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Special Contribution

Adhere to the Basic Line to Ensure National Security. Reflections upon the Study of the Series of Important Speeches made by General Secretary Xi Jinping p. 4

Wang Zhigang 王志刚, Kunlun policy Institute

The great achievements, successful experience as well as the lessons from the past over 30 years have proved that correct implementation of the Party's basic line is the beacon for the march onward victoriously, while the problems and deviations are precisely because of the lack of such implementation. In order to correctly implement the party's basic line, we must adhere to the four cardinal principles¹ and oppose bourgeois liberalization. It is because our "reform and opening up" are based on adhering to the four cardinal principles, which is the political guarantee against bourgeois liberalization; bourgeois liberalization often puts on a reasonable and legitimate coat in the name of reform and opening up; at present, bourgeoisie liberalization and the hostile forces in the West are still engaging in the promotion of "westernization" and "polarization" in China. To this end, the *Disciplinary Regulations of the Communist Party of China* (CPC), revised and implemented on January 1st, 2016, specifies that adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization are the Party's fundamental political disciplines. Facing the future, we still need to ensure our national security with adherence to the inherent unity of the basic line.

¹Deng Xiaoping introduced the "Four Basic Principles", or "Four Cardinal Principles" (Sì xiàng jīběn yuánzé, 四项基本原则), in March 1979. They are: •1) We must keep to the socialist road; 2) We must uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat; 3) We must uphold the leadership of the Communist Party; 4) We must uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought (translator's note).

The Revolutionary Sparks in Central Hebei Province. Notes on the First Rural Party Branch of the Communist Party of China

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Zhang Quanjing 张全景

World Socialist Movement

The Road of Uniting with Workers and Peasants is the Requirement of Upholding and Developing Socialism. Rethinking the Movement of Sending Educated Urban Youth to the Countryside and Mountain Areas

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Ge Yuanren 葛元仁

The movement of sending educated urban youth to the countryside and mountain areas after the founding of the People's Republic of China was put forward by the first generation of collective leadership of the Communist Party of China based on the needs of social and economic development at that time. It aimed to resist the "peaceful evolution" and consolidate the socialist system, and was organized and implemented by the People's Government. The movements before and during the Cultural Revolution shared the common goal of uniting with workers and peasants, and was not the mistake of the Cultural Revolution. Relying on their own hard working and wisdom, the majority of the educated youth cultivated wastelands, performed scientific farming, significantly improved local agricultural production, brought about the development of education in rural China and improved the cultural and healthcare conditions in their workplaces. Although there were some problems, it is a passage in the history of Chinese youth movement that is worth remembering in that the educated youth went to and worked in the countryside to unite with the workers and peasants, integrated into the process of national development and prosperity, and embarked on a path for the development of their motherland and for the happiness of the majority of the people.

On Mao Zedong

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Mao Zedong is the greatest revolutionist, strategist and states man in the history of mankind, which even his enemies had to admit. One of Mao Zedong's greatest achievements is that he successfully led the rapid industrialization of China's national economy, and with self-reliance turned China in more than 20 year from an economically poor and culturally backward country of fanners into one with a full ranged industrial base. Mao Zedong was not imposed upon the Chinese people by any outsiders, but was chosen by the history and is the most rational and the greatest choice of the Chinese nation. The existing "socialist" system is not the ideal one of equality and fairness without class distinctions that he tried to create, but one in which there are still extremely profound and complex contradictions, conflicts, confrontations and struggles. In this

regard, Mao Zedong has left exceedingly rich political heritage. It is of great importance that his revolutionary spirit and ideology have been deeply integrated into the political culture of the Chinese nation.

