



世界社会主义研究

World Socialism Studies No. 2, 2016

MAIN CONTENTS AND ABSTRACTS

•Features•

Discussion on the Study of Philosophy Based on Five Articles of Mao Zedong p. 4
Chen Yuan 陈元, National CPPCC

Mao Zedong Thought is the scientific guide under which China won the victory of the New Democratic Revolution. It is also the scientific guide of China's socialist revolution and construction. As Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thought of "Three Representatives", Scientific Outlook on Development and the series of important speeches of General Secretary Xi Jinping, Mao Zedong Thought is the scientific guide for the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Five articles of Mao Zedong, i. e., *Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War, On Practice, On Contradiction, On Protracted War, and Problems of War and Strategy*, play an important role in Mao Zedong's philosophical thoughts, and its rich thoughts of materialist dialectics are always worth study and practical application. The first source of sinicized Marxist political economy and philosophy is Mao Zedong Thought. It can and should serve as a good reference for both Western economics and philosophy and ancient Chinese economics and philosophy, though should never be mechanically copied and repeated.

The Scientific Connotation of Comprehensively Enforcing Strict Party Discipline p. 12
Jiang Hui 姜辉, Party Committee, Institute of Information and Intelligence, CASS
Wang Guang 王广, Chinese Society of Social Sciences

From the 18th CPC National Congress to the 6th Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, General Secretary Xi Jinping has given a series of important speeches on enforcing strict party discipline comprehensively, and has put forward a series of new ideas, new judgments and new requirements in light of the new conditions. Specifically, the disciplining of the party has one of the "four pronged comprehensive strategies" as its tactics, the dose tie with the masses of the people as its purpose, and the invincible position of the party as its objective. Such disciplining is in fact the responsibility of the party, as the old Chinese saying goes, "it takes a strong blacksmith to forge iron". It involves institutionalized party discipline

with clear regulations and the ideological construction centring on strengthened education of ideal and belief. The “key minority” of the party officials is of great importance for a systematic, strict and comprehensive party disciplining. These series of ideas presented by Xi Jinping have scientific and rich theoretical connotations, and constitute an important component in the latest theoretical achievements of sinicized Marxism. They have provided a fundamental political guarantee for upholding and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics and for the realization of the China dream, i. e., the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

How to Understand Socialism with Chinese Characteristics p. 19
Zhou Xincheng 周新城, World Socialist Research Center, CASS; Renmin University of China

Since the beginning of reform and opening up, there have arisen many different understandings on socialism with Chinese characteristics both at home and abroad. In fact, “socialism with Chinese characteristics is socialism rather than anything else. The basic principles of scientific socialism cannot be put aside in order to remain socialist. Grounded on scientific socialism, socialism with Chinese characteristics adheres to its basic principles while assuming distinctive Chinese characteristics in accordance with specific Chinese conditions and the characteristics of the times. Socialism with Chinese characteristics cannot be seen as some “independent form of socialism” or “completely new socialism”, nor is it on the path towards capitalism.

•The Seventh World Socialist Forum•

Gathering up Invincible Majestic Power to Meet the Great Struggle with New Historical Characteristics. Brief Discussion on the Idea of the Chinese Power of the Party Central Committee With Comrade Xi Jinping as the Core p. 25
Xu Guangchun 徐光春
Central Marxist Theoretical Research and Construction Engineering Advisory Committee

General Secretary Xi Jinping has put forward the idea of better building the “Chinese power”. To that end, we must stick to the principles of people first, everything for the people and relying on the people, giving full play to the creativity of the people; we must enforce strict party discipline comprehensively, maintain the progressiveness of the party, and continuously strengthen the party's leadership; we must keep promoting the sinicization of Marxism, strengthen its guiding position, and ensure its guiding force; we must persist in upholding and deepening the reform in an all-round way and enhancing the hard power of economic development through economic construction as our central task and scientific and technological innovation as the driving force; we must adhere to the direction of advanced culture, boost our cultural confidence, accelerate the reform and development, build a strong cultural nation, and increase the socialist cultural cohesiveness ; we must stick to the goal of building a strong army, carry out political building of the army under the guidance of the military strategies and policies, further preparation for military struggle, implement the strategy of strengthening the armed forces through reform, so as to improve the overall combat effectiveness of the army; we must adhere to the rule of law, place power into the cage

of the system, and enhance the national governance capacity to lay a solid foundation for the Chinese power with effective rule of law.

The Chinese Plan: New Attitude towards Global Governance and Economic Development

Alexander Lomanov, Far Eastern Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences p. 31

China's view of cooperation is experiencing a process of modernization, and while focusing on creating a set of tools of ideas for influencing and participating in the global process, China has moved from criticizing and rejecting key concepts from the outside to creatively (re)understanding and assimilating them. Although Xi Jinping points out that the wish to embody fair and reasonable appeals in the rules of global governance is inseparable from the idea of absorbing all the outstanding achievements of human civilization, it does not mean that China should accept uncritically Western values and political concepts, but should rather actively explore the resonance between the present times and the positive way of life and the governing philosophy in the Chinese culture. China should especially continue to enrich its propositions such as “the human destiny community”. Such a position of China, as a revision of the current international rules, will add new content a value system that is broader than Western civilization.

