Proletarian Emancipation of the Mind from the Text Interpretation of the The Communist Manifesto

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Abstract. The proletarian liberation and human liberation always run through Marx's thoughts, which is not only based on the realistic investigation of the capitalist society in which he lived, but also a profound insight into the proletariat and its political movement. In the Manifesto issued in 1848, Marx and Engels comprehensively and systematically expounded the historical conditions of proletarian liberation, the historical mission of human beings, the path to reality, the debate of homomorphic ideological trends and so on. Therefore, it is of great value to take the manifesto as a reference for a comprehensive interpretation of proletarian thought.

Keywords: Proletarian Emancipation, *The Communist Manifesto*, Marx, Engels, Human liberation.

1. Introduction

The Communist Manifesto [1] (hereinafter referred to as Manifesto)was officially published in early 1848. It was a programmatic document written by Marx and Engels for the"Union of Socialists"—the first communist organization in the world, which announced the birth of the theoretical system of doctrine science. The Manifesto is not only an action program for the proletariat to carry out revolution, but also a theoretical guide for construction and reform. It not only has a great influence on the history of doctrine and movement, but also has important guiding significance for contemporary world movements and undertakings with Chinese characteristics.

2. Social and historical conditions for the publication of the Manifesto

As one of the classic works of doctrine, the Manifesto plays an irreplaceable role in social history, especially in the history of the 19th century and beyond, and has historical significance different from ordinary literary works. Therefore, the interpretation of the Manifesto should first understand the historical background of the publication of the works, combine the present situation of world history and its internal roots, interpret the various propositions expounded in the Manifesto, and feel the strong feelings of Marx and Engels.

"The market is always expanding, and demand is always increasing. . . Steam and machines have caused the revolution of industrial production. "[2] The first chapter of the Manifesto reveals the social and historical conditions for the emergence of the bourgeoisie and the proletarians and their opposition. In particular, Marx and Engels discussed some important factors in the rapid development of the industrial revolution. (1) The first is the great geographical discovery. The opening of new air routes(Columbus discovered Da Gama in America and passed through the Cape of Good Hope in Africa, etc.)made America and Asia appear in the eyes of Europeans as new raw material plundering places and commodity dumping places. This provided conditions for the primitive accumulation of capitalism and the emergence of the embryonic form of the world market; (2)Second, East India and China provided a vast market, and the colonization of America provided cheap labor and a large amount of gold and silver wealth to trade in the colonies, forming a trade surplus, promoting commerce, navigation and industry, which provided unprecedented material strength for the primitive accumulation of capitalism and the brewing of feudal production by the bourgeoisie.

The theory of labor value and the theory of surplus value reveal the cruelty and exploitation of laborers by capitalists under capitalist production. Capitalists occupy most of the production by their dominance, which makes laborers separate from the production. Laborers who possess nothing have

to combine their labor with the production. Capitalists and laborers become employment relations. Capitalists have realized all possession and control of both the production and laborers. Besides the value produced by the necessary labor paid by capitalists according to the principle of equivalent exchange, labor itself also creates value. Capitalists possess this part of surplus value free of charge and realize the enslavement of proletarians and oppression. Therefore, with the intensification of the contradiction between socialization of production and private possession of means of production, social problems will inevitably appear in the realistic society under the conditions of capitalist production, which is manifested as overproduction in economy and economic crisis in politics as social revolution. Among them, the Revolt of textile workers in Lyon, France, British Chartist Movement and Uprising of textile workers in Silesia, Germany, which are the"three major workers' movements in Europe", have historical representativeness. This means that in the capitalist economy, not only the strength of the bourgeoisie is followed by the strength of the proletariat, but also the independent political force that can not be ignored in society. The proletariat has a powerful material force that affects the trend of social history.

