

# PLANS TO INTENSIFY EDUCATION AT THE CENTRAL POLICE UNIVERSITY

布蘭德 Breindl Walter  
中央警察大學通識教育中心助理教授

Because my teaching subjects are the German language, European history and culture and the newest European cultural, political and social developments, all those components have to be seen in connection.

## 1. German language

It must be admitted that the German language, compared with other languages (for instance: Spanish,<sup>1</sup> Portuguese,<sup>2</sup> Hindi, Chinese) is, to a certain degree, stagnating, because in the German speaking countries (Germany, Austria, Switzerland) there is almost no increase<sup>3</sup> in population, let alone population explosion.

But, regarding law as well as police science, the German-speaking countries are still very important. Many students, having graduated at Central Police University, studied in Germany, some also in Austria, having gained a doctorate in law or political science. Unfortunately, in recent years, those studies obviously came to a standstill. Therefore, I think, it would be advantageous to renew those former trends.

Furthermore, to understand the historical development of the world since about 1830, the German language is also very important, because, unfortunately, pseudo-scientific theories, both racist and classist, commenced, to a great part, in German speaking territories. Thus, at least to a certain degree, one has to understand and combine all those above-mentioned facts.

So how can teaching the German language be improved? First and foremost, special books must be used. Since the mother tongue of almost all students at Central Police University is Chinese, so it is advantageous to use books based on the Chinese

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<sup>1</sup> Chiefly in Latin America. Moreover, in the United States of America, Spanish is nowadays by far the most important language after, of course, American English.

<sup>2</sup> Most important: Brazil, already having almost two hundred million inhabitants.

<sup>3</sup> Just the opposite: at least the German population is decreasing: Krischer, Markus, Reise nach morgen (Journey towards tomorrow). In: FOCUS, Nr. 15, Munich, April 12 2010, pp. 46-56).

language. Till recent time, I used the book “German for Chinese.”<sup>4</sup> A very good one but, published the first time in 1978, it is, to a certain degree, out-dated now. Thus, I am using the book “German – practical and living,”<sup>5</sup> which explains, similar to the former book, everything in Chinese.

## **2. European history and culture.**

Around 1900, the European continent was at its height, dominating, politically and economically, most parts in the world. But afterwards, in two world wars, Europe committed, so to speak, suicide in terms of civilization, and European influence from 1914 on is worldwide gradually declining. Thus, European history cannot completely be separated from World history and, for understanding European civilization and culture, best possible in connection with today’s world situation, the most important facts have to be taken out.

Teaching European history and culture, one has to start with history and culture of Ancient Greek and the Roman Republic/Empire.<sup>6</sup> In my time, as I went to school, history of the Roman Republic until the beginning of the Roman Empire was taught comparatively conscientiously, but history of the decline of the Roman Empire, let alone the following Byzantine Empire, was dealt only superficially. One wonders if that was not a mistake, because during the time of the transition from the Roman Empire to the Byzantine Empire first Christianity, and later also Islam, developed out of nothingness to the most important religions in the world.

Consequently, in my opinion, European history from the beginning of the Christian era to the Carolingian and the Abbasside empires (both around 800 AD) has to be described more clearly. In connection with Christianity, that means explaining the development of the Roman Empire from Emperor Augustus (ruled from 27 BC to 14 AD) on, the rather peaceful Roman era during the first and second centuries (exactly: till 160 AD) and later the times of wars with foreign countries as well as civil wars. It must also be born in mind that the population of the Roman Empire consisted, besides

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<sup>4</sup> 謝瑞智: Deutsch für Chinesen (德語入門). 文笙書局, Taipei 1995.

<sup>5</sup> Cothran, Daniel 柯恩義, Sablotny, Manfred 夏慕帆: Deutsch – praktisch und lebendig (暢遊德語). 中央出版社, Taipei 2004.

<sup>6</sup> The Roman Republic lasted from 510 BC (?) to 27 BC. The Roman Empire existed in her West from 27 BC to 476 AD, in the East, from about 500 AD on normally called “Byzantine Empire,” from 27 BC to 29 May 1453 AD, as the Ottoman Turks conquered Constantinople. The last relict of the former Roman Empire was the Trapezunt (now Trabzon, Turkey) Empire, which was conquered by the Turks eight years later, i.e. in 1461.

many comparatively small ones (Syrian, Armenian, Egyptian and others), of two big culture groups, the Latin and the Greek. It was this extremely important, because it meant that Christianity, getting their influence, at that time also consisted of two big factions, the Latin, the Greek and, furthermore, the Oriental faction (mostly believers in Christian Monophysitism, their influence reaching in principle from Armenia via Syria and Palestine to Egypt). The Latin faction turned into the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek into the Greek Orthodox Church. Moreover, both groups influenced the outside world, Middle and North Europe accepting the Roman Catholic, East Europe the Greek Orthodox faith. From the sixteenth century on, various Protestant confessions emerged, directly or indirectly, from the Roman Catholic Church.

