

Present Relationship Between Marx's Academic Thought and Engels's

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Abstract

Engels as Marx's close comrade in arms, revolutionary companion, has been along with Marx. They co-founded the theory of the proletarian revolution in pursuit of human liberation. Their relationship with academic once seen as one, with consistency. While in the west, about the academic relationship between them, constantly questioned and twisted by some scholars, thus forming a thought that considered Engels is Marx revisionism. The relationship between the Marx doctrine and Marc theory, the academic relation between Marx and Engels, the contact as well differences between them have constantly been stripped. Academia gradually made the theme highlighted in the process of questioning and arguing constantly in the west, it appeared "Marx and Engels on the arguments", and its corresponding "Marx and Engels theory of consistency". But in recent years, "on the difference between Marx and Engels" has been widely recognized. Here, it's great significant for a better understanding of the relationship between Marx's academic ideas and Engels's, a deeper understanding of their ideological content and the original text as well if we cared the academic relationship between Marx and Engels.

Key words: Marx theory; Engels; Arguments; Difference

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INTRODUCTION

Since the death of Marx, Engels took guidance of Labor movement banner, and continue to guide the establishment of the second international while collating and editing Marx's voluminous texts then continuously published these unpublished articles. Engels also wrote some famous masterpiece, such as Anti-Dühring, Dialectics of Nature, Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of German Classical Philosophy. He makes the Marxist philosophy systematic, but also met some challenges.

1. MARX AND ENGELS ON THE ARGUMENTS

Some western scholars think that Engels according to his own understanding of Marx's Marx, oriented Marxist mechanical, rigid, and according to his own preference obscured the Marxism. These objections gradually formed several waves that against Engels thought.

First wave from the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century, the major objections from revisionism Bernstein and G Roach as the representative of Hegel's historicism. Bernstein thought that socialism is not a science, while Engels's so-called dialectical materialism just belongs to pure theology. Starting from the western philosophy background of Marx, especially Marx's inheritance of Hegel, they made an arbitrary comment that Engels is Marxist revisionist.

The second wave from 20 to 30 s of the 20th century, triggered by Lukacs and other famous people. Lukacs was the first one who in "History and Class Consciousness" from different aspects like dialectics, view of history, view of nature and epistemology pointed out Engels individual arguments and raised objections. Although Lukacs did not clearly elaborate that Marx and Engels are on the philosophical methodology of opposition. He mentioned that Engels's inaccurate appropriation on

dialectical method providing an effective way for the later “arguments” school. And there should not be ignored is that Lukacs’s criticism is based on a certain basis of the needs of the political class struggle for the enforcement of certain political policy as the background.

The third wave from 1950s to 1960s of the twentieth century, set off by the “western Marx school”. Founder of the West Marxism, Rubel, published in 1970, titled “About” Engels as Marxism Founder the outline. He thought that Engels in order to obtain full legitimacy of his vision of the “Marxism”, consciously ignore Marx some important manuscripts and some letters published, which hinders the reader’s understanding of Marx. It caused a sensation and controversy at the time. Norman, who belongs to the “Marx and Engels one the argument” advocated in his masterpiece *The Tragic Deception: Marx was opposed to Engels* that the traditional Marxism is unable to be called Marxist but it is more appropriate that called the Engels doctrine. Because the mechanical materialism, positivism and social instrumental rationality and the Puritan occupational ethics from the traditional Marxism all originated from Engels. The book discusses the bifurcation of Marx and Engels theory comprehensively. So the main content can be summarized as two points: first, on the view of nature, Marx’s philosophy of nature is the dialectical naturalism, and Engels’ natural philosophy is metaphysics of materialism. Marx not only applied the dialectical method into nature, but also further used in the interaction of human and nature. And Engels’s dialectic is the dialectics of nature. Second, on the view of history, Marx’s view of history based on human centered. He believes that history developed along a multi line. While Engels is typical of economic determinism, he thinks economic power is the history of the subject. Obviously, Levin discussed in the book is too absolute and one-sided. The contrast of some views of Marx and Engels is rigid. But we need to pay more attention to Levin’s main purpose which is against the essence of Marx’s theory of practices as well as the former Soviet Union mechanical distortion of the second international Marxism and prevailing of Stalinism, reiterated that Marxist revolutionary and creative.