In addition to the shock of the industrial revolution to the whole world, a political revolution also profoundly affected the world—the French Revolution. Tracing back to the past history, the French Revolution can be described as a real mass social revolution, which not only affected a large number of people, but also affected various political groups and classes and schools that participated in the revolution. *The declaration of Human Rights* born in the French Revolution, which contains the principles of natural freedom, equality, fraternity, sacredness and inviolability of private property, and so on, clarifies the distinctive characteristics of the capitalist political system, and its capitalist values have profoundly influenced the social movements in the whole Europe and even the whole world.

At this time, Germany was in a state of political split, and its economy was far inferior to that of Britain and France. It did not have feudal autocracy and completed the sufficient political and material conditions for the establishment of the bourgeoisie regime. Therefore, when French literature was used by Germany"real"socialism to criticize the struggle of the German bourgeoisie against feudal autocracy, it is pointedly pointed out that*"when this work was moved from France to Germany, the living conditions in France did not move over at the same time. Under German conditions, French literature completely lost its direct practical significance and only had the form of pure literature, which must be manifested as meaningless speculation about real society and the realization of human nature"*[3].

The workers' movement has been carried out one after another in the international scope, but most of the struggles have not achieved any results or even basically ended in failure. Although the proletariat has become an independent political force under capitalism, it has influenced the change of the world pattern, but at the same time, problems have arisen. More and more proletarians are confused: What way should the liberation of the working class be realized by?Is capitalism the ultimate trend of social history?Where does the future of mankind lead?The times called for great thinkers and scientific theories. Marx and Engels had a keen insight into these puzzles. They completed their theoretical construction in the exploration of revolutionary practice and left the world with precious historical value of classic literature heritage, such as T*he Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts in 1844*, *The Outline of Feuerbach by the Holy Family*, *The Poverty of German Ideology*, and so on. In addition to the construction of theory, Marx and Engels also dedicated themselves to the practice of the international workers'movement and helped to establish the first organization in the world—"the League of Workers". The Manifesto is the party platform drafted by Marx and Engels for the alliance For the first time, and the communists"*openly explain their views, their purposes and their intentions to the whole world"*[4]with a deafening voice.

3. The stylistic structure of the Manifesto

3.1. Seven Prefaces

The Manifesto contains seven preambles, including: German preamble in 1872, Russian preamble in 1882, German preamble in 1883, English preamble in 1888, German preamble in 1890, Polish preamble in 1892 and Italian preamble in 1893. The first two prefaces were jointly completed by Marx and Engels, and the next five were independently written by Engels. The seven preambles contain five languages, which means that the struggle movement of the working class has profound influence at least in Europe, which means that there is widespread capitalism against the proletarians and exploitation at least in Europe. The"freedom"advocated by the bourgeoisie in the Enlightenment have not been actually implemented in the real society. The hypocrisy of capitalists has been revealed.

Generally speaking, the seven preambles introduce the main contents and objectives of the Manifesto, and also state the publication and dissemination of the Manifesto in the international arena and so on. Both the German preface in 1883 and the English preface in 1888 emphasized the basic ideas running through the Manifesto: the economic production in each historical era and the social structure inevitably produced by it are the political and spiritual historical basis of that era, and so on; The English preface of 1888 and the German preface of 1890 also explain why it is the Manifesto instead of the Manifesto—*"the so-called people refer to the followers of various utopian systems, namely the Irving School in England and the Fourier School in France, which have been reduced to the status of pure sects and are gradually dying out; On the other hand, it refers to various social quacks who claim to eliminate all social ills without endangering capital and profits. "*[5]That is to say, it was a bourgeois movement at that time, but it was a working class movement, so they named this book Manifesto. On the other hand, what is more important is that the Manifesto clearly puts forward the question of how to treat the general principles and some specific viewpoints of the Manifesto. This is what the preface to the German version of 1872 says: *"The general principles set forth in this manifesto are, on the whole, completely correct up to now. "*[6]But the practical application of these principles, as stated in the manifesto, depends on the historical conditions at that time at any time and anywhere.

