Main Contents and Abstracts

Special Contribution

Modes of Political Life within the Party Consistently Promoted by Chen Yun
Zhu Jiamu 朱佳木, People’s Republic of China History Association

Serious studies and publicizing of the tradition and experience of the Party’s political life is not only helpful to carry forward the fine tradition, but also conducive to learn from the past experience. By reviewing Comrade Chen Yun’s related expositions, this paper presents seven modes of political life within the party that he had consistently promoted from the Yan’an era up to the reform and opening-up, namely, the political life that stresses the ideal life, political orientation, adherence to principle, democracy, discipline, fairness and study.

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Lenin’s Three Forms of the Realization of National Self-Determination
Chen Zhihua 陈之骅, CASS, Institute of World History

Lenin attached great importance to national issues, and his idea on national self-determination is particularly impressive. His large amount of theoretical writings and practical experience in this respect has become an important legacy in the repertoire of Marxism. The core of Lenin’s theory on national self-determination is that in a multi-national state, each smaller and weaker nation, especially the oppressed one, enjoys full autonomy to the extent of the right of separation for the formation of an independent state. The three forms to realize national self-determination in Lenin are as follows: 1. national autonomous region within centralized multi-national state; 2. multinational federal state; 3. separation of nations to form independent states.

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**Russia’s New Reflections upon the Dissolution of the Soviet Union**

Li Ruiqin 李瑞琴, CASS, Institute of Marxism

The dissolution of the Soviet Union is a great geopolitical disaster for not only the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) but also for the people of the world. Russia’s difficult domestic situation and international environment ever since have led to multi-dimensional reflections by Russian scholars from all walks of life and scholars from CIS region on their history and reality, including the tragedy and lessons of the dissolution of the Soviet Union. They have recognized that there was no intrinsic link between the collapse of the union and its social system, for successful reform has been carried out in China, which once had highly similar political and economic system with the Soviet Union. They have also realized that the collapse of the Soviet Union not only caused huge economic losses to the CIS countries, but has also turned Russia into a special donor of blood for prolonging the life of Western capitalism in decline and decadence.

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**“Anger Is Easy But It’s Hard to Formulate Strategies”: Perplexity of the West and Its Unpredictable Future**

Zhan Dexiong 詹得雄, Xinhua News Agency World Research Center

Many elites describe the anger of the Western people simply as the expression of populism, which is questionable. In essence, such anger stems from the reality of economic recession, deterioration of living standard, ineffective parliament and government, population imbalance, loss of power of the white, crisis of faith, and the “death of God.” Despite the continuous effort of politicians in the West in finding ways to revive capitalism with some policies changes, capitalism has entered the later stage of crisis under the law of “inherent negativity of capital” in Marx, and the above mentioned problems are impossible to be solved without fundamentally changes in the system and mode of production of capitalism.

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**US Abuse of the “Long Arm Jurisdiction” Against China and Its Countermeasures**

Xu Chao, 徐超, CASS Information and Research Institute
Shan Chao 单超, CASS Information and Research Institute

“Long arm jurisdiction”\(^1\) is an important sign of the US hegemony and legal imperialism, as well as a major carrier of American values. It has become an important tool for the United States to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries and to maximize its own interests. Both the starting point and final goal of the “long arm jurisdiction” of the United States are to safeguard its national and individual interests.

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\(^1\)Long-term jurisdiction is the ability of local courts to exercise jurisdiction over foreign ("foreign", meaning “extrajudicial”, whether governmental, provincial or national) defendants, either by law or through the jurisdiction of a court (depending on jurisdiction). This jurisdiction allows a court to hear a case against a defendant and to make a binding judgment against a defendant resident outside the jurisdiction concerned [Translator note].
Formulate China’s Strategy of Peaceful Development as a Response to the Decline of the US Hegemony
Yu Li 余丽
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This paper analyses the trajectory and causes of the decline of the US hegemony in the three dimensions of power, system and culture. The strategic opportunity provided by the decline of the US hegemony and the gradual shifting of power between the United States and China should be seen as the dialectical unity of advances and setbacks. With such recognition, we must strive to formulate in a timely manner a comprehensive and multi-level strategy for China’s peaceful development.

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Villages of Collective Economy: A New Platform for College Ideological and Political Education. An Analysis Based on the Social Practice of College Students in the Nanjie Village
Li Xia 李霞, CASS Graduate School

Social practice of college students has become a focus of attention in ideological and political education. The experience of college students in Nanjie Village shows that villages of collective economy should become an important platform for college ideological and political education. Its significances include the follows: It helps college students reach a dialectical analysis of the history of China’s agricultural collectivization; it motivates college students to think carefully about the important issues in relation to agriculture and rural population; it is propitious to strengthen the ideals and beliefs of communism among college students; it is builds public opinion favourable to the development of rural collective economy; it help clarify the direction of deepening there form for China’s new socialist countryside; and it contribute to attract talents for building an all-around affluent countryside.

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Financial Support for the Belt and Road Initiative and The Opposition to Financial Hegemony
JianLian 简练, CITIC Reform and Development Institute;
Chen Shuoying 陈硕颖, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Marxism Institute

Under the dominance of financial capital, there are mainly two types of challenges to the financial support for the Belt and Road Initiative. First, there is a lack of support from the internationalization of RMB. Second, financing bottleneck is a serious challenge for connection. The emphasis on using RMB as the currency for settlement in trade and construction projects, along with the establishment of diversified financing system and multi-level capital market, are two feasible ways to meet the challenges.

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Clarification on Three Misunderstandings concerning Class Struggle
Zhu Jidong 朱继东, CASS, Institute of Marxism

At present, there exist three misunderstandings of class struggle: (1) the lack of discussion on class struggle means that class struggle no longer exists; (2) serious attention to class struggle equals to the old line of “taking class struggle as the guiding principle” and to the escalation of class struggle; (3) class and class struggle are not talked about in capitalist societies. Under such circumstances, we
should scientifically guide cadres and the people to correctly understand class struggle, to face up to its objective existence at home and abroad, and to free ourselves from such misunderstandings as soon as possible.

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**Being Vigilant About Historical Nihilism in the Studies on Mao Zedong since the Reform and Opening up**

_Wu Keming 吴克明, Xiangtan University Marxist Institute_

Since the reform and opening up, especially in recent years, historical nihilism has risen from time to time in China’s ideological and cultural fields, particularly in the studies on Mao Zedong. In the name of “re-evaluating” history, various forms of “historical details” and “restoration of the actual reality of history” have been presented to distort the history of the modern Chinese revolution, the Communist Party of China and the People’s Republic of China, in particular with the “idolization”, “demonization” and “nullification” of Mao Zedong. Such a tendency has caused ideological confusion and led to negative social consequences.

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**Foreign Left Observation**

_Review of the 17th Congress of Trade Unions_

_Liu Chunyuan 刘春元, School of Marxism, Wenzhou University_

_Hou Zewen 侯泽文, Marxism Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences_

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_Exploration of Socialism by the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia_

_Yang Chengguo杨成果; Zhang Huizhong 张慧中_

_Wenzhou University College of Marxism_

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**Academic Reviews**

_Developing National History Studies and Oppose Historical Nihilism. Review of the Symposium of “Historical Materialist View of History and the Studies of the History of the People’s Republic of China”_

_Sun Qinmei 孙钦梅, Institute of Contemporary Chinese Academy of Social Sciences_