George Lukaes: The Man, His Work and His Ideas, ed. G.H.R. Parkinson Social Ontology (also Problems are Ontology Gera)

Georg Lukacs, one chapter, "Dialectics of Tabor", published in Telos, Mail 1978, and another chapter, "The Ontological Foundations of Human Thoght and Activity" published in Contemporary East European Philosophy, Spartacus Books, Bridgeport, Conr., Volume III, 1971

1) First, the interview: Where Lukacs, in trying to prove his points, states that whereas in Greek and medieval philosophy, all philosophers considered existence either in terms of causality or to teleology: "In the light of Marxist phtology, it becomes clear that there is no teleology in nature and that what, among things, distinguishes natural existence from social existence, is that every event in the social order is the result of a leological act. " Lukacs claims that Marx's discussion of labor and surplus labor, not just in economic terms but interms of the class struggle, he by defining onto to rigally a purely economic problem. Marx raises the level of the debate." ] And when the reporter asks whether that would mean that Marxist ontology thereby became an ideology, Lukacs answers ideology, as if it were synonomous with philosophy: Wif we look, for example, at the history of modern science, from Machiavelli to Hume and Kant, we see thatscientists and philosophers always try to answer questions raised by society...[Ideology must be considered as part of a pan-historical process. And in such a process, there is no formula capable of showing us the degree of efficiency of anything."

Dial ectics of labor: Beyond Casaulity and Teleology"

(p.172) "Thus, barxian theory of labor as the only existing form of a teleologically created being is the first to establish the unique character of the social being." The fact that the laborer nowhere appears, the complete turnabout, from the revolutionary conception of labor to its abstract conception reaching the dehumanization of capitalism, is seen in the "Spa reficus", where

SOCIAL ONTOLOGY ( TOUSING SOCIAL ONTOLOGY) it all gets reduced to SNLT: / Above all, we propose to exami what economic necessity consists of. At the outset, it should be emphasized that this is to a natural, sacessary process, though Marx himself, in his polemic with idealism, occasionally used such an expression. In previous economic development, we can see the directional byelopments, which have, it is well-mown, come to pass, often very uneventy, independently of men's decires and knowledge, which also be at the a foundation of our telic projects. First, socially necessary working time, labor-time for human reproduction, tends constantly to diminish. As a general tendencythis is not disputed by anyone. Mit have NIT To country Second, this process of reproduction itself became ever more reproduction (such as nourishment and sexuality) become transformed permanently and essentially into social) moments in their Colon right. Third, economic development creates more and more of the qualitative as well as quantitative relations...at present, one finds realized the greater and greater economic predominance of the international market, already showing at the very least, an conomically unified humanity. "/!!!!!!!!!!!! (pp. 228-229) All this purely capitalistic, purely marset illusory and reified, is the climax to his supposed critique of positivism, which in fact ends up nothing short of genuflecting before Stalinist, that is state-capitalist, pos itivism. It is the more fantastic when you consider that it's meant to answer the existentialist problems raised by Sartre, in which he is supposed to prove that true subjectivity is first of all in Marx. Mirel, of course, "prepared the way, interpreting ontology (distorically) in contrast to the religious ontologists, by tracing the necessary distorical development from the 'bottom', from the cimplifit, to the 'highest', to the most complicated pojectification of human culture." (p.217)

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Again, Lukacs makes not only a production, an abstraction, but consciousness as well: "It is not the perfecting of production which creates the essentially detached moment, but rather the role of consciousness which stops being a mere epiphenomenon of biological reproduction...(p.219) Undoubtedly laboring activity arises as a bolution to its needs. If however one were to pass over essence, one would be presupposing an immediate relation." (p.219)

"labor consists of telic projects which set the respective causal series in motion. Teleology is a way of projecting, one constantly accomplished by considerations as the model, reconciles these opposites." (p.220-221)

