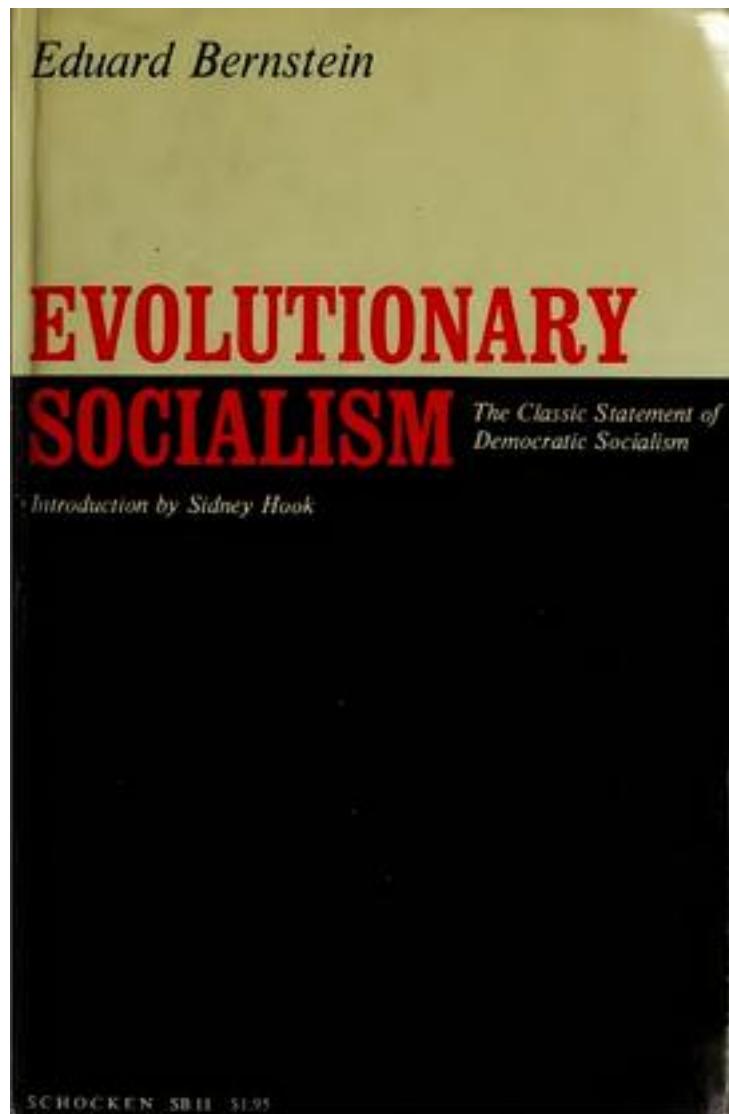


Evolutionary Socialism



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著者:Eduard Bernstein

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Eduard Bernstein, a German politician of the socialist party, sets out his beliefs in peaceful, incremental legislative transition to a socialist planned economy.

Writing in 1899, the mature Bernstein had by this time disavowed the earlier doctrines of Marxism which crucially advocated violence in the form of revolutionary upheaval.

Across three chapters, he details the practical steps a given nation can take to instilling socialism via peaceful means.

Quoting Marx's later works, as well as the words of Friedrich Engels, Bernstein develops an alternative thesis that goes against the grain of early Communist thought. Bernstein discusses how a society can realign its industry, production and workers toward achieving a purely socialist-communist outcome. Under no illusions about the stark differences between a capitalist, free market economy and a planned, socialist one, the author details how and in what order the incremental changes towards socialism should be implemented. The redistribution of incomes in a manner that is gradually more equitable to the proletariat is depicted in a series of charts.

The stark revolutionary upheavals which underpinned the establishment of socialist and communist governments in the 20th century were in contrast to Bernstein's visions of socialism achieved by democratic and peaceful means.

Despite such developments, Bernstein remained an adherent of peace and non-violence in politics until he perished in his native Germany in 1932.

作者介绍:

Eduard Bernstein (January 6 1850 - December 18 1932) was a German social-democratic Marxist theorist and politician. A member of the Social Democratic Party, Bernstein had held close association to Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, but he saw flaws in Marxist thinking and began to criticize views held by Marxism when he investigated and challenged the Marxist materialist theory of history. He rejected significant parts of Marxist theory that were based upon Hegelian metaphysics and rejected the Hegelian dialectical perspective.

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Preface to english edition

Preface

I. The fundamental doctrines of Marxist socialism

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- (b) The materialist interpretation of history and historic necessity
- (c) The Marxist doctrine of class war and of the evolution of capital

II. The economic development of modern society

- (a) On the meaning of the Marxist theory of value
- (b) The distribution of wealth in the modern community
- (c) The classes of enterprises in the production and distribution of wealth
- (d) Crises and possibilities of adjustment in modern economy

III. The tasks and possibilities of social democracy

- (a) The political and economic preliminary conditions of socialism
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Conclusion: Ultimate aim and tendency— Kant agent Cant

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书评

When the term "revisionism" first appeared in Eduard Bernstein's work Evolutionary Socialism, it lacked its latter stigma as any form of deviance to an arbitrarily established "orthodoxy" of Marxism. Had Bernstein lived, he would have rejected with disgust ...

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