aictated 5/28/87 (-lee) Pegennin 5/24/87 -Midnight 151 Derc Since the "changed world", when specif was central both to becoming practical dialecticans, as well as meeting the challenge from the objective situation, is now con-11 Dest fronted with the fact that refreats have become so abysmal and so polluted in the New Left, be that Socialist, Communist, or readly, really mey rethinking, deep rethinking, of philosophy, of what it meant when I changed the title from Dialectic of Organization to Dialectic of Philosopy and Organization, putting the process of the dialectical development) party and the dialectic of philosophy itself, no longer shy away from that untrodden path of phi i Sportaneous forms born home felsely or hained untrodden even when one as great as Lehin A WA RWAY CE who had gone into philosophy shied away from the philosophy distribution they was the CVBJ Thome of organization A ng into philosophy TOUR had raused in Or 9 gather & x stop at the smashing of the state, i. the re tionary moment of the Paris Commune, and not the philosphic moment of the specific Critique of the Gotha Program ito Venfus I musing Mark's word. self, and its "principles." The "why" will take us through the whole/of org'nl break period, but of our (53) to 187 riod. when we were still part of JFT, but I had broken through on the AI, is a philosophic moment which I will go into in great detail even though we think we know it. Fully to understand this, we must 1st begin, as always, with Marx and the new continent of thought and revolution he discovered in his philosohic moment, 1844. Introd Oly C THE PHILOSOPHIC MOMENT (The 1 parts of this report are the beganization the new elements in the book-to-be; Introduction then, part 2 will take up Hegel's final page of the on the difference between Organizatio n nomenology ... 10956

when he speaks of History as contingency, and Organization "philosophically comprehended", when it become the Science, the Absolute Knowledge; 3rd will be Marx, 1844, 1847, 1864, 187 1, 1875; Lenin, 1914-18, 1920-21. Finally, 1953-87 period, focused on 53 and 87 - 88 Perspectives.

ORGANIZATION BY OTHERS

Eugene's summary of Monty Johnstone's 1967 "Marx and Engels and the Concept of the Party", as well as John Cunliffe on "Maxx and Engels and the Party" # June 1981, though 20 years apart, are nearly the same and definitely hold that there is no difference between Marx and Engels on the question of the Party. Without any realization that, though the periods listed are correct for Marx --1847-52, 1850s and early 60s, 1864-72 the International, the GSD 1870s to early 90s, and the broad national parties (GB, USA) -- the actual references are all to Engels. Johnstone's appears more serious and certainly has plenty of references, but even such a thing as the 47 transformation of the League of the Just into the Communist League, when Marx, to say the least, was the founder as well as the philosopher, finds Engels quoted, not Marx: "two independent cufrents': on the one hand 'a pure workers' movement and, on the other, 'a theoretical movement, stemming from the disintegration of Hegelian Philsopphy' associated predominantly with Marx. 'The Communist Manifesto of 1848,'

Don't forget that Marx was on the platform and worked hard from the beginning of the First International, whereas Engels did not come in until 70 when Marx practically forced Neither this nor the fact that the Critique of the him.

he goes on, 'marks the fusion of both currents'" (p. 123)

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Johnstone, and whereas Eugene certainly points to that
horrible error, my point is that, as revolutionary
phibosopher, it is XX impossible for us to simply note
that others made an error, or simply note that Marx and
Engels are dealt with as one person WITHOUT AT ONCE
REJECTING, PHILOSOPHICALLY REJECTING, BY POINTING TO THE
FACT THAT ONCE YOU DO THAT, YOU AUTOMATICALLY DON'T UNDERSTAND A SINGLE WORD ABOUT MARX AND ENGELS. For example,
Cunliffe makes the following fantastic explanation of
what Marx had meant by "party in the historic sense":

"the initial contrast, then, is between two usages of
the term; with 'party' in an exgended sense denoting a
historical movement, and 'party' in a restricted sense
denoting the organizations issuing from it. What really
mattered was the former." (p. 351)