

The Communist Manifesto 1848

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**THE RELEVANCE OF THE 1848 COMMUNIST
MANIFESTO FOR THE 21TH CENTURY**
1848年《共产主义宣言》的现代意义


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1. Revolution: Rotation-Revolution
2. Class Struggle and Revolution
3. Process Models of History
4. Dialectics of Technological and Social Revolutions (19th century)
5. Historical Dialectics 1848 and thereafter
6. 21st Century Revolutions (21st century)
7. The Future of Revolutions

1. 革命：自转—公转
2. 阶级斗争和革命
3. 历史进程的模式
4. 技术革命和社会革命
5. 1848年的历史辩证法和其此后的发展
6. 21世纪的革命
7. 革命的未来

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Rotation or Revolution

TWO MODELS OF CHANGE

Rotation: the stars and the sun – day and night – annual seasons – up and down of economic and cultural development

Goal and Mechanics of Change: the protection and preservation of humanity, harmony, surviving bad times, **REFORMS**

Revolution: replacing the 'old' by the 'new', destruction and building anew

Goal and Mechanics of Change: starting something new, recognizing and activating new powers, **REVOLUTIONS**

Counterrevolution: Turning the wheel of history around, fighting against change

自转or公转

两种改变模式
 自转：星星和太阳—白天和黑夜—一年四季—经济的跌宕起伏和文化的发展
 改变的目标和机制：保护和保存人性，和谐，在困难时期生存下来，改革

公转：新事物代替旧事物，毁灭和重新建立
 改变的目标和机制：开始新鲜事物，识别和启动新动力，革命

反革命：改变历史的车轮,反对革命

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Models of Revolutions

1. **Technological Revolutions**
 19th Century: steam engine, railroads, manufacturing machines, electricity
 21st Century: hightech, internet, cellphones, virtual realities
2. **Social Revolutions**
 19th Century: pauperization, escalation capital-labor, exploitation, alienation
 21st Century: globalization, internet communities

革命的模式

- 1、技术革命
 19世纪：蒸汽机、铁路、机器、电力
 21世纪：高科技、网络、电话、虚拟世界
- 2、社会革命
 19世纪：贫穷化、扩大劳动资本、剥削、异化
 21世纪：全球化、网络社会

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Workers of all Countries Unite !

'The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle. Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guild-master and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight that each time ended, either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes'

Marx, Engels: Communist Manifesto 1848

全世界无产阶级联合起来！

“至今一切社会的历史是阶级斗争的历史。自由民和奴隶、贵族和平民、雇主和农奴、主人和工人，一句话，压迫者和被压迫者，始终处于相互对立的地位，进行不断的、有时隐蔽有时公开的斗争，而每一次斗争的结局是整个社会受到革命改造或者斗争的各阶级同归于尽。”

马克思、恩格斯：《共产主义宣言》（1848）

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Threat and Power of a Communist Revolution

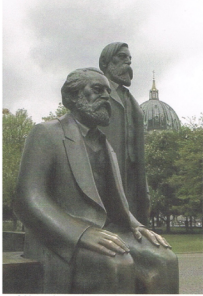
'A ghost is haunting Europe – the ghost of Communism. All the powers in Europe have entered into a holy alliance to exorcise this ghost: Pope and Tsar, Metternich and Guizot, French Radicals and German police-spies.'

Marx, Engels: Communist Manifesto 1848

共产主义革命的威胁和力量

“一个幽灵，共产主义的幽灵，在欧洲游荡。为了对这个幽灵进行神圣的围剿，旧欧洲的一切势力，教皇和沙皇、梅特涅和基佐、法国的激进派和德国的警察，都联合起来了。”

马克思、恩格斯：《共产主义宣言》(1848)



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Mechanics of Class War Escalation (1)

'The markets kept ever growing, the demand ever rising. Even manufacture no longer sufficed. Thereupon, steam and machinery revolutionized industrial production. The place of manufacture was taken by the giant modern industry, the place of the industrial middle class by industrial millionaires, the leaders of whole armies, and the modern bourgeois.'

