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Special Contribution

Which Should Be the Key, Man or System and Mechanism? Reflections Based on the Study of General Secretary Xi Jinping's Speeches on the Ideological Construction and Institutional Discipline of the Party p. 4

Li Shenming 李慎明

Editor in chief of *World Socialism Studies*; Vice President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

With General Secretary Xi Jinping's speeches on the ideological construction and institutional disciplining of the party as the main thread, this article discusses the important relationship between ideal, faith and values on the one hand, and system and mechanism on the other. The author holds that different people have different stances, viewpoints and ways of doing things, and will on that basis choose, establish, consolidate and develop corresponding systems and mechanisms. Compared with institutions, systems and mechanisms, men is the key who in the end determines the system and mechanism in the economic case and superstructure. Therefore, we must, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core, combine ideological construction with system building and embark on a new journey of keeping the party and the government from degeneration with high degree of vigilance, deep insight and extraordinary tenacity. Achieving that, the future will be a very bright one.

Fundamental Ways to Solve the “Three Rural Issues”. Study of Xi Jinping’s Thoughts on Promoting the Integrated Development of Urban and Rural China p. 18

Gao Changwu 高长武, Document Research Center of the CPC Central Committee

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping has given a series of important speeches on promoting the integrated development of urban and rural China, with special stress on its significance, basic objectives and specific measures. He has also pointed out that in the process of this development we should pay attention to our working methods, and take good care of the key issues. These important speeches provide an important guidance and the basic principles for us to steadily carry forward the integrated development of urban and rural China and ultimately solve the “three rural issues”.

Strengthening Public Ownership as the Prerequisite of Social Justice

p. 27

Yu Hongjun 于鸿君, Peking University Party committee

This article points out, from the stance and viewpoint of Marxism, that private ownership leads to social injustice, and its abolition constitutes a necessary condition for thoroughly solving the problem of social injustice. The Communist Party of China has always laid emphasis on solving the problem of social injustice at various states of revolution, socialist construction and the on-going reform. As China is currently in the primary stage of socialism, private ownership and market mechanism are still necessary to some extent in the development of the socialist productive forces, but negative effects of private ownership and market economy must be avoided, and efforts should be particularly made to strengthen public ownership and state-owned economy so as to ensure the gradual realization of social justice.

Studies on World Socialism

The Latest Exploration of the Times and Socialist Practice by the Communist Party of Australia

Wang Yonggang 王永刚

p. 30

This paper provides a comprehensive survey of the CPA’s exploration and understanding – at the current era with new epochal themes – of the important historical and practical issues in the development of socialism under developed capitalism. Such issues include the research and critique of neoliberalism and capitalist development, the path of realizing socialism in developed capitalist countries, and judgments concerning the epochal theme of peace and development theme, etc. The CPA believes that the real dominant power of the current political, economic and cultural order of the world is an united international financial monopoly capital in the hands of a small group of people who hold control of the bourgeois state apparatuses. People all over the world should unite as a political power to overthrow the monopoly capital and its governments, so as to start a new revolutionary cycle and make the twenty-first century a century of socialism.

Marxist Political Economy

Deepened Crises and Contradictions in Europe and America. Notes on the Visit to Britain by the Research Group of “Current Situation of Capitalism since the 2008 International Financial Crisis” p. 36

Luan Wenlian 栾文莲, Marxism Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

This article presents the exchange between some Chinese researchers and their British counterparts in December 2016 on the international financial crisis and the situation in Britain, current world political and economic situation, and the changes of the international system and its future development. The British scholars held that with continuous deterioration of the 2008 international financial crisis, major capitalist countries have fallen into long-term stagnation, and Britain was no exception. In order to shift people’s attention, they blame the refugees for the crisis. The Britain even attempts to get out of the crisis through the Brexit referendum. Such long-term crisis and stagnation have resulted in more contradictions and conflicts among major capitalist powers in the West. China should remain vigilant about American hegemony and the capitalist contradictions, because in potential confrontation between China and the United States, most of the Western countries would have to take the side of the latter.

The Historical Fate of Capitalism in the Twenty-First Century. New Reflections by Western Leftists on the Crisis of Capitalism p. 43

Tong Jin 童晋, University of International Business and Economics

The crisis of capitalism since the beginning of the twenty-first century leads to the re-examination by leftist scholars of capitalism. On the basis of objectively observation of the series of impacts of the capitalist crisis, they present profound analyses of the disadvantages of capitalism and its ways of dealing with crises. They have proposed many insightful ideas: the current crisis is a systemic one in the development of capitalism; interest groups in capitalist societies have successfully shifted the burden of the crisis to the working class, and the working class is its real victim; with disadvantages of capitalist development fully manifested, it is possible for the world to move from crisis to new opportunities; careful considerations are needed as about where capitalism will go in the twenty-first century

The Role of Harvard University in the Economic “Reform” of Russia p. 54

Li Shuqing 李淑清, China Agricultural University

Based on the research of Professor Wedel at George Mason University, this paper reveals that the consultants mainly from the Harvard Institute for International Development and the Western countries standing behind them played a particularly crucial role in the collapse of Russian economy after the dissolution of the USSR. During the process of privatization, the Russian economic oligarchs and the West together ruthlessly robbed the Russian people through a variety of means, which has brought hideous disaster to the Russian people. We must maintain a watchful eye on similar situations.

