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MAIN CONTENTS AND ABSTRACTS

Special Contribution

Correctly and Scientifically Grasping the Principal Contradiction in a New Era of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics. Some Thoughts on the Report to the 19th CPC National Congress

Li Shenming

p. 4

The theory of the principal contradiction in the new era of the Chinese society is one of the fundamental components in Xi Jinping thought of socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era. Correctly understanding the theory is of great significance. First, in terms of its basis in reality, the 19th CPC National Congress substitutes “people’s ever-growing needs for a better life” for “the ever-growing material and cultural needs of the people” and “unbalanced and inadequate development” for “backward social production” in declaring the new principal contradiction. This is a correct judgment of the principal contradiction and principal aspect of contradiction based on the fact that China will experience a rather long primary stage of socialism and the consequent conditions of economic and social development. Second, from theoretical perspective we need to obtain a clear understanding of the principal contradiction and of the basic contradiction in our society as well as their connections and differences. In the meantime we need to properly handle the contradictions between productive forces and relations of production, base and superstructure, factors within relations of production, human beings and nature, human beings and human beings etc. Third looking back at history and summarizing the changes in the understanding of the principal contradictions during the period socialist transition after the reform and opening up and after the 18th CPC National Congress will help us better understand the principal contradictions in our society. Finally to scientifically grasp the principal contradiction in the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics we must follow the guidance of the Xi Jinping thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era uphold the guidance of CPC in all our work stick to CPC’s basic line consistently focus on the principal contradiction of our society strengthen our confidence be vigilant in times of peace and carry forward the continual resolving of the principal contradiction in our society.

Carrying out the Spirit of the 19th CPC National Congress and Raising People’s Quality of Life as the Key Performance Indicator of the Reform and Sustainable Development

He Bingmeng

p. 16

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To carry out the spirit of the 19th CPC National Congress, put into practice Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, carry forward the reform and opening-up policy and push forward the modernization and sustainable development of the national economy, we must firmly center our work on raising people’s quality of life as the key performance indicator of our economy, social modernization and sustainable development. This is to conform to the

requirement of our era and grasp the true meaning of “modernization” “scientific development” and “sustainable development” and therefore achieve the unity of history and logic. It is a systematic project to raise people’s quality of life and continuously meet people’s demands for a better life. To that end we must pay special attention to and well handle the relationship between economic growth and ecological environment development, between the appropriate growth rate of GDP and of people’s wealth, between the primary, secondary and the tertiary sectors, and between economic development and social construction.

The Real Social Revolution Is Necessarily an Ideological Revolution. In Commemoration of the 170th Anniversary of the Publication of the Manifesto of the Communist Party

Hou Huiqin

p. 21

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The *Manifesto of the Communist Party* shows that real social revolutions are all ideological revolutions. The banner upheld the road taken and the-ism followed constitute the foundation of a revolution while buttressing revolutionary ideal with a new world outlook is its prerequisite. Today we must read this classic work that marks the beginning of a new epoch in terms of the revolution of world outlook, stick to a world outlook based on dialectical materialism and historical materialism, resolutely criticize the various trends of de-materialization, de-ideologization and the blurring of “people” into individuals and carry forward the great course of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Whether to stick to dialectical materialism is the focus of the current struggle over world outlook. Whether to stick to the people-centered theory of history or individual-centered theory of history is the touchstone for genuine historical materialism. In order to undertake the great struggle we must focus on the struggle between two types of world outlooks .

Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era

Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and the “Great Social Revolution” Some Thoughts on “Always Remaining Faithful to Upholding and Developing Socialism with Chinese Characteristics”

p. 28

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The Courage for Self-revolution Is the Most Distinctive Quality of Our Party

p. 31

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The Theoretical and Practical Significance of Xi Jinping's Idea of the "Great Social Revolution"
Gao Changwu 高长武, Document Research Center of the CPC Central Committee p. 33

Xi Jinping's idea of the "great social revolution" is of profound theoretical and practical significance at four levels. First, the "great social revolution" is a concise theoretical summary of the exploration and practice of CPC since its formation 97 years ago, which further expand the content of social revolution. Second, it expounds the relationship between socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era and CPC's leading Chinese people to conduct a great social revolution, thus providing answers to questions regarding the current and future tasks of the social revolution. Third, it is stressed that CPC's self-revolution is the means to carry forward the social revolution by the people under CPC leadership, thus specifying the leading force of the social revolution and its necessary state of mind. Fourth, it clarifies on some erroneous viewpoints and misunderstanding about social revolution, which helps remove disturbances and provide a better ideological environment for CPC to lead the people in continuing the social revolution.

Studies on World Socialism

It Is of Profound Significance to Study Socialism in Developing Countries and Regions. Review of the Conference of "Socialism in Developing Countries: Past Present and Future" p. 36
Pan Xihua 潘西华, Academy of Marxism, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Foreign Leftist Scholars on "Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in an Era of Great Development Transformation and Adjustment" p. 45
Qin Zhenyan 秦振燕, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Institute of Marxism
Lv Weizhou 吕薇洲, Institute of Marxism, CASS

Studies on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics

Several Theoretical Issues That Require Special Attention in Macro-economic Control (Part II)
He Ganqiang 何干强 p. 51
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In the 19th CPC report it is stated that we will "develop new methods and improve macro-regulation give full play to the strategic guidance of national development plans." To develop new methods and improve macro-regulation so as to '95 rectify major structural imbalance is an important theoretical and practical issue that we must tackle seriously at present. To accomplish this task we need to establish a scientific understanding for macro-economic control in socialist market economy. Specifically we need to stick to the basic tenet of historical materialism that social production determines circulation in the market and avoid confusing the dialectic relations between social production and market circulation with that between the government and the market. We should

obtain a scientific understanding of the class nature of government functioning and uphold macro-economic control. We must ensure the dominant role of state-owned economy and incorporate foreign trade and the use of foreign investment into the macro-economic control. In addition we must recognize the antisocialism nature of modern Western theories on market economy as well as the drawbacks of Western theories on macroeconomic regulation and correct the problematic tendency of blind copying of Western economic theories. We should consciously apply the principle and methodology in Capital to guide our macro-economic control firmly defend the right to discourse of Marxist political economy and resolve the problem of the structural imbalance in macro-economy at both the surface and root levels.