Regarding the Oriental Christian factions and Islam, the developments of the Eastern Roman/Byzantine Empire and Persia, i.e. the Sassanid Empire (224-642), must be examined more exactly. From about 523 AD on till 628, these two empires found themselves almost steadily in a state of war, leading to the decline of both powers. Therefore, the Arabs, united religiously and politically by the founder of Islam, Mohammed, conquered the entire Persia (636 – about 650) and most parts of the Byzantine Empire. It seemed that the Arabs would conquer Central Europe, too, but the Islamic expansion came to a halt in front of the capital of the Byzantine Empire, Constantinople (673-678, 717-718), and later near Paris, the capital of the Kingdom of the Franks (732).

The Western Roman Empire having come to an end in 476 (the Byzantine Empire still existing until 1453, but from about 1060 AD on again getting smaller and smaller), the most important new political and religious (Roman Catholic) entity emerged with the Kingdom of the Franks, spreading from (now) Flanders to (now) France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria and big parts of Italy. Having had its height during the rule of Charles the Great (Charlemagne, 778-814), the Carolingian Empire was divided into three parts in 843, and both France and Germany came into being, later also The Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and other, smaller countries.

After the so-called “Middle-Ages,” often described as a “dark age,” from about 1400 on European nations, first Portugal, later also Spain, England, France and others, started conquering more and more parts of the world. Thus, almost the whole America and later also big parts of Africa and Asia as well as all of Australia and New Zealand became European colonies, often an infernal development for their indigenous populations. European influence gradually penetrated also into China, Japan and other

non-colonized countries.

Consequently, as already mentioned, in 1900 the European domination of the whole world was on its height, many areas being European colonies, the independent states in America also basing on European cultures.

### **3. Recent developments of European society and culture.**

Already from around 1750 on, new developments took place in Europe, the so-called “Enlightenment.” Unfortunately, these developments partly received bad influence in connection with pseudo-scientific thoughts: racist, leading at long last also to National Socialism; and classist, leading in the end also to Communism. Most historians today consider the former much worse than the latter, but there can be no doubt that both ideologies had catastrophic results for mankind. All their activities for creating a “new human being” proved to be disastrous.

The most important Communist theorist was doubtlessly Karl Marx (1818-1883), together with his friend and collaborator Frederick (Friedrich) Engels (1820-1895). Their common thoughts were combined in “The Communist Manifesto,” February 1848. At that time, many lefties contacted Karl Marx, but most (one exception: Friedrich Engels) of them leaving him within a short time, claiming Karl Marx to be too egocentric,<sup>7</sup> so that it proved to be impossible to cooperate with him. During his lifetime, Marx wrote innumerable articles, pamphlets and also books, the most important having been “The Communist Manifesto” and “The Capital.”

At that time, the European left consisted, superficially spoken, of two wings: the radical one and the moderate one; Marx & Engels are considered as belonging to the radicals, Ferdinand Lassalle (1825-1864), a German Socialist, rather to the moderates. But, in reality, many left ideologists, mainly in Germany and in Russia, acted more or less between those wings. Both Socialist and Communist thinkers agreed in their goal to “liberate” the workers from the yoke of the employers, the governments and the churches, creating thereby, as already mentioned a “new man” and also a “new

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<sup>7</sup> For instance: Moses Heß (1812-1875); Arnold Ruge (1802-1880); Wilhelm Weitling (1808-1871); Andreas Gottschalk (1815-1849); Eduard von Müller-Telling (ca. 1808 - ?); Gustav Adolf Techow (1813-1893); August Willich (1810-1878); Alexander Herzen (1812-1870); Heinrich Beta (1813-1876); More: Löw, Konrad, Marx & Engels – Die Väter des Terrors. Das Rotbuch der kommunistischen Ideologie (Marx & Engels – The Fathers of the Terror. The Red Book of the Communist Ideology). Munich 1999, pp. 301-310.

society.” Regarding their ideologies, Lassalle and his followers wanted to arrive at this new society little by little through reforms, by means of negotiations with the governments and the employers. The radicals, by contrast, insisted that only revolution could bring it up; thus, cooperation with other “classes” only in special cases and for the time being. At that time, i.e. during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, in Germany the moderates kept the upper hand, therefore fiercely having been attacked by Marx and Engels which were always waiting, vainly, for their revolution.

