

World Socialism Studies

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MAIN CONTENTS AND ABSTRACTS

• Special Contribution •

Karl Marx: A Meritorious Scientist and Revolutionist By Zyuganov [Russian], Translated by Li Ruiqin (4)

Marx's remarkable ideas and scientific views not only strongly affected the 19th century, but also had a decisive influence on the history of the 20th century, and it is impossible for them to lose their significance in the future. Marx was the first to discover the basic laws of capitalist mode of production and to reveal the historical inevitability of the demise of capitalism and its replacement by socialism. Marx became the thought leader of the following generations fighting for social justice. Lenin not only inherited the theory of Marx and Engels, but also creatively advanced Marxism to a new era. The social reality of Russia has further proved the historical correctness of Marx, and therefore we now need to turn to the theories and principles of Marx and Lenin. China has made a huge leap forward and has become a leader in global economic and scientific development, all thanks to Marx's theoretical heritage.

Scientific and Revolutionary Nature of Marxism and Its Significance of the Times

..... By Le Huu Nghia [Vietnam], Translated by Zhou Zengliang, Proofread by Pan Jin'e (11)

Marxism is a science of revolution, which guides mankind in fighting against and freeing itself from oppression, exploitation and injustice. The essential feature that distinguishes Marxism from other theories is its unity of science and revolution, which is not only because Marx, the founder, was a genius scientist and a great revolutionist, but also because that all its content, methods and purpose reflect the organic unity of science and revolution. By promoting a revolution in the whole world view of history, creating historical materialism and discovering the law of surplus value, Marx laid a foundation for scientific socialism. Since its birth, Marxism has become the guide and banner for the working class and the laboring people to struggle for the realization of socialism. In the current era, Marxism-Leninism is still the only scientific and revolutionary theory capable of fulfilling the historical task of mankind.

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

On the International Communication of the Socialist Core Values in the New Era Wang Anzhong (14)

Since socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, international communication of the socialist core values has become an objective requirement and important means to establish China's good international image, improve China's cultural soft power, resist and contend with the input of Western values, and demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. Thus, we should establish a world vision of socialist core values and break the value related prejudice of the West; we should build a discourse system with Chinese characteristics in the new era, and innovate in the way of our discourse; we should explain its significance in world history, with both common values and Chinese characteristics; we should establish a world strategic pattern of international communication that is government-led, multi-subjects and diverse, and carry out international communication with differentiated targets; we should promote comprehensive studies of the international communication of the socialist core values with strengthened theoretical support.

• Studies on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics •

Developing Rural Collective Economy Requires Innovative Thinking Rong Xinchun (22)

Since the beginning of the new century, China has paid more attention to the issues concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers. The strategy of rural rejuvenation put forward by the Nineteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China has pointed out the new goals, new tasks and new paths for the development of agriculture, rural areas and farmers in the new era. It is worth noting that since the reform and opening-up, the two-tier management system has played a great role in rural areas, but its development is not balanced. In order to cultivate and develop endogenous driving force in rural areas, we need to vigorously and urgently develop collective economy, rationally use new kinetic energy to develop new

forms of business, consolidate the institutional basis for agricultural modernization, and increase international competitiveness. In China's transformation from a large agricultural country to a strong one, collective economy in rural areas should not be abandoned, but should play an important role as a major driving force and a ballast stone.

The Overall Direction of Rural Reform Is to Develop Collective Economy—Taking “the Separation of Three Rights” of the Contracted Land as an Example Li Xia (29)

The definition of rural collective economy given by the Chinese constitution and its amendments from the ownership perspective provides the basic principle for protecting, encouraging and guiding the reform of rural collective economy. It is the highest standard that other laws, regulations, institutions and policies must follow. In the current rural collective economic reform, there are still many controversies surrounding the subject of farmland ownership, the nature of the right to the contracted farmland, and the circulation of farmland management rights. In order to promote the reform of rural collective economy, we must uphold the authority of the constitution, adhere to the Party's leadership, and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the farmers. We must take the opportunity of poverty alleviation to reorganize the farmers and guide them to participate in collective economy through “separation of three rights” of their contracted land so as to enhance the strength of rural collective economy.

To Adhere to the Party's Basic Line, We Must Resist and Oppose Erroneous Tendencies Wang Aiyun (35)

In the 40 – year historical process of China's reform and opening-up, the Communist Party of China has led the Chinese people of all ethnic groups in unswervingly adhering to the Party's basic line at the primary stage of socialism and resolutely resisting and opposing any erroneous tendencies of “left” or “right”, and has achieved in a down-to-earth manner a new victory of socialism with Chinese characteristics. As General Secretary Xi Jinping points out: “The basic line of the Party is the lifeline of the country and the line of happiness of the people.” He also warns the whole party: “At the primary stage of socialism, we must adhere to the central task of economic development, uphold the Four Cardinal Principles and the basic line of reform and opening-up, and resolutely resist and oppose all erroneous tendencies that run against the Party's basic line.” Since the degree of the activeness and harm of erroneous “left” or “right” tendencies varies at different stages, the focus of the Party's opposition at different stages is also different. Only by persisting in fighting against “left” whenever there is “left” and against “right” whenever there is “right”, can we resolutely and truly implement the Party's basic line in practice in a comprehensive way.

