ROUGH NOTES FOR CHAPTER 2, PART II

SMIL TROOPAN

FROM THE GRUNDRISSE TO THE CRITIQUE OF THE GOTHA PROGRAM

When The 1850s constitute the period Marx turned to economics so seriously as to work out what made his name ever since the economic laws of capitalism. That therefroe is supposed to be the centerpoint of the post-Marxist movement. Yet they 🀔 knew 25. X absolutely nothing about the famous Grundrisse. These would not be published uthil our age. There was, however, one small part -- its Introduction -- which was wrongly attributed to be the Introduction to the Critique of Political Economy and after its publication by Kautsky in 1903 (Neue Ziet, Merch 7, 14, 21, 1903. It happens to also be the period when worwarts (3/14/1903) published RL's "The Progress and Stagnation of If she read these, It did not cause her to comment but, as it happened, the Marxist movement had been challenged about the stagnation of Marxism; and Luxemburg rose to the bait.

She first correctly separates Marx from the Marxists.

She also admits that ever since the publication of the last volume of Capital and the last of Engels' writings, there has hardly appeared any independent development. Again, she rises to the defense of Marx, saying that it certainly isn't because Marx was too rigid, that first "it is only where economic matters are concerned that we are entitled to speak of a more or less completely elaborated body of doctrines bequathed us



14777

by Marx. The most valuable of all his teachings, the materialist dialectical conception of history presents itself to us as nothing more than a method of investigations, as a few inspired leading thoughts, which offer us glimpses into an enitirely new world, which opensto us endless perspectives of independent unexplored activity, which wing our spirits for bold flights into the regions."

Nevertheless, heretoo, the Marxist heritage

But she diverts in order to showthat non Marxists, Fabians, especially the semi-socialist Bernard Shawa has had a good time "sniggering" -- it's his phrase, which she is glad to adopt, -- at the fact that Marxists were acting as if all questions had been answered in volume one, whereupon Engels in volume two not only showed that there were plenty of unanswered questions, but that furthermore, the most important question on the decline in the rate of profit wouldn't be answered until volume three. Luxemburg says that's absolutely true and we all sinned the same way. However, and here Somes her main point " As far as the class war is concerned, the fundamental theoretical problem is of the origin of surplus value, that is, the scientific Explana explanation of the economic and social process of capitalist society." And that, therefore, since that is answered in at It is true that "Marx in his scientific creations, has outstripped us as a party

- 75 - NS

14778

of practical fighters. It is not true that Marx Mo longer suffices for our needs. On the contrary, our needs are not yet adequate for the utilization of Marx's ideas."

CONTRACTOR OF THE

She seems to be saying that Mark is so great a genius, his scientific achievement so "a titanic whole (that) transcends the plain demands of the proletarian class struggle for whose purposes it (Mark's creation) was created. Both in his detailed and comprehensive analysis of capitalistic economy, and in his method of historical research, with its immeasurable field of application, Mark had offered much more than was directly essential for the practical struggle of the class war."

"Not until the working class has been liberated from its present conditions of existence the Marxist method of research be socialized in conjuntion with other means of production, so they can be fully Atilized for the benefit of humanity at large and so that it can be developed for its full measure of its functional capacity."