Correctly Grasping and Responding to the Current Financial Imperialism p. 36

Zhao Keming 赵可铭

Capitalism has entered into the stage of financial imperialism. Financialization and the globalization of financial capital, as prominent features of financial imperialism, have not changed its nature of international exploitation, but led to higher reliance upon financial means. Since the beginning of the twenty-first Century, financial imperialism has demonstrated five increasingly clear trends: advanced form of organization, elite talent team, network of technological platform, standardized operation, and diversified measures of channelling. To actively respond to the financial imperialism, China should transform its export-oriented model, free itself from of the dependency on the US dollar, and constantly improve its control of financial sovereignty; it should steadily promote the internationalization of RMB, actively participate in the reform of the international monetary system, and improve its control of financial sovereignty; and it should further improve its financial game capacity, prevent financial subversion, and defend its financial security.

The Imperialist War That Threatens Russia, China and the World p. 41

Novjot Brar

As a result of the severe economic crisis, global capitalism is intensifying the threat of war. Russia and China have been trying their best to avoid direct conflicts with the West, but are nonetheless the main targets of the war promoted by the imperialist powers. The US and British media, academia and politicians have adopted a “demonized” propaganda against Russia and China, and seek all possible “contradictions”, i. e., domestic contradictions of Russia and China and their contradictions with neighbouring countries, as excuses for intervention.

Russia and China must unite and work together with ail the non-imperialist countries and the working class within the imperialist countries to effectively prevent the imperialist effort of war.

•Studies on the Noble Prize•

Scientifically Understanding the Nobel Prize and the Battle for the Right to Discourse from a Perspective of National Rejuvenation:Also on the Urgent Need in China to Build an Independent System of Incentives forScientific Research Corresponding to the National Rejuvenation p. 47

Qi Guifeng 戚桂锋, Party School of Shandong Provincial Party Committee

As an system of incentive for scientific research in the era of capitalism, the Nobel Prize once made great contributions to the development of science and technology in the world. But with the decline of capitalism, it has gradually evolved into an important tool of US hegemony for monopolizing the value orientation, rule making and final judgment with regards to awards for world scientific research. It has played an important role as an ideological soft power in enhancing the image of American hegemony, enlisting the services of the talents worldwide, seizing the wealth of other countries, bringing down the former Soviet Union, and suppressing China and the third world countries. With the acceleration of the historical process of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, it is of great urgency to scientifically understand the Nobel Prize and itsrelated discourses from a perspective of the national rejuvenation, and to build an independent system of incentive for scientific research adapted to the national rejuvenation.

The Socialist Feelings of the Soviet People:A Review of Second-Hand Time p. 54
Xiang Guolan

During the establishment and development of the Soviet Union, the Soviets had showed great socialist feelings; while after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the people has been living in difficulties and has been suffering from emptiness, bewilderment and confusion. The four types of spirit in the socialist feelings of the Soviet people embody the character of communists armed with Marxism, and they are also the most precious spiritual wealth of the whole international communist movement. How to make the communists maintain their initial objectives and belief is a theoretical issue, as well as a practical one, of which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) has left lessons. The emptiness, bewilderment and confusion are direct consequences of Gorbachev's so-called "reform". He took three steps in the "reform" that make the CPSU completely lose its leadership for news media and dominant position in public opinion. As a result, the Soviet ideological system collapsed into chaos. This reminds us that a Marxist ruling party should never give up its leadership in ideology during the whole transition period.

The Image of the People in *Second-Hand Time* p. 63
Ma Jianhui 马建辉, *RedFlag Manuscript Magazine*

In his new book “Second- Hand Time”, Belarus writer Alexeyevich through interview and dictation sincerely listens to the concerns of the ordinary people in Russia and describes their lives and mental status during the twenty years from 1991 to 2012 after the collapse of the former Soviet Union. These stories are true reproduction of the people's disillusionment, anxiety, falsity of freedom and fading of memory in the process of painful social transformation during the post Soviet Union era. The author shows a deep responsibility and respect for his own nation and people in the book, and what the author fished out from the people's failure is the lofty spirit of the people, and even the stubborn existence of the people's consciousness and the national spirit can be seen from the ordinary people's depression.

•Studies on the World Socialist Movements•

The Historical Role of Mikhail Gorbachev p. 69
Vladislav Schweide, Russia
Ma Weixian 马维先, Eastern Europe, Central Asia Institute

The collapse of the Soviet Union, the little-known activities within the Politburo of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union disclosed by the former KGB chairman and the talks to the Western press by Gorbachev himself strongly prove that it is not stupidity but a crime of Gorbachev to refuse to fulfil the presidential duties and responsibilities as stipulated in the constitution and to “hand over” Soviet Union through political deals with Western powers. Gorbachev should be subject to legal prosecution and punishment.