Marx, Engels: Communist Manifesto 1848

阶级斗争升级的机制（1）

“市场总是在扩大，需求总是在增加。甚至工场手工业也不再能满足需要了。于是，蒸汽和机器引起了工业生产的革命。现代大工业代替了工场手工业；工业中的百万富翁，一支一支产业大军的首领，现代资产者，代替了工业的中间等级。”

马克思、恩格斯：《共产主义宣言》（1848）

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Mechanics of Class War Escalation (2)

'The bourgeoisie, historically, has played a most revolutionary part. ... The need of a constantly expanding market for its products chases the bourgeoisie over the whole surface of the globe. It must nestle everywhere, settle everywhere, and establish connections everywhere. The bourgeoisie has through its exploitation of the world market given a cosmopolitan character to production and consumption in every country. To the great chagrin of the reactionaries, it had drawn from under the feet of industry the national ground on which it stood. All old-established national industries have been destroyed or are daily being destroyed.'

Marx, Engels: Communist Manifesto 1848

阶级斗争升级的机制 (2)

资产阶级，由于开拓了世界市场，使一切国家的生产和消费都成为世界性的了。使反动派大为惋惜的是，资产阶级挖掉了工业脚下的民族基础。古老的民族工业被消灭了，并且每天都还在被消灭。

马克思、恩格斯：《共产主义宣言》(1848)

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Mechanics of Class War Escalation (3)

'The bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons – the modern working class – the proletarians.' Other previous calluses such as tradesmen, shopkeepers, handicraftsmen, peasants 'sink gradually into the proletariat, partly because their diminutive capital does not suffice for the scale on which modern industry is carried on and is swamped in the competition with the large capitalists, partly because their specialized skill is rendered worthless by new methods of production.'

Marx, Engels: Communist Manifesto 1848

阶级斗争升级的机制 (3)

资产阶级不仅锻造了置自身于死地的武器；它还产生了将要运用这种武器的人——现代的工人，即无产者。以前的中间等级的下层，即小工业家、小商人和小食利者，手工业者和农民——所有这些阶级都降落到无产阶级的队伍里来了，有的是因为他们的小资本不足以经营大工业，经不起较大的资本家的竞争；有的是因为他们的手艺已经被新的生产方法弄得不值钱了。

马克思、恩格斯：《共产主义宣言》(1848)

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Results of Class War Escalation (1)

'The essential condition for the existence and for the sway of the bourgeois class, is the formation and augmentation of capital; the condition of capital is wage labor. ... What the bourgeoisie therefore produces, above all, are its own grave-diggers. Its fall and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable.' There is only one solution: 'the theory of the communists may be summed up in the single sentence: abolition of private property.'

Marx, Engels: Communist Manifesto 1848

阶级斗争的结果 (1)

“资产阶级生存和统治的根本条件，是资本的形成和增值；资本的条件是雇佣劳动……资产阶级首先生产的是它自身的掘墓人。资产阶级的灭亡和无产阶级的胜利是同样不可避免的。唯一的解决办法是：建立共产主义理论，废除财产私有制。”

马克思、恩格斯：《共产主义宣言》(1848)

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Results of Class War Escalation (2)

'The abolition of private property thus has led to the total emancipation of all human senses and qualities. The eye has become a human eye.'

Marx, Engels: Communist Manifesto 1848

阶级斗争的结果 (2)

“废除财产私有制会彻底解放全人类的认识和本性。视野已经变成人类的视野。”

马克思、恩格斯：《共产主义宣言》(1848)

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Information Strategy of the Communist Revolution

'The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling class tremble at a communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Working men of all countries unite!'

Marx, Engels: Communist Manifesto 1848

共产主义革命的信息战略

“共产党人不屑于隐瞒自己的观点和意图。他们公开宣布：他们的目的只有用暴力推翻全部现存的社会制度才能达到。让统治阶级在共产主义革命面前发抖吧。无产者在这个革命中失去的只是锁链。他们获得的将是整个世界。全世界无产者联合起来！”

马克思、恩格斯：《共产主义宣言》(1848)

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Marx and Mao: Additional Perspectives

马克思和毛泽东的其他观点

The analysis in 'The Kapital' does not prove either the viability of the village community nor the opposite: 'But I am convinced that the village community will be a pillar in the social revolution.' Marx to Vera Sassulitsch 1881

'We have the Marxist-Leninist weapon of critique and self-critique. We are capable to stop bad working behaviors and keep the good ones' Words of the Chairman Mao Zedong



Vladimir Lenin, leader of the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917.

