

## ABSTRACTS

**LENNOR IVANOVICH OLSHTYNSKY. *Being and consciousness. The world community at the beginning of the 21st century.***

The author frames the philosophical-historical question of the dialectical relationship between being and consciousness. He draws a profile of the post-World War II period, divided into two periods. In the first (1945-1991), the two world social systems of US-led monopoly capitalism and USSR-led socialism faced each other for 46 years under the conditions of the scientific and technological revolution and the US-sponsored Cold War under the threat of a nuclear attack on the USSR, which, thanks to its military might, managed to secure the strategic balance of the world. However, the young world socialist system, which emerged from relatively underdeveloped economies, could not withstand economic competition with the world system of capitalism. In addition, and this was not secondary, the socialist system could not defend itself against the manipulative use of consciences through television and the Internet, which US think-tanks were able to exploit well in the Cold War by managing to change the socialist social consciousness of a considerable part of the population of the USSR and the socialist countries and to corrupt their leadership in order to destroy the socialist social order from within. In the second (1991-2021), after the collapse of the USSR and the East-European socialist system, the peoples of these countries were incorporated in a subordinate and dependent form into the unipolar world system of capitalism under the leadership of the USA and turned into suppliers of raw materials to the West and buyers of its goods. However, this victory in the Cold War has only provided a respite from the crisis of world imperialism, which has reached the limits of its expansion and is seeing its sources of economic growth shrink. The United States has lost its role as the world's leading producer, its share has plummeted from 40% to 18%, and it has been overtaken by China. The phase that is opening up is fraught with dangers, because imperialism, which in the US is strongly affected by fascism, tends, as the history of the 20th century shows, to resolve its contradictions through war. Russia can play an important role: Russia's military power, inherited from the USSR, in alliance with China, is the main deterrent to the aggression of American fascism, which seeks world domination. For this reason, the leaders of these

two great countries must not fall into the trap of a partnership with the US: the ploy of American foreign policy is to try to pit the two great powers against each other. Public thinking in Russia is looking for new types of economic and social structure and a new ideology for the 21st century. But there is experience of a way out of the crisis towards the path of progressive development. It is the experience of 70 years of life of the USSR and 30 years of rapid development of China.

**Keywords.** Being and consciousness; Russian public thought; US fascism; Imperialism and war; Russia-China Alliance.

**JIANG HUI.** *A glorious centenary. The whole world recognises the great achievements of the CPC.*

Published on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the CPC, this text is an accurate and extremely useful summary of the fundamental strengths that have enabled the world's largest communist party, founded in 1921 by a handful of militants in Shanghai, to make an extraordinary journey that has radically transformed the face of China and of the world, leading (1921-1949) the People's Democratic Revolution that toppled the three mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, laying the foundations of the socialist structure of the PRC from 1949 and launching in 1978 the policy of reform and opening up that has led China to become the world's second largest economy, a leader in several high-tech sectors.

**Keywords:** Communist Party of China; Chinese revolution; Rejuvenation of the Chinese nation; Socialism with Chinese characteristics; Marxism-Leninism.

**CHEN LI.** *The Communist Party of China and the Modernization of China.*

Modernizing the country and realizing the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation has been the greatest dream of the Chinese people since modern times, and also the most distinctive theme of the century-long struggle of the Communist Party of China (CPC). The 100 years of the CPC are a period of uniting with and leading the Chinese people in the struggle for the modernization of China. Before the founding of the People's Republic of China, the main task of this struggle was to complete the historical task of anti-imperialism and

anti-feudalism, and to create the fundamental political conditions for the modernization of China. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the main task has been to unite with and lead the Chinese people in starting the dramatic struggle for China's modernization. The century-long struggle shows that the most important reason for China's success in modernization is that it found a modernization path that suits its own reality. Carried out under CPC leadership and based on China's reality, China's modernization is committed to keeping the people as the center, developing in all respects, and accelerating development while maintaining the country's own independence. During this process, China has contributed Chinese wisdom and approaches for solving human problems.

