances was prepared (Pahlevan, P1). So an intellectual current was begun that inevitably restored attentions to imprecise sphere of Marx’s philosophical past (Pahlevan, P2).

Independence at first was accounted as a main condition of work in the course of theoretical technology and social research in institution. Fortunately, tools that guaranteed these conditions were available. A thought grew to realize such goals, was originated from Felix Weil at institution framework in the 1922. Thesis was published about scientific issues of socialism realization (Pahlevan, P4).

However independence from both the material and spiritual viewpoint was the institution founder’s goal, but they preferred to have a new relation with Frankfurt University that recently was established in the 1914.

In accordance with the agreement with Ministry of Culture, the manager should have a collegiate chair that means employee for government. Weyl nominated an economist from technical high school of Aachen for the management of institution. After Gerlach, the final choice was Carl Grünberg that was encouraged to leave the professor of law and political science chair in University of Vienna and to come to Frankfurt. In accordance with the end of Second World War, and the fall of Nazism in Germany, Adorno and Horkheimer and Polk affected by different encouraging motivations from city and Frankfurt University returned to Germany. Adorno had more preparedness for leaving the America and the contexts of return were provided for him to come back to his main homeland, because he was probably the only European member of group that he never coordinates himself with the society of United State. Marcuse was stayed in United State and he was working for U.S Department of State till Korean War, then he returned to his scientific and academic life and continued teaching in Columbia, Harvard and San Diego Universities. Adorno and Horkheimer were discouraged from Marcuse’s positions. Horkheimer’s viewpoint was about Radical, especially in relation with liberal investments that were known as a formation of society, that were supported against infringements and encroachments of “Totalitarian management .” However Marcuse knew this position as treachery of the group beliefs (Nozari, 1386, P 119).

Immediately after entering to America, Fromm discontinued his relation with group, and turned into researches in the field of Psychoanalysis and was from the Board of Trustees founders of
Psychological, Psycho analysis and Psychology Institute of Alanson William White. He left for Mexico in accordance with his wife’s disease. He found “Psychoanalysis department” in independent university of national Mexico and “Psychoanalysis institution of Mexico”. Furthermore he kept his relation with United State and performances and results and scientific appointments in New York and Michigan (Nozari, 1386, P 119).

The important events in accordance with the history of critical school were given in table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Institute for social research was founded in Frankfurt of Germany. This institute was related to Frankfurt University and it was managed by Carl Grünberg. The budget of institution was provided by Will Herman, a rich German merchant. He imported wheat and grain from Argentina by his Marxist son and also he founded the program of institute establishment.</td>
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<td>1930</td>
<td>Marcos Horkheimer was appointed as the manager of Institute for social research and his theoretical program was provided as “materialism”. The cooperation of this institute with the Frankfurt University was changed by Horkheimer from economic department to philosophy department. The main topic of this institute was changed from history to social psychology By introducing Freud Psychoanalysis theory by Eric Fromm. Adolf Hitler attacked to Germany and menaced Jewish and socialist researchers.</td>
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<td>1932</td>
<td>The magazine of social research was founded and the members published critical papers instead of publication of a book.</td>
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<td>1933</td>
<td>This institute was disbanded by Nazi government of Germany and its researchers immigrated to Geneva, Paris, London and the united states of America.</td>
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<td>1934</td>
<td>Institute for social research was connected to Colombia University by Paul Lazarsfeld and Robert C. Lind and as located on 117th avenue at west 429 in new York.</td>
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<td>1937</td>
<td>Horkheimer named the critical school in his paper as critical and traditional school.</td>
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<td>1938</td>
<td>Adorno ran away from Hitler government and provided the radio research of Lazarsfeld in new York, but critical and experimental researchers were unsuccessful about this project.</td>
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<td>First of the 1940s</td>
<td>Researchers of this institute went to Washington for guiding Office of War Information and Secret service office and other administrative offices.</td>
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<td>1950</td>
<td>Adorno and others published “Authoritarian personality&quot;that were supplied by America Jewish Committee and showed individual supports. It has been published by psychologists of Berkeley University.</td>
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<td>1960s</td>
<td>Critical school was developed among researchers of united states in accordance with study of classic books such as “single structure human 1960” and “Dialectic of Enlightenment1949” that were been published by Adorno and Horkheimer. Student’s activity and research in the 1960 turned the wave growth of critical school supporters into disappointment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current time</td>
<td>Jürgen Habermas was as manager, critical researcher and the last remaining of the first generation Frankfurt school. Armand Mattlart was a Belgian teacher started his activity in the 1960s and now he is in Paris University, now is one of the well-known critical researchers. There are some other critical researchers that their name will be in the topic of this category.</td>
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The critical theory was continued with a new formation and more detailed with the viewpoint of Habermas, Klaus and others when the Institute of Frankfurt School was dissolved by death of Adorno and Horkheimer. The entrance of Habermas into critical descriptions was a continuation of Frankfurt school. So the theory was founded on new basis and finally was contained new message and new formation. Totally its works had not any similarity with the works of Frankfurt school after Second World War that was in accordance with Marx's philosophical anthropology about works. Of course Habermas had a close interest into critical theory of Adorno and Horkheimer dialectic of enlightenment, Because of dialectic of enlightenment had more important values for Independent role of idea, language and even reviews. Escape was more important for Marx and Habermas, but this escape was achieved by language, culture and rationality, in this way Habermas’s efforts lead to rebuilding the classical faces such as Kant, Hegel, Dilthey, Weber, Durkheim, Parsons, Mead and others. The algorithm of critical theory was rebuilt in accordance with philosophy relying on Hegel. It was natural in German philosophical tradition of Hegel's social that the history was considered as rational process that grew by dialectic ways. This method will lead to rational implementation.

