

**MANIFESTO OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY;
MANIFESTO DE LA
KOMUNISTA PARTIO**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649026418

Manifesto of the Communist Party; Manifesto de la Komunista Partio by Karl Marx & Frederick Engels

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KARL MARX & FREDERICK ENGELS

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MANIFESTO
DE LA
KOMUNISTA PARTIO

DE
KAROLO MARKS
KAJ
FREDERIKO ENGELS

El la Aŭtoritata Angla Traduko, Redaktitakaj Alnotita
de Frederiko Engels, Tradukis Esperanton

ARTURO BAKER

Verkinto de "The American Esperanto Book,"
Redaktoro de "Amerika Esperantisto"

CHICAGO
CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY
1908

TRANSLATOR'S FOREWORD

At the present time, when the historic struggle for existence is losing all individual character, and is merging into a world-wide battle to the death between Organized Ownership of Labor-Power on one hand and Organized Ownership of Tools of Labor on the other, no person can have a clear understanding of the magnificent contest unless he is familiar with the cause and course of the struggle as outlined in the following pages. What Darwin accomplished for biology, and Spencer for moral science, Marx had done at an earlier date for the study of economics.

In the development of this world-wide struggle the international language, Esperanto, must necessarily bear an important part. Just as the telegraph, the railroad and the steamship enable modern nations quickly to decide the issues of war between Russian Capital and Japanese Capital, so Esperanto will hasten by many years the decision of the contest between All Labor and AllCapital.

Although the original Communist Manifesto was written in German, the English edition, prepared by Engels, co-author with Marx, has been used as the basis of this translation and is herein reproduced on pages parallel with the Esperanto. Thus there is brought to the Esperanto student the opportunity to become familiar with the *fundamento* of the great political and economic struggle; and to the political student the occasion, while renewing acquaintance with a document he can never know too well, to learn the language in which our children shall write the Constitution of the World.

—Arthur Baker

MANIFESTO
OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY

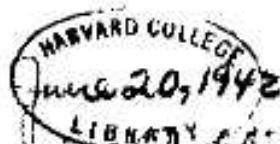
BY
KARL MARX and FREDERICK ENGELS

**AUTHORIZED ENGLISH TRANSLATION: EDITED AND
ANNOTATED BY FREDERICK ENGELS**



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KC 3717



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PREFACE.

The "Manifesto" was published as the platform of the "Communist League," a workingmen's association, first exclusively German, later on international, and, under the political conditions of the Continent before 1848, unavoidably a secret society. At a Congress of the League, held in London in November, 1847, Marx and Engels were commissioned to prepare for publication a complete theoretical and practical party-programme. Drawn up in German, in January, 1848, the manuscript was sent to the printer in London a few weeks before the French revolution of February 24th. A French translation was brought out in Paris, shortly before the insurrection of June, 1848. The first English translation, by Miss Helen Macfarlane, appeared in George Julian Harney's "Red Republican," London, 1850. A Danish and a Polish edition had also been published.

The defeat of the Parisian insurrection of June, 1848,—the first great battle between Proletariat and Bourgeoisie—drove again into the background, for a time, the social and political aspirations of the European working class. Thenceforth the struggle for supremacy was again, as it had been before the revolution of February, solely between dif-

ANTAŬPAROLO

La "Manifesto" estis publikigita kiel la principaro de la "Komunista Ligo," unu laborista asocio, unue eksklusive germana, poste internacia, kaj, sekve de la politikaj kondiĉoj de la Kontinento antaŭ ol 1848, neeviteble sekreta societo. Ĉe kongreso de la Ligo, tenata en Londono en Novembro, 1847, Marks kaj Engels estis komisiitaj prepari por publikigado plenan teorion kaj praktikan programon de la partio. Verkita germanalingve en Januaro, 1848, la manuskripto estis sendita al la presisto en Londono kelkajn semajnojn antaŭ ol la franca revolucio de Februaro la 24'an. Franca traduko estis eldonita en Parizo, nelonge antaŭ ol la ribelo de Junio, 1848. La unua angla traduko, de Fraŭlino Helen Macfarlane, aperis en la *Red Republican* (Ruĝa Respublikano) de George Julian Harney, Londono, 1850. Dana kaj pola eldonaĵoj jam estis ankaŭ publikigitaj.

La malvenko de la Pariza ribelo de Junio, 1848—la unua granda batalo inter proletariaro kaj kapitalistaro—pelis ree en la malantaŭaĵon, kelkatempe, la socian kaj politikan aspirojn de la eŭropa laboranta klaso. De tiam, la batalado por supereco estis ree, kiel ĝi estis estinta antaŭ ol la revolucio de Februaro, sole inter diversaj

ferent sections of the propertied class; the working class was reduced to a fight for political elbow-room, and to the position of extreme wing of the Middle-class Radicals. Wherever independent proletarian movements continued to show signs of life, they were ruthlessly hunted down. Thus the Prussian police hunted out the Central Board of the Communist League, then located in Cologne. The members were arrested, and, after eighteen months' imprisonment, they were tried in October, 1852. This celebrated "Cologne Communist trial" lasted from October 4th till November 12th; seven of the prisoners were sentenced to terms of imprisonment in a fortress, varying from three to six years. Immediately after the sentence the League was formally dissolved by the remaining members. As to the "Manifesto," it seemed thenceforth to be doomed to oblivion.

When the European working class had recovered sufficient strength for another attack on the ruling classes, the International Working Men's Association sprang up. But this association, formed with the express aim of welding into one body the whole militant proletariat of Europe and America, could not at once proclaim the principles laid down in the "Manifesto." The International was bound to have a programme broad enough to be acceptable to the English Trades' Unions, to the followers of Proudhon in France, Belgium, Italy, and Spain, and to

sekcioj de la poseda klaso; la laboranta klaso estis subpremata ĝis batalo por politika "kubutospaco," kaj al la loko de ekstrema flanko de la mezklasaj radikaloj. Kie ajn sendependaj proletariaj movadoj daŭrade montris signojn de vivo, ili estis senkompate ĉasataj ĝis morto. Tiel la prusa polico elĉasis la centran konsilantaron de la Komunista Ligo, tiam lokitan en Kolonjo. La membroj estis arestataj kaj, post dekok-monata mallibereco, ili estis juĝataj en Oktobro, 1852. Tiu ĉi fama "Kolonja Komunista Proceso" daŭris de Oktobro 4'an ĝis Novembro 12'an; sep el la arestitoj estis kondamnataj je periodoj de mallibereco en fortikaĵo, diversantaj de tri ĝis ses jaroj. Tuj post la kondamno la Ligo estis formale disigita de la membroj restantaj. Rilate al la "Manifesto," ĝi ŝajnis de tiu tempo esti destinita al tuta malapero.

Kiam la eŭropa laboroklaso ree gajnis sufiĉe da forto por fari alian atakon kontraŭ la regantaj klasoj, la Internacia Asocio de Laboristoj ekkreskis. Sed tiu ĉi asocio, kreita kun la ekspresa celo fandi kune en unu korpon la tutan militantan proletariaron de Eŭropo kaj Ameriko, ne povis tuj proklami la principojn formulitajn en la "Manifesto." La Internacia estis devigata havi programon sufiĉe larĝan por esti akceptebla al la anglaj Metiaj Unuiĝoj, al la sekvantoj de Proudhon en Francujo, Belgujo, Italujo, kaj Hispanujo,