

# World Socialism Studies

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## MAIN CONTENTS AND ABSTRACTS

### • Special Contribution •

#### **A Communist Party Should Be Able to Stand the Test of the Negative Effects of Market Economy—Reflections on the Frequent Cases of Corruption within the Party** ..... Zhang Yunsheng (4)

As the Communist Party of China has been engaging in the great and arduous cause of transforming the old world and building a new one, it must necessarily withstand severe tests in the world, including paying the price of life. To continue to work hard and live plainly and serve the people wholeheartedly under the market economy has become a new and more serious test facing the Communist Party of China. Collusion between the corrupt officials and “greedy capital” is the main source of the chaos of market economic operation. We Chinese communists should learn to use and control the market economy, and make use of it in realizing modernization and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation by taking the path of socialism. At the same time, we should constantly sum up experiences and draw lessons to prevent its destructiveness and establish a system to put a curb on its corruption of civil servants in China.

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

#### **Comprehensively Promote the Institutionalization and Legalization of the Party’s Leadership in the New Era** ..... Ning Xianfu (9)

To comprehensively promote the institutionalization and legalization of the Party’s leadership in the new era is a necessary requirement for strengthening the Party’s overall leadership, seeing party’s self-governance exercised fully and with rigor, building comprehensive law-based governance, and upholding and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics. It provides the fundamental guarantee for the Party’s lasting governance and the long-term national stability. To promote the institutionalization and legalization of the party’s leadership, we must stick to the correct political direction, carry out the people-centered idea, conform to the laws of party’s governance and building, adopt problem-oriented approach, and accomplish scientific and democratic legislation. We must deepen the reform of the Party’s leadership system and mechanism, further improve the system of inner-party regulations, comprehensively strengthen the Party’s discipline construction, ensure coordinated planning and integrated promotion in formulating and implementing the inner-party regulations, and enhance theoretical studies and talent team building with regard to the inner-party regulations.

**“Leadership in Ideological Work Cannot Be Neglected for a Moment” —— Studying the Important Expositions of General Secretary Xi Jinping on Ideological Construction** ..... Zhang Bo (17)

General Secretary Xi Jinping has always attached great importance to ideological work. He has repeatedly stressed that ideological work is an extremely important task of the Party, and that we cannot neglect the leadership in the work for a moment. Since the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping has made a new scientific judgment on the situation and tasks of the Party's ideological work in the new era from the perspective of history and the times; he has put forward the goal of “building a socialist ideology with strong cohesiveness and leading power”, and has pointed out the direction and fundamental principle for the construction of socialist ideology with Chinese characteristics in the new era. To build a socialist ideology with strong cohesiveness and leading power, we must always maintain the guiding position of Marxism, the Party's absolute leadership over ideological work, the people-centered orientation and the basic duties of focusing on the central task and serving the overall interests.

• Studies on World Socialism •

**Rethinking the Root Causes of the Disintegration of the Soviet Union——Challenges of “the End of History” and Our Reflections** ..... Liu Renying and Hu Yueqing (26)

One of the core bases of Fukuyama's idea of “the End of History” is the disintegration of the Soviet Union. In his view, the main reason for the disintegration of the Soviet Union was that the Soviet system and model lacked political legitimacy and were unable to realize the economic leap from industrialization to post-industrialization. His arguments are not convincing. Although the Soviet system and model had serious defects that played an important role in the disintegration of the Soviet Union, it was socially more advantageous than capitalism. Actually, the root cause of the disintegration of the Soviet Union was the transformation of the leading group of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which gave up the faith in Marxism-Leninism and deviated from the path of socialism in the party line. Bureaucratic interest groups in the Soviet Union abandoned the original ideals and beliefs and changed their class stance. The foreign subversive forces associated with them take the advantage of them to disintegrate and destruct the Soviet Union. This is the root cause for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

• International Affairs •

**Research on the Changing Order of International Competition in the Era of Financial Capital**

..... Xie Chang'an (39)

Since the beginning of the 20th century, financial capital of Western countries has begun to affect the international political and economic order, and the human society has entered the era of financial capital. Reviewing the development of financial capital in the past century and the changes in international competitive landscape, we can find that accumulative

and parasitic financial capital and the old unequal international economic order dominated by financial capital are the root causes of the deep contradictions in the world. At present, the focus of international competition has gradually shifted from Western countries to the Asia Pacific region and China. Since the United States, the largest capitalist country in the West, is in a stage of relative decline, and it cannot solve its own problems through domestic reforms, it will, to get out difficulties, inevitably choose to shift its crises onto other countries. In this regard, as the world's second largest economy, China should take the initiative in its response.