Leadership of the Party as the Decisive Factor to Ensure Democracy in Vietnam p. 76
Njuyen Wenqin, Guangxi Armed Police Corps

Since the proletarian democracy is inseparable from the struggle for the establishment of socialist system, it can only be realized when the proletarian achieves the leadership in the whole society through its vanguard, the communist party. Only when the proletariat and its vanguard party rely firmly on the masses of the working people is it possible to carry out the dictatorship of the proletariat, through which democracy and the fundamental interests of the masses of working people are guaranteed, and the potential danger of restoration of the exploitation and repression avoided.

•Studies on the Right to Discourse•

The Vital Significance of the Direction of Discourse Flow to the Survival of the Nation and Civilization

p. 78

Bian Qin 边芹

The right to discourse is not formed automatically, and the flow of discourse is not a simple “exchange” of information, but the result of a sophisticated control system behind national strength and hegemony. To control the flow of discourse, the first thing to do is to occupy the commanding heights of the civilization, to which the key lies in the confidence of civilization. In modern times, Western colonists not only destroyed our confidence in our civilization with modern weapons, but also placed themselves at a superior position while slandering and obliterating others. The Western World has a tight network to control the “platform of discourse”, where everything from culture to sports is monitored with nothing neglected. Even to their allies such as Japan, the Western society would not give such platform that determines the superstructural value judgments. Since discourse flow is of vital importance to the nation and civilization, it requires careful planning like war, with knowledge about both the enemy and about ourselves.

Language Strategy of the United States against the Former Soviet Union and Russia: A Case Study of the “Research on Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union and the Language Training Program”

p. 81

Li Yanhong 李艳红

As an important factor concerning national interests and security, national language strategy is an overall, systematic and long-term macro language planning based on the needs of the national language to improve the national language competence. Since the beginning of the Cold War, the United States has adopted different language strategies in different periods towards the former Soviet Union and Russia. The “Research on Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union and the Language Training Program” implemented since the 1980s up to today is an important means of language strategy against Russia, which embodies the strategic intention of the United States to achieve its political objectives with language as a tool. Indeed, the rise of the United States as a global power is not only a product of its economic and military advantages, but also because of its thorough knowledge of the internal situation in other countries. The language strategy of the United States also shows that the national language competence is both hard power and soft power, and the full integration of language skills and regional knowledge is the key to the training of personnel in foreign languages and regional affairs.

Some Views on the Issue of “Populism”: Interpretations in Three Different Contexts

Wang Tingyou 汪亭友, Marxist School of Renmin University of China

p. 88

In recent years, “populism” has become a fashionable word, which is used to describe certain social phenomena or problems in the West and China. Being an exotic word, “populism” has different connotations in Chinese and Western contexts, and has also been used by Marxists.

Today, a growing number of academic journals mainstream media, scholars and even government officials use this concept to understand and analyze problems in contemporary China. Under such context, especially with acute and complex ideological struggles within China, it is absolutely necessary to clarify on the meaning of “populism” in different discourse systems, especially its connotation and the intention of the Chinese scholars in its usage. Such a clarification will help us gain a clear understanding of the connotation and essence of “populism”, and recognize the danger of copying the Western concept of “populism” by Chinese scholars.

•Tracking Studies on Ideology•

Related Discourses of American Politicians and Strategists on Exporting Ideology and Values..... p. 98
Xiao Li 肖黎

Three “Soft Weapons” of the United States to Contain China p. 101
Tang Qing 唐庆, Chongqing Normal University
Feng Yanli 冯颜利, Institute of Marxism, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

There are three principal measures for the United States to check the growth of China's soft power; first, isolating China through value-related diplomacy; second, strengthening the institutional shaping power of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region through multilateral mechanisms such as trade agreements to weaken China's regional influence; third, launching cultural attacks through non-governmental organizations and cultural exchange programs with advanced network technologies. Deep analysis of such US strategies helps China better respond to challenges in different spheres. This article analyses the major approaches to check the growth of China's soft power that the United States adopts in the three areas of culture,diplomacy and regional mechanisms respectively.

Fallacy and Essence of the “Anti-Stalin Paradigm” in the Western Academia: Lies in “Blood Land” Exposed Again by Grover Furr..... p. 109
Li Rui 李锐, Institute of World History
Liu Fan 刘凡, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

In his book *Blood Land*, Timothy Snyder, an American scholar, distorts the history of the former Soviet Union and describes the “great famine” in Ukraine as a genocide. The book is full of lies in its discussion of “the Reign of Terror”, the relationship between Poland and the former Soviet Union, Semitism, etc. In academic studies, the history of the Soviet Union under Stalin's leadership has been constructed based more or less on the lies created in three periods, i. e., the Khrushchev period, the Gorbachev period, and the post-Soviet period, which have all been accepted uncritically. Such a way of creating the Soviet history in the Stalin era can be called an “anti-Stalin paradigm”. As long as scholars continue to work for anti-communist ideology, and the truth continues to be ignored, buried, concealed, or despised in

other ways, demonization of Stalin, other Soviet leaders of his period and the communist movement in general will never stop, and such paradigm will continue to play a role in the anti-communist propaganda, with support from the so-called “experts” around the world.

•In Memory of Fidel Castro •

Fidel Castro on Communism and Socialism.....

p. 114

Xu Shicheng 徐世澄, *World Socialism Studies* Academic Steering Committee