Jürgen Habermas
One of the well-known second generation candidates of Frankfurt school
Jürgen Habermas was one of the well-known second generation candidates of Frankfurt social research school. Jürgen Habermas was born in the 1929 at Düsseldorf, wrote his thesis about the war among “absolute order and history” in Schelling’s Thought. He was Theodore’s assistance between 1956 till 1959. He was a senior professor in Heidelberg University and Taught philosophy and socialism in Frankfurt University. He was the manager of Max Planck institute in Stromberg. He was Distinguished Professor of history philosophy in Frankfurt University from 1984. Habermas was one of the second generation leaders of Frankfurt school that he had sympathy for Frankfurt school viewpoints and he had an important role in rebuilding the critical theory. His more important works contain: The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere, The theory and application in logic of the social science, Knowledge and Human Interests, toward a rational society, Crisis of Legitimacy, Philosophical Hermeneutics, Reconstruction of Historical Materialism, Communication and the evolution of society, Communication theory, The Philosophical Discourse of Modernity, The Theory of Communicative Action and etc.

- Political background and Habermas theory
Habermas was saying that: the factors that made my political viewpoints, was the occurrences of the 1945. He was 16 and was a member of Pro-Hitler youth group and he was sent to West German defensive positions. In accordance with Habermas, end of war was an experience for escape. Although the political culture of Germany was close during all periods and prevented youths for facing with past, but public culture was among youths. So Habermas wrote in accordance with above: We believe that the immaterial rebuilding is necessary (Liberal Democracy and Its Critics P129).
Main works of Habermas are: critical theory, Knowledge and human interests, and the theory and practice. Habermas believed that the recognition of contemporary human was a trustless recognition because the contemporary knowledge was under positivist and the knowledge-oriented was turned into a new productive tool. This caused that the existing committees of investment society put technology
development as their goal and they made a strangles condition by creating a single leadership in this societies.

Habermas said about Marxism that the Marxism theory was related to transitional stage of feudalism in investment and thus it could not determine the advanced capitalism so in determining the critical theory, the rational forces should be more considered.

In this case, each theory of Habermas that the contrast between the technical building and symbol relationship had a specific importance, he believed that the language of exchange relations was grew that people were not able to have a rational relation and proper recognition about productive tools. In these cases, the real relation between staffs and managers grew from its initial stage and arrived to complex stage till the human needs not only destroyed but also its recognition was not as simple as possible. He believed that Socialist and investment systems were irrational, because the people had not enough power in accordance with political and economical and they were a stranger to their profits (socialist theory P144).

**Habermas features**

1. Review of past and present thoughts
2. Permanent and complete preparations for accepting the criticism from their thought elements in discussions with each other.

For Habermas the life was not only the game but also was a duty. He was looking for a better world, a society that rationalism and peace were become predominant than despotic power. Habermas had explained his philosophy basis of social researches in knowledge and human interest book. His main apprehension was that how is the valid knowledge?

“The valid knowledge is possible only when accepts its proper position as an achievement of wisdom”

His aim was surviving the legacy integration and also preventing from new romantic views and minded dogmatic metaphysics. The science should be considered as more conscious and also stronger epistemological criteria.

Habermas by this question that “how is a valid knowledge?” criticized modern philosophy like a judicial magistrate and thus rebuilt the valid knowledge, he believed that the valid knowledge was possible when accepted its proper position as an achievement of wisdom

His aim was surviving the legacy integration and also preventing from new romantic views and minded dogmatic metaphysics. The science should be considered as more conscious and also stronger epistemological criteria.

