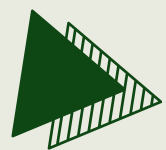


SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

what does it mean? can it save us? are we scientists?



Research Presentation by Violet Burburan
FOR M.A.S.S Educational Program
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DEFINITIONS

SOCIALISM - transitional social state between the overthrow of **capitalism** and the realization of **communism**.

COMMUNISM - social/ economic state where all property is publicly owned and people are paid/resources are allocated according to abilities & needs

PROLETARIAT - the working class, the underpaid, the collective, **the people**

BOURGEOISIE - the bosses, the landlords, the CEOs, the people with money and power

MATERIAL/ISM - physical + tangible aspects of society, means of productions, tools, factories, raw materials

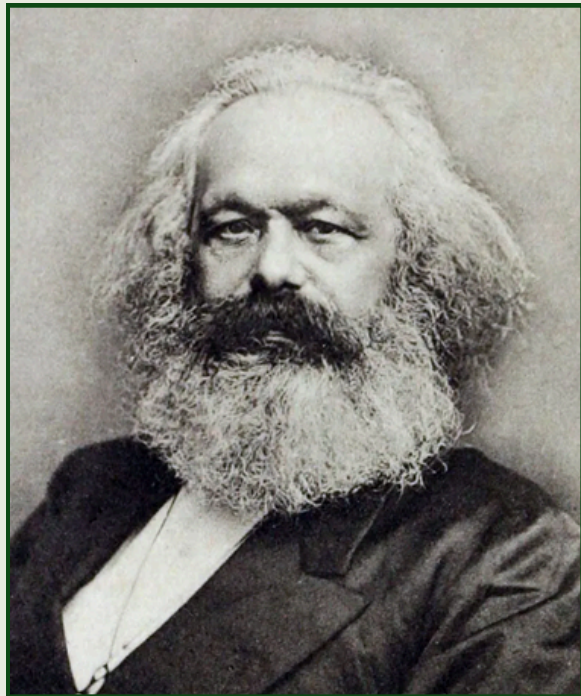
DIALECTICS - method of studying history through a lense of interconnectedness, development and transformation; change as a result of opposing forces of matter

WHAT MAKES THE SOCIALISM, SCIENTIFIC?

it's because we are focusing on analyzing real world economic conditions and historical trends rather than idealistic visions of a perfect society

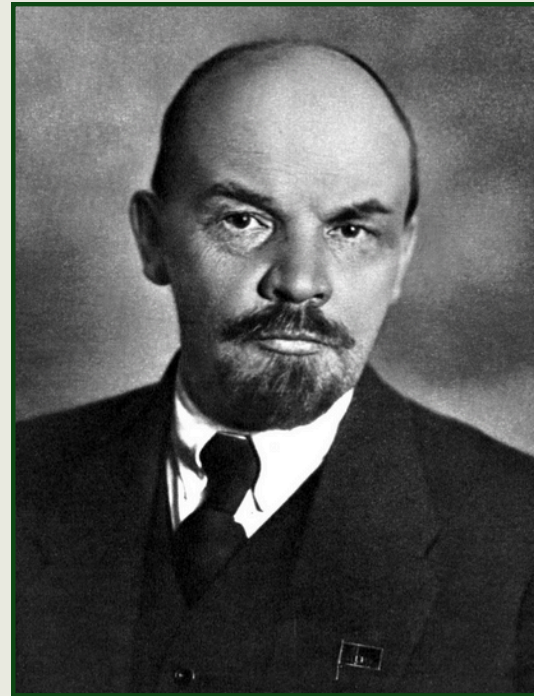
By analyzing history and the economy to understand the way society works, we can see that problems come from unfair systems where a small group of people own most things, and the rest work for them. Material change historically happens through worker's struggle movements, in an effort to create a fairer system where all resources (and means) are shared equally

IMPORTANT FIGURES



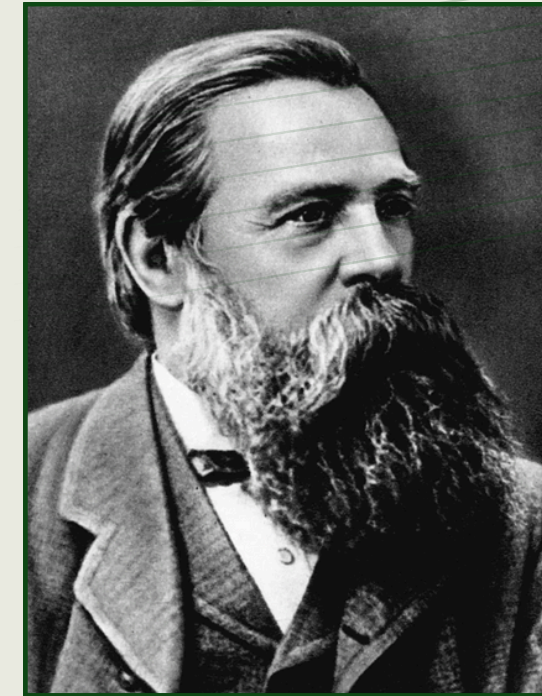
Karl Marx

*German-born
philosopher, political
theorist/economist,
historian, revolutionary
socialist*



Vladimir Lenin

*Former Chairman of the
Council of People's
Commissars of the
Soviet Union*



Frederick Engels

*German philosopher,
political theorist, historian,
journalist, and
revolutionary socialist*

HOW IT STARTED

Socialism existed before Marx and Lenin, but it was idealistic, and none of the theory was backed up with any kind of tangible examples or any systematic analysis of historical processes. The two philosophers wanted a more applicable way to apply socialism, using real world examples (giving way to distinction of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie).

basically Marx and Lenin wanted to differentiate their ideology from utopian socialists of the time, as the two of them had very literal and historical examples and applications of their ideas

OK SO WHAT DOES THAT ACTUALLY LOOK LIKE

1. Analyze society: *This is the sciencey part*

- take stock of the issues you face. your neighbor faces, the deli man, the guy asking for change my the train station.
- Observe patterns in struggle, study the distribution of things like work, money, and power.

