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MAIN CONTENTS AND ABSTRACTS

Special Contribution

The World Significance of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in the Twenty-first Century

Jiang Hui 姜辉

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Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Information and Information Institute Party committee

Since the beginning of the twenty-first century, the relationship between China and the world has experienced fundamental changes. Unlike any time in history, China today is coming to the center stage of world affairs. It is closer than ever to the goal of rejuvenating the great Chinese nation, with unprecedented capability of and confidence in achieving such a goal. In this context, upholding and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics requires world oriented vision, mind and contribution. Socialism with Chinese characteristics has opened “a realistic, feasible and right way” of scientific socialism in the twenty-first century, with a creative approach to the historical project of “how to govern a socialist society?” In short, it opens up a modern path for human development, which is the height at which we should look at the world significance of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Contributions of Mao Zedong to the Socialist Road and the Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation

Zhang Yunsheng 张云声

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The socialist road is the choice of the Communist Party of China after summing up lessons from the constant aggression and oppression of the imperialists, as well as a decision inspired by the victory of the October Revolution in Russia. At the beginning, no one was quite clear about the approach to move forward towards victory. As a result, many mistakes were made and detours taken. During this process, Mao Zedong kept summarizing experiences and lessons of the Chinese revolution, and gradually formed theories and lines that guided the Chinese revolution towards victory, and the principles and policies that guided practical struggles. Mao Zedong made great contributions to the victory of Marxist theory of scientific socialism in China.

Studies on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics

Correctly Understand and Uphold Marx's View of Socialism p. 14

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At present, Marx's view of socialism is sometimes distorted or even negated. We should pay attention to such wrong ideas, and come up with serious analysis and critique. We should oppose "utopianism" to defend the scientificity of Marxist view of socialism; oppose "vulgar pragmatism" to strengthen identification with the Marxist view of socialism; reject "separationism" to maintain the unity of socialism with Chinese characteristics with Marxism; fight against "nihilism of faith" to strengthen our great communist ideal. We can thus expound the scientificity of Marx's view of socialism, establish and adhere to the views of scientific socialism, and strengthen our belief in the communist ideal.

Views and Initiatives of Communist Parties in Western Countries in Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the October Revolution p. 19

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At the time when the 100th anniversary of the October Revolution in Russia is approaching, communist parties and left-wing forces in western countries are publishing memorial speeches and articles to express their concerns. Taking into account of the characteristics of the times, changes in the world, and their national and party situation, they try to elucidate the great historical significance and valuable experience of the October Revolution, strengthen their socialist belief, and refute and criticize the distortions of and slanders on the October Revolution. They hold that the October Revolution has shown the potential and energy of the working class to fulfil its historical mission, and that in order to carry forward new struggles for socialism in their countries, the valuable experience of the October Revolution must be integrated with our concrete realities today.

Studies on National Security

Accelerate the Construction of China's Independent and Controllable System of Network Security p. 26

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"Without network security, there is no national security". In order to ensure China's cyberspace security, we must solve the problem that the key technologies and equipments are controlled by foreign companies. To that end, our guiding principles should be "state-led, systematically planned, independent and controllable, and developing by leaps". We cannot be indecisive in this respect. Otherwise, we will miss good opportunities. China's own IPV9 technology starts at a high level. It is compatible with and inclusive of IPV4 and IPV6, with the advantages of being independent and controllable, secure and reliable, thus making it possible for China to prevail and take a leading role in future network development of the world.

Does the United States Really Give Up Its Right of Internet Administration? p. 29
Zhang Jie 张捷, CITIC Reform and Development Research Institute

For some so-called internet experts, the handover of internet administration by the US government to ICANN¹ is a progress of milestone significance in global internet governance, because it means that the United States voluntarily give up its right of administration, fulfilled its promise of privatizing the management of internet resources, complied with demands from the industry, and responded to the concerns of various parties involved. The fact remains that the receiver of such a transfer are some American institutions, which places the internet under the US jurisdiction in a more thorough manner. Fundamentally, the United States has not given up its right of internet administration, but instead has strengthened such right of the American capital. We must remain sober in this respect.

Mao Zedong's Comments on Socialist Political Economy Must Be Valued p. 33
Zhou Xincheng 周新城, Renmin University of China

While reading the former Soviet Union's textbook of Political Economy (the part on socialism), Mao Zedong gave a lot of important and inspiring comments. For him, political economy was the study of the relations of production, rather than economic development, i.e., productive forces, as some would believe. It would be studying the wrong subject if political economy of socialism Chinese characteristics is to be described as China's developmental economics. Mao Zedong's comments on socialist political economy are significant in guiding our research in the political economy of socialism with Chinese characteristics today. We should take his comments seriously, earnestly study his notes and talks on reading the Soviet textbooks, and carry them out in our research in the political economy of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Maintaining the "Public" Nature of Public Hospitals as the Key to Healthcare Reform p. 39
Zhong Nanshan 钟南山, Chinese Academy of Engineering

Hospitals, like schools, are the most important public service that are absolutely necessary for people. Public services should be operated mainly by the state and government. Handing them over domestic or foreign capital would soon drain public hospitals and schools of their best staff members, with offer of high salary by privately operated ones. In this way, people will have to go to private hospitals when they are suffering from complicated and refractory diseases, and private schools for quality education. Failure to address these most important issues concerning people's livelihood will affect the consolidation of our state power and CPC's status as the governing party.

