

World Socialism Studies

No. 10, 2018

MAIN CONTENTS AND ABSTRACTS

• Special Contribution •

The View of the Epoch in Historical Materialism and the Judgment of the Present Epoch

..... Jin Mingqing (4)

In the view of historical materialism, a social historical epoch refers to a long-term historical process of the rise, development and decline of the dominant social form. This process is divided into different stages, showing specific stage features; the basic criterion for epochal division is the mode of social economy, in the sense that the dominant relations of production relations determines the essence of a historical epoch; in a class society, a historical epoch has profound class connotations, and class struggles in different epochs and at different stages have different characteristics; the development of human history is reflected in the spiraling rise of different eras, and this universal historical process has its own particularities in different countries and nations. Today, the mankind is still in a great epoch of capitalist dominance and a gradual transition to socialism. The new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics in this great epoch is bound to carry out a great struggle with many new historical features.

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

Evaluation of the 19th National Congress of CPC by Some Foreign Think Tanks

..... Ma Ran and He Jiahua (13)

Foreign think tanks have paid close attention to the 19th National Congress of CPC, which is mainly reflected in their interpretations of such key words as the new era, Xi Jinping's core leading position, the Chinese model, the network, and China's military affairs, etc. For them, the new era means China's new historical orientation; Xi Jinping's core leading position means the core of China's leadership in the new era; the Chinese model means China's path of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era; the network means China's scientific and technological innovation in the new era; China's military affairs means the comprehensive influence of China in the new era. The evaluations of China by foreign

think tanks are mainly expressed in the two dimensions of influence and challenge: in terms of its influence, they believe that China is changing from an “global leader of innovation” to a “global leader of comprehensive national strength and international influence”, and from an “economic shock” to a “China shock”; in terms of challenge, it mainly lies in Western concerns about China’s rise, the intensified international conflicts, and the environmental pollution, corruption, and regional imbalance in China.

On the Unity of Party’s Self-Revolution and Social Revolution Liu Cang (22)

Social revolution is the goal and direction of a party’s self-revolution; a party’s self-revolution is the content and requirement of social revolution, and the fundamental significance of social revolution. In the historical process of leading the Chinese revolution, construction and reform, the Communist Party of China has always adhered to the unity of the Party’s self-revolution and social revolution, has guided the great project of party building with social revolution, and has promoted the great cause of social revolution with the Party’s self-revolution, thus ensuring China’s continuous brilliant achievements in revolution, construction and the reform and opening up. In the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the Communist Party of China must continue to adhere to the Party’s self-revolution, achieve the Party’s self-revolution in the great struggle, and realize the Party’s self-revolution through the great project of party building, so as to build a Marxist governing party with the courage for self-revolution.

• **Studies on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics** •

Meeting the Challenge of Insufficient Effective Demand with “New Demand Management”

..... Yan Yilong (32)

China’s economic development has moved from a shortage economy to a relatively surplus stage, and the lack of effective demand has become a fundamental challenge. The main reasons are that potential demand of public consumption and public investment is suppressed under the market mechanism, private consumption is not fully released because of the gap between the rich and the poor, exports have been reduced by the failure to fully release the potential needs of developing countries. The solution is to build a new framework of social aggregate demand for the “six carriages”, namely private investment, public investment, private consumption, public consumption, exports and potential global demand. In order to break the ceiling of insufficient effective demand for China’s economic growth, it is necessary to push forward “new demand management”. The “new demand management” is different from economic stimulus policies, and it is to give full play to the advantages of the socialist system and tap the potential demand in order to create a more sustainable growth mechanism than the free market mechanism.

• **Studies on World Socialism** •

A Study of Marxism in Vietnam in the 21st Century: Paths and Achievements

..... Pan Jin'e and Zhou Zengliang (40)

Since the beginning of the 21st century, the exploration and innovation of Marxism in Vietnam has mainly been carried out through summing up their own experiences, fighting against various wrong thoughts, exchanging with and learning from other countries, and holding relevant theoretical seminars. In the practice of the innovation, the Communist Party of Vietnam has enriched and has continuously updated its understanding of the development stages and characteristics of Vietnamese socialism, and has gradually formed a series of views on Vietnam's economy, politics, culture, diplomacy and party building, some of which are relatively mature. It is expected that Vietnam will continue to emphasize the creative integration of Marxism-Leninism with its specific practice and devote itself to the development of its own theory of socialism.