“对《资本论》的分析既没有证明农村公社的无用也没有证明这个观点有用：“我相信农村公社将是社会变革的支柱。”

马克思 (1881年)

“我们有批评和自我批评这个马克思列宁主义的武器。我们能够去掉不良作风，保持优良作风。”

《毛泽东语录》



Friedrich Engels' Sketch of the Berlin 'Doctorclub'

Friedrich Engels 关于柏林“博士俱乐部”的设想



Engels "Der Doctorclub" ... Karikatur von Engels

Rage bei den Berliner „Freien“. Karikatur von Engels

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“Doctorclub” : Alternative Models for Revolution (1)

- 1. Intellectual Leadership Model:** Bruno Bauer: Internal Mechanics of Permanent Critical and Pure Critique, Disdain of the Masses
- 2. Cooperation Models:** Edgar Bauer: Critical Intellectuals become Leaders of spontaneous unorganized Revolts of impoverished Masses of big city slums from inside - Szeliga: Critical Intellectuals become Leaders and Advisers of Barbarian Invaders from outside

博士俱乐部：不同的革命模式（1）

- 1、智力领导力模式：**
-- Bruno Bauer: 认可永远批判和纯粹理性批判的内部机制，看不起大众领导力
- 2、合作模式：**
-- Edgar Bauer: 批判性的知识分子从内部成为自发无组织革命的领导人，这是来自大城市贫民窟民众的革命
-- Szeliga: 批判性的知识分子成为野蛮的从外部入侵的指手画脚的领导者。

“Doctorclub”: Alternative Models for Revolution (2)

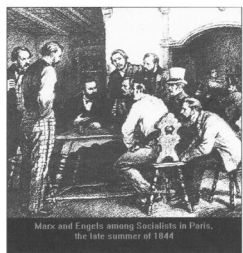
- 3. Education Models:** Ludwig Feuerbach: replace alienation with happiness and harmony by replacing faith in God with personal emancipation and community among men, emancipation of the 'I and Thou'. - A. Ruge: Educate the Bourgeois Middle Class and lead the fight for Democracy, Equality, and Justice, Civil Discourse, Educational Reforms
- 4. Existentialist Models:** Max Stirner: 'The Ego and his Own'. - Karl Schmidt: Emancipation of the Individual

博士俱乐部：不同的革命模式（2）

- 3、教育模式：**
-- Ludwig Feuerbach: 通过用个人和人的社会的解放来取代被异化了的对神的信仰。
-- A. Ruge: 教育中产阶级并领导人民为民主、平等、公正、言论自由、教育改革而战。
- 4、存在主义的模式**
-- Max Stirner: “自我和自己的”。
-- Karl Schmidt: 个人的解放。

Marx and Engels discussing with French Socialists

马克思、恩格斯与法国社会学家讨论



The Holy Family or Critique of Critical Criticism. Against Bruno Bauer and Company

"When I visited Marx in Paris in the summer of 1844, our complete agreement in all theoretical fields became evident and our joint work dates from that time."

Frederick Engels

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21st Century Technical, Social and Political Revolutions I

21世纪的技术、社会和政治革命（1）

Globalization:

technical, political, economical

Internet:

!!! citizens are also netizens !!!

Biotechnology, Neurotechnology:

cultivating, manipulating, destroying

Virtual reality:

new neighborhoods, new masses

全球化：技术、政治、经济的全球化

网络：一般的平民也是网民！！！！

生物技术，神经技术：

- 培养，操纵，破坏
- 虚拟的现实：
- 新的邻居、新的群体



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21st Century Technical, Social and Political Revolutions (2)

'Virtual Worlds' of Gods, devils, angels, good and bad spirits have motivated and mobilized individuals and masses for millennia – what is my role and the role of the masses in the worlds of 'Cyberspace' ?

