

在“金融危机与世界社会主义发展前景” 国际研讨会上的致辞

西南大学 黄蓉生

尊敬的全景部长,慎明副院长,女士们、先生们:

大家上午好!

在世界各国密切关注国际金融危机的发展,积极采取应对措施,并取得一定成效的背景下,由中国社会科学院世界社会主义研究中心、中共重庆市委宣传部、俄罗斯科学院哲学研究所和西南大学联合主办的“金融危机与世界社会主义发展前景”国际研讨会,今天,在重庆市北碚区海宇温泉大酒店隆重召开了。国内外专家学者集聚一堂共商应对金融危机的对策,共谋世界社会主义发展前景。这既是一次国际学术交流会,又是一次国际信息沟通会,更是一次共谋世界社会主义发展前景的盛会,其意义十分重大。在此,我谨代表西南大学向前来参加本次会议的国内外专家学者表示热烈欢迎和诚挚问候!

作为本次会议主办单位之一的西南大学,是国家教育部直属重点大学、国家“211”工程建设学校。这所学校既年青又古老,说她年青,是2005年7月才由原西南师范大学、原西南农业大学合并组建而成;说她古老,其办学历史可追溯到清光绪三十二年即1906年的川东师范学堂,至今已有百余年时间,因而有百年学府之称。学校依山傍水,风景秀丽,是闻名遐迩的花园式学府。学校占地总面积约641.93公顷(9629亩),现有在校学生5万余人,普通本科生4万余人,硕士、博士研究生8300余人,留学生260人。学校学科门类齐全,综合性强,特色明显,涵盖了哲、经、法、文、史、教、理、工、农、医、管等11个学科门类。拥有5个国家级重点学科、36个省部(市)级重点学科、16个博士后科研流动站、9个博士学位一级学科授权点、68个博士点、22个硕士学位一级学科授权点、161个硕士学位授权点、11个专业硕士学位授权点、95个本科专业。学校现有专任教师2652人,其中,中国科学院院士1人,中国工程院院士2人,教授、研究员1100余人,博士生导师150余人。

学校科研实力雄厚,建有北碚国家大学科技园,拥有1个教育部人文社会科学重点研究基地,5个教育部、农业部重点实验室,1个国家工程研究中心,12个重庆市人文社会科学重点研究基地,28个省部(市)级重点实验室,19个省部级工程技术研究中心,有出版社和电子音像出版社。学校与美、英、加、法、德、日、澳、俄等近20个国家或地区的高校、科研机构进行学术交流和开展科研合作,与国外40多所大学及科研机构建立了长期友好合作关系。

学校以百年办学积淀为基础,弘扬“特立西南,学行天下”的大学精神,秉承“含弘光大、继往开来”的校训,立足新的历史起点,紧紧抓住人才培养这一中心,不断加强学科建设、队伍建设,一心一意谋发展,聚精会神搞建设,努力提升核心竞争力,坚定不移地朝着特色鲜明的高水平综合大学目标迈进!

女士们、先生们,我们正处于经济全球化迅速发展的时代,世界经济的发展变化对各国都产生着不同程度的影响。以美国次贷危机引发的世界金融危机,对整个世界形成了巨大的冲击,在这场金融危机的冲击下,资本主义的经济增长方式受到严重挑战,资本主义的资源配置方式也暴露出明显的缺陷。如此现象进一步证明了马克思对资本主义经济发展分析的正确性,进一步证明了马克思主义经济理论的科学性,这也是金融危机爆发以来,马克思的《资本论》及其经济学说颇受西方学者追捧青睐的重要因素。作为中国的一名学者,和在座的朋友们一样,我特别关注金融危机对社会主义发展的影响,以及社会主义国家面对金融危机的对策和举措。可以自豪地称,在这场巨大的危机之中,社会主义国家,特别是以中国特色社会主义为代表的社会主义国家,在应对危机、减少危机的冲击和负面影响方面都作出了积极贡献,为防止金融危机进一步蔓延发挥了重要作用。