**Positioning of critical school against other schools**

- Ideological review of the theory positivism
- Review of postmodern thought in order to invalidate the knowledge basis and destroy the destination among foolishness and knowledge and efforts were attempted for preventing advancement.
- Hermeneutic criticism for conservatism of investment society barriers detection

In “theory and action” book, the positivism Knowledge was been described in two fields as socialism and political thought and had three different approaches:

Positivism, hermeneutic and critical approach, the positivism approach indicates scientific understanding of concepts and political and social occurrences, the hermeneutic approach emphasizes on cultural and linguistic dimensions and the critical approach emphasizes on facilitating humans from barriers and realizing the aim of freedom and truth.
Branches of science from Habermas view:
1- Experimental sciences (positivism)
2- Social historical science (hermeneutic)
3- Social humanities (critical)

Philosophy basis of the critical theory based on triple interests:
1- Technical tools
2- Scientifically or interpretative
3- Redeemer
That was lead to below:
1- Tool
2- Hermeneutic
3- Redeemer
That this knowledge was used for triple aims:
1- Controlling the nature, environment, societies and persons
2- The human understanding, society and world with the similarity in thinking among humans
3- Increase the awareness of the masses
All the above were classified in table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>science</th>
<th>Interests</th>
<th>knowledge</th>
<th>Aims</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural-experimental</td>
<td>Tool</td>
<td>Tool</td>
<td>Controlling the nature, environment, societies and persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical-social</td>
<td>Scientifically - interpretative</td>
<td>Hermeneutic</td>
<td>The human understanding, society and world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human-social</td>
<td>Redeemer</td>
<td>Redeemer</td>
<td>Increase the awareness of the masses</td>
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In redeemer knowledge, the main aim is to determining hurts, diseases and neural, individual and social disturbances and also social ideologies related to commoditization human relationships. The scale for testing the validity of redeemer knowledge is not experiment, but also it is determined by beneficiary currents. The validity of this knowledge relates to domain and the rate of freedom without any stress and constraint.
The analyzing field for Habermas
Such as: society, culture, policy, economic, morality, art, literature, psychoanalysis and psychology. Marxism like liberalism and capitalism, its problems will be determined simultaneous. The thought of social philosophers was evaluated from different views and different period of history. The well-known persons of Frankfurt school first generation are: Plato, Hegel, Kant, Max Weber, Lukacs, Karl Korsch and Parsons. The first result of critical theory was collected among thoughts and was selected in a new structure. By Habermas personality, these results are achieved:
First Habermas (50-60s)
Second Habermas (70-80s)
Last Habermas (90s and more)

The guider elements of Habermas thoughts
1- Adherence to the principles of Marx's dialectic
2- A separation between power and truth
3- Ideal and reasonable Society
4- Acceptance of generality Modernism
5- The necessity of designing the critical thoughts-revolutionary inside it.
So we can say that Habermas accept the experimental knowledge in his innovative epistemological and vilify the romantic views and cross among scientologist of thought. The relation between science and philosophy should not been disconnected, and positivism made our wisdom unstable and combined it into field of theory and action.

Habermas thoughts margins
The social philosophy of Habermas was based on selective accumulation. The scientific experiments were evaluated again and the dialectical development was selected in a critical view. Weber by designing the metal cage, leaved the investment into negative rationality but Habermas in Crisis of Legitimacy book, separated he triple social formations: initial, traditional, investment. Hence he believes that the positive historical rationality- Hegel does not overwhelm completely, but also the tool rationality domineers on it.
By rebuilding the key concepts of Weber and by crossing from negative rationality, it bring him to new scale named communicational rationality and this scale sit on critical theory and investment, thus the critical theory contains positive scales.
Habermas restudies the Marx’s thoughts as neo-Marxist and also rebuilds it.
He bypasses the reading of orthodoxy from Marxism that is based on historical materialism. It provided a third generation Marxism as philosophical and humanities that coordinated with German attributes. This Marxism neither economic or positivism but also is from staffs and employees, but it has a humanities motivation, because it bases on intellectual prediction of a world that the production, work and social organization are rationally coordinate with human needs in it and negate the investment in West.
From Habermas viewpoint, Marx tried to show non-wisdom instances in capitalism world, but he tried to open the potential wisdom, that in current time is trapped into social recreating.
From Habermas viewpoint, the substructure is not only the work that separates the human and animals, the language are also the other one. In accordance with language and work, the different knowledge will be produced. On other criticism of Marx, Habermas believed that the social formation was not in economic level, but also before first investment, the Kinship system, and then
after it the government was the important institute. The economic field and its producing ways were located in substructure in investment era. These institutes were the visualization of values and social norms.

Contemplation is a social process that a damaged relation is rationally revived by it. Psychoanalytic relation considers human needs in order to critical paraphrase and then critical opinion. On other hand the critical theory considers the Social source of distortion of identity and self-understanding by Freud psychoanalysis.