Whatever the telic project" means to Lukacs it ik no way changes the alienated labor process. On the contrary. suddenly sees the inner dialectic of nothing short of (continual perfection (whatever that means! RD) of labor while its process is being carried out".and what is the "teleology" of this labor process? It turns out to be nothing but speed-up increased productivity and all the workers know so easily as op pression, not as teleology, certainly not his goal. It is here where Lukacs makes it worse still where the manifoldedness of labor gets reduced to something that "will always be more and more extensively modified and as well as intensively. (p. 223) Magical praxis indeed: "In relation to these things mentioned (magical praxis) and because labor is not only the objective, ontological model of all human activity, but also it is the prototype for the divine (!RD) creation of reality, of all things, by means of "" and when we skip to p. 225 We find that Aukacs is firstgetting ready to skip over all its actual class struggles: "Thus we simply skip over the most important mediating areas bringing out more clearly, at least the most universal connection of the Fenerics of society and history with their cwn development."

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(4) The article of the most profound and authentic analysis of Lukecs by his student Istvan Meszaros in the book edited by G.H.R. PArkinson. We must skip Meszaros tracing of the crucial diffectic through Lukacs' work on asthetics and concentrate on our subject, the 1923 work Totality and mediation remain the key categories (The Mar) Role of Lorality in Communiat Production): (p.53): W... A certain Quality in Lukaes' conception of Ontology. Even the most recent Lukacs -- the author of a massive Social Entology -- insists on a fluality, on a dual causality, and on an altimate autonomy of decisions between alternatives treet "The question is not whether one agrees with Lukecs or not. It's rather that on the basis of his Ontology, the positive outcome can only be envisaged as as the impact of a sollen ... and ought to change their way of life. (p.64): The central categories of Lukacs' dialectics are the closely interrelated concepts of 'totality' and 'mediation' ... The direct cult of totality, the mystification of totality as an immediately, the negation of mediation and complex interconnection can only produce a myth ... The early Lukacs was unable to formulate the concept of concrete totality because he was not in a position to envisage those (mediations) which could transcend the details, fragments, isolated things' of the /immediatley given' in the ultimate unity of a dynamic changing dialectical totality, (p.64. 65,66)

Lukacs, pp. 286-7: Hegel's tremendous intellectual contribution consisted in the fact that he made theory and history dialectically relative to each other, grasped them in a dialectical reciprocal penetration ... .

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Fianlly, back to Telos, only this time the special issue on Lukaca, Spring 1972. There is quite a tremendous difference in Paul Piccone (s) article here, "Dislectica and Materialism in Lukacs" from the one he wrote in the 1970 issue which said that Lukacs was the greatest thing in a hundred years. (Incidentally, on the question of the literary essay he quotes one Asor Rosa's beautiful definition as the typical form of expression of an age in which value no longer live directly in things" even as it is clear that the literary essay was to Lukaes himself an Tattempted reconciliation between the expression of life's immediacy (poetry) and abstract form of mediation (philesophy)" Especially significant is his attack on Lukacs' later writings where it is clear that "Lukacs ends up with the positivist totality when he considers socialism as the planning of capitalist siciety, or he sees proletarian class consciousness as the sum total of bourgeois scientific facts. " (p.127) Why he should therefore conclude with a eulogy is clear only from the point of view that it allows him to close up the loopholes by bringing in phenomenology: "What makes Lukacs" History and Class Consciousness so attractive is precisely his critique of science as exother expression of bourgeois reidication, his transforming into processes of all fixed structures, and his attempt to reinstate the subject as the historical agents aven to the subject as the nistorical agent—even if he eventually fails in doing all this. What is needed is an reactivization...which will allow a dialectic between the subject and group, a phenomenology..." (p.132)