女士们、先生们,我们今天聚集在一起,是为着一个共同的目标和愿景,即研究和探讨在国际金融危机的冲击下,世界各国的社会主义者、共产党人,应该如何更好地分析认识金融危机,如何更好地利用这场危机揭露资本主义经济运行的弊端,如何更好地宣传和弘扬马克思主义的经济理论,振兴国际共产主义运动,推动世界社会主义向前发展,为实现21世纪世界社会主义的全面复兴作出应有的贡献。应该说,我们这次会议使命光荣,责任重大,相信每一位与会者都将为此奉献智慧和力量。

最后,预祝本次研讨会获得圆满成功!祝各位代表、朋友们在会议期间生活愉快!

在“金融危机与世界社会主义发展前景” 国际研讨会上的讲话

中共中央组织部 张全景

根据这次论坛的主题,我想对社会主义必然胜利、资本主义必然灭亡讲一点看法,和同志们交流交流。

第一,伟大的马克思主义向人类揭示了人类社会历史发展的基本规律,不论哪个国家,一般都要经历原始社会、奴隶社会、封建社会、资本主义社会、社会主义和共产主义社会。社会历史发展的规律已经证明,前三个历史阶段已经经历了历史的检验,是完全正确的。现在的社会正处于社会主义和资本主义交替和转折的时代,社会主义要战胜资本主义这是一个长时期的历史过程,必然要经历各种各样的困难,要经历曲折复杂的斗争。

第二,社会主义战胜资本主义的基本规律是不可改变的,正如长江黄河自西向东流入大海,虽然流的河道是向南向北甚至向西,但是基本去向是不会改变的;社会主义必然胜利、资本主义必然灭亡这也是生产力和生产关系运动发展的基本规律所决定的。资本主义社会存在着这样那样的很多矛盾,但是最基本和最根本的矛盾就是社会化大生产和生产资料私人占有的矛盾,这一基本矛盾如果不从社会形态和社会制度上改变是不可能解决的。美国正在发生的金融危机就是这一基本矛盾的具体反映。美国的金融危机虽然有各种各样的原因,但是从根本上讲是由社会化大生产和生产资料私人占有的矛盾所决定的。这种危机即便在现在可以克服,但是再过几百年,它还是会出现这样或那样的危机。

第三,社会主义必然胜利、资本主义必然灭亡是人类根本利益的最高要求,正如邓小平同志说的社会主义的根本特征是消灭剥削、消灭压迫,实现共同富裕。众所周知,资本主义就是剥削、就是压迫、就是战争、就是侵略和掠夺。人民群众要反对剥削反对压迫和反对侵略战争,那么就必然要推翻资本主义制度,实现社会主义制度。世界现代史也证明资本主义就是侵略就是战争就是压迫,我们中国人民都有亲身体会的。

第四,中国特色社会主义取得了伟大的胜利,这也证明社会主义必然要代替资本主义。我们刚刚庆祝了新中国成立60周年,展示了新中国取得的伟大成就。60年的历史不仅改变了我们中国人受剥削、受压迫的历史,而且取得了重大成就。中国的工业、农业、科技和国防现代化正在走向世界的先进水平,这就证明把科学社会主义的原理同世界各国的实际结合起来,就一定能取得胜利。

第五,要坚定共产主义理想和社会主义信念,为实现社会主义的胜利而斗争。社会主义的胜利特别是共产主义的实现是一个长期的历史过程,不仅要经历各种各样的曲折和困难,甚至在取得胜利后也会有失败的危险。毛泽东同志曾深刻地指出,如果搞得不好,资本主义随时复辟是可能的。毛泽东的伟大预言已经被苏联的失败和东欧的失败所证明是完全正确的。从国际形势的发展来看,目前社会主义运动处于低潮,越是在这种情况下,我们越要坚定信心。只要坚定我们的奋斗,我们的胜利是一定能够实现的。今年是我加入中国共产党60周年,在这里,我写了一首小诗来表达我的感受,这首小诗就是:当年入党为党代,面对党旗宣誓言,推翻大山促解放,终身奋斗为共产,胜利莫忘烈士血,霞光万丈染齐天,继续长征路万里,理想信念更需坚。总之就是,我们要有信心,努力奋斗,英特纳雄奈尔就一定能实现。

谢谢!

