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How Lenin Distorted Marx's Views to Achieve Their Own Purposes



1. The belated discovery of Marx
2. The reasons for rejection of the teachings of Marx Western academic economics.
3. Post-Reform Russia: Why was it necessary Marx?
4. Lenin as a popularizer and vulgar Marx.
5. "People" (vulgarized) Marxism and the development of Marxism in breadth.
6. "Academic" (west) or the development of Marxism, Marxism deep



Introduction

There were only 11 people at the funeral of Karl Marx on Saturday 17 March 1883.

F. Engels:

“His name and his works will survive centuries”.

- To his contemporaries Marx was known only by those works that were published in a very limited editions.
- The influence of Marx’s teachings on his contemporaries was quite modest.
- More than three-quarters of Marx's works were not published during his lifetime.**
- The main works were published in different countries and in different languages.
- His publications in the “New York Tribune” were focused on current events.
- Polemical works such as "The Holy Family" (1845) and "Poverty of Philosophy"(1847), and were known only to a narrow circle of friends.
- “Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy" (1859) and "Capital" (1867) at that time were not yet understood by contemporaries and ignored by the official academic science.

1. The belated discovery of Marx

1885 – «*Capital*» vol. II.

1888 - The revolutionary «*Theses on Feuerbach*» (1845) appeared only as a supplement to the work of Engels' «Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of German classical philosophy»,

1894 – «*Capital*» vol. III.

1905-1910-«*Capital*» vol. IV.

1924 - «*Drafts of a response to a letter Zasulich*»

1932 - «*Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts of 1844*»,

1932 & 1933 - «*The German Ideology*» (1845)

1933 - «*Chapter Six. The results of the direct process of production* “ - in, «*Economic Manuscripts 1857-1859*»

1939-1941 - in the original language, and

1968-1969 - in Russian

1973-1980 - «*Economic manuscript of 1861 - 1863 (Notebook IV, XV-XXIII)*»

1981 - «*The first and third chapters of the second version of the IInd Vol of «Capital*», etc.

The reasons for the vulgarization of Marx's views

- Non-systemic perception of the economic heritage of Marx,
 - Absolute status in different periods of development of individual published works,
 - Their analysis in isolation from other writings of the founder of Marxism
- led to the famous simplification and vulgarization of his views**
- in the Social-Democratic literature of the late XIX-early XX century,
-as well as in Soviet economic literature, 1920 - 1980's.

**Published works lasted for 100 years,
and understanding only started at the end of the socialist period.**

Ilyenkov E.V. The dialectics of the abstract and the concrete in Marx's "Capital". M. 1960

Rosenthal M. M. "The dialectic of K. Marx's "Capital". M 1967

Vazyulin V.A. The logic of the Marxian "Capital". M.1968

History of Marxist dialectics. From the emergence of Marxism to the Leninian stage. M. 1971

Kuzmin V. P. The systems' principle in the theory and methodology of Karl Marx. M. 1976, etc.

Remove the sacredness with the works of Marx, understanding it not as a prophet but as a living person, as a developing scientist

- **Vygodskiy V.S.** *The history of creation of "Capital".* M. 1970
- **Vygodskiy V.S.** *The economic foundation of the scientific communism theory.* M. 1975
- **Shkredov V.P.** *Research Method property in "Capital" of Marx.* M. 1973
- **Bagaturia G.A., Vygodskiy V.S.** *The economic legacy of Karl Marx (history, content, methodology).* M. 1976
- **Kogan A.M.** *In the creative laboratory of Karl Marx.* M. 1983
- **Smirnov I.K.** *Method of investigation of economic movement of capitalism in Marx's "Capital".* L. 1984
- *The original version of "Capital" (Marx's Economic Manuscripts 1857-1859).* M. 1987
- *World History of Economic Thought, in 6 volumes, Vol. 2.* M. 1988. etc.

2. The reasons for rejection Marx' theory of the Western academic economics.

Karl Marx believed that the best in the first volume of "Capital" was

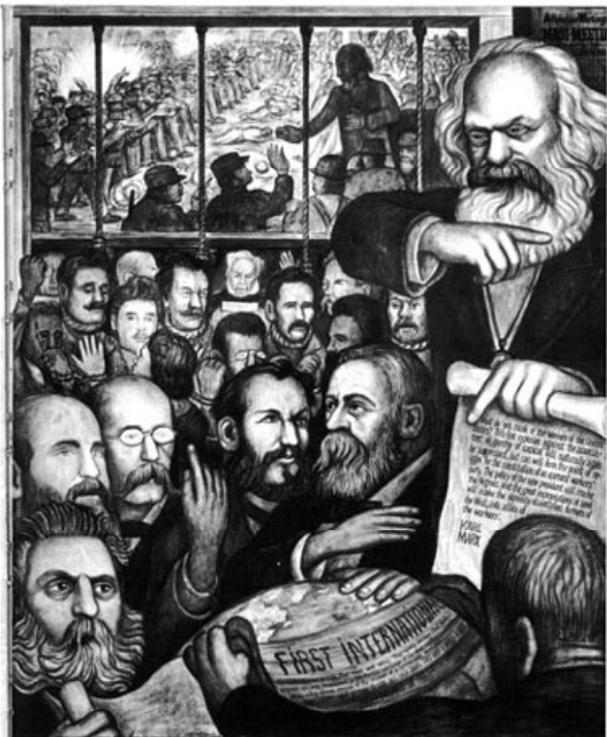
- ❑ presented the dual character of labor and
- ❑ analysis of surplus value regardless of the specific forms of its manifestation: profit, interest and ground rent.

What appeared to be the main for Marx, was not so impressive for his contemporaries. Why did it happen?

In opposition to the first volume of "Capital" Western Economic Community is not surprising and it is difficult to find (after Marx), a conspiracy of silence.

Rare academic writings receive worldwide fame immediately at the time of publication.

To do this, in any case, requires certain assumptions, which in this case entirely absent.



2. The reasons for rejection Marx' theory of the Western academic economics (2)

- Marx never taught in any more or less well-known university
- To understand the "Capital" Marx needed a lot of preparation
 - **as a special** (to be acquainted, at least, the German classical philosophy and English and French classical political economy)
 - **and total** (must be at least a university education in the humanities, which is unlikely to be found among the then working class).

