

Katharina Volk: On the relation of the women's question and the social question in the social utopias of the 19th and 20th centuries. 'Women's question' and 'social question' are subject to the social critical theories of emancipation of the 19th and 20th Century. They were not just considered as antagonistic confronting issues, but as to be negotiated together. Starting from the criticism of the unfulfilled promises of the French Revolution, the 'right to work' and the emancipation of women was regarded as only together releasable social issues. In this article I am referring to the French early socialist Charles Fourier and the Russian revolutionary Alexandra Kollontai, who considered women's question and social question as connected in their social theory and utopian ideas. Focusing on this, they developed utopian ideas for socialization of production and reproduction, in which the reproduction is considered to be a common task. In addition, Kollontai and Fourier stood for a new idea of love, which is also aimed at the separation of private and public, as their ideas for the socialization of reproductive and productive activities.

Beatrice Müller: Value-Abjection as basic form of domination in patriarchal capitalism – a carefree society as consequence. The article delivers a contribution to theorise (the devaluation of) care-work in patriarchal capitalism and to connect the theorization with the empirical analysis of the German ambulant care sector in neoliberal times. The central theorem of 'value-abjection' transforms Marxist value theory and conceptualizes the abjection of care work as constitutive mechanism of domination in patriarchal capitalism. Transferred to a concrete level of argumentation the theoretical perspective of value-abjection helps not only to analyse the structural tendency of abjection of care work. It also enables to identify empirically-concrete which specific aspects of care and for what reason are structured as abject.

Julia Dück: Crisis and Gender. Thoughts towards a Feminist-Materialist Understanding of Crisis. The article works through feminist notions of crisis in discussions about the crisis of care economy and the crisis of masculinity on the one hand, and concepts of crisis within materialist discussions on the other. Trying to elaborate a feminist-materialist understanding of crisis, the article contributes to a better understanding of the interdependence of crisis and gender.

Encarnacion Gutiérrez Rodríguez: Domestic Work – Affective Labor: On Feminization and the Coloniality of Labor. The central topic of this article is the social devaluation of domestic work, especially focusing on its affective dimension. The question of reproduction as well as the productive character of care-work is constantly neglected in many socioeconomic studies. This counts also for Marxist analyses. Following enquiries in European countries on how domestic work is sensed, how this impacts the people delivering this work, as well as how these feelings linger in spaces and are transferred within relations, the results are interpreted in the context of processes of feminization and the coloniality of labor. Special attention is given to the situation of undocumented migrant domestic workers. As conclusion to these observations some thoughts on formulating domestic workers' rights along the lines of the politics of affect are elaborated.

Sarah Hackfort: Towards a Feminist Political Ecology of Climate Change. Social science climate research falls significantly short of the reflective power of feminist thought when it comes to the role of gender and its intersection with other categories of social difference and hierarchy in adaptation to climate change. This article seeks to narrow this gap by broadening the perspectives for an analysis of gender and adaptation to climate change from an intersec-

tional and Political Ecology perspective. It argues for an multi-level framework that considers and relates three analytical levels: the political economic mechanisms of hierarchization, which shape the individual and collective scope of action through their material gender-, and class- or age specific effects, the effects of hegemonic representations and discourses, and the subject level in order to capture the identity political dynamics that contribute to unequal options for climate adaptation among subjects. It provides empirical illustrations from a case study in Mexico/Chiapas.

Pia Garske: What's the „matter“? The article tries to highlight some similarities and differences between the meaning of the „material“ of a Marx-informed materialism on the one hand, and the „material“ predominant in theories belonging to the emerging field of feminist „new materialism“ on the other hand. It hopes to contribute to the further development of perspectives of critical social analysis within this field, while at the same time exploring the possibilities and limits of such an endeavour.

Nils Becker: Regulation of working conditions of out-patient care. Working conditions in out-patient care are considered precarious. While more and more nurses are employed in care at home, no appreciable collective representation of interests seems to be emerging that can respond to the specific regulatory requirements in terms of employees. Opportunities for trade union activities sectors are presented which were previously considered strongly subjectivized through social orientation and employment without boundaries and so less promising fields of collective regulated working conditions.

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