在“金融危机与世界社会主义发展前景” 国际研讨会上的讲话

中共重庆市委宣传部 周勇

女士们、先生们、同志们、朋友们：

Ladies and Gentlemen, dear friends,

在我们刚刚庆祝了中华人民共和国成立 60 周年、深入贯彻党的十七届四中全会精神的时候，“金融危机与世界社会主义发展前景”国际研讨会在重庆召开。这是中国理论界的一件大事，也是对重庆哲学社会科学事业的巨大支持。我代表重庆市委宣传部，向会议的召开表示热烈的祝贺，向来自俄罗斯、乌克兰、美国、日本、越南、古巴等国的来宾和来自全国各地的专家学者，表示热烈的欢迎和亲切的问候！

When we just celebrated the 60th anniversary of People's Republic of China and comprehended and stuck to the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 17th National CPC Committee, the Seminar on Financial Crisis and Prospect of World Socialism is held here in Chongqing. It is a big event in China's theoretical field, and also a great support for the cause of philosophical and social sciences in Chongqing. On behalf of the Publicity Department of Chongqing Municipal Committee, I'd like to extend warm congratulations on the opening of the seminar, and warm welcome and greetings to our guests from Russia, Ukraine, the U. S. , Japan, Vietnam and Cuba, as well as experts and scholars from various places of China.

重庆是一座具有悠久历史、灿烂文化和光荣革命传统的名城。巴山绵延，渝水婉转，地广物丰，钟灵毓秀，华夏辉煌五千年，巴渝灿烂三千载。重庆因城中有山，山中有城，长江、嘉陵江环抱，谓之江山之城。美丽的自然风光和独特的人文景观交相辉映，人与自然、人与城市、自然与城市和谐相处。自改革开放以来，特别是 1997 年重庆直辖以来，重庆市委、市政府在党中央、国务院的坚强领导下，率领全市 3 100 万人民，负重自强，艰苦创业，不断开创改革发展新局面。如今，重庆市已经成为长江上游和中国西南地区最大的工商业重镇、重要的交通枢纽和内陆开放口岸，是中国西部最具活力的城市之一，正在朝着胡锦涛总书记引导的“314”总体部署的航向不断前进。

Chongqing is a famous city with a long history, splendid culture and glorious revolu-

tionary traditions. With a large territory and abundant resources, it is known as a city surrounded by mountains and rivers, namely, the Jialing River and the Yangtze River. Natural beauty and unique cultural scenes, people and nature, people and the city, nature and the city are all in harmony with each other. Since the reform and opening-up, particularly since Chongqing became a municipality directly under the central government in 1997, under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Chongqing Municipal Committee and Municipal Government lead 31 million Chongqing people to continuously turn new pages in reform and development. Now, Chongqing has become a key industrial and commercial city, an important transportation hub and an inland port on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River and Southwest China, and it is one of the most dynamic cities in West China, moving forward under the guidance of President Hu's 314 overall planning.

我们衷心希望与会的各位领导和专家在重庆多走走、多看看,给我们以更多更直接的指导,帮助我们为加快建设内陆开放高地和“五个重庆”建设而努力奋斗!

We sincerely hope that leaders and experts present could tour around Chongqing and see more so as to offer us more suggestions, and help us speed up the construction of inland open highland and strive for the realization of five objectives of Chongqing.

预祝本次研讨会圆满成功!祝同志们、朋友们在重庆期间,工作愉快,身体健康!

谢谢大家!

Lastly, I wish the seminar a complete success, and wish all the delegates a pleasant stay and good health in Chongqing.

Thank you.