To sum up, the seven preambles are based on the revolutionary practice of the Manifesto to further elaborate and enrich the basic ideas and In this way, it explains a simple and profound truth to posterity: the whole world outlook of doctrine is not a doctrine but a doctrine. What it provides is not a ready-made dogma but a further starting point and use for this kind of research.

3.2. An introduction

"A ghost, a ghost of communism wandering in Europe"[7], the movement of communism, the ideas of communism and so on, the products of communism nature wander like a ghost in Europe, threatening feudalism and capitalism and reminding them that the proletarians--the weapons forged by the bourgeoisie are now aiming at themselves. It has grown to be an independent political force that threatens"all forces in Europe". Therefore, it is considered that it is time to openly explain to the whole world the present situation of the proletariat and the necessity of liberation.

3.3. Main contents of the four chapters

The main contents of the Manifesto mainly include: the first bourgeois and proletarians; The second proletarians and people; The literature of the third sum; The fourth person's attitude towards various opposition parties.

The first chapter can be roughly divided into two parts: first, from the perspective of bourgeoisie, the social and historical conditions for the emergence of bourgeoisie and proletariat and their opposition, including economic geographical discovery, political bourgeois power, cultural national and local literature, and the resulting social problems, that is, the basic contradictions of capitalism and economic crisis; Second, from the perspective of the proletariat, including the social root of

proletarian exploitation, the political struggle initiated by the proletariat and the fundamental way of proletarian self-liberation-abolishing existing possession.

The second chapter expounds four aspects: first, the relationship between proletarians and people; Second, it refutes all kinds of censure of the bourgeoisie from the aspects of eliminating private ownership, personality, spiritual products, family, public wife system and country; The measures taken by the proletariat to seize the bourgeoisie; Fourth, the nature of the future society.

The third chapter expounds the criticism of three ideas, namely Reactionary socialism, conservative or bourgeois socialism, critical utopian socialism and communism.

The fourth chapter expounds the different attitudes of Communists towards various opposition parties, including the attitude towards France, Switzerland, Poland and Germany, supporting*"all revolutionary movements against the existing social and political systems"*and issuing*"proletarians all over the world unite!"*[8].

4. Interpretation of the main content of the Manifesto

4.1. The inevitable demise of the bourgeoisie and the inevitable victory of the proletariat

Class struggle is an important clue throughout the Manifesto. As stated at the beginning of the Manifesto, "*the history of all societies up to now is the history of class struggle.* "From slave society to feudal society, history has experienced various forms of antagonistic relations between slave owners and slaves, feudal landlords and serfs, capitalists and proletarians, and so onNo matter in slave society or feudal society, the essence of class exploitation and exploitation and exploitation did not change with the progress of productive forces and the change of production relations It is worth noting that this kind of unchanging does not violate the general law of historical materialism on society: the social change caused by the contradictory movement of productive forces and relations of production replaces the old form with a new form and a deeper degree.

In the era of capitalism, the class opposition is manifested as the opposition between the bourgeoisie and the proletariatThe Manifesto discusses the social and historical conditions for the emergence of the bourgeoisie and its revolutionary role.

On the one hand, from the social and historical conditions, there are the following points: First, with the development of the industrial revolution, agricultural civilization gradually changed to industrial civilization, and a large number of surplus laborers were liberated from the shackles of land and transferred from rural areas to cities, resulting in"Citizens of early cities", among which"initial bourgeois elements"emergedSecond, workshop handicrafts have replaced feudal or guild industries. The middle class of industry, that is, this part of the petty bourgeoisie engaged in workshop handicrafts has replaced the former guild masters. The strength of the bourgeoisie is gradually increasingThird, the great geographical discoveries made the world gradually connect and become a complete world market. In the world, the establishment of market communication among all parties, navigation, land transportation, commerce and so on, have provided the conditions for capital accumulation for the power of the capital class. The reason why we pay so much attention to and deeply analyze the various conditions for the emergence of the bourgeoisie is that"the bourgeoisie once played a very revolutionary role in history"On the other hand, the statement of the revolutionary role of the bourgeoisie in the Manifesto is very sharp. (1)First of all, from the historical point of view, although the bourgeoisie cut off the feudal fetters and whitewashed the bourgeoisie with"freedom", "talent", in fact, the bourgeoisie connected people with more interestsCapitalism is that equality in the legal sense under the manipulation of money conceals inequality in factSecondly, because the opening of the new air route linked the whole world market, the bourgeoisie brought capitalist production to the world stage by seizing land, colonizing the world and even waging warsThe accumulation of capital and the prosperity of capitalism are based on the immoral, unjust and cruel activities of plundering raw materials, dumping commodities, robbing gold, silver and wealth, robbing nations and so on in America, Asia and other places At the same time, the civilizations of all nationalities in the world have obviously suffered the impact of capitalist civilizationFinally, under

