

# Mannheim and Hungarian marxism

Transaction Publishers - Karl Mannheim and Hungarian Marxism



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## Karl Mannheim and Hungarian Marxism by Joseph Gabel

Tamás Aczél and former Secretaries of the Hungarian Writers' Union both believe that Lukács participated grudgingly, and cite Lukács leaving the presidium and the meeting at the first break as evidence of this reluctance.

## Mannheim and Hungarian Marxism / Joseph Gabel ; translated by William M. Stein and James McCrate

Although his aim is ostensibly to criticise what he perceived as the over-valuation of modernist schools of writing at the time the article was published, Lukács uses the essay as an opportunity to advance his formulation of the desirable alternative to these schools. While basically I agree with Graham, I prefer to give greater weight to the political context in dealing with philosophy of science than he does.

## Karl Mannheim and Hungarian Marxism by Joseph Gabel

After Lukács's strategy was condemned by the , he retreated from active politics into theoretical work. The spirit of , who had died in 1920, dominated the atmosphere, and the youthful brilliance of György Lukács in his pre-Marxist period had not been forgotten. Gabel's has a unique mastery of the major languages of Europe, and this gives him the potential for a reinterpretation of Mannheim that reveals the author to be a talented thinker in his own right, and not simply a chronicler of the work of others.

## György Lukács

Between 1946 and 1953, many non-communist intellectuals, including Bibó, were imprisoned or forced into menial work or manual labour. As late as 1925—1926, he still defended these ideas, in an unfinished manuscript, which he called Tailism and the Dialectic. At this time Lukács's daughter led a short-lived party of communist revolutionary youth.

## György Lukács

A person's , like their social class, gives an individual a particular location in social and historical time and thereby predisposes them to a certain mode of thought. After Mannheim went to England, he ceased almost entirely to study doctrinal beliefs and their social correlates. Thus, it became necessary to plan religion— not by prescribing a theology, but by the planned provision of institutional settings in which religious experience could

flourish.

### **Karl Mannheim**

Although Mannheim first applied this conception to , its implications for the next stage of his thought were patent.

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