• Hot-spot Analysis •

**Historical Gene of High Tariff and Trade Protectionism in the United States** ..... Ni Feng and Hou Haili (48)

From its founding to the end of the 19th century, the United States achieved a leap from a former British colony to the first industrial power in the world. In the process of this great change, the United States pursued trade protectionism, and high tariff policy played a vital role. During the Great Depression, the United States tried to shift its crises onto other countries through tariff barriers, which led to frenzied retaliation and aggravated its great depression instead of reversing its economic slumps; both the US economy and the world economy were on the verge of collapse. After World War II, the United States started to lead the world economy, which enabled it to set free trade as the banner of its trade policies and make fundamental adjustments to its tariff policies. In the 1960s and 1970s, the US economy began to be challenged by Western Europe and Japan. Therefore, the United States re-adjusted its trade policies. There was a resurgence of new trade protectionism under the banner of free trade, and various non-tariff barriers were widely used. The history of US trade policy shows that trade has been used as an important means to promote the development of US economy, and what trade policies should be applied and when they should be applied is oriented towards the ultimate goal of serving the US economy.

**Interpretation, Reflection and Suggestions concerning the Substantial Adjustment of the US Policy on China**

..... Wang Liqiang (58)

To ensure its rule of the world, the United States need to either put China on the path of capitalism and become one of its vassals or use financial means to eradicate the threat of socialist China. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, contact and blockade have been the two basic elements in the US policy on China. The contact strategy is only an expedient measure of the United States, while forcing China into systemic transformation is its real intention. The American blockade of China is fully in line with the law of the financial monopoly capital; investment followed by enslavement. The stock market is the source of financial crises. When financial crises break out, wealth does not evaporate into thin air, but moves from the pockets of some people to that of others. In our economic cooperation with foreign countries, we should be brave enough to set up rules for capital. We should learn from our party's fine tradition of leading the financial industry and our party's successful financial policies, and increase loans in RMB rather than foreign currencies to friendly countries along the route of the "Belt and Road". In this way, we will be able to effectively increase overseas orders, thus helping domestic enterprises recover with demands from overseas markets.

**A New Round of “China Threat Theory”: Brewing, Expressions and Countermeasures** ····· Wang Congyue (68)

Since about the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, there has been a new round of “China threat theory”. Brewed jointly by the Western media, think tanks and governments, this round of “China threat” shows new features in such aspects as specific rhetoric and ways of action and participation. We should carefully analyze the catalytic roles of historical inheritance, cognitive accumulation, current international situation and the self-interests of the Western countries in this round of “China threat theory”. We should insist on a differentiating analysis and clarify different entities’ interpretations of the China threat and adopt different coping strategies accordingly with either tolerant understanding or severe counterattack.

**• Insights from History •****The Fate, Contradictions and Evolution of the Soviet Economy**

····· Leonid Ivanovich Abalkin (Russia) Translated by Kang Yanru (78)

The economic development of the Soviet Union has never been evaluated objectively enough for a long time. Although the Soviet economy had failures and mistakes, its brilliant achievements are undeniable; the planned economy, despite its lack of incentives and innovations with heavy price paid by the people for giving priority to the development of heavy industries, nonetheless guaranteed the Soviet Union’s victory in the arduous war. After World War II, the Soviet Union tried many times to reform its economic system, but repeatedly missed the opportunities due to the long Cold War. It was later forced to carry out reform under the circumstances of severe economic stagnation and sharp social contradiction. However, its economic dilemma was exploited by the “westernized” politicians in the process of reform, and the reform deviated from its right direction, eventually leading to the disintegration of the Soviet Union. In fact, the fundamental problem of the Soviet economy does not lie in a simple dichotomy between planned economy and market economy, but whether an advanced civil society and its corresponding institutions and system could be established. This is a painful lesson for Russia and other countries today.

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