Throughout the view of the above, we can see that Western Marxist scholars who belong to the “Opposition”, holding the analysis method, are biased to some extent. They use mainly “displacement method”, namely with Marx and Engels’ a text in comparison with the text of a period to find their ideological differences. Obviously, this method of analysis is not the same argument in the range of ideological relations Engels and Marx. This comparison from a particular thought to go by the text of the situation to find the similarities and differences between the text, prone to argument arbitrariness. Inadequate this approach itself, but also directly led to the same hold “Opposition” of scholars to produce some of the points of conflict and

confrontation between, and even themselves with their own views against each other.

2. AGREEMENTS ON MARX AND ENGELS

Mainly in the second international and former Soviet Socialist scholars, including the mainstream of the Marxist scholars in our country. When Engels guided the Second international, widespread popular understanding between the European Social Democrats is “Marx and Engels Consistency”. Before and after the death of Engels, Kautsky as the representative of scholars questioned the wave of Engels as to counter, but most of them were based on the basis of the revolutionary tutors perceptual cognition and emotion, lacking of in-depth study of the text.

While in China, the mainstream tone is consistent theory. For example, Professor Chang Kuiliang thinks that the difference between Marx and Engels is the basis of their cooperation, their thought, the experience, the focus of difference for the establishment of Marxist philosophy system played a complementary role in making the system more full, enrichment. Marx’s creative, critical, revolutionary critique of reality made the text more thoroughly, and also made the philosophical revolution more convincing. Engels made a great contribution to the establishment of historical materialism and view of nature which are also undeniable.

3. ON THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARX AND ENGELS

Since the beginning of the eighties of the 20th century, the Western Marxist scholars downplayed the struggle in the ideological field, and they are more inclined to back the text. They acknowledge the opposition on the basis of hard evidence, based on the present, based on the literature, and research Marx’s and Engels’s thoughts as well their relations. Then, mine the different points between them. Carver is the representative figure of this period, upholding the difference of therapeutics theory and text by researching methods to explore the differences between the two thoughts. His *Marx and Engels Thought Contact* book, from the early cooperation between Marx and Engels, talked that in the later time Engels misread the text from Marx. And after the death of Marx, Engels developed Marxism. From the perspective of the combination of logic and history, he profoundly analyzed the ideological relationship between Marx and Engels. But this time, the focus still lies in the difference between Marx and Engels. In his view, relationship problems are essentially a question of therapeutics, and it depends on the commentators and text, dialogue between critics and audiences. Thus Carver established his own

“on the difference between Marx and Engels” position: Acknowledge the similarities of Marx and Engels, finding and pointing out what is the difference in a different context and avoid mechanical interpretation. At the same time, how to reveal the true relationship between Marx and Engels is a continuous exploration and verification process, and we can not give only an answer. What is more? We should see that the Carver's thought shows that the ideological color watered down so that the relationship between Marx and Engels can be dealt with more objective.