• **Hot-spot Analysis** •

The Construction of Economics Bears Strong Influence from Social Interest and Social Consciousness-A Sociological Investigation of the Development History of Economics Zhang Lin (51)

State structure and cultural framework are the factors that have the largest influence on the development of economics, and therefore economics inevitably bears characteristics of state and national identity. During the whole 19th Century, economics was deeply marked by state and such mark has not disappeared up until now. German economics has the most distinctive feature of state, and economics in the United States also has vivid national characteristics, though many people today would consider the "American characteristics" as the benchmark and only existing model and therefore ignore its national characteristics. The ubiquitous facts in the development history of the mainstream modern economics in the West reveal that China must construct its own socialist economics with Chinese characteristics that meets the needs of Chinese reality and that is able to resolve practical problems in China.

Maintain High Vigilance against the Ideological Penetration in China by Western Forces Through Financial Means

..... Zhong Ying (59)

Since ideological security is closely related to the political and social stability of a country, it is the soul element that affects national interests. The greatest external threat to China's national interests and political security is the penetration of Western ideologies. Financial means is an important tactic for Western forces to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. The financial field has become a new battlefield for China to maintain the security of its core values and safeguard its national security in the new era. We must enhance our political acumen and political discernment, and be highly vigilant

against ideological penetration by Western forces through financial means. We must, under the guidance of Xi Jinping's systematic thought on "overall national security", set up overall consciousness of financial security, actively defend and take the initiative of attack so as to safeguard the ideological security of our country.

Dialectical Movement between Marxism and the Chinese Tradition Fu Zheng (68)

The practical path of the sinicization of Marxism is the dialectical unification of the theoretical logic of scientific socialism and the historical logic of Chinese social development. Since theory plays a great guiding role in practice, it is more important for Marxists to update and develop their own revolutionary consciousness among the masses than merely inculcating revolutionary consciousness in the masses. This is a dynamic process of cyclical development: "from theory to practice, then from practice to further development of theory". It is the development path of socialism with Chinese characteristics that not only carries on the spirit of previous Marxist-Leninist classics but also makes breakthroughs and innovations based on the specific social conditions in China.

• **Insights from History** •

Not Worthy of His Prestige-On the Person, Doings, Scholarship and Virtue of Hu Shi Lin Zhibo (73)

In recent years, some people have put Hu Shi on the altar, calling him a "modest gentleman" and even regard him as an idol and benchmark. The author's textual research shows that, first, Hu Shi was low in character. He hurt both his family and friends. He not only lacked sympathy for the arrested progressive students, but found excuses for the warlords. Second, his scholarship was mediocre. Zhang Taiyan, Tang Degang, Qian Mu and other famous scholars all commented that Hu Shi had "no root" and was "not a scholar." Third, Hu Shi lacked national integrity. He belittled and denigrated Chinese culture, promoted and sold Western culture, and was willing to be a cultural comprador. Fourth, Hu Shi did not make due contributions to China's war against the Japanese invasion. During his four-year period as ambassador to the United States, he was unwilling to take his responsibility to promote and support China's resistance against Japanese aggression. Fifth, Hu Shi was narrow-minded and harsh. He thought he was the best in China's cultural and artistic world. He spoke sarcastically of people who were better than him. Sixth, Hu Shi pursued Western liberalism, pragmatism and opportunism. He resolutely opposed the introduction of Marxism into China and was against the Chinese revolution. Even Chiang Kai-shek said, "his personality equals that of a barking wild dog." In short, our evaluation of Hu Shi should be practical and realistic. We should not only see his contribution to the New Culture Movement, but also see that while being an intellectual, he was in the meantime a politician and cultural comprador in the Republic of China.

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