

Guidelines for HCDM articles

Motivation/ Background

The task of the *Historical Critical Dictionary of Marxism* (HCDM) is to pursue the question of the relations of domination and exploitation that Marx summarized from out of the contradictory historical and contemporary tendencies, condensed and scientifically substantiated in an immense research process. The HCDM uses this question to probe the past as well as to gather insight into the crises and struggles of the present. In doing so, the dictionary contributes to a mode of critique aimed at liberation and at making organic intellectuals (among others) in social movements, trade unions, and in politics more capable of acting.

The HCDM is intended to be a toolbox that people from all tendencies will make use of, and for this reason representatives from many different tendencies are involved in producing it. Beyond that, it serves as an ark that will save the knowledge it gathers for an uncertain future, preventing anything from being lost in the jungle of rapid change and the threat of a loss of history. This task involves taking all the diverse and contradictory voices represented in the historical formation of [^]Marxism^{^^} into account. The authors are dedicated to presenting controversies and contradictions in an informative and historically contextualized manner, one which also reckons with the necessary tension between openness and coherence. Additionally, they aim to write in such a way that their works can be translated and responded to.

Process of creating the articles

Each HCDM article is attributed to the individual author by name. The writing process is therefore, like all writing, essentially a solitary endeavour. However, we make sure to support the authors in this process and encourage them to revise their work. The editorial team provides them with reference points, suggestions and other materials. Furthermore, the authors are invited to present a draft of their article at one of the international InkriT conferences held annually in Berlin. In the discussion following this presentation, speakers who have prepared feedback on the article in advance are given the chance to speak. Only then is the discussion opened to everyone. These procedures in the conference are a small-scale reflection of what characterizes writing the articles as a whole: a process of collaboration based on principles of solidarity which avoids the competitive behaviour that is otherwise common on the academic terrain and which takes the authors seriously as collaborators

in a common cause that exceeds the capacities of individuals. In the end, each article goes through several rounds of proofreading and feedback before the volume as a whole goes to print.

Article structure

The structure of the articles is usually comprised of four general elements, the content and function of which are briefly outlined below.

a. Introductory presentation of the problem (trailer)

The trailer outlines the subject of the article. As Georges Labica already formulated for the *Critical Dictionary of Marxism* (KWM), the trailer does not give a definition, but instead reconstructs a theoretical problematic as it has taken shape in a specific historical moment. The trailer should demonstrate what is ^{^at stake^}, so as to make clear why engaging with this problematic is indispensable for a Marxist conceptual dictionary. At the same time, the trailer gives some orientation for the article's structure. In this respect, the trailer, unlike an abstract, is not a proleptic summary.

b. Main section

The main section usually proceeds in a chronological order, as required by a historical-critical approach. We must defamiliarize the terms the ruling power structures use to articulate themselves and thereby to perpetuate themselves, and doing so requires analyzing how these terms came into being. This is exactly how Marx proceeds in his Critique of Political Economy, in which he determines the capitalist mode of production of his time to be historically specific and thus susceptible to change. This method applies both to the analysis of the work of Marx and Engels, which does not represent a unity, and even more so to the history of Marxism, which branches out in many directions and develops via contradictions and contrasts. The HCDM will give special consideration to the II. International (Kautsky, Luxemburg, Labriola, etc.), Lenin, the splitting of tendencies after 1914 (social democrats and communists), Austro-Marxism, and later the Yugoslav path. An important emphasis will be placed on the contributions from the major Western communist parties as well as on the enrichment and sharpening of Marxist thought through the inclusion of approaches that engage critically with various aspects of domination (e.g. anti-colonialist, feminist, ecological approaches). Last but not least, a fundamental consideration is the dialectic of universality and specificity within Marxism,

which was set in motion by its ^arrival^^ in different regions and cultures across the world which, starting in Europe, produced their own respective authors whose critiques of ^classical^^ Marxism will also be considered. Of course, non-Marxist contributions will also be taken into account, insofar as they are relevant for the context of the discussion. The question of gender relations and their treatment by the Marxist-feminist tradition will receive special attention.

c. Bibliography

The bibliography is arranged alphabetically, and contains only the literature discussed or cited in the text (unless it is listed in the list of sigla). As a rule this means that all literature considered to be important must be discussed or cited in the text.

d. Reference list

Each article contains a list of references which lists those HCDM keywords which are relevant to the article based on affinity, relationship, proximity or similarity. Keeping these references in mind helps minimise redundant overlaps between different articles; opening a ^window^^ to these keywords by means of a few brief allusions usually suffices. At the beginning of the writing process, authors are provided with a list of references, which is adapted or supplemented by the editors after the article is completed (of course, the authors should also have a hand in this process).

Importance of citations and source references

The purpose of using citations is to communicate the main ark of a text in its original wording. If a text contains a specific material value that helps clarify the issue in question, then a word-for-word citation is always preferable to a mere reference. In this context, citations are important not only because of the idea they contain, but also because of the specific formulation, which deserves to be passed down. Merely resorting to the use of paraphrases in these cases would betray the essential material value inherent in these formulations. In keeping with this, parenthetical parts of the text should not be quoted. Accessing the material value of a text requires actively reading it beforehand, even if one feels themselves to be familiar with it. Citations and references provide leads for further research and help present controversies and debates in an informative manner. Page references must also accompany indirect quotations. Blanket references to entire books and ^name dropping^^ are not permitted.