the control of law of value, law of surplus value and law of market competition, the bourgeoisie, which possesses huge means of production and exchange, can not cope with the inevitable consequence caused by the existence of basic contradictions of capitalism, that is, economic crisis.

On the other hand, from the social and historical conditions for the emergence of the proletariat and the struggle against the bourgeoisie as the victim in the ever-increasing strength*"The bourgeoisie has not only forged weapons to kill itself; It has also produced people who will use such weapons-modern workers, that is, proletarians. "*[9] In the process of the bourgeoisie constantly extracting the value of the surplus labor of the proletarians and using these surplus values of free possession to carry out a new round of expanded production and thus obtain the accumulation of capital, the strength of the proletarians is constantly expanding with the expansion of productionThese revolutionary proletariat not only regard the elimination of feudal production as the task of the times, but also inevitably regard the elimination of the bourgeoisie and capitalist production as the goalThe proletariat's*"struggle against the bourgeoisie began at the same time as its existence. "*[10]In the constant capitalism, the proletariat is constantly seeking ways to break through the relationship with beingBecause their strength is still weak, the workers' group*"the real result of the struggle is not direct success, but the expanding union of workers"*. [11] Such a joint organization gradually expanded into a class and a political party However, it is not smooth to seek union. External factors and contradictions within workers also exist. The expansion of workers' union is carried out in the face of many obstacles and is*"stronger, stronger and stronger every time"*The root of this tough character lies in the revolutionary nature of the proletariat Historical practice shows that the proletariat must not rely solely on gentle peace to achieve its actions against the bourgeoisie. They must"*abolish all existing possessions.* "The proletarians'struggle against capitalists must and must be revolutionary and thorough. Only by completely destroying the existing possession of the means of production, the private ownership of capitalism, can the proletariat really be liberated from the relationship of being, and the proletarians can truly possess their complete freedom of class essence.

To sum up, in capitalism, the capitalists who possess the means of production completely and the proletarians who have nothing privately possess private ownership, which inevitably leads to the opposition between the two classes. For the purpose of political liberation, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie jointly fought against the feudal remnants of non-industrial bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie; For the purpose of class liberation, the proletariat is the"gravedigger"of the bourgeoisie. Their way to reach is to seize it from the bourgeoisie first and then seek the next liberation.

4.2. "Where the liberty of every man is the condition of the liberty of all men"

The fundamental interests of the Party members are the same as those of the proletarians, but they are different from those of the proletarians in the following aspects: First, the Party members have no nationality and do not divide into stages, which means that the Party members always represent the interests of the world and the nation and the interests of the proletariat in the whole historical stage when it opposes the bourgeoisiehe scientific theory of the communists has always played a driving role in the practice of all the workers' movements.