- The peak of popularity of the labor theory of value in an academic environment for a long time has passed
- He missed new theory of marginal utility
- Has changed purpose, object of study, and methods of analysis.
- Formal and dialectical logic replaced by mathematical logic.
- New focus of researches: comparative statics, optimization and equilibrium models.

Paradox: Those who are interested in the book, there were hardly able to understand it, while the educated elite had no desire for it.

The changes were crucial character:

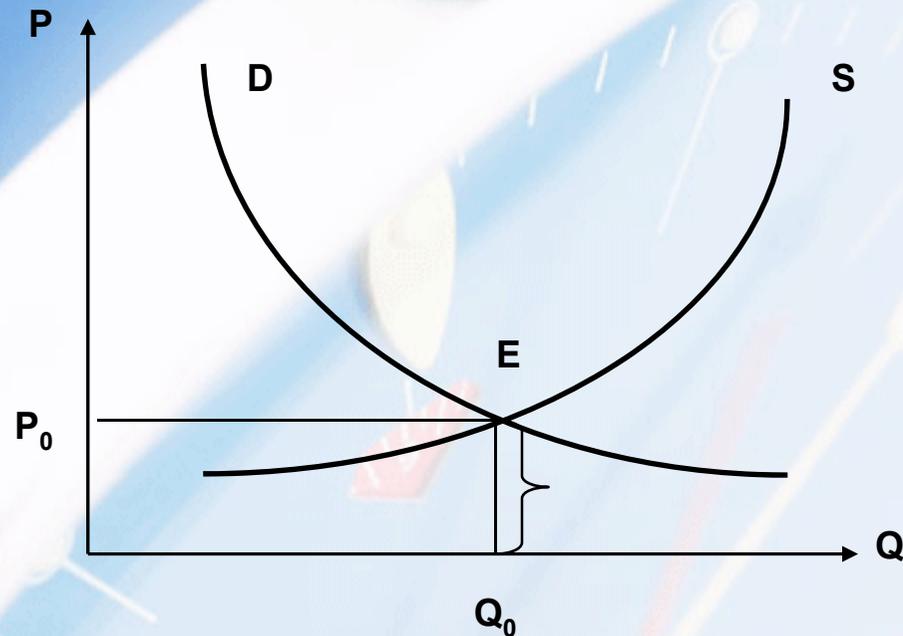
1. **Instead of political economy** as a philosophy of economics there is another science - **economics**, serving as a set of practical recipes to optimize the activity of economic agents in resource-limited settings.

2. If the focus of the classics of English political economy was the sphere of **production** (A. Smith) **and distribution** (D. Ricardo), the constructions of new economists increasingly important sphere of exchange and **consumption**.

3. Change and the scale of consideration: in the center is **not a state, but the firm and the individual**.

4. Changes and micro-economic foundations of the analysis itself. The focus of Marx is **perfect competition** neoclassical focus: - **market structures** that grow out of this perfect competition: pure and natural monopoly, monopolistic competition and price discrimination, oligopoly and monopsony.

***Value as the basis of the price level (according to Marx).
The interpretation from the perspective of neoclassical
economists.***



Marx interested in the cost as the basis of market prices

First volume of "Capital" is premised on matching price value

He is interested in the cases of contemporary deviation of prices from equilibrium

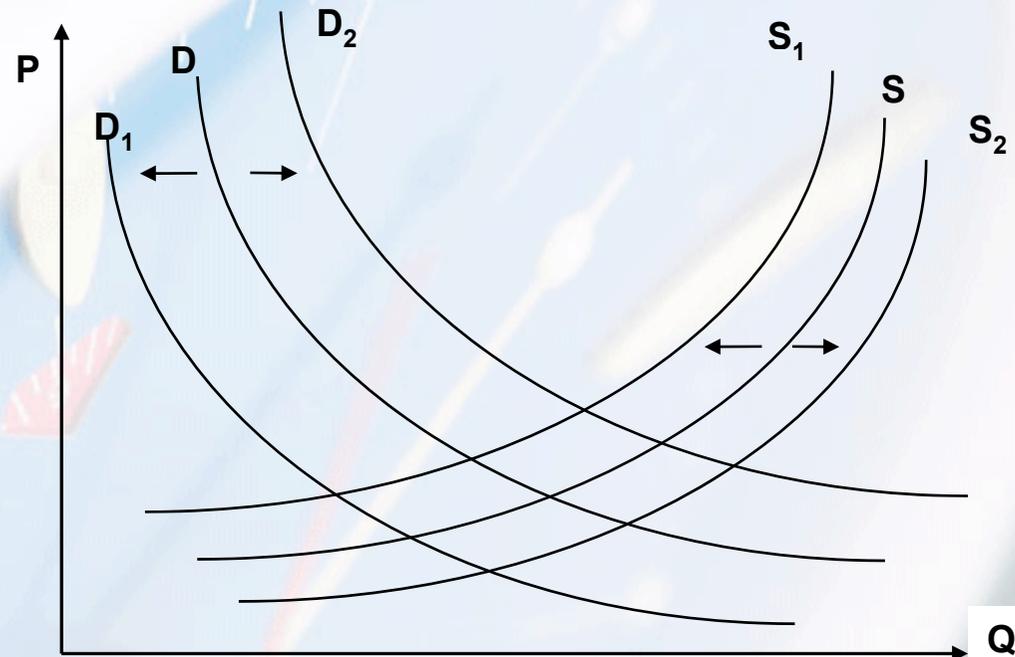
Adam Smith and David Ricardo **focus on the law of value,**

John Stuart Mill – **on the role the law of supply and demand,**

C.Menger, W. S. Jevons and William L. Walras – **on the law of marginal utility**⁹

***The subject of research neoclassicism
– the relative price changes.***

With respect to perfect competition
it means shifts of demand and supply curves



In these circumstances, the intricate construction of Karl Marx's dialectic
was no demand In the West.

From the standpoint of what was then the science they seemed more to the past
than in the future, more theoretical than practical.