The domestic scholar He Songhua thinks that there is the positive significance if Marx and Engels's academic thoughts are restored. If we see the Marx and Engels as a consistent idea, it is tantamount to make the myth. He believes that distinction in academic is (a) a “transcendental” and “empirical” research vision from the perspective of difference: Marx about social ideal from the sublimation of private property “to” where realm of freedom is the sphere of material production and the social reality of the other side of the world “all possessed transcendental. While Engels tend to construct the philosophy of science, which has the characteristic of realism. He thinks philosophy is more abstract and empirical science of learning depends on experience. (b) The difference between “the existence determines consciousness” and “the material determines the spirit”. Engels believed that material decides the spirit and concept of material are from the sum of the abstract. This view is separated from the substance of the perceptual existence and practice. Which Contrary to Marx “existence determines consciousness”. (c) The difference between the capital truth and the lowercase truth. In Marx there, the truth is rather narrow provisions than the recovery of the true history and human nature. And in Engels's view of truth, their truth belongs to the framework of epistemology which in line with the correspondance theory. (d) The difference between “other side of the realm of freedom” and “this side of the realm free”. Marx thinks the free kingdom is through the sublimation of alienation, with metaphysical nature of man's spontaneous elimination of ultimate to achieve the social goal which is metaphysics. Engels's freedom is based on nature and the social law. (e) The difference in individuality. Marx, who compared with Engels, had more romantic patriotism on the background of scientific knowledge and social experience. The above points in the study of Marx and Engels ideological differences can not be ignored.

Another typical representative on the theory on the difference between Marx and Engels is Professor Yu Wujin. Marx and Engels, he argues, largely consistent does not mean there is no difference between their philosophical thought. He boils the difference between Marx and Engels down to four points. (a) On the understanding of philosophy research as the starting point. Marx in the “These on Feuerbach” clearly pointed out

practice is his philosophical starting point, and Marx's concept of practice is the revolutionary struggle. While Engels emphasized that the practice is experimental and industrial. (b) On the development trend in philosophy. For Marx, man of practice, humanitarian, the sublimation of alienation and alienation, people's freedom and liberation will increasingly become the theme of the philosophy of the future. Engels argues that the trend of the development of the philosophy is not around the human practice activity. It will naturally lead to the pure thinking activity. (c) On the understanding of the nature, Marx always put nature understood as a social category, it emphasizes that people through the medium of social practice is related to nature. Human beings exist in humanized nature. Engels was the view is that we have to consider nature's own movement. (d) On the understanding of freedom, Marx was from the perspective of the theory of ontology, namely between people survival relationship starting to think about the free problem. Engels is from the etymological perspective, namely knowledge on the relationship between the nature of human beings to think about the problem of freedom. Here, the author points out their different understanding of the same subject in different writings. Some are convincing.

4. EVALUATION ON IDEOLOGICAL RELATIONS OF MARX AND ENGELS

4.1 Marx Was Inspired by Engels

As we all know, Marx was affected by Engels *The Outline of National Economics Criticism* turned from the criticism on “copy” to “original criticism”. During the period of the German and French yearbook, due to touch the material benefits problem, shackled the his idealistic views about the state and the law. He believes that the anatomy of civil society should seek from political economics. But after the political economic research on Hess and Engels directly promoted Marx began the study of economics. Especially Engels in the criticism of national economic outline “(hereinafter referred to as the” program “) for the writing of Marx's” economic and Philosophic Manuscripts in 1844 “opened the field of vision. Engels in the “outline” reviews the bourgeoisie from mercantilism to physiography and the formation of the political economics represented by Adam Smith, though it is a progressive system, there also are defects. Emphasis on the foundation of the national economics—private ownership of the hypocritical sex which the cause of free competition and monopoly for increasing wealth, formed a phenomenon that human is attached under capitalism. He thinks the existing economic relations must be criticized and changed from the system of its own contradictions. And Marx was greatly inspired by the idea, which makes his alienation view from the political alienation into the economic field. He put forward “alienation labor” theory

in “Paris manuscripts”. Marx also from the point on the basis of private ownership, saw the opposite extreme between workers and capitalists. And workers’ labor alienated instead of objectification. He believed that only eliminate private ownership and eliminate money for people in order to achieve the elimination of alienation of human beings. Here, Marx, from Engels’s providing premise, setting out contradictions and found the alienation of human nature as well the ways that how to eliminate it, inspired by Engels and beyond the vision of Engels.