'This Is not a Game, this is a World' (World of Warcraft slogan)

21世纪在技术、社会和政治方面的革命（2）

在几千年的时间里，由神，魔鬼，天使，善和恶的灵魂所组成的“虚拟世界”曾经激发和调动了无数个人和群体。那么在网络的世界里，我们个人和群体是扮演什么样的角色呢？

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21th Century Technical, Social and Political Revolutions II

Internet since 1996, over 1 billion users 2005, today billions more. - Over 3 billion cellphone users 2010. - Business Meetings, Town Hall Meetings on 'SecondLife. - New Communities: (Farmville, MyAquarium, eHealth Sites and Communities, Single's Social Networks). - ' Free Associations of Free Individuals' (Marx, Engels), i.e. Communities and Spontaneous Networks. (Arab Spring, Revolts in Brazil etc.)

'This Is not a Game, this is a World' (World of Warcraft slogan)

21世纪在技术、社会和政治方面的革命 (2)

- 自1996年网络开始普及，到2005年为止已经有十亿的使用者，如今更是数十亿之巨；
- 到2010年为止已经有超过30亿的手机使用者；
- 我们可以在“第二生活”（虚拟的网络平台）进行商业会议和政府会议。
- 新的组织形式：（Farmville（类似于开心农场的游戏），MyAquarium（一个虚拟的宠物游戏），电子健康网站和组织，个人的社交网站）；
- 自由人的自由组织（马克思，恩格斯），例如：有组织的和自发的行动（阿拉伯之春，巴西起义等）

“这不是一个游戏，而是一个世界”（魔兽世界）

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21th Century Technical, Social and Political Revolutions (3) 21世纪在技术、社会和政治方面的革命 (3)



Clockwise from top left: Protesters in Tatic Square in Cairo; Demonstrators marching through Habib Bourguiba Avenue in Tunis; Political dissidents in Sana'a; Protesters gathering in Pearl Roundabout in Manama; Mass demonstration in Doha, Qatar; Demonstrators in Doha.

Date: 18 December 2010 - present

- 21th century information and communication technologies allow for spontaneous global, regional and local revolutionary and counterrevolutionary mass movements of different type.
- Communication research and neuroscience are studying risks, benefits and dangers.

21世纪的信息通信技术允许不同形式的全球性、区域性和局部性的自发的变革与反变革群众运动。

通信研究和神经科学一直在研究有关风险、利益和危险的问题。

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Social Ethics and NeuroEthics Research (1)

Social Ethics: Impact of internet communication and cooperation is not yet fully understood; it has the potential to promote, harmony, revolutions, counterrevolutions and needs further study and experience

Bio-Ethics: Impact of genetic medical and agrarian intervention and manipulation on individual and public health, and on natural, cultivated and social environments

Giordano J. Benediktter R 2011

社会伦理学和神经伦理学的研究 (1)

社会伦理学: 我们至今没有完全理解网络沟通和协作的影响。网络还有可以提升、协调、变革、反变革的潜力，还需要我们更进一步的学习和体验。

生命伦理学: 关于基因治疗、农业干预和操控个人和公共健康以及操纵自然环境、人为环境和社会环境等问题的影响

Giordano J. Benediktter R 2011
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Social Ethics and NeuroEthics Research (2)

Neuro-Ethics: 'Given the provocative and often contentious nature of effects incurred through the employment of neuroscience and neurotechnology in the social milieu, we call for the relatively new field of neuroethics to define and guide the ways that neuroscientific and technological developments can and should be pursued and applied. However, we argue that to do so in a meaningful way will mandate pragmatism, reflection, and freedom from exclusively Western orientation'

Giordano J. Benediktter R 2011

社会伦理学和神经伦理学的研究 (2)

神经伦理学: 假如神经科学和神经技术的应用在社会上引起了激烈和有争议的后果，我们会借助于神经伦理学的相关新领域去定义和引领神经科学技术能够遵循和应该遵循的发展和应道。而且，我们认为用一种有意义的方法去做这件事情会推动一些西方取向的思想，比如说实用主义、反思和自由

Giordano J. Benediktter R 2011

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CONTINUATION OF "REVOLUTIO" (1) THREE LOVES: "COUNTRY, CIVIL SOCIETY, PARTY" Deng Xiao Peng 1985, Hu Jintao 2012

System of Natural Liberty: 'First, the duty to protect the land against force and aggression from other countries, secondly the task to protect each member of the society as much as possible from injustice or suppression by a fellow citizen, and to establish a reliable system of law and the founding and maintaining of certain public institutions and establishments, which individuals or small groups cannot maintain on their own'.