3. Post-Reform Russia: Why was it necessary Marx?

- ❑ Quite a different situation exists with the study of K. Marx's works in Russia.
- ❑ For that reason it is necessary to at least briefly remind the peculiarities of Russian economic thought, clearly marked by the middle of the XIX century.
- ❑ They will allow us to answer the question of whether the conditions in Imperial Russia were comfortable for spreading the ideas of Karl Marx.
- ❑ **The public perception of economic problems defined by**
 - **the national mentality,**
 - **prevailing in the country traditions of thinking,**
 - **laws of development of human knowledge,**
 - **presence or absence of barriers between academic and non-academic community.**

3.1. The important features of Russian economic thought:

1. Methodological collectivism (holism).

- The holism is not an end in itself but a means to ensure the conditions for the full development of the human personality (anthropocentric).
- On this basis, there is the Slavophiles idea of "collegiality" (Khomiakov) and "integrity" (I. Kireyevsky) of the company.

2. The development of the spiritual world as opposed to the material (Russian Orthodoxy).

3. Catch-up development. Hence the desire to not only (and sometimes not so much) outline the key issues of theory, but try to attach them to the Russian reality.

4. Russia is just one of the countries in which there are no barriers between academic and non-academic community.

- Many of its scientists, economists often are involved in intense political debate,
- Questions of application of the theory developed much more thoroughly than the theory itself.

3.2. German's influence.

- The first head of the first department of political economy and diplomatics (occurred in 1805 at the University of Moscow) was a German Christian von Schletzer (1774-1831).
- The first academic economist of the Russian Academy of Sciences was also a Baltic German origin - Heinrich Friedrich von Storch (1766-1835).

If they are, after V. Rauscher, add

- Ludwig Heinrich von Jakob (1759-1827),
- Georg von Kankrin (1774-1845) and
- Theodor von Bernhardi (1802-1887),

it may seem that the W. Roscher's idea of the existence of German-Russian schools is not without known reason*.

***Roscher W. Geschichte der National-Ökonomik in Deutschland. [1874]. Nachdruck. München, 1924. S. 807.**

F. List as critic of A. Smith



	A. Smith	F. List
VIEWPOINTS	Cosmopolite	Nationalist
POLITICAL ECONOMY	Exchange values	Productive forces
SOURCE OF WEALTH	Division of labour	Home market priority to foreign market
ADVANTAGES	Comparative advantages principle	Agriculture united with industrial manufactures
MAIN TYPE OF DIFFERENTIAL RENT	Fertility	Location
FOREIGN POLICY	Free-trade	Protectionism

Economic thought in Germany and Russia: common features

The theory of the more advanced countries (political economy) could not be directly applied to the more backward countries (I. Kant, F. List).

The authors first sought to take into account the economic characteristics of the country, for which he wrote his book.

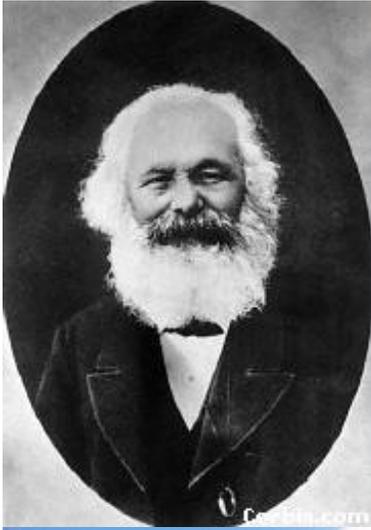
Schlozer vs Storch

- The starting point for the analysis is not the individual, but society (nation).
- They are trying to attract the historical and statistical material to flesh out the English theory.
- They are showing interest in the economic development process.

However, this was not a specific feature of "the school", and the all-German feature of that time.

German impact on

- the group Stankevich (F. Schelling),
- Alexander Herzen (G. Hegel, L. Feuerbach),
- N. Chernyshevsky (L. Feuerbach),
- Slavophiles (A. von Haxthausen, G. Hegel),
- and even more for Westerners (G. Hegel).



3.3. Marx and Russians:

- Liberal nobleman **P.V. Annenkov** (1812-1887)
- The liberal populist **N.F. Danielson** (1844–1918)
- "Finished schemer" **M.A. Bakunin** (1814–1876)
- "Socialist dilettante," "Russian Panslavist"
A.I. Herzen(1812–1870)
- Members of the Russian section of the I International -
N.I. Utin (1841-1883), **V.I. Bartenev** (b. 1838),
A.D. Trusov (1835-1886).

Marx also himself became secretary of the Russian branch of the International!

3.4. "Capital" and the Russian Censorship

- 1848 - to allow the import of censorship in the Russia "Poverty of Philosophy" (the subject of the works can not be applied to Russia and is "speculation rather abstract").
- In 1867, the censorship allowed the spread of the German edition of "Capital", and in 1873 his Russian translation (as the essay "strictly scientific", "heavy" and "not readily available").
- **Censorship is believed that Marx's book "few will read", "and even less understand it."**
- In addition, consider it as a criticism of the practice of terrorism revolutionary populists.
- Among other things, Marxism contributed to the consolidation of the European vector of Russian public, especially economic thought. 17

3.5. "Capital" in Russia

Only in the 70's. there emerged more than 150 book reviews, articles and references to the "Capital".

In 1880, Marx acknowledges that in Russia "Capital" "was read and appreciated more than anywhere else" (V.38, P.380).

Translation of Volume II of "Capital" appeared in Russian as early as 1885 and Volume III in 1896.

Liberal critique of Marxism

I.I.Kaufman (1848-1916),
L.A.Polonsky (1833-1913)
I.K.Babst (1824-1881),
N.I.Zieber (1844-1888).

In the 1890 – Mikhailovsky (1842-1904) 's article against Marxism.

Russian "Katheder Socialism" (I.I.Ivanyukov, A.I.Chuprov, A.A.Isaev).

The history of translation of "Capital" by populists naturally led to the fact that they were the first interpreters of Marx on Russian soil.