During his lifetime, Karl Marx had comparatively few followers. But that changed rapidly after his death, more and more moderates now getting fond of his theories and ideas (still later: also conservatives and even religious believers!). Thus, besides the revolutionaries, many comparatively moderate socialists tried to forge links between the then existing societies and Karl Marx’ theories.

Important left thinkers before the First World War: Arnold Ruge (1802-1880); Moses Heß (1812-1875), later he became an important Zionist, influencing Theodor Herzl); Wilhelm Weitling (1808-1871); Andreas Gottschalk (1815-1849); August Willich (1810-1878); Wilhelm Liebknecht (1826-1900); August Bebel (1840-1913); (all Germans);<sup>8</sup> Alexander Herzen (1812-1870); Nikolay Chernyshevsky (1828-1889); Mikhail Bakunin (1814-1876); Sergei Nechaev (1847-1882); Pyotr Nikitich Tkachev (1844-1886); (all Russians).

The Socialist/Communist influence till 1914 in the world having been still relatively small, the First World War changed the global situation dramatically. First it must be asked: “Who were the winners of this war?” The answer: The United Kingdom, France, Italy, Japan, China and the United States, i.e. the most important ones. And who were the losers? Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire/Turkey. However: Who were the real winners? Indeed the United States (?).<sup>9</sup> But also: Communism, having taken the government in Russia in 1917; moreover, Outer Mongolia and Tannu Tuva should get Communist governments a few years later. And: the population of the European colonies, developing more and more movements to overthrow the European colonialist rulers and afterwards getting their independence. If so, who was the real big loser? The non-Communist Europe; her position in the world having been weakened dramatically by the war!

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<sup>8</sup> Furthermore: Karl Kautzky (1854-1938).

<sup>9</sup> National debt of the United States in 1910: 1.1 billion US Dollars. In 1920: 24.2 billion US Dollars. The World Almanac and Book of Facts, 2009, p. 99.

Besides the Soviet Union, Communist as well as Socialist movements increased their influence considerably in most European states, and there were (fruitless) Communist uprisings, the most important ones in 1919 in Hungary under the leadership of Béla Kuhn (born in 1886, killed 1938 or 1939 in a Soviet gulag) and Germany, led by Karl Liebknecht (1871-1919, the son of Wilhelm Liebknecht), Rosa(lia) Luxemburg (1878-1919) and Leo Jogiches (1880-1919), who were all killed in that connection.

Not only classist ideas, racist ones also came into being in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Classists mostly emphasizing the “noble class,” i.e. the “Proletarians” (無產階級), and hating specially the bourgeoisie (資產主義); racists chiefly idealized the “noble race,” i.e. the “Arian Race” (雅利安人種), unspeakably hating the Jews, thereby fostering Zionism (Moses Heß, Theodor Herzl [1860-1904]).

Important racist thinkers before the First World War (partly also later): Karl Lueger (1844-1910), mayor of Vienna from 1897 to 1910); Georg Ritter von Schönerer (1842-1921); Guido von List (1848-1919), who also misused, in that connection, the swastika for the first time; Guido von List’s disciple and successor Joseph Adolf Lanz (1874-1954), calling himself “Arian” Baron Dr. Adolf Georg (Jörg) Lanz von Liebenfels; Franz Stein (1869-1943); (all Austrians).<sup>10</sup>

After the First World War, there were, mostly in Germany, also fruitless nationalist coups<sup>11</sup>, and Anti-Semitism (反猶太主義), in Germany as well as in Austria, increased. For the time being, these movements could be kept in check, both Germany and Austria turning from constitutional monarchies into democracies.

However, those circumstances changed completely after the world economic crisis had broken out in 1929. In 1933 Hitler gained power in Germany, gradually leading her to the Second World War.<sup>12</sup> In Austria, on March 4 1933, all the three Presidents of the Austrian National Council (Nationalrat), obviously without real reasons, resigned, Austria’s Federal Chancellor, Engelbert Dollfuß, taking advantage of the propitious situation, abolishing the Austrian parliament and ruling from that time on with members of his now authoritarian government. All Austrian political parties were dissolved, the Social Democrats only after some bloody uprisings,<sup>13</sup> all uncompromisingly suppressed, in February 1934.

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<sup>10</sup> More: Hamann, Brigitte, *Hitlers Wien (Hitler’s Vienna)*. Munich 1996 pp. 285-435.

<sup>11</sup> On the other hand, Benito Mussolini seized power in Italy in 1922-1923.