Paul Breines: "Significantly, heither Korsch nor Lukaes took part in the discussion opened in 1932 by the first publication of Marx's 1944 Manuscript...essentially, (these) enabled Lukecs to see that hs theory of reification and class consciousness was not Marxian enough because it was not really Hegelian enough. That is Lukacs recognized that, unlike Marx, he himself never grounded his dritique of alienation in a critical transformation of Hegel's concept of labor as the processthrough which man realizes himself. As a result Lukaes now saw (the book) ended with a concept of class consciousness which was remore than a purely abstract negation of a totally reified world... "Andrew Arato "lukacs theoretical develop-ment, 1919-22, clearly illustrates that his illusory concretization) of his theory of praxis and he mability to oversome the antique

of freedom and necessity cuiminate in a purty myth. \ Notwithsanding his correct conclusion he glorifles the theory of raifi cation as "the indespensible partof the dialectic theory oft society". (p.25) Not only that throughout there is no idea that " he's not dealing with the laber for, that he is not dealing with the process of production, much less with the present period in which Arato himself lives and which seems never to have gone beyond "advanced capitalism". There is a tremendous quote from Hegel however, Phenomenology, 1.82; "Mediation Phothing but self-identity working itself out enrough an active selfdirected process." The relationship to Weber is weell worked out but again (p. especially) where he speaks of Lukacs "fus especially" the Marxian category of abstract labor with Weber's category of formal rationality. All in all, the reduction of quality to quantity is handled itself as an abstraction instead of the total oppresion it is for the worker as if (useful labor") is the absolute opposite of "abstract labor" disregarding totally that it is the concrete laborar who is that absolute opposite, who wants not merely to recreate his "utility" and that the only way he feels he will overcome abstraction is not morely shouting about his miseries but areating totally new human relations. beginning at the point of production, when in taking could illrestant Arato vrites: "Jukacs critique of philosophy is the culmination of his presentation of the immediacy of reification" as if what the proleteriat is fighting for is "imp mediacy" and not opposion. 

as against 28 pages of Section I on the phonomenon of reification, and whereas Section III "The Standpoint of the Proletariat" seems to redress the balance, the truth is that there is nothing the proletariat, but only deductions from the concept of the proletariat—a perfectly Marxist concept, but Marx Managements of the process concept wasn't "a deduction" but a return to the process of production where the voice that was "stifled" was heard as well as seen in both its struggles and its attitudes.

Marxian form. Surely there is no more crucial Hegelian category, but this is exactly where Marxis concretization meant the proletariat as class struggle, the proletariat taking destiny into its own hands,

Necessity and Freedom. They are not only a question of "tankay life into things"; it's a question of transformation of reality. Read over 1.177. Lukacs is so overwhelmed by the question of reification of thought and the need not to stop at mere "facticity", unmediated to mediation, that "higher reality than empirical fact" (p.131) dominates over new human relations.

Lukacs on the other hand is so busy making re-Affication "the impediate reality of every person living in capitalist society" (p.197) that becoming conscious seems to be the end-all -- 5--

even as quantity and quality appears as the absolute contradiction rather than Essence from which we still have to move to Notion, that is to say, to the abolition of the division between Notion and Reality and thence to the unity of theory and practice. Lukaes did save himself by saying "History is at its least automatic when it is the consciousness of the prolectriat that is at issue." (p.208) Unfortunately that was not the beginning but the conclusion of the conclusion of

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That praxis did not mean the activity of the laborer but only of labor was not to become clear write even to Lukacs until