Deliberately or not Marx was the man rained into their hands.¹⁸

3.6.Liberal populists”: 3.6.1.N.Danielson

Exactly **Danielson in 1880 the first made the clear conclusion is that capitalism in Russia, failing to fulfill its historic mission, has fallen into disrepair and has no future.**

Causes of the crisis of capitalism in Russia N. Danielson connected with inconsistency of the government, which

- **on the one hand, in line with the reform of 1861 endowed land to the peasants,**
- **on the other hand, used the money received from the peasants in the development of capitalism.**

Capitalism is based just on the separation of the direct producers from the means of production.

The community prevented the emergence of the labor market and make investments in the agricultural sector, while industry ravaged farmers, undermining their handicrafts.

This determined the decline in agricultural production and caused the famine years of 1890-1891.

3.6.Liberal populists": 3.6.2.V.Vorontsov

- The limited foreign market, on the one hand,
- and "the opportunity to take advantage of all the technical advances of more developed countries," the other,
- Vorontsov led to the conclusion that large-scale industry will develop, "not so much extensively as intensively" with no involvement of additional workers.
- Therefore, he concludes that in Russia "there is no need to further dispossession of the Russian people, and therefore the destruction of the community," because "the work of the farmer have lost not find work in a factory.
- " At a time when foreign markets are busy, large-scale industry should focus primarily on domestic sales and the "degree of prosperity is in direct relation to the prosperity of the population, and each is a landless peasant ... reduces the demands on its products"

V.Vorontsov: "class output" for Russia

"... In **contrast to the advanced countries of Western Europe** - after the weakening of the influence of large estates, guide the development of society, in accordance with the changes that have occurred in the economic sphere, passed into the hands of the bourgeoisie, behind which , as its likely successor is seen factory proletariat - **in the Russian bourgeoisie is bound to a secondary role**, factory proletariat has no chance of a more or less significant development, and therefore the main possible social basis of our future, as it was in the past , is the peasantry ".

In these arguments can be clearly seen

- not only an understanding of the process of so-called primitive accumulation of capital for the creation of prerequisites for the development of bourgeois society,
- but also the mix of positive and normative analysis, the desired and the actual.

However, during the development of Russian capitalism building populists increasingly losing real basis.

3.7. Was Marx a supporter of direct and immediate application of the ideas of "Capital" in Russia?

- Vera Zassulich in a letter of the 16th February 1881 asking Marx to explain their position.
- **"Letter Zassulich," and "Drafts response to a letter Zassulich"** gives a controversial answer that Russian populists perceived more as a "yes" rather than a "no".

While the answer to that Marx did not come without significant fluctuations.

More definite answer later will give Engels, who is much more critical to the "Russian socialism."

- " In a letter to the N.F. Danielson March 15, 1892 he is will recall that Marx spoke with Y. Zhukovsky about the dangers that arise after the peasant reform:
- "If Russia continue to go on that way, which she joined in 1861, the peasant community is doomed to failure.
- I think that right now it's starting to come true ...
- I'm afraid we will have to consider your community as a dream of the past and deemed irrevocable in the future with a capitalist Russia. "

K. Marx and F. Engels, Essay Vol. 38. P. 265.

3.8. Legal Marxists

- The revolutionary intelligentsia, lost faith in the Russian peasantry and in the tactics of terrorism after the assassination of Alexander II (1881), thought to rely on an objective socio-economic process.
- Therefore deterministic elements in Marx's theory immediately attracted her attention.
- Russian readers are interested, first of all, characteristic of the author of "Capital" integrity of the social vision of the capitalist economic system.

J.A. Schumpeter :

"No wonder that his German and Russian readers - on a similar tendency (to philosophize - R.N.), and by a similar education - seized, first of all, for those aspects of his teaching, making their key to the whole system

N.A. Berdyaev:

- "Russian Marxism was waiting for the release of the industrial development of Russia, whose populism just wanted to avoid.
- Capitalist industry should lead to the formation and development of the working class, which is the class of the liberator.
- Therefore, the Marxists were behind the proletarianization of the peasantry, which would prevent the populists'.
- In this they were supported by **legal Marxists**, *for whom the development of industry and capitalism (and not a change in the social class structure of society) has been self-sufficient meaning.*

3.9. Dissemination of Marxism in breadth

- Professor of Political Economy at Moscow University, a prominent figure of the Cadets and the Education Minister in the interim government **A.A.Manuilov (1861-1919) wrote:**
- In the second half of the XIX century the most reputable and popular in Russia were Marx and Ricardo,
- With few exceptions, all the lessons of political economy was built on the teachings of these economists,
- The peculiarity of Russian economic thought at the time was original Ricardo-Marxian system.

4. Lenin as a popularizer and vulgar Marx.

4.1. Critique of liberal populists

S. Sismondi (1773-1842)

1819 - New beginnings or the political economy of wealth in its relation to population

V. Voroncov (V.V.)

1882 - The fate of capitalism in Russia

1895 - Sketches of theoretical economics

S. Yujakov

Russian Economic Development Issues

Nikolay Danielson

1893 - Essays on Our Post-Reform social economy.

4.1.1. Leninian criticism of the Populists

1893 - Regarding the so-called question of markets

1895 - The economic content of populism and his criticism of Mr. Struve's Book

1897 - A Characterisation of Economic Romanticism

1899 - Development of Capitalism in Russia

The main mistakes:

- 1) in misunderstanding of the role of the external market
- 2) in the distortion of the process differentiation of the peasantry
- 3) in the identification of market size with dimensions of consumption
- 4) in the identification of the total consumption of the personal needs
- 5) from a misunderstanding of the problem (not the main difficulty in the implementation of «m», and in the implementation of the "c").

4.1.2. The theory of commodity production

- **In the historical development of capitalism**, from the point of view of Lenin, two essential points:
- "1) the transformation of the natural economy of the direct producers into a commodity, and
- 2) the conversion of commodity production into capitalist".
- In his paper "On the So-called question of markets", Lenin introduced the abstract theoretical framework of this transformation, in which he emphasizes the "6 periods expressing stage of the transformation of subsistence farming into a capitalist." *
- Analysis of the step-by-step shows how the specialization of producers in the production of certain goods, as it covers all the new and emerging industries, deepening social division of labor and ultimately leads to the decomposition of producers for the capitalists and the proletariat.
- The emergence of commodity labor power marks the escalating simple commodity production into capitalist.

