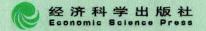




Study on En-fu Cheng's Academic Thought

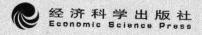
《程恩富学术思想研究》编委会





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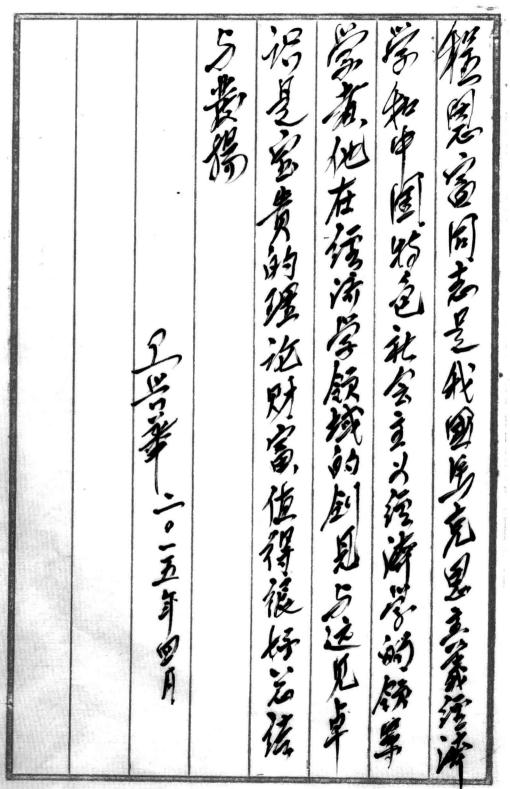
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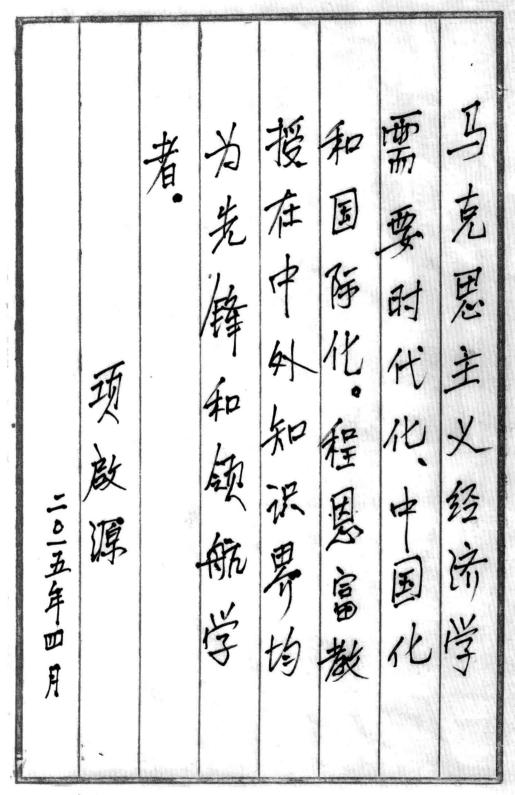
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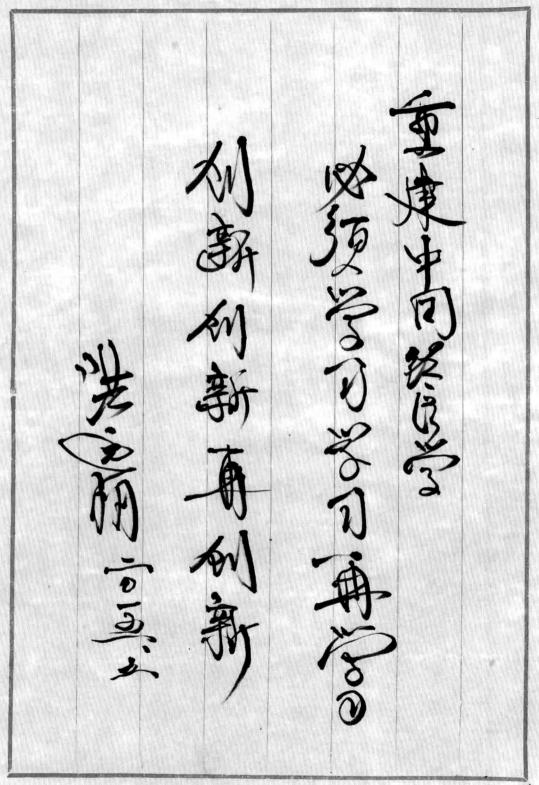
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倡寻世情为鉴,国情为据, 马学为用,国学为报, 马学和新原则,程 统高教授为此在国内外发挥了 领军作用。

