THE LEGACY OF ROSA LUXIMBURG. by Norman Geras, Humanities Press, NLB

The few quotations needed begin as late as page 187, where NG writes
"After all, only a couple of months later (rd -- after her criticism of

Cthe dismissal of the Constituent Assembly in Russia ) she could declare

in no uncertain terms that this type of assembly was a bourgeois institution. counterposed to the organs of Workers Democracy and a counter-revolutionary stronghold against them. " (See Looker, pp.262-5, 287-290.)

(p. 189, regarding the qualifications of her criticism of the RR)

"What she did insist on however, and this is ultimately the crucial merit of her pamphlet, was that in coping with the temporary exigencies, the temptation should be avoided of taking them for general principles and thus making (a virtue of necessity!") (Cf. Waters pp 394-5)

(p. 192)

"It was, as it turned out, a momentous contribution, if only for a future revolutionary generation... The Bolshevik Party could have used more such worries as Luxemburg had voiced and a revolutionary of her caliber to right for them."

(p. 193)
"Proletarian democracy...State and Revolution! Only there is no word in there about parties and about the right of different currents to exist within the workers' movement. Today revolutionaries are not entitled to silence on the question. They must define their attitude towards it. They could begin by reading Rosa Luxemburg."

(p. 201)
"This, it should be said, was a source not only of strength. For it means sometimes that she contributed to the discussion of a concrete problem exclusively in generalities."

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see where it would help in the 1903 debate.

p. 201)Where Geras concludes the whole work and praises her for having always had a much greater appreciation of democracy for socialism, he returns to the 1904 polemic and praises her for "a capacity and facility for generalizing the different national experiences ... This, it should at ence be said, was a source not only of strength for it meant sometimes that she contributed to the discussion of a concrete problem exclusively generalities. Lenin rightly noted in 1904, her critique ... said nothing about the main substance of that work -- namely, Lenin's analysis of the situation the Russian Party of the Second Conggess, of the reasons for me spulit and the refusal of the Mensheviks to respect the decisions of the Congress etc. -- but was limited to picking up considerations of a general kind (cf. Lenin Vol VIII pp. 474-478) 20 Part of history. Div luteroesionale, Hr ng April 1915 Karl Lubrach at mess log May Doy 1916: Town 1 West

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