* **Vol. 1. P. 87.**

Lenin's mistakes in understanding the development of commodity production

- This scheme was of too speculative and later gave birth to the false notion that commodity production itself (in all conditions!) can develop into capitalism.
- Arose in the Ancient East, commodity production existed for thousands of years in the pores of the dominant subsistence farming and could develop into a capitalist only with the emergence of a process called the initial capital of the labor market.
- And it did not arise from a simple intensification of the division of labor, or a greater degree of specialization.
- **This mistake led to the fact that the analysis of the genesis of capitalism, he abstracted from feudal and semi-feudal relations prevailing in the agrarian sector of post-reform Russia.**
- **The process of separation of the direct producers start there and then, when created instutsional preconditions.**

The distortion of the logic of "Capital"

- This approach gave rise to a different methodological error of logic and structure of the "Capital" of Marx.
- It "with a light hand of Lenin" in Russian Marxist literatururu entered the erroneous belief that the object of study of the first division of the first volume of "Capital" are not a commodity and commodity exchange and commodity production.
- Were able to overcome this prejudice in our literature only in the early 1970s*, and that's not all.

***See Shkredov V.P. Research Method property in "Capital" of Marx. Moscow. Moscow State University. 1973**

Criticism of the Leninist theory of the peasantry

- The conclusion of Lenin that the post-reform Russian peasantry are already involved in commodity production was important to the criticism of populists, ignored the internal contradictions of the system of economic relations that contributed to the stratification of the peasantry.
- However, **Lenin** goes further and **makes the bold conclusion of the peasantry**. Its essence is to create new types of rural population:
 - **the bourgeoisie (according to Lenin, 30% of the population) &**
 - **the proletariat, "a class of wage workers with an allotment" (40% of the population).**
- This of course was a bold and far-reaching exaggeration. Even according to Leninist (far from certain) data turned out that in the agricultural sector in every capitalist had an average of **1.3 of the employee!**

Abstraction from semi-feudal methods

- **Lenin abstracted from the landlord latifundia** that were associated with the local farmers are not commodity-money, and the natural and non-economic relations, semi-feudal methods of exploiting them.
- "... It is true determining the direction of development - Lenin will write later - **we incorrectly identified the point of development.**
- Only later, Lenin concludes that "**large-scale capitalist agriculture is a purely Russian provinces far in the background.**
- Culture is dominated by small to large latifundia (Italics mine-RN): the various forms of the feudal bondage-lease, developmental (corvee) economy, "winter hiring" for the damage bondage, bondage for cuts and so on without end "*.

***Ib. Vol. 16. P. 201.**

Lenin's self-criticism

- Before the revolution of 1905-1907. there was no open revolutionary struggle of the peasantry, its classes and strata, but because it was difficult to accurately estimate the ratio of the capitalist and feudal elements in the agrarian system.
- "The remains of serfdom seemed to us then fine particular - the capitalist economy in the allotments and landed on the ground - quite matured and got stronger phenomenon.
- The revolution has exposed the error.
- The direction of development, we have defined, it confirmed ...
- But the remnants of serfdom in the countryside were much stronger than we thought they caused a nationwide movement of peasants, they have made of this movement touchstone of all bourgeois revolution ".
- **Ib. P. 269.**

Capitalism in industry

The main advantage of the work of Lenin 90s was the fact that he was able to show the development of capitalism "from below" - from its simple forms that arise in the course of the peasantry in domestic industry, up to the factory shape.

It is this line of analysis, dictated by the interests rebuttal economic ideology liberal populism, explains the fact that **Lenin, in his work "The Development of Capitalism in Russia" is not paying much attention to the widespread planting in Russia forms of capitalism "from above"** by way of

- **beneficial guaranteed orders ,**
- **large subsidies,**
- **subsidies to private capital,**
- **through the creation of monopolistic conditions of production and sales of certain products,**
- **development of direct state business, etc.**