“Soviet Marxism Being Non-Marxist” as a Pseudo Hypothesis

p. 61

Mei Rongzheng 梅荣政, Wuhan University

The idea that “Soviet Marxism Being non-Marxist” is very popular in China, especially in social sciences, but is in fact a pseudo hypothesis. As a subjective fabrication of idealism, it defames Marxism-Leninism and promotes historical nihilism, with the crucial goal of in denying the Four Cardinal Principles of our party. If such a hypothesis were tenable, it would be a denial of the revolution, construction and reform and opening up led by the Communist Party of China. Therefore, we must full recognize its consequence and condemn it.

Marxism and Traditional Chinese Culture

p. 71

Liu Runwei 刘润为, China Red Research Society

Marxism and traditional Chinese culture exist in a contradictory unity with the former as its basis. To practically and scientifically grasp such a relationship, we must be very vigilant and prevent interference from such forms of subjective idealism as metaphysics and eclecticism. Firstly, Marxism and traditional Chinese culture exist in an unity and therefore cannot be separated. Secondly, as there is also contradictions between them, we should have critical and dialectical subsumption of traditional Chinese culture. Without excellent traditional Chinese culture, there would be no sinicization of Marxism; without sinicized Marxism, there would be no modernization of excellent traditional Chinese culture. The history of the sinicization of Marxism is also that of referencing, absorbing and transforming excellent traditional Chinese culture.

Three Changes of the World Political Structure after the World War II and the Emergence of the “Critical Point” of Qualitative Historical Changes (Part III). An Analysis Based on the World Geopolitical Structure

p. 79

Zhang Wenmu 张文木

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Contemporary Capitalism has gone into the era of financial imperialism, which is the most decadent stage, thus the most fragile and the craziest stage as well. The decline of the United States and the rise of China will lead to the reshuffle of the international financial capital. If China will not collapse like the former Soviet Union, the international capital that is currently relying on the United States will move to Europe, the unification of Europe will be reversed, and the Islamic political forces in the Middle East will move further toward Europe. The features of socialist movements in the twenty-first century are therefore different from those in the twentieth century: at their first stage, socialist movements do not fight against the bourgeoisie in the ordinary sense, but unite the industrial capitalist class and focus on fighting against the financial capitalist class; they do not struggle against capitalism in the ordinary sense, but unite all the working and managing classes in real economy and concentrate on fighting against financial capitalism and its *comprador* class; their aim is not to eliminate financial capital, but to make it serve and subject to industrial

(real) capital so that it becomes a useful supplement to industrial capital. At this stage, the aim of socialist movements in non-socialist countries is not to establish completely socialist society but to create favorable conditions for real economy, which actually is a socialist society with certain capitalist features. Only at the second stage is their aim to set up genuine socialist system. Socialists need to establish an international united front that includes industrial capital to prepare for a new socialist climax.

Jointly Building a Community of Common Human Destiny and Developing New Economic Globalization. Trump's "America as Priority" Cannot Stop the Advance of New Economic Globalization p. 91

Zheng Keyang 郑科扬;

Beginning with Trump's election, this article analyzes the series of Trump's policy proposals with "America as priority", and points out that these anti-globalization policies would only aggravate the "American diseases". Globalization is irreversible. The Belt and Road Initiative and the idea of building a community of common human destiny and developing new economic globalization as proposed by General Secretary Xi Jinping have received widespread support and responses from various countries, and will surely benefit the entirety of mankind and "lead to a good life for people in every country of the world".

Foreign Theoretical Studies on Marxism

An Introduction to "Reading Capital"

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Li Qiqing 李其庆, School of Economics, Sichuan University

An Introduction to Jameson's "Representing Capital"

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Zhang Xian 张衔, School of Economics, Sichuan University

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Sun Qinmei 孙钦梅, Institute of Contemporary Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Shi Zhong 石重, World Socialist Research Center

Society and the voice of the people

China is on the rise, with fresh scenes everywhere: visiting impressions of China from Egon Krenz, general secretary of the socialist unity party of the former German democratic republic

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