Adam Smith 1776 The Wealth of Nations

革命的继续(1): “三热爱”（爱国家，爱社会，爱党）
邓小平1985 胡锦涛2012

自然权利制度：第一，履行保护领土不受外来势力侵犯的义务。第二，每个公民要尽最大可能保护每一个社会成员免受不公正和压迫，建立一个可靠的法律体系并且建立和完善一些公共机构的基础，这些是个人和小团体的力量不能做到的。

亚当史密斯《国富论》（1776年）

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CONTINUATION OF "REVOLUTIO" (2) "Revolution, Development, Reform" Hu Jintao

'The reform of the political structure is an important part of China's overall reform. We must continue to make both active and prudent efforts to carry out the reform of the political structure, and make people's democracy more extensive, fuller in scope and sounder in practice'

Hu Jintao, 18th Congress CDC, November 2012

革命的继续：“革命，发展，改革” (2)

政治制度改革是中国全面改革一个很重要的方面，我们必须继续既积极又谨慎地努力去完成政治体制改革，使得人民拥有更加广泛的民主权利，更加充分的权利范围，在实践中更具有可行性。

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CONTINUATION OF "REVOLUTIO" (3)

"Revolution, Development, Reform" Hu Jintao

'If we fail to handle this issue well, it could prove fatal for the Party, and even could cause collapse of the party and fall of the state... We must never let words act in place of the law or (personal) power replace the law; nor will we allow the ignoring of the law for personal benefit'

Hu Jintao, 16th Congress CDC, November 2012

革命的继续：“革命，发展，改革” (3)

“如果我们不能处理好这个问题,历史证明这对党是致命的,甚至可能导致党和国家的垮台...我们决不能让个人的判断和个人的权利凌驾于法律之上,我们也绝不允许因为个人利益而践踏法律。”

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CONTINUATION OF "REVOLUTIO" (4)

'In building socialism with Chinese characters, we base ourselves on the basic reality that China is in the primary stage of socialism. Our overall approach is to promote economic, political, cultural, social and ecological progress, and our general task is to achieve socialist modernization and the great renewal of the Chinese nation'

Basic Requirements: *'maintaining the people's principal position in the country, continuing to release and to develop the productive forces, persevering in reform and opening up, safeguarding social fairness and justice, striving for common prosperity, promoting social harmony, pursuing peaceful development, upholding the leadership of the party.'*

Hu Jintao, 16th Congress CDC, November 2012

改革的继续 (4)

“在建设有中国特色的社会主义，我们立足基本国情，中国正处于社会主义初级阶段。我们的整体方法是促进经济，政治，文化，社会和生态的发展，和我们的总任务是实现社会主义现代化和中华民族的伟大复兴”

基本要求：维护人民主体地位，继续释放和发展生产力，坚持改革开放，维护社会公平和正义，追求共同繁荣，促进社会和谐，和平发展，坚持党的领导。

2012年11月第18届全国人民代表大会胡锦涛

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CONTINUATION OF "REVOLUTIO" (5)

*'Cultivate the self and virtue will be true,
cultivate the family and virtue will be complete,
cultivate the country and virtue will be rich,
cultivate the world and virtue will be wide'*

Lao Zi (Tao Teh Ching 54)



改革的继续 (5)

修之于身，其德乃真。

修之于家，其德乃余。

修之于邦，其德乃丰。

修之于天下，其德乃普

老子《道德经》54章

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THREE SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTIONS

曾经成功的三次革命



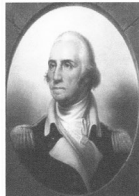
The storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789 during the French Revolution.

1789年法国大革命攻占巴士底狱



Sun Yat-sen, leader of the Chinese Xinhai Revolution in 1911.

1911年辛亥革命领导人孙中山



George Washington, leader of the American Revolution.

美国独立战争大革命 (1775-1783) 领导人华盛顿

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Thank you for your attention!

谢谢大家的聆听!