**Keywords:** Communist Party of China, Modernization of China, Century-long struggle.

**SHI ZHONGQUAN.** *Heaven and Earth turned upside down in heroic triumph. 100 Years of the Communist Party of China.*

The founding of the CPC is a revolutionary event in China's modern history. In its 100 years of hard work, the CPC has united and led the Chinese people in achieving world-changing achievements through a grandiose and arduous struggle. Today, as we celebrate the centenary of the CPC, systematically summarizing its extraordinary achievements and history, especially the successes and changes that have taken place in the Party and the country since the 18th National Party Congress, it is of great importance for us to gain a deep understanding of the innovative theories of the Party in the New Era, persistently arm our minds, guide our practice and promote our work with the latest achievements of these theories, and remain true to our original mission, to build a modern socialist society in all aspects and advance the rejuvenation of the nation.

**Keywords:** Centenary of the founding of the CPC, Saving the nation, Nation-building, Reinvigorating and strengthening the nation.

**ANDREA CATONE.** *On the 100th anniversary of the CPC.*

The founding of the CPC started the "Chinese century". In one hundred years, the Party transformed China from a backward semi-feudal and semi-co-

lonial country into a prosperous, democratic and civilised socialist country, thus completely changing its destiny. The key to the Party's success lies in the following elements: 1) Close link with the masses: the people are the *raison d'être* of the CPC, its base and its soul. The Party is not an end in itself, but the means to achieve the emancipation and welfare of the people. 2) Mass line and rejection of sectarianism: the CPC has always set itself the task of involving the broader masses in its action. 3) Sinicization of Marxism: The CPC has grafted into Marxism the highest achievements of Chinese culture, elaborates a correct mass line by dialectically uniting the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the reality of China, thus identifying the appropriate strategy for a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country. 4) Rejection of dogmatism, "seeking truth from facts", close link between theory and practice. 5) Continuous research and theoretical development. 6) Long-term strategic vision, outlining intermediate steps on the way forward. 7) Ability to learn from and correct mistakes. 8) Ability to maintain the unity and vitality of the party. The CPC supports the building of a "community with a shared future for humanity", a great historical internationalist task that communists and socialist and progressive forces around the world have a responsibility to carry forward, working together side by side. It is today the main contribution to the development of world socialism.

**Keywords:** Communist Party of China; Learning process; Theoretical and political innovation; Mass line; Link with the masses; Community of shared future of humanity.

**FRANCESCO GALOFARO. *The dissolution of the ICP: the different interpretations of the communists.***

Critical examination of ten articles recently published in openly communist and Marxist magazines and sites on the occasion of the centenary of the founding of the Italian Communist Party, through a semiotic analysis grid, which does not tell us what sense a text has, but how the text constructs its own sense. The author focuses on narrative structures: these articles are basically small stories with protagonists; antagonists; commissioners (good and bad); values and anti-values. From the analysis it emerges that among the different parties and organisations in Italy that refer to communism there is no shared

reading of the history of the ICP and the causes of its dissolution in 1991. Some read the entire history of this party as a continuum without caesuras; others insist on discontinuity, but place the “fall” of the party and the beginning of irreversible degenerative processes in different times and phases; the history of the ICP would thus appear as a concatenation of errors that lead away from the original purity; still others do not see in the history of the ICP a single degenerative downward trend, but rather identify certain phenomena to understand the historical and social roots of the change in that party. The author, on the other hand, proposes a return to the historical-materialistic analysis of Gramsci, who, in the *Prison Notebooks*, posed the question: “why are parties born and die?”

**Keywords:** Italian Communist Party (ICP); ICP degeneration; Dissolution of the ICP; Gramsci; Narrative structures of communist history.