4.2. Leninian criticism of the legal Marxists

P. Sturve

1894 - critical notes to the issue of the economic development of Russia

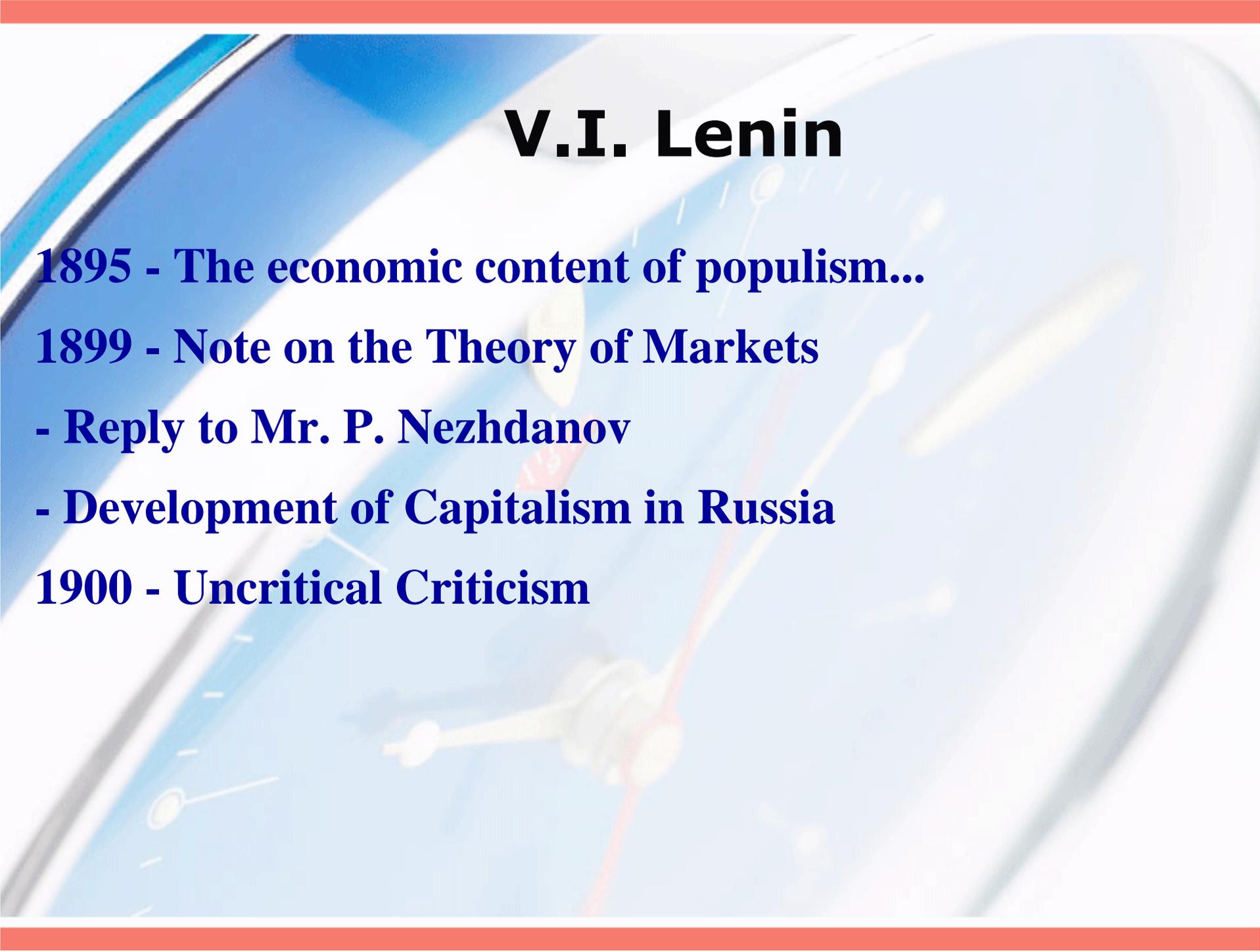
M. Tugan-Baranovsky

*1894 - Industrial crises in modern Britain ...
Capitalism and the market*

S. Bulgakov

1897 - On the markets in capitalist production

P. Nezhdanov



V.I. Lenin

1895 - The economic content of populism...

1899 - Note on the Theory of Markets

- Reply to Mr. P. Nezhdanov

- Development of Capitalism in Russia

1900 - Uncritical Criticism

Lenin's criticism

a) P. Struve

- 1) The division of the SOP
 - (1) Means of production
 - (2) Commodities
 - (3) the surplus value
- 2) denied the scientific significance of the abstract theory of implementation, etc.

b) M. Tugan-Baranovsky

- 1) the contrast of volumes II and III of "Capital", the interpretation of Volume II in the spirit of Say-Ricardo.
- 2) incorrect assessment of precursors
- 3) absolutisation independent production and consumption
- 4) The idea of the possibilities for reducing the accumulation of the proletariat, etc.

4.2. Law of preferential growth of production of means of production.

I. Production of capital goods

1. For the production of the means of production

2. For the production of consumer goods

II. Production of consumer goods

private consumption

$$P/t \Rightarrow c/v \Rightarrow P_I/P_{II}$$

or

$$P_I/P_{II} = f[c/v * \varphi(P/t)]$$

The growth rate of the gross national product and its individual components (in%)

	I1	I2	II	GNP
1st year	100	100	100	100
2nd year	111,25	105	102	107
3rd year	123,75	107,5	104	114
4th year	136,7	109,5	106	120

Growth c/v

$$r^{m+2} = r^{m+1} + (r^{m+1} - r^m) / r$$

I. $r^3 = 20 + (20 - 9) / 2 = 25,5$

II. $r^3 = 25 / 3 + (25 / 3 - 5) / 2 = 10$

The organic composition
of extra capital

	1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year		1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year
In Division I	4:1	4,24:1	4,6:1	5:1	In Division I	-	9:1	20:1	25,8:1
In Division II	2:1	2,04:1	2,09:1	2,12:1	In Division II	-	5:1	25:1	10:1

After 100 years

I to I

from 111,25% to 101,91%

I

from 109,2% to 101,9%

GDP

from 106,89% to 101,86%

I to II

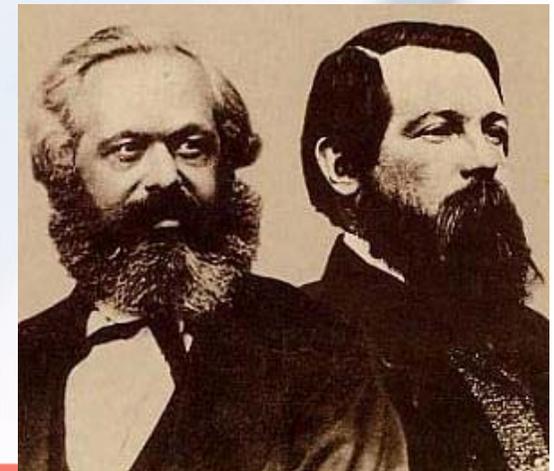
from 103,33% (↓ on 12 points) to 101,56% => 101,56% (=)

II

from 102,33% (↓ on 8 points) to 100,97% => 101,36% (↑)

5. "Folk" (vulgarized) Marxism and the development of Marxism in breadth. or why "none of the Marxists did not understand "Capital", K. Marx half a century later" (V.I. Lenin)

- **Why Marx "unlucky" with the followers?**
Friedrich Engels
Charles Longuet ("last Proudhonist")
Paul Lafargue (the "last Blankinist")
Franz Mehring
Karl Kautsky ("Petty mediocrity")
Rosa Luxemburg
Georgi Plekhanov
Vladimir Lenin
- **Distribution and vulgarization of Marxism**



"+" & "-" early spread of Marxism in Russia

The spread of Marxism in Russia "breadth" was a much greater extent than is allowed inside, in fact Russian, social and cultural conditions.

But the same Russian reality prevented the spread of Marxism in Russia, "depth", its rooting in a coherent, adequate primary source form.

In the XX century, Russia was having a pretty long, but not deep tradition of Marxist thought.

Indeed true, orthodox Marxists who have mastered Marxism not as a set of dogmas and Marxism as a methodological theory, were calculated in units of Russia.