在“金融危机与世界社会主义发展前景” 国际研讨会闭幕式上的总结

中国社会科学院 吴恩远

尊敬的黄蓉生书记、程恩富院长、各位来宾：

大家好！

由中共重庆市委、中国社科院世界社会主义研究中心、西南大学、俄罗斯科学院哲学所等单位共同承办的“金融危机与世界社会主义发展前景”国际研讨会经过两天的讨论，今天终于胜利地结束了。

我认为这是一次学术水平规格十分高的大会，是近年来在我国举办的学术水平最高的一次大会。参加这次大会的有来自俄罗斯、美国、日本、越南等国的高水平学者和中国国内研究世界社会主义的高水平学者。

我们这次会议讨论了以下几个方面的内容：一是讨论了世界金融危机的问题。首先讨论了它的危害性和它对世界经济的影响。第二，大家重点分析了这次世界金融危机的根源。与会者一致认为危机的根源不是一般性的，是制度性的根源，是制度内部矛盾的深刻反映。因此大家比较赞同这个意见——如果资本主义社会这个基本矛盾不能克服的话，那么这次资本主义经济危机尽管还有可能出现好转的方面，但是要克服它的根源是不可能的，根本解决是不可能的。

大家讨论的第二个方面的内容，就是世界社会主义的发展前景。这是一个问题的两个方面，是社会主义和资本主义矛盾的两个方面。也就是说，只要资本主义社会的基本矛盾不解决，那么世界社会主义的发展就必然持续它的必然性。所以大家讨论的第一个问题就是在当前世界金融危机的大背景下，全世界出现了对世界社会主义前途复兴的思潮，表现在各国共产党和社会主义左派力量的挣扎。

当然，大家也谈到在世界社会主义的复兴当中还存在着各种困难和各种各样的矛盾。但是，大家第三方面的讨论认为尽管存在着种种矛盾，并且世界社会主义发展的前进道路也是曲折的，但是前途是光明的。那么为了促进世界社会主义运动的复兴，我认为还需要加强两方面的工作。特别是作为我们学者来讲，要加强理论研究方面的工作。我个人认为还是要加强对苏联解体、东欧剧变原因的研究。如果我们不能深刻地认识到这个问题的本质，那

么对世界社会主义的发展道路还是看不清楚。比如说我们这次大会上,大家使用比较多的一个词就是苏联解体。苏联解体并不意味着苏联社会主义的失败,这只是苏联模式的失败,不是社会主义的失败,但是苏联模式这个概念应该说不清楚的。例如在1990年苏共第二十八次代表大会上,当时戈尔巴乔夫就做了一个决定:我们的目的就是要否定前几十年的社会主义集权体制,向人道的公民社会过渡。因此就取消了苏联共产党的领导,建立了多党体制。显然在苏联体制当中出现了两个不同的体制,一个是社会主义体制,一个是民主社会主义体制。因此导致苏联解体的主要是两种体制,这是我们应该搞清楚的。如果笼统地称苏联模式的失败,容易把这两个体制混淆起来。第二方面的理论就是要加强对资本主义本质的认识和规范,特别是在理论方面涉及民主社会主义、新自由主义和历史虚无主义思潮的发难及其对国际共产主义运动发展的影响。我想只有把这些理论问题搞清楚了,对世界社会主义前景的分析才能把握得更加准确。

大会讨论第三方面的内容就是肯定了中国特色社会主义道路及其对世界社会主义发展的影响。当然我们中国学者特别注意到了在当前中国社会主义发展过程当中,在取得成绩的同时还出现了很多社会矛盾,因此我们党及时召开了中国共产党第十七届四中全会,着重讨论了这些问题,提出了克服解决这些问题的途径。大家一致认为,只要中国特色社会主义道路坚持下去,就会对世界社会主义的复兴产生巨大影响。