**LI KAIXUAN.** *The dilemma and chances of rejuvenation of communist parties in Italy.*

In the thirty years since the end of the ICP, the largest communist party in the West, the life of the Italian communists has been characterised by constant internal frictions and divisions, which have brought them to the margins of the political arena. The article briefly sketches the events of the communists in Italy and their heavy and continuous decline since 2008, when in the general elections the people’s detachment from the communists became evident. Since then, they have failed to elect any MPs, losing more and more votes, while in the previous years (1991-2008) they had an overall average electoral consensus of around 6%. The article indicates subjective and objective factors of the heavy decline, including the inability to clearly and coherently define and practice the relationship between the party’s communist identity and its role in political alliances, the lack of theoretical innovation and strategic determination, and the lack of attention and care for political and cultural training. The author hopes that there can be a “rejuvenation” of Italian communism, resuming and developing in a way appropriate to the “new era” the path traced by the great leaders Gramsci and Togliatti.

**Keywords:** Decline of Italian Communists, Political and cultural formation, Rejuvenation of Italian Communism, Gramsci and Togliatti.

**NGUYEN PHU TRONG. *Theoretical and practical issues on socialism and the road to socialism in Vietnam.***

After an essential examination of the unresolved contradictions of the capitalist system and its current neo-liberal policies, which have widened the gap in the distribution of wealth and maintain, behind the mask of liberal democracy, the dictatorship of big capital, the author forcefully reiterates Vietnam's socialist choice, recalling how after the fall of socialism in the USSR and Eastern European countries the PCV leadership opposed the hesitations of those who doubted the socialist choice. The introduction of the new policy of renewal – the *Doi moi* – in 1986 gave a very strong impetus to the development of productive forces in a framework of a socialist-oriented market economy with a strategic role for the socialist state. Vietnam, with nearly 100 million inhabitants, is still in the transition phase to socialism, where the struggle between old and new, socialist and anti-socialist elements, is open and requires the firm leadership of the Communist Party, which has Marxism Leninism and the thought of Vietnam's founding father, Ho Chi Minh, as its compass. Proceeding along the path of socialism “is an immensely challenging and complex long-term task, because it must bring about profound and qualitative changes in all fields of social life”.

**Keywords:** Crisis of capitalism; Bourgeois democracy and socialist democracy; Socialism; Vietnam; Doi Moi; Socialist market economy; Marxism-Leninism; Ho Chi Minh Thought; Communist Party of Vietnam.

**ALESSANDRA CIATTINI. *The speech of Raul Castro at the VIII Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.***

The author, who has been collaborating for years with Cuban universities and research centres for La Sapienza University of Rome, proposes a dialectical reading of Raúl Castro's speech at the 8th Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. In this way, together with the successes achieved by Cuba in 60 years of revolution, heavily conditioned by the *bloqueo* imposed by US imperialism, it also highlights the problems that have opened up with the economic reforms that introduce – in a similar way to China and Vietnam, but with the concrete specificities of Cuba – the privatisation of many economic sectors, while keeping the strategic sectors in the hands of the State. In order to understand the new Cuban economic policy, the author takes up Lenin's approach at the launch of the NEP

(1921), aware of the necessity of this transition, but also of the calculated risks it entailed for the process of transition to socialism.

**Keywords.** Congress of Communist Party of Cuba; Socialism in Cuba; Market socialism; Lenin and the NEP.

**Gu Hailiang.** *Engels' Preface Specific-Style in His Late Years and Its Imbedded Wisdom*

Engels, in his late years, claimed insistently the right to writing the preface or introduction to the major works by Karl Marx for publication or reprint. His nearly twenty such prefaces or introductions serve as a unique academic style, revealing how Engels examines and interprets Marx's Theory, by which Engels has created a preface specific-style of his own. This preface specific-style sticks to the two "great discoveries" in Marx's quintessential system of thought. Prominently, it unfolds a real picture of the history of Marx's thought, which helps to lay down the academic norm and theoretical basis for the exploration of Marx's Theory in terms of its historical development. Engels attaches utmost importance to the mastery of the quintessence in Marx's thought and advocates its scientific spirit and theoretical value. With the preface specific-style, the reader is able to see the ideological orientation and the fundamental purpose in the proletarian revolution as well as its strategic thinking, demonstrating Engels' profound wisdom and his theoretical appeal in his late years.

**Keywords:** Engels in his late years, Marx's thought, Preface specific-style; Embedded wisdom.

**Yang Chengxun.** *Theoretical Origin of Working Together to Build an "Open World Economy": Practical implications of Lenin's comments on adapting to and taking advantage of "global economy"*.