As a rule, quotations should be ^trimmed^^, i.e., limited to the essential content, or to what is worth communicating, so that they can be incorporated into the text. Let us take the first Feuerbach thesis as an example: >The chief defect of all previous materialism (that of Feuerbach included) is that things, reality, sensuousness, are conceived only in the form of *the object, or of contemplation*, but not as *sensuous human activity, practice*, not subjectively.<(ThF, 3/5) For this passage, the quotation could look like this: Marx reproaches >previous materialism< for not grasping >things, reality<, as >*human activity, practice*, not subjectively<(ThF, 3/5).

Formalities of text formatting

1. Text formatting

Please do not ^layout^^ the text (no justification, no indents, no footnotes or endnotes, etc.). *Emphasis* should be denoted by the use of italics. Emphases from original quotations are to be retained, otherwise their deletion must be noted (emph. deleted). Only the surnames of the authors should be put in **bold**, and *not* in CAPITALS as they will appear in print. The structure of the main section can be clarified by numbering (1., 2., ..., or 1.1, 1.2 where necessary) or by italicised *subheadings* (e.g.: 3. *Early workers' movement*. - ...).

2. Citation style

2.1 Citations are made according to the abbreviated form (**Author** year, page). For the purpose of historical contextualisation, in addition to the year of publication of the edition cited, the year of the first edition or the year the text was written should be indicated, where applicable.

>...< (**Korsch** 1938/1967, 213).

Quotations are placed in simple angle brackets: >...<, quotations within the quotations are placed in: ^...^^. Omissions are indicated by [...].

There is no >compulsory reason to assume that the working class [...] would be the actual, ^real revolutionary class^^ under all circumstances< (**Hobsbawm** 1999, 11).

Grammatical adjustments of quotations are not indicated, thus: ... regarding the >realms of necessity< (25/828), not: >realm[s] of necessity<.

In quotations from original or critical editions, spelling and punctuation are retained (e.g. MEGA), while the spelling is updated in modernized editions (e.g. MEW).

2.2 References to the Marx/Engels editions MEW and MEGA appear only with volume and page references, separated by a slash. Since the MEW is much more widespread and can now even be accessed in its entirety online, we generally cite this edition; though we cite the MEGA when the text is only available in this edition or when special philological circumstances force us to do so, for example when we have to refer to the original text in English or French.

4/131 - means MEW, vol. 4, p. 131

II.1/100 - means MEGA, II. division, vol. 1, p. 100

For an abbreviated designation of the cited texts, sigla from the HCDM sigla list can also be used.

2.3 As much as possible, works by other ^{^classical^^} authors are cited without reference to any specific edition by referring to chapters, paragraphs or other internationally comprehensible reference variables, not least to facilitate translations into other languages. Where necessary, the corresponding page of the edition used is also given.

Spinoza, *Ethics*, IV, LS 41

Hegel, *Enc*, §263, Addition; W 9, 65

Kant, *CPrR*, A101; *WA* 3, 164

Aristotle, *EN*, 1121b5

2.4 We ask that you consult the HCDM's list of sigla and abbreviations.

3 Bibliography

3.1 The only literature which is included in the bibliography is that which appears in the text. All important literature must therefore be included in the text.

3.2 For monographs, the scheme of the bibliographical entry is: I[initial(s) of first name(s)].**Name**, *Title*. *Subtitle* (original year if applicable), publisher or translator's name if applicable, place of publishing year of publication.

K.**Korsch**, *Karl Marx* (1938), ed. by G.Langkau, Frankfurt/M 1967;

G.**Labica**, *Der Marxismus-Leninismus. Elemente einer Kritik*, trans. from French by Th. Laugstien, Berlin/W 1986;

H. **Lefebvre**, *Probleme des Marxismus, heute* (1958), trans. from French and with an afterword by A. Schmidt, Frankfurt/M 1965;

3.3 For essays, the >Title< is placed in quotation marks, followed by the page numbers [first-last]. For journal articles, the volume, year and issue number must also be given.

Ch.**Wichterich**, >Globalisation of Women's Movements<, in: *Die globalisierte Frau*, Reinbek 1998, 218-53;

J.**Bergmann**, >Consensus and Conflict. On the Relationship between Democracy and Industrial Society<, in: *Argument* 42, 9., 1967, v. 1, 41-59;

R.**Tiedemann**, >Historical Materialism or Political Messianism?<, in: P.Bulthaup (ed.), *Materialien zu Benjamins Thesen ^Über den Begriff der Geschichte^^. Beiträge und Interpretationen*, Frankfurt/M 1975, 77-121;

3.4 For internet texts, the >Title< is placed in quotation marks (in the case of internet books, title in *italics*) and the place and year of origin or publication are given, if they are known. The bibliographic entry is usually concluded by (www). The URL is only given in exceptional cases if it is of particular importance.

Radicalesbians, >The Woman Identified Woman<, 1970 (www);

A.**Hodges**, >Alan Turing< (2011), in: *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (www);