4.2 Engels and Marx Co-Founded the Historical Materialism and the Communism Theory

Marx and Engels first cooperation is to create the “holy family”. They established the foundation and the birthplace of the history- reality of material production, for the first time. It linked history to material production, philosophy to the masses, reaching a new height. And on the questions about the nature of people, from the “economic and philosophical manuscripts of 1844” with Feuerbach humanism tendency of abstract “class” transition to a specific symbol of the “realistic individual” of the masses, contains the historical materialism point of view. And the second cooperation -- the “German Ideology” marks the formal establishment of the materialist conception of history, marking Marx completely liquidated the philosophical beliefs. The combination of the detailed division of labor under different social conditions, the condition of social interactions, the historical development of private ownership system of historical materialism: effect on the decision of the social and historical material production way, the economic base determines the superstructure, social being determines social consciousness. Detailed with different social status under the division of labor, communication, the private ownership of the development history, then proposed system of materialist conception of history: Material production determines effect on social history, and the economic basis determines superstructure, and social existence determines social consciousness. However, in the process of establishing system of historical materialism, most of the theoretical thoughts originated from Marx, but Engels’ achievement cannot be ignored. first of all, Engels was copying and transcribing the manuscript, and a considerable number of the original manuscript he had to modify, supply. Secondly, in thinking about the “division of labor”, Marx focused “division of labor and history” and Engels focused more on the “family, private property and the state and revolution”. Engels was from the gender division of labor, the family division of labor, the ruling class, the Communist revolution, for the abolition of private ownership and the division of labor, thinking about the division of labor, emphasized the importance of the proletarian revolution. While Marx

from the perspective of the combination of history, on the basis of the productivity development, lead the universal association and the world market. Moreover, complement enriched historical materialism.

And the Communist Party Declaration, which was the third time Marx and Engels cooperated with, as the symbol of Marx and Engels created new world view, becoming the guide for liberation struggle of the working class and powerful ideological weapon. It emphasized that the bourgeoisie will perish in the struggle, and the proletariat will obtain the world. Greatly inspiring the world proletariat, and created a new era. Among them, Engels’s contribution can not be denied.

4.3 Engels’s Maintenance and Supplement of Marx Theory to Marx’s Theory

Engels wrote down *Anti Duhring* in order to counterattack the vogue opportunism from German workers party and questioned Marx’s thoughts of Du Lin wrong ideas. And write down. Engels criticized the Duhring erroneous ideas. At the same time, this paper expounded the epistemology and the theory of truth from the theory of materialism. The writing of *Dialectics of Nature* was for the study of the system to summarize the achievements of the natural science, in order not to delay Marx’s *Das Kapital* text and independently to critique in idealism and metaphysics thought in the field of natural science. On the other hand, it also greatly improved the system of Marxist philosophy and expanded Marxist philosophy research field. Marx’s vast unfinished “das kapital” which was published by Engels and Engels also made efforts to sort out. In his later years, Engels had been wrote many letters in order to the spread of the theory of Marxist historical materialism. Meanwhile, explained, clarified with the people who has the misunderstanding of it. It committed to achieve the Marxist theory of systematic and systematization.

CONCLUSION

Engels in the Ludwig Feuerbach And the End of the German Classical Philosophy, sincerely said: “please allow me make a little personal specification here. These day’s people more than one time mentioned that I participated in the formulation of this theory, so I have to say a few words here, to clarify the problem. I can not deny the fact that Marx and I have worked together for 40 years, and this before this period, I independently participated in the founding of this theory to some extent, especially in the exposition of this theory. However, most of the basic guiding ideology (especially in the field of economics and history), especially to the guiding ideology of the explicit expression, all belong to Marx. What I provided, without me Marx also can do it, except for up to a few specific areas. As for Marx, but I can’t do. Marx was a genius, but we are masters at most.

Without Marx, our theory far won't be like this. So, this theory in his name for granted." Here, Engels called Marx as genius, but her modesty to say they are masters at most. And he can be a "second violin". Thus we can see his noble personality quality. At the same time, we should not forget that Engels's historical achievement in Marx theory.

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