Xi Jinping put forward the principles of working together for an "innovative, inclusive and open world economy" at the first international import expo. Such viewpoint is a further development of the marxist theory of world economy, one of the important origin of which is Lenin's exposition on the adaptation and utilization of the world economy and socialist countries. It was first put forward by Lenin that socialist countries should make good use of the economic, technological and civilized achievements of the capitalist world. Xi Jinping's thoughts

on socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era has further developed these fundamental views and strategies.

**Keywords:** World economy; Opening wider to the outside world; Economic globalization; Unity of principle and flexibility; Overcome isolated mindset.

**LENNOR IVANOVICH OLSHTYNSKY. *The fascist threat of world domination. The beginning of World War II. History lesson.***

The history of World War II – for more than 70 years an arena of ideological, media and political struggle – is part of the West’s “cold war” against the USSR, and now against Russia. A relevant question, deliberately removed by the falsifiers of history, is that of the starting date. The text shows that, given its worldwide character, the war did not begin in 1939, but in 1937, with Japan’s aggression against China. The anti-Soviet and anti-Russian version, fully embraced by the European Parliament’s shameful Resolution (September 2019), which attributes the cause and origin of the world war to the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, is dismantled at its roots. The author calls for learning the lessons of history and always keeping in mind the threat of fascism, a general concept that has various national forms, the essence of which is the most reactionary and terrorist dictatorship of big capital for the purpose of enslaving other peoples through war.

**Keywords:** Origin of World War II; Falsified history; Essence of fascism; Lessons from history.

**JOAO ARSENIO NUNES. *The angelic wings of the European Parliament: a hidden fascist cat with democratic tail on the outside.***

It is a critical analysis of the text of the Resolution “Importance of European memory for the future of Europe” approved by a large majority by the European Parliament on 19 September 2019. The Resolution grafts on several previous ones, including the one of 2008, which, under the category of totalitarianism, equates nazifascism and communism. The 2019 Resolution constructs a false and apologetic narrative of the history of Europe, whose peoples, after suffering the insults of totalitarianism, would finally be found and reunited – a fairy tale with a happy ending – in the free and anti-totalitarian Union, whose member states absolve themselves from any responsibility for the two inter-imperialist world

conflicts. Only present-day Russia does not recognise itself in this narrative and is therefore – even explicitly – the privileged target of the Resolution. The new European narrative erases from history not only the decisive contribution of the USSR to the defeat of Hitler’s Germany, but also that of the anti-fascist resistance in Europe, of which the communists were the predominant force. Anti-fascism is not a value for the ideology of the EU. The whole process of drafting and adopting the Resolution deserves to be seen and considered, beyond its literal content, as the result of the historical and political development of the European Union.

**Keywords:** Fascism; Anti-fascism; Resistance; World War II; Russia; European ideology.

**ENRICO MARIA MASSUCCI.** *The drift of the Eu project. Critical notes on the European Parliament Resolution (2019)*

The Resolution is an ideological trivialisation, which replaces historical analysis and accurate reconstruction of facts with a mortifying simplification and mutilation of memory, which are the visible symptom of the drift of the Eu project. It makes “intentional history”, officially aimed at clarifying the past, but in reality hinged on unconfessed, yet transparent, political aims of the moment, which target Russia. The Resolution moves along the lines of that revisionism which, as it attacked the French Revolution in its time, has never stopped applying its ferocity against the legacy of the Russian Revolution, the event that, arising as a unique opposition to the imperialist horror of the world war, indicated the road, bumpy, tiring and far from obvious, of an escape from the nihilistic implosion of a total conflict, wanted by the bourgeois ruling classes.

**Keywords.** Historical revisionism; Intentional history; Imperialist war; Russian Revolution; Ideological drift and hypocrisy of the EU.

## REVIEWS

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[by **Francesco Galofaro**]

Roberto Gabriele, Paolo Pioppi, *Il ruolo di Togliatti da Salerno a Yalta*, Quaderni di Aginform 2020 [by **Andrea Catone**]