》发禁华



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前 言

程恩富教授是我国著名的马克思主义经济学家和理论家,是当代中外马克思主义经济学界的主要代表人物之一,在国内和国际知识界均具有相当大的影响力。他始终把"坚持、发展、创新"马克思主义及其经济学作为自己的学术使命,从中国和世界的繁荣发展与民生福祉的需要出发,致力于中外经济学及其相关领域的研究,在学术创新、政策改善、理论传播和人才培养方面,为中国和世界的社会主义事业和马克思主义理论事业作出了突出贡献。

春去秋来,寒来暑往,花开花谢,年复一年四十余载,程恩富教授依然痴心不改,笔耕不辍。今年,时值程恩富教授从事研究和教学四十周年,也是海派经济学即新马克思经济学综合学派创立二十周年,我们邀请部分学者围绕程恩富教授的学术思想作一些探讨和阐发,这就是呈现在读者面前的这本《程恩富学术思想研究》。

坚持、发展、创新马克思主义理论,必须真正弄通马列主义及其中国化理论。毛泽东早在1970年党的九届二中全会上就提出"认真看书学习,弄通马克思主义",习近平总书记2014年提出"要学好用好政治经济学",实际上都是一个精神,就是必须真正弄懂与时俱进、又广泛存在于中外政界和学界的马克思主义理论,然后才能谈得上科学地发展、创新和运用。现在有不少人嘴上动辄把"马克思理论过时论""马克思理论无用论"等挂在嘴上,言必称西方,而实际上自己没有系统读过、更谈不上读懂过马克思主义理论,又有什么资格批判马克思主义理论呢?在程恩富教授看来,中外政界和学界良性互动的马克思主义,是能够科学地解释和改造世界一切主要事物的,其关键在于真懂会用。事实上,中国有一批杰出的老中青马克思主义学者专家,之所以能够提出许多促进中国社会主义改革发展的理论和政策,就是因为他们有非常深厚的马克思主义理论修养,并据此对世情和国情有清晰的研判。

坚持、发展、创新马克思主义理论,必须要坚持正确的原则。中国社会经常盛行"拿来主义"的陋习,在经济学界的表现尤其明显。程恩富教授提出的"马学为体、西学为用、国学为根,世情为鉴、国情为据、综合创新"的创新原则,已日渐得到认同。这一原则,既体现了对马克思主义基本立场和方法,也体现了善于吸收古今中外人类一切先进文明成果的博大胸怀和包容力,摒弃了盲目

"拿来主义""照搬照抄"的简单化、片面化,强调从中外历史、文化和现实中去寻找理论创新的源泉和探索事物发展的规律。随着中国经济政治的国际地位日益提升,我们越来越认识到建立中国特色的社会科学学科体系和学术话语体系的紧迫性和必要性。程恩富教授虽然直接说的是马克思主义经济学的创新原则,但实际上适用于社会科学创新、经济政策创新和体制机制创新的主要领域,具有重要的理论和实践意义。

坚持、发展、创新马克思主义理论,必须从真且难的现实问题出发。主义与问题是共生、互动、演进的。毛泽东曾经说过,如果你能用马克思列宁主义的观点,说明一个两个实际问题,那就要受到称赞,就算有了几分成绩。被你说明的东西越多、越普遍、越深刻,你的成绩就越大。《资本论》不是简单批判古典政治经济学的结果,而是当时欧洲风起云涌的工人运动的需要。理论来源于实践又服务于实践。程恩富教授曾组织国内 11 位知名经济学者对张五常教授的新自由主义谬论进行科学批判,就不是单纯的学术争论,而是直面中国产权改革和社会主义市场经济等重大现实问题的思考和阐释。

坚持、发展、创新和传播马克思主义理论,必须不断全面学习。不仅要学习马克思主义的经典作家和经典著作,也要学习杰出马克思主义学者的精气神、责任感、使命感(如经济学界孙冶方、许滌新、刘国光、项启源、陈岱孙、胡代光、宋涛、卫兴华、吴易风、周新城、张薰华、洪远朋、程恩富、顾海良等),更要在这个中外变革时代的实践中学习,为人民做学问,为社会主义服务,承担起时代赋予给我们的责任。这也是我们编辑出版《程恩富学术思想研究》一书的本意。

《程恩富学术思想研究》 编委会 2015 年 4 月

Foreword

Professor En-fu Cheng, a famous Marxist economist and prominent theorist, one of the main representatives of the contemporary Marxist economists, has considerable influence on intelligentsia at home and abroad. The "insistence, development and innovation" of Marxism and its economics is his academic mission. He devoted to international economics and related fields for the prosperity worldwide and people's well-being. In terms of academic innovation, policy improvements, theory dissemination, and talent cultivation, he has made outstanding contributions to socialist cause and Marxist theory for China and the world.