Understanding the Jiabiangou Incident

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Historically, what happened in Jiabiangou had both objective conditions—harsh natural environment and catastrophes—and subjective ones concerning individual responsibilities. Impartial evaluation of the incident requires us to take its specific historical background into consideration. The local party committee, government and some leading cadres at the time should bear the main responsibilities for the incident. Having identified the problem, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China penalized the carders and institutions who were responsible and arranged proper placement of the affected individuals and local people. Instead of accusations that distort history, the evaluation of the Jiabiangou incident must be contextualized by specific historical and natural conditions with objective and impartial analyses, and with experience and lessons summed up based on facts. Only in this way can the truth of the history be found out, and lessons be drawn from the it.

The Communist Party of Russian Federation has been preparing for the 100^h Anniversary of the October Revolution

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It will be the 100^h anniversary of the October Revolution in 2017. The Communist Party of Russian Federation (CPRF) began to prepare its commemorative activities two years ago, seeing it as “a golden opportunity to recall the significance of the revolution, to praise the achievements of the socialist system and to mobilize forces to fight for the realization of the most glorious ideals of the working people”. To that end, a preparatory committee was established, and the Central Committee of CPRF has held two plenary sessions of to make arrangements for the preparations, including the designation of 2016 as the year of recruiting new party members and the proposal that the 19^h International Congress of Communist & Workers’ Parties (IMCWP) in 2017 be held in Russia. At the same time, the Central Committee of CPRF passed special resolution to present the basic position of the Russian communists on October Revolution in theoretical terms and to respond to questions and doubts concerning the October Revolution and the history of the Soviet Union in Russian society today.

Marxist Political Economics

Adhering to the Leadership of the Party and Strengthening the Party Construction Are the Root and Soul of China's State-Owned Enterprises. Implications of Guiding the Reform of Central Government-Led Enterprises with the "Distinctive Party Construction" by the China Everbright Group p. 60

Tang Shuangning 唐双宁, China Everbright Group

From the reform and development of the China Everbright Group in the recent ten years, we can learn that the reasons for its coming back to life and continuous growth lie in its adhering to "the leadership of the Party committee as the political core" and to a distinctive party construction with enlightenment from the history of the party. The specific methods of the group mainly include studying the history of the Party as a reference for today, of which the most important is to learn from Mao Zedong's way of thinking; learning from the spirit of "Gutian Congress" and keep the central enterprises under the leadership of the Party; learning from the spirit of the Long March and dauntlessly promote the reform and development; learning from the spirit of the "protracted war" so as to achieve the ultimate success of the reform and reorganization; promoting the "spirit of Zhou Enlai" in the "attention to the interest of the whole", and "breaking responsibility in spite of blames", and to cultivate the spirit backbone for the central government-led enterprises.

The Law or Coordinated Development or Socialist Market and the Neo-liberal View Against It
Yang Chengxun 杨承训, Henan University of Finance and Economics p. 64

The history of international economic development has proved that the economic imbalance in capitalist countries is rooted in the basic contradictions of capitalism. Although Western countries are all strengthening their industrial policies, with short period of coordinated development and rapid economic growth, the interests of large capital makes it impossible for them to have conscious coordination, which constitutes the inherent disadvantage of capitalism. In terms of the overcoming of the basic contradictions of capitalism, coordinated development can be regarded as the advantage and the law of socialist market, with precise industrial policy as an important means to realize such law. The neoliberal repudiation of industrial policy is unscientific as it is essentially the negation of the law of socialist market economy, and for that reason.

Issues of Ideology

The Nobel Peace Prize as a Political Tool of the West p. 72
Wang Xiaoshi 王小石

Systematic investigation of the Nobel Peace Prize winners over the years based on their historical background and the concurrent international political situation demonstrates that although the

Nobel Peace Prize at the early stage of its establishment contributed to the international relations and the peaceful settlement of disputes among nations, after the Cold War it has been gradually manipulated by big powers such as the United States and Britain, degrading to a political tool for promoting Western ideology. The Nobel Prize Committee in Norway sets up hot topics purposefully through neither open nor transparent prize selection and awarding, expecting to lead international opinions towards an integrated ideology of the West that is dominated by liberal ideas and normalized by capitalist constitutionalism. World peace needs contribution from the socialist China, while socialist China does not need the approval of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Foundations in the West. A Tool of Political Forces and the Unspoken Rules of All-out Donations
Zhang Jie 张捷, CITIC Reform and Development Foundation p. 79

