Vintage Books, NY, 1970 His Work and His Ideas, ed. G.H.R. Parkinson Social Ontology (also Problems interview in Egillonde, 12-9-70 on

Georg Lukacs, one chapter, "Dialectics of Jabor", published in Telos, Wall 1970, 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 te 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 teleological 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."

Dialectics of Labor: Beyond Casaulity and Teleclory" (p.172) Thus, barxian theory of labor as the only existing form of a televlogically 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 reachief the dehumanization of capitalism, is seen in the "Spa rtficus" where

SOCIAL ONTOLOGY V TOUSING it all gets reduced to SNLT: / Above all, we propose to examine what economic necessity consists of. At the outset, it should be emphasized that this is cora 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 evelopments, which have, it is well-mown, come to pass, often very uneventy, independently of men's decires and knowledge, which also le 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. My pues NIV Ts countries Second, this process of reproduction itself became ever more maturetax are taxxx ... that all the decisive instances of human 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 critical 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 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, positivism. 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 atstorically) in contrast to the religious ontologists, by tracing the necessary distorical development from the 'bottom', from the cimplett, to the 'highest', to the most complicated pojectification of human culture." (p.217)

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Again. Lukaes mal

Again, Lukaes 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 steps being a mere epiphenomenon of biological keproduction...(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 considerables...every social practice (praxis) if we think of labor as the model, reconciles these opposites." (p.220-221)

Whatever the telic project" means to Lukucs it it 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 Feneris of society and history with their cwn development."

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SOCIAL ONTOLOGY

(4) The article of the most profound and authentic analysis of Lukecs by his student (Istvan Meszaros in the book edited by C.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 Worality in Communiat Production): (p.53): [... A certain Quality in Lukacs' 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 ultimate autonomy of decisions between alternatives transfer "The question is not whether one agrees with Lukecs or not. It's rather that on the basis of his Contology, 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 unly 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 Lukacs, Spring 1972. There is quite a tremendous difference in Faul Ficcone (s) article here, "Dialectica 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 valuetho . longer live directly in things" even as it is clear that the literary essay was to Lukacs 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 swother expression of bourgeois reinication, his transforming into processes of all fixed structures, and his attempt to reinstate the subject as the historical agents even a if he eventually reing in to interest this 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, weither Korsch nor Lukacs took part in the discussion opened in 1932 by the first publication of Marx's 1944 Manuscript...essentially. (these) enabled Lukacs to see that he 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 critique of alienation in a critical transformation of Hegel's concept of labor as the processthrough which man realizes himself. As a result Lukacs now saw (the book) ended with a concept of class consciousness which was response, than a purely abstract negation of a totally reified world... "Andrew Arator "Lukacs theoretical development, 1919-22, clearly illustrates that his illusory concretization of his theory of praxim and he inability to overcome the antipoly

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of freedom and necessity cuiminate in a purty myth. \ Notwithsanding his correct conclusion he plorities the theory of raifi cation as "the indespendible partof the dialectic theory of society". (p.25) Not only that throughout there is no idea that " he's not dealing with the laber fr.) 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 laborer 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 1/2 taking could I mustanty 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 opposiona. Lemeter () with require the hunder of the form

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

As <u>freely associated labor</u> becomes Subjects and its the laborers who kell root out the fetishism and destroy the reification. It isn't that Lukacs doesn't "agree"; it is that by now he is so interested in the "universtality" of reification that he writes "even his thoughts and feelings become refled" (p.172)

MAXXXXXXX How then could the worker destroy reification? The true that the unmediated are abolished, the true existence of the proletariat as class will begin" (p.172) and at that point then we have "consciousness" and since "counsciousness is nothing but the extression of historical necessity" (p.177)

Necessity and Freedom. They are not only a question of "ctankay 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.181) dominates over new human relations.

Lukacs on the other hand is so busy making re-Affication "the immediate reality of every person living in capitalist society" (p.197) that becoming conscious seems to be the end-all even as quantity and quality appears as the absolute contradicion rather than assence 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 t

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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

Totals draw county proper intelligen DOMINANTO DETERMINAN WIELOS, Fall, 1970 #6 GEORG LUKACS : Dialectics of Labor "Realization (the result of human praxis in labor) enter into the real world as new forms of obj-ity." TELOS #11,S ring 1972 - SPECIAL LUKACS ISSUE II. NB NB NB Arato Lakacs dares use legin suffication thoo knowledge P?#&p.37"problem of reification that Lars raised from the eco. level to the level of total society ".... Q Lu,p.93: Just as cas/system .. reproduces... THE STRUCTURE OF REIFICAtion sinks more deeply, more fatefully &more difinitively into the consciousness of man . REIFICATION OF CONSCIOUSNES(!!!rd) p.50: "The his frocess 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 Coxocerun Henolood (rd. LABOR TIME Arato speaks, Lukacs speaks as if that there "Marxian" instead of Marx's analysis of CAPITALISM) When Ill soys mastruck Brewster \$312 15 ya Honel Paul Breines. "Praxis &its Theorists: The Combe This Paul Breines. "Praxis &its Theorists: The Impact of Lukacs & Korsh Min Paul Breines." In the 1920's) which is the 1920's which is the 1920's which is the 1920's which is the 1920's which is the paul of 1920's with his reconstruction & elaboration of Marx's critical transformation of Hegel's 'obj-subj. dealectics Lukacs sent human consciousness crashing thru the walls of its own long-standing impasses to do battle 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 kelliscovered Marx's key to the mysteries of this world &to 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 the 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 Mangirsh of Reyerk of 178ification than the manufacture 12891

intepretation of the Mxian concept of 'commdetity fetishism; to theproblems of culture. "Significantly, neither Korsch nor Lukacs 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 phrase of the prol. V.G. Parier p. 1021 Essentially, the 1844 MSS enabled Lukacs to see that his theory of reification &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 critique of alieration in a critical transformation of H's concept of later as the process through which man reserved realizes himself as a result, I kacs now saw the ended with a concept of class consciousness which was no more than the purely abstract negation of a totally reified world."

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 anto the center of yet another fundamental confrontation of the whole situation of contemporary Mxism. Come 1) alirel Ith for can only & proce demonstrate Myon whi at Ply sor " Mi heret willy

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 causal series in motion." (220)

"...we propse to examine what economic necessity consists

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.

In previous economic development, we can see three-directional developments, which have, it is well-known, come topass, often very unevenly, independently of men's desires and knowledge, which also lie at the foundation of our telic projects.

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.

Third, economic development creates more and more critical 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 economically unified humanity." (229)

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