Prevailed as the primary source in the Russian inadequate forms of "neo-Marxism", transformed (or perverted) form kvazimarksizma.

Who wanted to rid Russia from the "capitalist ulcers?"

- *N.G. Chernishevsky*
- *The revolutionary populists*
- *The Left SRs*
- *V.I. Lenin*
 - *Military communism*
 - *L.D. Trotsky – labor armies*
 - *Why did retreat Lenin and Stalin did not?*

5.1. Historical Destiny of Karl Marx' Doctrine: vulgarization of the concept of the followers

1877-1878-F. Engels (1820-1895) "Anti - During"

1884-F. Engels' "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State"

1893 - Franz Mehring (1846-1919) "Historical Materialism"

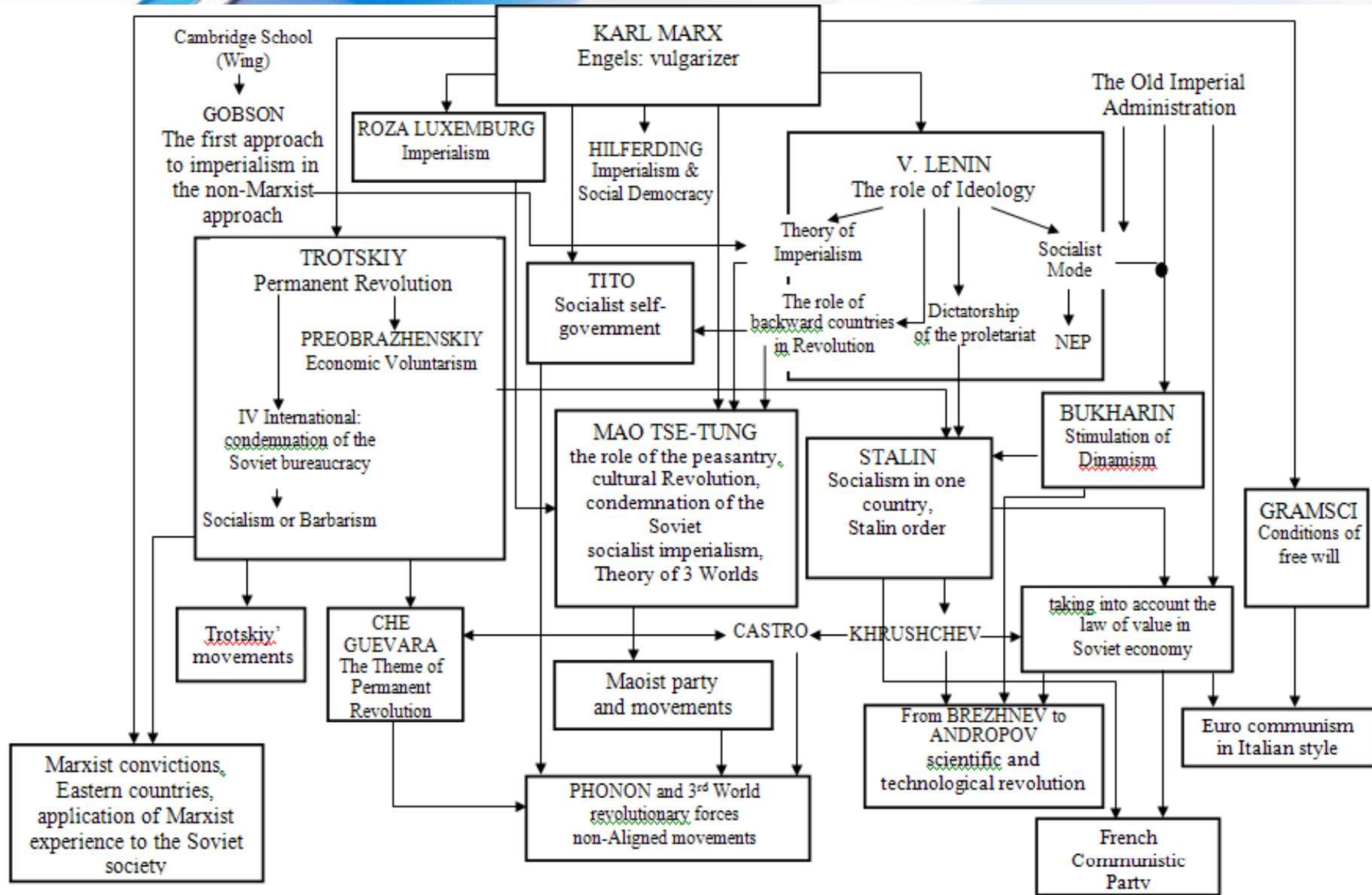
1895 G.V. Plekhanov (1856-1938), "The Development of the Monist View of History"

1895 - Paul Lafargue "Property and its origin"

1896-A. Labriola (1843-1904) "Sketches of the materialist conception of history."

1907-1913 (published in 1925)- Rosa Luxemburg (1870-1919), "Introduction to Political Economy"

The development of revolutionary activism and "folk" Marxism.



5.2. "United subsistence farming" or "renaissance of the Asiatic mode of production"

- Why were discussions about the Asiatic mode of production ideologically dangerous in the late 20s - early 30s?
- Asiatic mode of production, and socialism: the unity and distinction.
- Power-property and its historical destiny.

6. "Academic" (west) Marxism or the development of Marxism in deep

6.1. Formation of the academic Marxism

New generations of Marxists:

D. Lukacs (1885-1971),
K. Korsch (1886-1961),
Antonio Gramsci (1881-1937),
Walter Benjamin (1892-1940),
M. Horkheimer (1895-1973),
G. Volpe Cases (1897-1968),
Herbert Marcuse (1898-1979),
A. Lefebvre (1905-1991),
Adorno (1903-1969),
L. Althusser (1918-1990)

**- Have created completely different intellectual environment
for the development of Marxism.**

6.2. The Institute for Social Research in Frankfurt

- In the 1920s, appears center of Marxist studies in a capitalist country - **the Institute for Social Research in Frankfurt**, who has maintained regular contacts with the Institute of Marx-Engels in Moscow.
- The result of this collaboration was the first publication of the **Marks-Engels Gesamtausgabe (MEGA)**.