大会第四方面的内容是与会代表一致认为今后需要进一步加强各国共产党和社会主义左翼学者方面的合作。因此我们开了一个准备会,准备把世界社会主义的论坛继续坚持下去。大家一致认为,中国社会科学院党组书记、副院长李慎明同志作为论坛主席在这方面做了很多工作。今后我们中国方面、俄罗斯方面、日本共产党、美国共产党还有其他各国关心社会主义发展的学者,要加强联系与沟通,我们希望世界社会主义左翼的学者能够进一步加强和世界社会主义论坛的合作。大家决定下一次会议在2011年举行,地点可以在俄罗斯、日本、德国以及中国当中选择,讨论的主题是“21世纪的社会主义与资本主义”。在这次大会即将闭幕之际,我们要特别感谢以黄蓉生书记为代表的中共西南大学党委对这次会议所作出的特别贡献,也要特别感谢西南大学政治与公共管理学院广大师生为这次大会所作出的特别贡献,他们为了这次大会所做的工作有目共睹,我想我没法列举。但是我想说一句话,他们的努力一定不会白费。我们这次大会将作为世界社会主义研究其中的一个起点,一个高潮点而载入我们的史册。

谢谢大家!

在“金融危机与世界社会主义发展前景” 国际研讨会闭幕式上的讲话

中国社会科学院 程恩富

感谢吴恩远教授刚才对大会作了全面的、简要的总结,并且对下一次会议的计划作了介绍。有教授建议我作为主持人最后也可以提一下大会讨论的基本结论,我刚才考虑了一下,我们这个会议的讨论应该有三个结论。

第一个结论是这次国际金融和经济危机的根源不在于操作失误,主要不在于操作问题或者是信心不足问题,或者是诚信不足问题,而在于资本主义基本矛盾,而当今的资本主义世界基本矛盾已经发生了变化。当代资本主义基本矛盾已经扩展,可以这样来说,就是经济的不断社会化和全球化同生产资料的私有制、集体所有制和国有制之间的矛盾,与国民经济和全球经济的无政府或无次序状态的矛盾,并通过微观主体、经济比例、分配消费和三种调节机制四个途径形成了各种金融和经济危机。

第二个结论是解决金融危机的办法就是用全球社会主义逐步取代全球资本主义。苏东剧变以后实际上是资本主义的西风逐步压倒社会主义的东风,“二战”后到苏东剧变之前是社会主义东风逐步压倒资本主义西风。但是以这次危机为标志、为起点,世界社会主义正式走出低谷,我们要通过自己的学术工作来逐步促进世界社会主义运动高潮的出现。

第三个结论是中国特色社会主义没有经济危机。此次中国虽受国际金融和经济危机的影响,但已采取强有力的措施来消除其不良影响,那么中国模式必将推动世界社会主义的未来发展。我想是不是可以得出这三点结论以供参考。

同志们,朋友们,我们最后要再次对各主办单位、协办单位特别是西南大学及其政治与公共管理学院的领导、全体师生和工作人员的精心组织和辛勤服务表示衷心的感谢!祝全体与会者下午参观愉快,回程平安,永远身体健康!最后我宣布“世界社会主义论坛——‘金融危机与世界社会主义发展前景’国际研讨会”胜利闭幕,谢谢大家!现在请全体起立,奏《国际歌》!

“金融危机与世界社会主义发展前景”
国际研讨会论文集

金融危机篇



JINRONGWEIJI YU SHIJIE SHEHUIZHUYI FAZHANQIANJING
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Global Financial Crisis and Socialism: In the Light of the World Structural Change

绪方靖夫(日本)

The global financial crisis started in the U. S. in autumn 2008 has had various impacts on the world. I would like to review the problem in the light of the world structural change. I think three structural changes have taken place in the 20th century. First, the era of capitalism as the only system dominating the world came to an end with the Russia's October Revolution. Since then, the socialist development has gathered volume in terms of the status and weight with the Vietnam's Revolution (1945), the China's Revolution (1949) and Cuba's Revolution (1959) as momentums. Second, in the latter half of the 20th century, the colonial system collapsed and the former client countries came to make up a big group, politically independent from the former colonial powers. Third, the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries dismantled. As a result, the U. S. was regarded as the sole superpower and the argument for "long live capitalism" prevailed around the world. Developments in the international situation in the wake of today's global financial crisis have exposed deep contradictions within capitalism, creating at the same time conditions for expanding the potential of developing countries and the superiority of socialism. So what kind of influence do these developments have on the world structural change?