Joy 1) .s dim count proper intelliget DOMINANCE DETERMINAN WIELOS, Fall, 1970 #6 GEORG LUKACS : Dialectics of Labor "Realization (the result of human praxis in labor) enter into rhe real world as new forms of obj-ity." TELOS #11.5 ring 1972 - SPECIAL LUKACS ISSUE II. NB NB NB Arata Lakses dares use Jeren's "fory" th. of knowledge P?#&p.37"problem of reification that Lies raised from the eco. level to the level of total society ".... Q Lu,p.93: Just as callsystem .. reproduces... THE STRUCTURE OF REIFICAtion sinks more deeply, more fatefully &more difinitively into the consciousness of mail" REIFICATION OF CONSCIOUSNES(!!!rd) p.50: "The his. rocess both produces &is produced by the subj. This is how Lukars interprets the famous demand to grasp &express 'the true hot only as substance but as subj." p.55:"Let us review the Hegelian notion of mediation. Mediation is an insight into (OR RELEASE OF) of the dynamic of the given(immediacy) it is the movement that realizes & externalizes a potential that is omplicitly present in the lst place...(QLu, p.155: to go beyond the immediate existence of objects as they are given can be shown to be the structural principles & the real tendences of the objects Consciona newlood the<del>mselves.</del> (rd. LABOR TIME Arato speaks, Lukacs speaks as if that there "Marxian" instead of Marx's analysis of CAPITALISM) Brender 1312 15 YM HOREL Paul Breines. "Praxis &its Theorists: The Impact considered Lukacs G&K to be a virtually earth-shaking achievement. With his reconstruction & elaboration of Marx's cretical transforms With his reconstruction & elaboration of Marx's cretocal transformation of Hegel's 'obj-subj.dealectics Lukacs sent human consciousness trashing thru the walls of its own long-standing impasses to do battle with the social sec. anatagonisms that determined those impasses to pattle with the social sec. anatagonisms that determined those impasses to place Lukacs; th.of 'reificayion' AT THE CENTER OF THE WHOLE DISCUSSION. With his critique of 'reification' Lukacs, according to Bloch, had rediscovered Marx's key to the mysteries of this world ato the revealution to its phil, theological, cultural practical contradictions. "Lukacs, Bloch wrote, "liberated thought...the 'human' contradictions. "Lukacs, Bloch wrote, "liberated thought...the 'human 'We'unfolds & constitutes itself in this process & prepares for its full realization in prol.rev. p.85 "the new dogmatism of the official C-ist th. to quote MERLEAU-PONTY again, placed the knowing subj. (ultimate Party itself)outside the tissue of his &accorded it access to abs. being, freed it from the duty of autocritique, dispensed Mxism from applying its own principles to itself &installed dua thought in a massive positivity which dial, thought itself is unable to accept." ff38erfewas Mangiran of Rayerx of 172 ification to the paper of the pa

intepretation of the Mxian concept of 'commdetity fetishism; to theproblems of culture. "Significantly, neither Korsch nor Lukaes took part in the discussions opened in 1932 by the 1st pub.of Mx's E-P MSS of 1844. ... Korsch by 1930-32 Korsch had come to view both Mx&his own earlier 'Hegelian Mxism' as ideologoical expressins of obsolete physics of the prol. V.G. Replax p. 102; Essentially, the 1844 MSS enabled tukacs to see that his theory of reification &class consciousness was NOT MARXIAN ENOUGH BECAUSE IT WAS HOT REALLY HEGELIAN ENOUGH That is Jukacs recognized the continue of alierations. ENOUGH BECAUSE IT WAS NO REALLY HEGELIAN ENOUGH That is Lukacs recogthat, unlike Marx, he himself never grounded his critique of alieration
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RE "ITINERANT MARXISTS" Beginning in the mid-1950's with the new reconstruction of Hegelian Marxism by some of the Fr. Existentialists &in the early 1960's with the emergence of the 'new left' critique of the old orthodox Mxism Epostwar cap. Lu \*& Korsch's hook were being drawn back Ento the center of yet another fundamental confrontation of ethe whole situation of contemporary Mxism. Mar Ca hat ret ITh for can only by whilat proco demmendo MAN ply-sor " and " heart, and " 12892

Georg Lukacs

"In the case of labor, there is also the possibility of its higher development, which it ontologically imparts to it by man acting. Already in this way, but wholly as a consequence of the transformation of the mere reactive-passive adaption of the reproductive processes in the environment, through its conscious and active metamorphosis; labor does not become merely a fact, in which the new type of social being attains its expression, but quite ontologically arrives at a model case of a wholly new form of being."

"Labor consists of telic (<u>teleologischen</u>) projects, which set the respective <u>causal series in motion</u>." (220)

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of. At the outset, it should be emphasized that this is not a natural necessary process, though Marx himself, in his polemic with idealism, occasionally used such an expression.

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human reproduction, tends constantly to diminish." (228)

Second, this process of reproduction itself became ever more socially intensive. (228)

"...that all the decisive instances of human reproduction (such as nourishment and sexuality) become transformed permanently and essentially into social moments in their own right."

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