The communists aimed at eliminating private ownership, but in this process they encountered various censure to defend private production. (1) The first censure view: To destroy the property earned by one's labor is to destroy the foundation of one's free activity and independence. Marx and Engels were outraged about this: First, the property of petty-bourgeois small peasants before the emergence of bourgeois property has been destroyed by the bourgeoisie itself. Second, for the private property of the bourgeoisie. It is precisely because capital itself represents the capitalist relations of production, under which the proletariat encounters cruel exploitation and"*in bourgeois society, capital has independence and individuality, but active individuals have no independence and individuality. "*[12] Individuals have never had independence and individuality either in the past or in the present. Only in the society, in the era of"the present dominates the past", can individuals not be suppressed and their personality can be truly independent. (2) The second censure view: the elimination of private ownership will lead to the prevalence of laziness in society. Marx and Engels

refute this. Capitalists who occupy the means of production in a private ownership society obtain value by enslaving others and occupying others' surplus labor. People who have nothing and do not work occupy most of the property in society. Isn't this the wind of laziness?(3) The third censure view: Eliminating private ownership will destroy the family. Bourgeois families are built on private property, which means that only a few families that occupy most of the wealth of society can be called families, while most proletarians' families are facing hardships. To eliminate private ownership is to eliminate this deformed family. (4) The fourth point of censure: The elimination of private ownership will destroy the closest relationship between parents and their children Just as the capitalist family was torn apart by big industry, what about the relationship between parents and children under bourgeois rule? (5) The fifth point of view of censure: to implement the public wife system. There is a clear attitude towards the public wife sy*stem in the economic and philosophical manuscripts in 1844. "One can say that the public wife system is this obvious secret which is still very crude and thoughtless. "*[13] Obviously, the real public wife system will never be advocated. Women never exist as a tool of production, which is contrary to the liberation of women. It is not to turn women into a kind of public goods, but to liberate women from their status as tools of production under capitalism and improve their social status in an all-round way. From the reality, in the view of Marx and Engels, there is no difference between the marriage system and the public wife system in capitalist society, both of which are for women. [14] It can be seen that communists do not advocate the public wife system, on the contrary, communists should eliminate the public wife system and realize the liberation of women, so that women can be freed from the dependence on men and the real equality between men and women. (6) The sixth point of view of censure: it will destroy the country and nation in fact, this is not wrong. The domination in politics is only a preliminary victory, and what it wants to achieve is the demise of the country and the demise of the class. The revolution is the most thorough and fundamental revolution, including the ownership relationship and all social consciousness adapted to private ownership.

There is no doubt that the proletariat's political struggle for itself is the most crucial step to achieve it. After that, it gradually concentrated the capital in the hands of the bourgeoisie into its own hands Here, Marx and Engels listed ten measures that the proletariat can take to interfere with capitalist ownership. I will not enumerate them all here. But what deserves attention in these measures is the view of Marx and Engels on education: public and free education for all children. They see that education plays an important role in society and people. The innovation of productive forces and theory depend on the implementation of education to a great extent. Modern China has popularized nine-year compulsory education and is trying to spread out twelve-year compulsory education from point to point. It is hard not to think that Marx and Engels' educational thoughts have played an important guiding role in China's current education.

As for the social scene to be achieved, Marx and Engels described it as follows: Instead of the old bourgeois society where classes and class opposites exist, it will be such a union where everyone's freedom is the condition of all people's freedom. [15] In such a society, the human nature returns to the human nature, and labor is no longer the product of alienation, but becomes the object activity of human nature. The true equality between people, the relationship of respect and friendship replaces the relationship of exploitation and exists universally.

4.3. "Cloudy Space of Philosophical Fantasy"

Marx and Engels' sharp criticisms of"Harmony"are all based on the same reason: whether feudal petty-bourgeois, German or"real", they only regard the literature of"Harmony"as a whitewash or an excuse for their real purpose, and they do not support the workers' movement in the actual sense. The feudal aristocrats cursed the bourgeoisie, but not to support the proletariat, but to release the anger of the bourgeoisie after feudal rule and dream of feudal restoration. Instead of welcoming the proletariat, they are full of fear of such a class whose direct aim is the old system and whose ultimate aim is the elimination of classes and class antagonism. The petty bourgeoisie is neither accepted by the bourgeoisie nor integrated into. Because the basic contradictions of capitalism cannot be eradicated,