¹ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) is an international management body (from 2 October 2016), established on 18 September 1998 to continue the numerous management tasks relating to the Internet which were previously delegated to other bodies (translator's note).

Response to New Adjustments in Wealth Structure with the Unique Experience of Promoting Common Prosperity p. 42

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China's practice of promoting common prosperity and the unique experience accumulated in this respect provides a solution to the problem of wealth concentration in the hands of a few and to the various conflicts and challenges as a result of the new wealth structure. The main experience of promoting common prosperity in contemporary China includes the follows: 1. Common prosperity is taken as the driving force of economic and social development, with a balance between common prosperity and economic and social development. 2. Common prosperity has economic and social development as its basis, with coordinated income distribution among the state, enterprises and individuals. 3. Common prosperity is preconditioned by the adherence to the dominant role of public ownership, with coordinated adjustment in ownership structure and income distribution, and improvement in social security. Such experience is a clarification and enrichment of the notion of common prosperity. It constitutes an important part of the road, theory, system and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and of the Chinese experience as well.

Collective Land Ownership in Rural China as the Fundamental Economic Base for the Consolidation of CPC's Political Power at the Grassroots Level p. 48

Pan Wei 潘维, Peking University

Collective land ownership in rural China is the fundamental economic base for the consolidation of CPC's political power at the grassroots level. Collective rather than state ownership of the rural land, while sufficiently recognizing the natural and historical differences of the rural areas, constitutes an effective restriction on the possible infringement of the farmers' interests by urban interests. It is the only means that guarantees equal allocation of farming and housing land, the last defense against capital's deprivation of farmers right to survival, an economic and social bond among the villagers, and a bridge between the rural and urban areas. We should point out the lies that oppose collective ownership of rural land in the name of getting rich. Only through adhering to the collective ownership of the rural land can farmers be organized and their interests effectively protected.

International Affairs

Why Trump Is Able to Go Up On the Historical Stage. Reflections on Trump, American Conservatism and Fascism p. 55

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The financial crisis of 2008 in the United States was an explosion of all the economic, political and social contradictions that had been accumulated since the initiation of neo-liberal policies in the 1980s. In the years following the crisis, the United States and even the entire capitalist system have been facing profound changes. With the deepening of neo-liberal policies, polarization and class

struggle in the United States unprecedentedly intensified, which eventually led to the Brexit in UK and the Saunders and Trump phenomena in the US presidential election. The racist tradition of the United States, as an important tool of inducing the white working class to support the monopoly capital, brought about support for Trump from both the monopolistic financial groups and large number of lower class voters.

The Class Politics in the United States and International Situation during the Trump Administration p. 62

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The new president of the United States, Donald Trump, has been widely talked about at home and abroad in terms of his candidacy, election, and his domestic and foreign policies since the election. As the crisis of the accumulation system of American neo-liberalism, the international financial crisis of 2008 signals further decline of the accumulation cycle of US hegemony, and consequently, major adjustments and transformation of international political and economic structure. In such a broad historical background, we need to stick to the Marxist stance, viewpoints and method. Specifically, this means a class analysis and the understanding of the mode of production and mode of existence of different classes, as well as of the state of economic development. In this way, we will be able to obtain a clear and objective judgment and understanding of Trump's election, the domestic and foreign policies during the Trump administration, and the-America and international relations.

Non-governmental Organizations as a Cause of Political Instability in Bulgaria p. 68

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Among the various causes that have led to the slow transformation of Bulgaria, the interference of many US-supported non-governmental organizations cannot be neglected. At present, such organizations in Bulgaria mainly include the National Democracy Institute, Public Deepening and Center for Liberal Strategies, which are all funded by the United States. Under the banner of independent study, they wantonly interfere in Bulgaria's domestic and foreign affairs, to the extent that some elites have demonstrated the tendency of party building with a series of organized activities to interfere in politics. The Bulgarian case indicates that any sovereign state should be vigilant of the US-supported non-governmental organizations in the initiation of color revolution.

Foreign Left Observation

The Dictatorship of Monopoly-finance Capital Has Eliminated the Scope and Meaning of Elections-Review of the 2017 French Presidential Election p. 73

Samir Amin, President of World Forum for Alternatives; Third World Forum in Dakar

In the 2017 French presidential election, abstentions bordered on 60% of the electorate, which has never been seen before in the history of Western democracy. The dictatorship of monopoly-finance capital has made multiparty electoral democracy, jewel of democratic modernity in the West, increasingly corrupt and declining, and the scope and meaning of elections have been continuously eliminated, which is the predictable result of the dictatorship of the financial monopolies over the last three decades. The dictatorship has enabled the empowerment of a “single party” that serves the small minority of the “very wealthy”. But, the Western “electoral democracy’s “loss of legitimacy is not leading to the formulation of an inventive alternative consisting of new and more advanced forms of real democracy. Therefore, the left in the world needs to have positive actions and to create a positive alternative project that is authentically social and democratic to challenge the imperialist world system and the Atlanticist European sub-system.

Studies on National Security

Everlasting: Connecting intellectuals with workers and peasants and its contemporary heritage and its importance p. 75

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How Liang Shuming evaluated Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Zedong . Notes on “Will the world be a better place?” p. 85

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