• **Studies on World Socialism** •

A Textual Study of the Development Process of the “Two Necessities” Zhang Li (42)

Marx and Engels' “two necessities” went through three stages: formation, development and maturity. In the formation stage, Marx and Engels basically established historical materialism and initially formed the theory of surplus value, which provided the theoretical support for the “two necessities”. In the stage of development, the “two necessities” made great progress in theoretical argumentations and practical exploration, and turned into a complete theoretical system. At the maturity stage, Engels systematically explained the “two necessities”; based on their studies of the specific conditions and new phenomena in different kinds of countries — the new way of realizing the “two necessities” in the backward countries of the East, the new strategy of realizing it in developed capitalist countries of the West, and the influence of monopoly organizations — the two necessities in Marx and Engels become the general trend of development that cannot be surpassed in any special development path. The “two necessities”, including their theoretical support, exploration of their practical path, and the Marxist outlook and methodology in such exploration, constitute the core principles of Marxism.

Milliband's “Process Socialism” and the Critique of It Lei Xiaohuan (52)

The crisis of communism in the late 20th century and the new changes of Western social structure prompted Ralph Milliband to reflect deeply on the theory and practice of world socialism. On the basis of criticizing capitalism, he reflected on the Soviet model of socialism and put forward his own view of socialism, that is, the “process socialism”. He regards socialism as a process of struggle for a more just society, and he believes that democracy, equality and socialized economy are the core propositions of socialism in the future. On how to realize his process socialism, Milliband's strategy is to carry out long-term social reforms in capitalist countries. When the international communist movement is at a low ebb, in the face of the prevalence of neoliberalism, Milliband's process socialism represents a new exploration of communism by the British left. However, his understanding of socialism has serious deviations and fatal defects, and his strategy to realize socialism is essentially reformism.

We Are Willing to Be the Herald of Spring—Preface to the *Vigilance in Times of Peace* · *World Socialism Series* Li Shenming (59)

• Studies on World Capitalism •

Corrupt Behavior of US Congressmen and its Essence and Evil Consequences Tian Kun (61)

In the eyes of ordinary Americans, members of the Congress have never had a positive image of selflessness, justice and serving the country and the people. The US Congress “affects every conceivable aspect of life”, and all forms of public power corruption can be found in the Capitol Hill. Corrupt behavior such as “power transaction”, “transaction between power and money” and “abusing power for personal gains” has been an “old tradition”. Corruption of US congressmen is mainly manifested in bribery, embezzlement, free travel, insider trading, evading the cap for out-of-the-Congress income, and using their influence to help their relatives and friends make profit, etc. As much of the corruption of US congressmen is related to lobbying, there are much organized corruption and systematic corruption. “Soft corruption” is widespread and difficult to investigate and dealt with. The corruption scandals often involve partisan battles. When the capitalist system remains unchanged and the “evil” of capital is not effectively restrained and curbed, US congressmen can only represent the interest of “money”, which in essence is the interest of the “private” and cannot be the interest of the “people” and the “public”.

The Theoretical Sources, Current Status and Evaluation of the Extreme Left-Wing Forces in Contemporary Europe Sun Wei and Luo Xing (69)

The extreme left in Europe refers to the extreme left-wing organizations and ideas represented by the Neo-Trotskyism, as well as the newly emerged anarchist trend of thoughts and movements. Insisting on harsh criticism of capitalism, the extreme left-wing parties in Europe try to win people’s support through various anti-institutional activities, but their goal is not to replace the capitalist system. In recent years, they have grown in strength, won favorable situation in elections, and gradually risen in the political stage. However, because of divergence in their programs, divided or even confusing theories and insufficient integration of power, their social foundation is weak and it is difficult for them to hold a dominant position in the political idea and power systems in Europe. In the face of the rise of European right-wing populism, the rise and uniting of various left-wing forces in Europe represents the reorganization and revival of the world socialist forces, which should be recognized to some extent as something positive.

• Academic Reviews •

Studies and Evaluation of Marx’s Ideological Heritage and Its Value for the Times by the Communist Party of Vietnam—Review of the International Symposium on the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of Karl Marx and the Sixth International Forum on Socialism Pan Xihua and Shi Zhong (75)

Marx is a genius theorist and revolutionist. His ideas form a great and comprehensive theory, and he has made great contribution to human progress. To evaluate and apply Marxism-Leninism properly, we should avoid dogmatism and all kinds of wrong thoughts and viewpoints. All countries should proceed from their own realities, flexibly use Marx’s ideas to solve problems in their socialist practice, and develop Marxism in an innovative way. Marxism-Leninism is still needed for mankind to effectively solve problems in its rapid development. Marxism should continue to be used to solve new problems, and Marx’s ideological heritage should be studied and used to guide the practice of all countries. A very good tradition of the Communist Party of China is that it is good at summing up past experience, raising mature experience to a theoretical level, and turning theory into consensus of the whole party through party resolutions.

• Insights from History •

The Katyn Massacre Was a Forgery by Nazi Germany for Framing the Soviet Union Ma Weixian (79)

After more than a decade of extensive research, independent Russian investigators pointed out that the real culprit of the “Katyn incident” was not the Soviet Union but Nazi Germany. The witnesses testified under the inducements and torture of the Nazis, and the only key witness explicitly denied his confession after he escaped from the Nazis; the “International Medical Council” exhumation report was drafted by the Germans, and the examiner signed it under the threat of the Nazis; the corpses of the Polish soldiers were buried neatly, and the list of the dead was highly consistent with the exhumation test, which was the characteristics of the Germans, not the Soviets; the execution bullets and ropes were made in Germany; Goebbels said in his diary that he would “use this bomb” to “let the people of Europe see the face of Bolshevism”. The above evidence suggests that the “Katyn incident” was a finely orchestrated forgery by Nazi Germany for framing the Soviet Union.

• Original Aspiration •

Letter from an Elderly Communist Hu Guangshun (87)

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