Large number of foundations exist in the United States and other Western countries, most of which operate in the forms of research, public service and charity activities. But we should penetrate their appearances and grasp their essence: many foundations, while appearing belonging to be social institutions, are actually privately controlled; the core interest of these foundations is to maintain the long-term family control; they are results of win-win games between rich people and the states; the establishment of a foundation is a means of political participation by various forces. With that in mind, Our legislation in China for and management of foreign organizations must be based on a deep understanding of their background and nature. Under the broad context of to the rule of law, China should not simply copy the legal system of the West and leave loopholes for these forces; we should take as our departure point the safeguarding of fundamental interests of the nation and set up related rules accordingly.

International Affairs

Three Changes of the World Political Structure after the Second World War and Emergence of the "Critical Point" or Qualitative Historical Transformation (Part II)
Zhang Wenmu 张文木, Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics p. 84

The world structure has changed after the Second World War. The United States has inevitably declined due to its inherent character as financial imperialism, while the former Soviet Union declined mainly because of its mutation from socialism into a social imperialism, whose foreign policies led to opposition and desertion by its followers. The handshake in 1972 between China and the United States was not the merger of their development paths, and much less the integration of their governing principles. For China, it is just another "Treaty of Brest-Litovsk" – a strategic compromise that socialism made to capitalism. When the former Soviet Union turned to social imperialism and placed pressure on China, such temporary compromise is not against the line of Leninism. China's adherence to socialism constitutes the greatest contribution to world justice and peace in the 21st century. If China is to fall under control of financial capital like the former Soviet Union did, imperialism would take a more decayed and reactionary form, leading to

an even darker world. The geopolitical structure and characteristics in the Russia-US-China relationship means that China will not be taking the leading role in the strategic balance of the world but plays a key role in determining who the winner will be in the competition among the leading powers.

Inevitable implosion of the Neo-liberal System. Samir Amin on the Current World Situation

Yu Haiqing 于海青, Marxism Institute of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences p. 98

The neo-liberal system is established on the basis of the absolute power of the financial oligarchs around the world, and is an unsustainable one. This system is experiencing inevitable “implosion” in its heart, with the “triad” countries continuing to extend their exclusive privileges all over the world on the one hand, and the greater social progress worldwide brought about by such implosion on the other. This is both a historical opportunity for us and the most critical challenges to our times.

Analyses of the Current Refugee Crisis by the Communist Parties in Europe and Their Strategic Propositions

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The continuously fermented refugee crisis which started from the beginning of 2015 is “the most serious” one facing Europe since the end of World War II, with nearly 1.4 million refugees pouring into Europe in just two years. After the breakout of the refugee crisis, the EU countries have been prevaricating with each other, and no effective bail-out agreement has been reached, which has led to the increasingly serious refugee problem and other haunting derivative problems such as the humanitarian crisis, the “Brexit” crisis and the conflicts around Muslim immigrants. The communist parties in Europe responded quickly to the crisis with declarations, crisis responding strategies, solution plan, and demonstrations and mass rallies of support for the refugees. The political stance and strategic propositions of the communist parties in Europe reflect their new role and new missions: to speak for the people, fight for justice and seek solutions for the crisis. At a time of great change in world socialist movement, the communist parties in Europe also present new highlights and new features in their strategies.

Society and Voice of the People

Listen to the “Elongating Voice” in the Healthy Growth of the College Students. The understanding of the young born in the 1980s and 1990s reading Li Shenming's “General Secretary of the Communist Party of China - Xi Jinping on the experience of socialism”

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