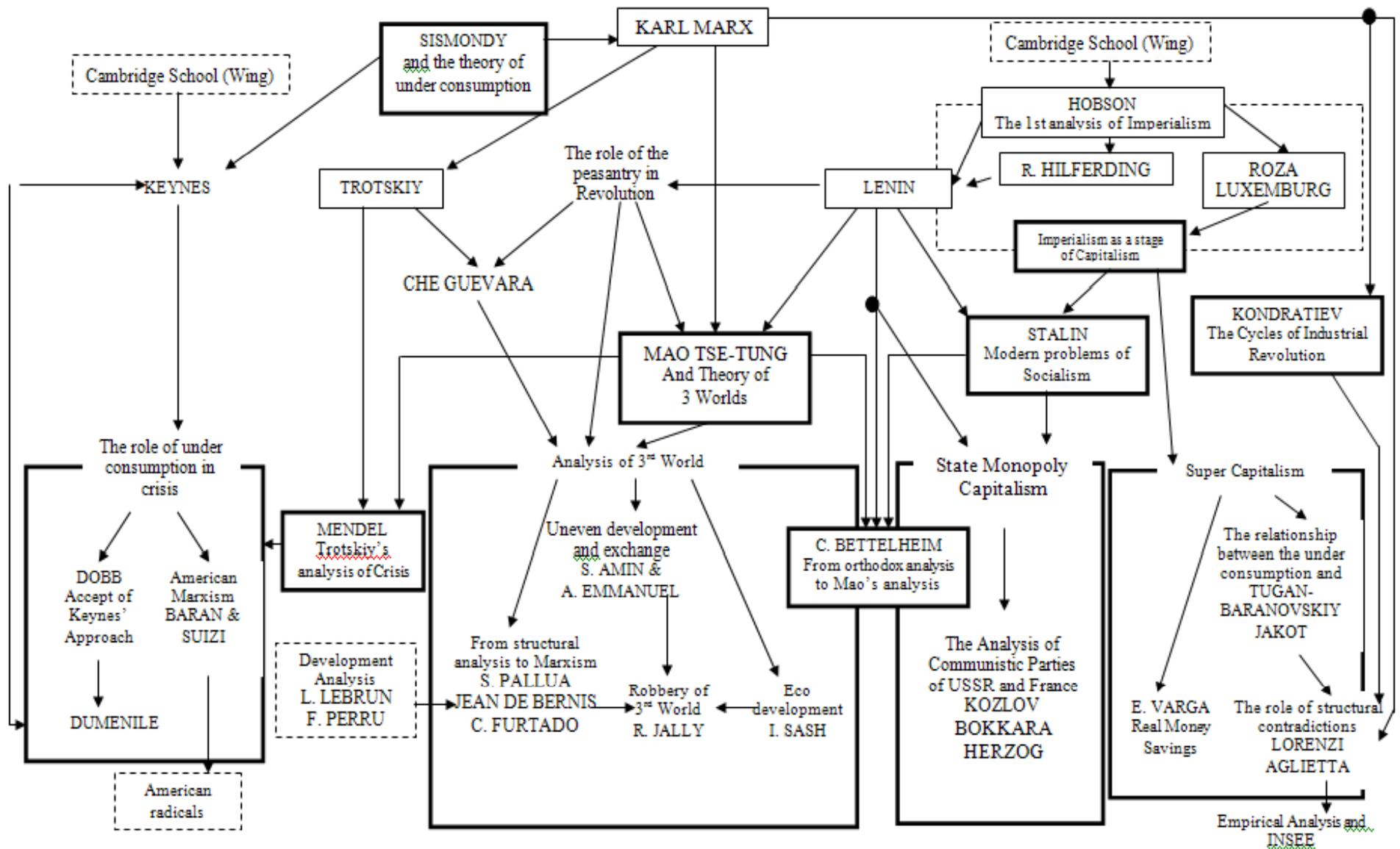
The first volume was already published in Frankfurt in 1927.

- After 1933, the Institute of Social Studies moved to the United States and developed in the framework of Columbia University in New York City.
- After the war, returns to Frankfurt (in 1949-50.).
- **The activities of this Institute was aimed at depoliticizing the theoretical research.**
- **In fact, the theory of separation of politics helped deepen the Marxist analysis.**

In the center of studies of Western Marxists were not economic, and philosophical issues.

- Marx was a philosopher among economists economist among philosophers. It is curious that the first component of his work (philosophy) was deeper and more interesting for the children than the second (the economy).
- "Ironically, **Western Marxism as a whole has developed in the opposite direction of the evolution of Marx.** If the founder of historical materialism gradually went from philosophy to politics and then to the economy as a major field of study, the followers of the schools that emerged after 1920 were more likely to move away from the economy and politics, and focus on the philosophy, practically doing what is particularly Marx was interested in at the time of maturity ... "
- **(Anderson P. Reflections about Western Marxism. M: Inter-Verso. 1991. P. 64-65).**

6.3. Academic Marxism: development of Capitalism analysis

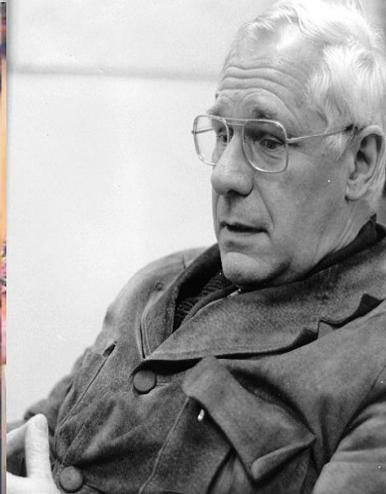


6.4. Inevitably a growing interest to the Marx's "Capital" in the modern world?

6.4.1. The crisis in the periphery of the capitalist neo-classical world

Rational behavior, its pros and cons
("This mad, mad, mad world")

The shortcomings of modern economic and mathematical modeling



6.4.2. The search for alternatives

- *Behavioral economics,*
- *Traditional institutionalism*
- *Neoinstitutionalism,*
- *Evolutionary economics,*
- *Radical leftist,*
- *Marxism*

Thank you for attention!