2. Identify the problems: *Figure out why certain problems exist.*

- Why is there a guy sleeping on the train? Is he hungry? Why is he hungry? How long has he been hungry for? Why isnt there a safety network with resources for the hungry as to prevent them from finding themselves in emotional and vulnerable states?
- Why are workers struggling? why are wages so low? why are rent/groceries/insurance/medicine getting more expensive? why do workplaces despise unions? how does class affect one's ability to participate and enjoy the fruits of the society they contribute to?

OK SO WHAT DOES THAT ACTUALLY LOOK LIKE

3. Organize people: *Bring workers together to demand and enact change*

- utilize unions, universities, protest groups, and the public in collective action to grow support and numbers
- teach your fellow person about the interconnectedness of our struggles, the reason for them (capitalism/ an exploitative system)

4. Change the system: *Abolish and Rebuild*

- create systems of support that operate outside of current power structures; reliable and intentional mutual aid, community fridges/pantries/toolkits, neighborhood coalitions, etc.
- set up community-run health clinics, disease screening, childcare programs that fit the needs of the community, and comprehensive education initiatives
- develop local food systems (community gardens, urban farming), coordinate/reallocate resources, share knowledge
- establish solidarity networks that can provide legal, housing, and employment support to those who need

HISTORICAL EXAMPLES

Paris Commune

french revolutionary government

Radical socialist gov't that ruled Paris for about 2 months in 1871

Formed by workers, artists, other revolutionaries

Believed in direct democracy, communal land ownership, workers control over production, separation of church and state

Had free education program, had workers managing businesses, addressed material conditions of workers by abolishing private property

No prepared defense
French Army gottem

Only 2 months long

Ideological sprilts, infighting

Jatiya Samajantrik Dal

socialist political party in Bangladesh

National Liberation Movement and Bengali people's struggle for liberation

Active between 1972-1975, their doctrine promoted collective ownership, equality, redistribution of wealth, and aligned with Marxist Principles

Emphasized elimination class exploitation, material conditions of the working class, and direct democratic governance

Couldnt translate ideals into real life things and stuff

Internal divisions, Marxists vs. Non-marxists

State forces were overpowering and repressive

JCP

Japanese Communist Party

Non-ruling political party founded in 1922 (still active)

Analyzed Marx-Leninist Scientific Socialism and advocated for democratic, socialist society based on these principles

Did not support an armed revolution, opposed militarism

No power in government politics, electoral limitations

Lack of adaptation to chaging times, globalization, and econmoic conditions

State repression and nationalism, expecially against communism

USSR/ Soviet Union

communist totalitarian empire

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, founded 1922

Directly applied Marxist-Leninsm to the nationalization of industry & collectivization of agriculture, to abolish private property

Central planning streamlined all economic activity for the needs of the people, full state control

AUTHORITARIAN ALERT
highly bureaucratic and centralized system

Resorted to extreme repression, state violence, lack of freedom, censorship,

Lack of innovation, waste + shortages in production

BLACK PANTHER APPLICATION

The Black Panther Party utilized scientific socialism in their analysis of, and the direct actions done for their community. They saw black children going to school hungry so they created a program where community resources and labor could be used to feed any child

They combined revolutionary ideals with grassroots organizing, and came to meet their neighbors where they were having their issues

They believed in both immediate reform and revolutionary change

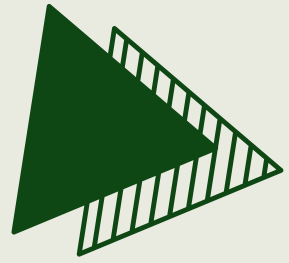
MAIN TENETS

historical materialism (economic conditions drive social change),

class struggle (conflict between the working class and the capitalist class)

dialectical materialism (a philosophy that sees society evolving through contradictions)

the belief that capitalism will inevitably be replaced by a socialist society through a revolutionary process led by the proletariat



*a movement based on scientific
principles and material conditions
rather than abstract ideals*

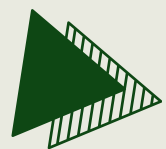
HOW IT APPLIES TO MASS

As a mutual aid, our goal is to learn about and then address problems facing the people in our community. We live in a capitalist economy, so right now we keep us safe. In our food redistribution, we aim to address inequality and strengthen our belief of food as a human right. We are consistent in our distributions and encouraging passersby to take a plate or join us is done to empower communities struggling from the exploitation of capitalism.

Our main objective is to create systems of support outside of the realm of capitalist or state systems. Imagine if we didn't depend on grocery stores' prices to eat, but had a community resource in which the whole block ate.

Knowing the interconnectedness between inequality and the livelihood of every person on the block, we distribute resources collectively, foster solidarity with all involved, and challenge exploitative inequalities meant to keep us apart and struggling

Thank you.



**violet made
this slideshow**

hope u learned
something good and
valuable

QUESTIONS

what is the difference between utopian and scientific socialism?

how is socialism different than communism?

what are other ways these theories can be applied into real life scenarios?