

# 《社会主义的前提条件》

## 图书基本信息

书名：《社会主义的前提条件》

13位ISBN编号：9787562023623

10位ISBN编号：756202362X

出版时间：2003-7

出版社：中国政法大学出版社

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页数：215

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## 内容概要

《社会主义的前提条件(影印本)》囊括了所有著名的经典原著，但与此同时，它又扩展了传统的评价尺度，以便能够纳入范围广泛、不那么出名的作品。每一本书都有一个评论性的导言，加上历史年表、生平梗概、进一步阅读指南，以及必要的词汇表和原文注解。

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## 作者简介

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## 章节摘录

CHAPTER I The basic tenets of Marxist socialism ( a ) The scientific elements of Marxism With these discoveries socialism became a science. The next thing was to work out all its details and relations. Engels, Anti-Diihring Today, German Social Democracy accepts as the theoretical basis of its activity the social doctrine which Marx and Engels worked out and called scientific socialism. That is to say that, although Social Democracy, as a fighting party, represents certain interests and tendencies, although it seeks to achieve goals set by itself, it does, in the final analysis, determine these goals in accordance with knowledge capable of objective proof, that is, knowledge which refers to, and conforms with, nothing but empirical experience and logic. For what is not capable of such proof is no longer science but rests on subjective impulses, on mere desire or opinion. In any science, we can distinguish between pure theory and applied theory. The former consists of cognitive principles which are derived from the sum total of the relevant data and which are, therefore, regarded as universally valid. They are the constant element in the theory. An applied science is based on the application of these principles to particular phenomena or to particular cases of practice. The knowledge gained from this application, and put together in propositions, provides the principles of an applied science. These constitute the variable element in the system. Constant and variable are, however, to be taken only conditionally. Even the principles of pure science are subject to changes which, however, occur mostly in the form of limitations. With the advancement of knowledge, propositions previously regarded as having absolute validity are recognised as conditional and are supplemented by new cognitive principles which, while limiting their validity, simultaneously extend the domain of pure science.

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## 编辑推荐

《社会主义的前提条件(影印本)》由中国政法大学出版社出版。

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## 精彩短评

- 1、现在中国人能批判的伯恩斯坦几乎都已经说过了。
- 2、伯恩斯坦讲的未尝不对啊。对唯物史观和科学社会主义不是很了解...还是觉得社会主义只是意识形态的东西，没法称之为科学。

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## 精彩书评

1、BERNSTEIN 倡导的是一种返回康德的，实证主义的解读马克思主义的方法，他把马克思主义的理论体系分为PURE SCIENCE和APPLIED SCIENCE，实质上不是纯粹理论和应用的区别，反而更象拉斯卡托在“科学研究纲领方法论”中对纲领的“内核”与“保护带”的区分。他把历史唯物主义与剩余价值理论作为不变的，实证的科学理论加以肯定，而将马克思主义的资本主义危机理论和工人阶级建党学说作为过失之物加以否定。但是将马克思本人的政治经济学研究作为与实践相割裂与脱离的经院哲学加以推崇必然导致对马克思主义根本原则的背弃和否定。如果以实证主义的角度分析，伯恩斯坦的修正是值得肯定的。但是实证主义的科学观在THOMAS KUHN历史主义学派的强劲火力下早已无立足之地。修正主义或许有可取之处，但是无论如何不是走向社会主义，而科学性的问题，也远没有那么简单。



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