<sup>12</sup> There are innumerable books and articles about the Second World War. Therefore I may be allowed to expound not much further on that subject in this treatise.

<sup>13</sup> Many historians, in my opinion falsely, speak in that connection of an “Austrian Civil War.”

After Dollfuß was murdered by Austrian Nazis in July 1934, Kurt Schuschnigg became Federal Chancellor, more and more under pressure of Nazi Germany. Schuschnigg little by little gave in, finally resigning, and Austria was annexed by Germany in March 1938. Naïve politicians may have thought that Hitler would have been satisfied from that time on, but they were misled. After having annexed Czechia and attacking Poland, the United Kingdom and France saw no other possibility than declaring war on Germany.<sup>14</sup>

Till to a certain degree, the Second World War brought similar results as the first one. Again, the big loser was, more (Germany) or less (Pyrrhus victors: the United Kingdom and France), the non-Communist Europe. The main winners having been again Communism (The Soviet Union and, in the aftermath, the Chinese Communist Party), the USA (?),<sup>15</sup> and the populations of the European colonies to which, sooner or later, independence had to be granted by the European colonial powers. Nowadays, there are only very few European colonies left.

In Europe, the outcome of the WWII led to two big blocks and to the Cold War. Countries under Soviet influence turned into Communist dictatorships, all of them called “people’s democracies.” On the other hand, most middle- and west European countries were or became real democracies.<sup>16</sup> Strong Socialist parties developed, the Communists, except in France and in Italy (doubtlessly very important states!), only playing little parts.

But, from about 1965 on, many so-called “intellectuals” increasingly sympathized with Communism, and many well-known Communists, theoreticians as well as practitioners, got extremely popular: among others Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Lenin (to a much lesser extent Stalin, too), Fidel Castro and, at least in Germany, also Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg; however, the most popular idols having been Ho Chi Minh (胡志明), Mao Zedong (毛澤東) and Ernesto “Che” Guevara. Among many others, very famous supporters were Jean-Paul Sartre (1905-1980), Simone de

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<sup>14</sup> That reminds me of the current situation of Taiwan and Mainland China. At present, many politicians think that the Chinese government will be satisfied once and for all after having annexed Taiwan. But there can be no doubt that, if so, the People’s Republic will get appetites for more, now already recognizable at least in connection with Myanmar (Burma), Laos and the South China Sea. Nowadays historians blame the then politicians to having made too much appeasement against Hitler. But the current worldwide kowtow – policies (like many other countries, the so – called “European Union” could name itself, with complete justification, “People’s Republic of China – Kowtow 叩頭 – Confederation”) with respect to China, so at least I think, are by no means more intelligent!

<sup>15</sup> National debt of the United States: 1930: 16.1 billion US Dollars; 1940: 43 billion US Dollars. 1950: 256.1 billion US Dollars. The World Almanac and Book of Facts, 2009, p. 99.

Beauvoir (1908-1986), both French; and Herbert Marcuse (1898-1979), German-American. That meant, obviously, that at that time many “intellectuals” wanted to turn the Western democratic systems into Communist dictatorships based on Third World models. They did not have much success, but from about 1965 on a lot of people, among of them also many students, gradually turned ideologically to left-wing extremism.

Moreover, some years later, peace movements came up, protesting against the “arms race,” but only meaning the American side, i.e. not against the Soviet Union (exceptions may have proved the rule!). At the same time, at least in the Soviet Union and East Europe, more and more people were fed up with the Communist systems, their protests based on the model of the Western peace movements. At the end, not the capitalist systems but the Communist ones broke down. Thus, the peace movements boomeranged.

After WWII, as economy in most European countries boomed, they could not get enough hands within Europe and started importing such from foreign countries, Germany and Austria first mostly from Yugoslavia and later also from Turkey. By the time, many foreign workers took their families with them.

Moreover, during the last 80 years the world-population increased rapidly, and more and more people, for many reasons, left their home countries and went to Europe, hoping to find there better living and working conditions.

#### **4. The developments in Europe after the breakdown of Communism.**

Many of these newcomers and their offspring are of Islamic confession, in Austria and Germany mostly Turks and Kurds, in France, Spain and Italy Moroccans, Algerians and Tunisians, i.e. inhabitants of former French colonies. In the United Kingdom, most Muslims came and come from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, i.e. former British colonies. Furthermore, there are many Islamic fugitives from the former Soviet Union, in the majority Chechens. Thus, at the moment, Islam dramatically increasing in many European countries, the European governments obviously are finding no solution to deal with these developments. As surveys in Belgium, France, Germany and Austria demonstrate, many Europeans think that Islam is incompatible

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<sup>16</sup> Exceptions: Portugal and Spain, at that time having been right wing dictatorships.

to Western values.<sup>17</sup> There are many plans to integrate those strangers, and, at the moment, “integration” seems to be, in Austria as well as in other European countries, one of the most familiar quotations.