this part of the petty bourgeoisie is in danger of losing its independent position in society at any time, so this part of the people also raise the banner of anti-bourgeoisie and stand on the opposite side of the bourgeoisie. However, the petty bourgeoisie is"trying to restore the old means of production and exchange"and moving against the current of big industry, which is obviously only a fantasy. The Germans, when they saw the great achievements of the French Revolution, moved French literature to Germany without thinking, but"the living conditions in France did not move there at the same time. "According to the historical materialism, the superstructure must adapt to the economic foundation, and the movement of production relations should also be based on productivity. The"philosophy of action", "real"and so on written by German philosophers in this way are only metaphysical explanations"existing in the clouded space of philosophical fantasy". In fact, it became"a sweet supplement to the poisonous whip and bullets used in the German workers'uprising. "As for the conservative or bourgeois, it is only a false slogan of the bourgeoisie to trick the proletarians into serving them.

One of the important theoretical sources of the establishment of doctrine is utopian, which shows the importance of utopian. (1) The first utopian saw the existence of class opposition and the inevitable demise of capitalism, but they did not see the revolutionary and historical initiative of the proletariat. Because the material conditions for the liberation of the proletariat were not sufficient in the early capitalist period, they did not fully understand the powerful material forces that the proletariat could produce, so they did not have sufficient reasons to support the political struggle promoted by the proletariat. Therefore, when utopians ignore the historical initiative of the proletariat, they can only make up the future society. (2) The second utopian regarded the proletariat only as the most suffering class, unaware of the revolutionary nature of the proletariat, and there were many members of the utopian who lived in superior conditions, so they indiscriminately appealed to the bourgeoisie to build a better society. Their actions against the revolution advocated peaceful practice of the blueprint of their theory and demonstrated its feasibility through the power of demonstration. Obviously, historical practice shows that the power of peace cannot replace the power of revolution, and their ideas have not stood the test of practice and are utopian. (3) The Third Utopia has provided abundant theoretical contributions in revealing the essence of capitalism and eliminating class opposition. However, its followers have not continued and improved with the times. These views are stuck in their own new Jerusalem and stick to the old views Those who inevitably turn to the bourgeoisie for help and degenerate

4.4. "The proletarians of the world unite!"

Communists always represents the interests of the world and the nation, and always represents the interests of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie in the whole historical stage. Even though proletarian struggle movements of varying degrees, ranges, participating groups and equals are carried out in countries with different social levels all over the world, people still"support all revolutionary movements against the existing social and political systems"regardless of nationality and historical stage, and people"strive for unity and coordination among political parties all over the world". This thought of the united front was fully absorbed and used for reference by modern China and modern China, and was constantly improved in the practice of revolution and construction. For example, during the war, actively uniting other forces to form a national United front played an important role in winning the Anti-Japanese War Comrades regard the United front as one of the three treasures for China's revolutionary victory. In the new era, we are more active in the construction of the United front, unite other political parties and people from all social strata, and encourage these groups to make suggestions and suggestions in political consultations to jointly promote modernization. This shows the importance of"*the proletarians of the world unite!*"[16].

5. Summary

The Manifesto was born under the condition that the basic contradictions of capitalism intensified constantly, the economic crisis broke out, and the political struggle of the proletariat became more and more fierce, and it was completed by criticizing various wrong ideological trends. The Manifesto comprehensively and systematically expounds the emergence and mutual opposition of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat; Clarify the difference and connection between proletarians and people; Criticized all kinds of censure of the bourgeoisie; It clarifies that the proletariat should first seize and strive for establishment, and then build and realize everyone's freedom on the basis of full productive forces; It reveals that we should fight by setting up proletarian political parties to cut off all ownership and ideas; Critical(feudal petty-bourgeois German or"real")conservative or bourgeois critical and utopian; It emphasizes that the proletariat should strive for unity and coordination among political parties all over the world.

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