Some points about the Habermas understanding of Hermeneutic
First point: the purport will be understood just from inside to outside. The integration of goals is carried out in explanation process. As I have my own explanation, a society, a culture and a tradition has their own explanation that contains their purports. As a result of two goals integration, the translation and transmission is going to be possible.
Second point: the purport and validity have relation together and appear together in explanation process. Two logic and reason are convergent in explanation.
Third point: the hermeneutic indicates that the values and norms are transferred historically from a generation to another generation or from a culture or social group to another culture or social group. The norms are effective in the direction of social action by a necessary force.
Forth point: the language is not just a tool in our hand, but also is a tank of traditions and is an agency that our life is fulfilled by it. The reality is going to be occurred in language.
On other hand the hermeneutic points to tradition that does not led redeemer so as a result the hermeneutic should be limited and the contemplation will be developed in accordance with destruction of dogmatic forces. A culturist explanation should facilitate the way for other explanations, and should account the social structure that forms the environment of world from inside to outside. So the social and critical theory could achieve the deeper structure of power.
Habermas serves the social system in accordance with social theory explanation by Parson’s Effectiveness. The relation between environment of world and system is founded by the relation between values and the inside environment of theory system.

Discussion
1- The criticism on Adorno and Hegel and as a result the critical theory have not any clear scales
The concept of trust Hegel was failed against the natural experimental and social science. Habermas built the Neo-Kantian epistemological and in accordance with it, he distinguished among the different fields of science, knowledge, behavior and aesthetics.
2- The Hegel algorithm was trying to destructive the achievement of Bourgeois institutions by a Marxist review. The critical theory of Habermas brought out the negative rationality of Hegel and put it into a new socialism.
3- The Frankfurt was generally in the calamity period of Nazi Germany but the Habermas experiment was double that observed both the calamity of Nazism and the appearance of a political stable and legal system in the federal republic.

The general properties of critical theory
1- To emphasize on the historical role of brain in formation of the Redeemer brain in society.
2- A study into Commoditization of relation and mendacious self- understanding and the ideology in investment.

http://www.ijhcs.com/index.php/ijhcs/index
3- Creating a conversation between experimental and social science and the cultural rationality in accordance with the Mutual benefit.

**The most important concepts of Frankfurt school in critical school establishment**

From Habermas view the valid knowledge contains:
1- Proof-oriented knowledge
2- Interpretative Knowledge
3- Critical knowledge

Habermas predicted four kinds of Crisis for investment:
1- Legitimating Crisis
2- Rationality Crisis
3- Motivation Crisis
4- Economic Crisis

Habermas considered important works that were came from the nature of linguistics. He believed that the human is different from other forms of environment. The Knowledge contains the ways of rebuilding life, is open for conversations.

The Authority of holy Knowledge decreases against the attack of modern society. Thus modern methods development of creating social discipline was provided.

From Habermas viewpoint, the “Unity of humankind” is the most major hypothesis of history philosophy was not been yet invalid in twenty century. He believed that the critical theories should defend from Unity of humankind but there was no guaranteed that this unity would be carried out. The global crisis that is going to appear, can lead to new historical subjects appearance, thus there is no institute that can contains the behavioral concepts.

**The critical theory in current time**

In modern Frankfurt schools in past decades, Jürgen Habermas and one of his students Albert Wellmer were accounted as main faces. In North America there are several research institutes for critical school such as Linz University and California University. In Latin America, several researchers were interested about critical theory. A book has been published by Arial Dorfman and Armand Mattelart. The above critical researchers evaluated the comedian story of Walt Disney Company named Donald Dock that was published in an American newspaper and they found that these stories contained subjects of united state Imperialist against third world nations.
Services of Marx and critical schools to communicational study

Marxism and researchers of critical school were used as a source of thoughts and concepts for experimental researchers. The experimental researchers focused on issues such as ownership and controlling the Collective media. The critical researcher emphasis on poor and unsuccessful part of society can lead to more effects of awareness on uncritical researchers. The main point that should be noted in Habermas researches is the mutual effect of different components on his work.

Habermas said that the neo-Marxist around the world should have more attention to advanced investment, especially different formations of government that have a relation with this investment. However Habermas in past of 1989 was not evaluated the conditions of socialist societies in his published papers, but his approach made possible some new works that were carried out in the field of this evaluation.

The social theories were begun from the first of 1990s, especially in the 1990s, as a region of activity and the origin of thoughts used the significant sections from Habermas works for his comments.

Two other fields of Habermas unfinished tasks, are his analysis of the public sphere and the crisis tendencies in modern societies that are published in his book. However this topic is a plan and has a general formation, but Habermas evaluates it in his new book, “norms and realities”.

We also need to as advanced theory about economic, social and political crisis in modern society and Habermas can solve these issues. These subjects and other issues were evaluated.
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