## Rough Notes for Paux II, Ch II, Section I F. For

One world-shaking event -- World War I -- and one direct challenge to Volume II of Capital, but ended by being a sharp critique of the whole form of Volume I, from the very revolutionary who had always defended it, Rosa Luxemburg, suddenly called into question: whether the greatest work of Marx, Capital, that was unarimously recognized by all Marxists as not only the greatest but the most fundamental ground on which all of Marxism was based, was really that unanimously accepted by all. So far as Zienin was concerned, he now considered that none, including himself, had grasped, and furthermore that it would have been impossible to do so without having gone through the whole of the Science of Logic. And to make absolutely positive that it was neither just against the S'cond International that had betrayed now non-Russian Margists; the dislectic was moved directly into the Will and directed against none less than the one who was recognized as the greatest theoretician, Bukharin. Since, however, that was all kept very much to himself, the posthumous publication could not possibly have had the impact of a declaration made by a live Lenin. The same on a different level is true of Luxemburg. That is to say, since she made the remark about the fact that West Volume I also annoyed her, in just a letter, we have the spectacle of Rosdolsky in his magnum opus, The Making of Marx's Capital, considering the remark as if it were made for Volume II, wihthout anyone bothering to correct that"factual"error. Needless to say, by now when none has any direct claim

The whole question therefore, insofar as our age is concerned is to see what Marx had in mind for Capital which is in fact a great deal morethan the work we know as Capital. Thus, whether we are concerned with pre-capitalist formations or unilateralism in regard to feudal production or lack of it in Oriental societies or the sngle small section of it that was published in RL's day, the Introduction , which certainlydid reveal many more than economic factors -- and RL did know that Higtorical Materialism was a great deal more than sconomic laws. The war 2 poor that are crucial are one, a phil. of rev'n; and two, the deapth of the uprooting needed; and three the pression of this phil. She came closest to the latter in the appreciation of spontaneity; unfortunately she also showed the near fatal contradicition of stressing unity above philosophy.

Here, therefore, we return to both the theoretical work as well as the Critique of the Gotha Frogram.

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REFERENCE DRAFT REGINNING

The 1860s did, indeed, open a totally new era both objectively and Marx's subjectively. Whether you take IME point of departure for the new era to be 1860 subjective the actual Civil War in the U.S., was a starting point of the 1871 Paris Commune at the point of departure for a true symbol of a new Mark's social order; whether you take the establishment of the First Workingmen's International as the only "concrete" "proof"that we have reached a new stage in working class development only whom we have an organizational expression of it; or whether you take/Marx's own work on which he had labored his whole mature life of a "subjective" manifestation of a new world of thought, the point is that both objectively and subjectively no historian can possibly act towards the 1860s, culminating in the Terms of a new world thought, in world appraisable. What did that produce in Marx?

And how does it happen that this greatest work which has been accepted by "Marxism", Marxists, suddenly, after a near-half century in the exaited place of the centercore of Marxism was dethrened, not by the capitalists but

YP here or leave it for a very much later stage?

Letter & Schott
Heet, 7207

John on The JA. Y

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