During the past 40 years, Professor Cheng has been full of passion for his career and he kept writing the thesis. This year is not only the fortieth year that Professor Cheng devoted himself to studying and teaching, but also the 20-year anniversary of the foundation of Shanghai School of Economics, that is also called the comprehensive school of Neo-Marxist economics. This year, our committee invited some scholars to discuss and explicate Professor Cheng's academic thoughts; therefore we present the readers the book Study on En-fu Cheng's Academic Thought Editorial Board.

To insist, develop and innovate Marxist theory, it is of great necessity to get a good grasp of Marxism-Leninism and its chinization. As early as in 1970, Chairman Mao put forward that we should read and study conscientiously to get a good grasp of Marxism on the Second Plenary Session of the 9th Central Committee. In 2014, General secretary Xi Jinping put forward that we need to learn political economy well and then make full use of it. They both actually shared the same spirit that we must truly understand Marxist theory that keeps paces with time and widely spread in political and academic circles at home and abroad, and then we can talk about scientific development, innovation and application. There were a lot of people at every turn of the mouth talked about theories such as "outdated Marxist theory" "Marxist theory is useless" and adhered to the West, however, they had no qualification to make critique of Marxist theory if they didn't read Marxism theory systematically, let alone read over it. In Professor En-fu Cheng's opinion, the key of Marxism lies in truly understanding and fully using, which enables Marx-

ism create interaction between the Chinese and foreign political and academic fields, scientifically explain and reform the world of all things. In fact, a group of distinguished scholars of Marxism in our country have been able to put forward many theories and policies to promote China's socialist development and reform because they had been well-trained by Marxist theory, hence they could make clear judgments of the world situation and circumstances.

To insist, develop and innovate Marxist theory, it is of great necessity to insist the right principles. Copinism is prevalent in Chinese society, especially in the economics field. It has increasingly been recognized that Professor En-fu Cheng proposed the innovative principles as "Chinese culture is the root with Marxism as the fundamental structure aided with modern Western ideology; integrated innovation is cultivated by the national conditions and the world situation as a warning". These principles not only embody the basic position of Marxism and its method, but also reflect the broadmindedness and tolerance of absorbing all advanced achievements of ancient and modern human civilization, eliminating blind copinism and simply one-sided borrowing. It emphasizes that we should look for a source of theoretical innovation and explore the rules of thing development from Chinese and foreign history, culture and reality. We have been increasingly recognized the urgency and necessity of the establishment of China's characteristics social science system and academic discourse system with China's economic and political international status rising. Although Professor En-fu Cheng directly talked about the innovative principles of Marxist economics, in fact it has important theoretical and practical significance for the main areas of innovation, such as social science, economic policies and institutional mechanisms.

To insist, develop and innovate Marxist theory, it is of great importance to begin with the problems from the reality. During the process of evolution, doctrine and problem are mutually interactive. Mao Zedong once said, it could be some achievements that should be praised if you can demonstrate one or two practical problems by using Marxist-Leninist theory. The more you demonstrated, the more universal, the more deeply, the greater you will be. "The Capital" is not simply the result of classical political economy critique, but also the needs came from European labor movements. Theory comes from practice and it serves practice. Professor En-fu Cheng had organized 11 domestic renowned economists to make scientific critique about Professor Zhang Wuchang's neoliberal fallacy, which was not simply an academic debate, but actually an interpretation of significant practical problems such as property rights reform and the socialist market economy after deep consideration.



To insist, develop and innovate Marxist theory, it is of great significance to continue a comprehensive study. We learn the Marxist classics and writers who were outstanding Marxist scholars with a sense of responsibility and mission (economists such as Yefang Sun, Dixin Xu, Guoguang Liu, Qiyuan Xiang, Daisun Chen, Daiguang Hu, Tao Song, Xinghua Wei, Yifeng Wu, Xincheng Zhou, Xunhua Zhang, Yuanpeng Hong, En-fu Cheng, Hailiang Gu, etc.). We learn in practice during the changing era to assume the responsibility that the times given us—engaging in scholarship for people and serving for socialism. This is our intention of editing and publishing Study on En-fu Cheng's Academic Thought Editorial Board.

Study on En-fu Cheng's Academic Thought Editorial Board
editorial committee
April 2015

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