Speed Up the Development of Philosophy and Social Sciences with Chinese Characteristics under the Guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era

Liu Dezhong, Wu Bo and Zhong Hui

p. 60

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China great progress has been made in the theory and practice of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics. First the Chinese characteristics in philosophy and social sciences are scientifically clarified. Second the CPC's ideological leadership is solidly strengthened. Third contemporary China's cultural soft power is substantially boosted. The 19th CPC Congress proposed to "speed up the development of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics". To meet this requirement in actual practice we must first resolve the existing problems concerning the development of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics, such as lack of outstanding subjectivity, theoretical depth and a critical edge. Meanwhile during this process we must stick to the guidance of Marxism focus on the Chinese issues and strengthen our international outlook to speed up the development of philosophy and social sciences guided by Xi Jinping thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era.

Mao Zedong's Criticism of National and Cultural Nihilism in the Area of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Li Ya

p. 67

Using methods of dialectical materialism and historical materialism Mao Zedong criticized the national and cultural nihilism that looked at the traditional Chinese medicine as "non-scientific" and "obsolete". Mao Zedong's criticism aimed at correctly evaluating traditional Chinese medicine's scientific property and value and was dedicated to resolve the problems concerning the past-present and China-West relationship. Throughout such criticism is Mao Zedong' conception of the reconstruction of confidence in our traditional culture. His criticism helps us recognize the essence of the re-occurrence of the "anti-Chinese Medicine" events. The principles that he proposed on the reconstruction of confidence in our national culture is of guiding significance in enhancing our cultural confidence and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Issues of Ideology

Censorship System in the West and Lessons from the Dissolution of the Soviet Union

p. 74

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In either capitalist countries or socialist countries censorship is a fundamental state function to safeguard national cultural security and strengthen state governance. Many people believe that the West advocates freedom of speech and press. As a matter of fact the West has long established comprehensive system of cultural censorship that is characteristic of flexibility and secrecy. In the West the cultural censorship varies in its forms and is a comprehensive and institutional check of culture and rule of law. In contrast, the Soviet Union promoted the policy of “democratization openness and pluralism” in the 1980s creating space for anti-Party and anti-socialism forces to rampantly negated the history of the Soviet Union and attacked the leaders of the Soviet Communist Party. Western countries also took the opportunity to carry out various forms of cultural and ideological infiltration which shook the socialist foundation resulting in challenges of the legitimacy of governance by the Soviet Communist Party and eventually the dissolution of the Soviet Union. This lesson reminds us the need to deepen structural reform of the cultural system improve the cultural management system and institutionalize the cultural censorship. Meanwhile we must strengthen the construction of state-owned cultural enterprises so as to keep a firm hold on the culture industry safeguard the ideological security in cultural industry and bring about the healthy development of the culture market.

Great Emphasis Is Needed on Ideological Issues in Academic Research

Zhang Hongi

p. 79

Currently there are myriad of ideological issues in academic research in China that demand special attention. First the way that “ideology” is defined differs in China and the West and the erroneous explanations that Western scholars use to derogate and attack Marxism and other progressive thoughts should not be blindly copied. Second conspicuously erroneous trends have existed in Chinese scholars’ research on modern world history which are manifested in two areas. In terms of academic research, the fundamental guiding role of Marxism has been undermined and denied, whereas the bourgeois “universal values” are advocated and the nature of colonial invasion of the West concealed. In political terms, the Party’s leadership and people’s democratic dictatorship are repudiated, the leading status of state owned enterprises rejected, and the role of macro-economic control by the state negated. Third, in the research of European and American history the attention to the research on the Soviet-Russian history is not sufficient; meanwhile, there is historical regression in the research on Russia and the Soviet Union, which calls for high alert. Finally, we must recognize the obstinacy in attitude and flexibility in strategy of the West countries in maintaining its system of exploitation and comprehensively deepen our understanding of both capitalist and socialist systems. In the research on European and American history, especially when it concerns ideological issues, we should place the “Chinese elements” within the perspective of European and American history and investigate the inevitability of the success in the practice of the China Road, thus further contributing the Chinese approach and Chinese wisdom to the world.

Insights from History

Reflections of Pu Yi and Liang Shuming et al. upon Their Visit of the Memorial Hall of Mao Zedong at Shaoshan as a Demonstration of the Greatness of the Communist Party of China and the Broadening Support of Its Governance

Ma Shexiang

p. 84

In 1964 the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference arranged a group of people in Beijing who received amnesty to travel to the region south of the Yangtze River for sightseeing. Pu Yi, Du Yuming, Song Xilian, Shen Zui, etc. then travelled to Shaoshan to visit the Memorial Hall of Mao Zedong. Liang Shuming even revisited Shaoshan when he was almost 80 years old. Records of this part of history show that these former senior officers and intellectuals from Kuomintang Chiang Kai-shek Group and Manchukuo had corrected their mistakes and made a fresh start with the New China's transformation education and their mentality had undergone enormously change. Seeing the great changes taking place in China they heartily praised the Communist Party and Mao Zedong's leadership. Meanwhile they witnessed the greatness of CPC and the historical progress of the broadening support for CPC's governance.