Moreover, most European states increasingly are getting financial problems. As already mentioned, after the Second World War, most middle and west European countries were or became democracies, about 1975 also Portugal and Spain (Greece having been governed dictatorially from 1967 to 1974). Thus, democratic Europe was and is still ruled by democratic parties which, of course, want to have as much power as possible by getting as many votes as possible. To achieve this goal, these parties promise the people the earth and, naturally, must try to keep their promises. A political party propagating an economic drive, however necessary, will be voted out mercilessly.<sup>18</sup> Therefore, many European politicians promise too much, let alone financially, and because of that they only see one way to keep what they promised: committing increasing national debt.

At present (April 2010) it seems that the financial situation, regarding Europe, is most dramatic in Greece, but in several other European countries the conditions seem to be not much better. And the national debt of the United States may already have spiraled to some 12 trillion US Dollars. Consequently, in my opinion, the current European political, not to mention economic systems, are increasingly fragile, and perhaps, at least the latter, also in the United States. So it seems to me that the whole world order can collapse at any moment!

Furthermore, during the recent decades, new global players came up: India, Brazil and, to a much larger extent, the Peoples Republic of China,<sup>19</sup> all politically as well as economically; and, as religious movements, Islam. The populations of most Islamic states are increasing, and also the numbers of Muslims in the outer Muslim world, including, as already mentioned, Europe.

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<sup>17</sup> Kotanko, Christoph, “Weder multi noch kulti (“Neither multi nor culture”). *Kurier*, Vienna, April 10 2010.

<sup>18</sup> As the then conservative Austrian government announced economic measures, it was voted out from government in March 1970, and the Socialist Party under leadership of Bruno Kreisky was voted into power. In 1974, Austria’s comparatively heavy indebtedness started, being maintained till today.

<sup>19</sup> Together with Russia associated, to a certain degree, in the BRIC (= Brazil, Russia, India, China) – Group.

## **Conclusion**

Considering all those facts, what can now be concluded definitely? For being able to communicate with the whole world, it is absolutely necessary to study foreign languages. At present, the worldwide most important language is, without doubt, English. But, little by little, other languages are coming to the fore. Among the most important: Portuguese, Hindi, Arabic and especially Spanish and Chinese.

Furthermore, for studying law or political science, Germany, Switzerland and Austria still have leading law schools as well as excellent law faculties in universities. In this respect, the German language is still very important.

For understanding the world of today, knowing European history is of great importance, because, as already said, from about 1400 on European states conquered many territories around the globe, and other countries, like China and Japan, even though never having been annexed by European colonialists or only to a small degree, were strongly influenced by Europe commercially and socially, partly also politically.

At the beginning of colonialism, the Europeans brought their Christian religions with them. Especially the Spaniards in Central and South America, and also in the southernmost parts of North America, forced the indigenous people to accept the Roman Catholic faith. Other Europeans did so too, but may be not so fanatically, in different parts of the world.

Later, in connection with the Enlightenment and the technical – industrial revolutions, this religious vigor little by little faded away. However, instead, the Europeans brought ideological doctrines with them, most of them left ones, and Socialism, let alone Communism, had been welcomed in many parts of the world. During the time as the inhabitants of the Soviet Union and her vassals wanted to get rid of the Communist systems, and the population of Mainland China suffered terribly during the government of Mao Zedong, in Western Europe, in the USA and even more in the so-called “Third World,” many people, often falsely called “intellectuals,” believed in Communism, based theoretically on the ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, practically on the actions of Mao Zedong, Ho Chi Minh, Ernesto “Che” Guevara, Fidel Castro and others. Communism in its common forms now having to a large extent perished, many lefties all over the world obviously find themselves in an identity crisis.

Last of all: Many global watchers conclude that at the moment many countries in the Third World are increasingly getting influenced, politically as well as economically, by the People's Republic of China, thus American and especially European influence gradually decreasing. If so, what does "influence of the People's Republic of China" mean? It means the influence of a dictatorial government system, now, de facto (not, of course, de jure) rather Fascist than Communist including suppression of minorities.

Therefore, "China-watchers" should take all those facts into consideration before accepting enthusiastically that China cannot be considered as "Communist" anymore!

Consequently, dealing with all those subjects and facts, they all have to be combined and to be formed into a homogenous teaching curriculum.

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