1. What Has Global Financial Crisis Brought to World?

Let me point out three aspects, which the global financial crisis has brought to the world;

(1) Bankruptcy of neoliberalism

The financial crisis started in the U. S. has shown the bankruptcy of neoliberalism, a policy which the U. S. adopted and imposed on the world. The U. S. has tried to impose U. S. -style neoliberal economic system on the economy of each country and the world as a whole in order that U. S. finance capital can reap big profits, because the monetary economy

with rampant speculation does not work by the U. S. alone. Neoliberalism is called as “market fundamentalism,” but it was actually an economic system in which the U. S. made hegemonic interventions, making the most of its state power. As a result, weakened manufacturing capacity and the hollowing out of industry undermined the very foundation of U. S. capitalism and deepened poverty and divide between rich and poor in every country. The same applies to Japan. This has driven into opposition the Liberal Democratic Party which has continued to rule Japan for more than half a century, and brought the Democratic Party of Japan into power.

(2) Rising power of emerging and developing countries

With the aim of coping with the global economic crisis, the G20 countries have held three financial summit meetings: Washington in November 2008, London in April and Pittsburgh in September 2009, with the participation of Russia and a number of developing countries. They adopted unanimously joint economic measures each time. The Pittsburgh Summit statement declared the G20 as “the premier forum” for international cooperation, marking the end of the G7 era led by major industrial countries. Over a long period, incapability of the G7 or G8 including Russia has been pointed out, in dealing with international economic issues, and now the G20 as an effective forum joined by many developing countries has become indispensable both in name and reality.

Under these circumstances, the G4 called BRICs, which consists of four members of the G20, namely Brazil, Russia, India and China, is working as an important forum. Since Brazilian President Lula da Silva proposed its establishment in June 2007 before the outbreak of the international economic crisis, the G4 leaders have held several ministerial-level meetings. They held the G4 Summit meeting in Russia in June this year, and are going to hold its next Summit in Brazil in 2010. The G4 represents over 40% of the world population, 15% of the global GDP and 40% of the world foreign currency reserves.

In contrast to the relatively declining U. S. position in the world, newly emerging countries, including G4, have been making remarkable advances. The following G4's statements summarize its viewpoints and demands, which are different from those of developed nations:

First, the emerging and developing economies must have greater voice and representation in international financial institutions; second, heads and executives in those institutions should be appointed through an open and transparent, and merit-based selection process; third, there should be a stable, predictable and more diversified monetary system.

Due to the historical background, international financial institutions have operated with

developed nations at the centre. But we now face a new situation in which emerging countries make their demands on advanced countries, a situation born of contradictions between the existing economic order and the recent structural changes in the world. To solve this situation, we must deter economic hegemonism of some big countries and respect all states' economic sovereignty and equality based on fairness.

(3) Superiority of Socialism

In the midst of the present economic crisis, a wide range of people have begun to argue about the limits of capitalism, and people across the world increasingly recognize that socialism is the direction world's history is heading for. All over the world including Japan, more and more people are interested in Marxism, as seen in publications or college courses on this subject.

The argument for "victorious capitalism" dominant 20 years ago has subsided, and on the assumption of its bankruptcy active discussions are being carried out about a system beyond capitalism. In a number of countries in Latin America a slogan "socialism in the 21st century" is advanced and is actually being put into action.

We can also see a growing appreciation among the people in China, Vietnam and other countries about the superiority of socialism. Let me tell you what I feel about China:

1) China has been more or less under the influence of neoliberalism in the same way as other countries, but the neoliberalist tone of argument has lost steam and appreciation of socialism is on the rise. 2) People's trust in the policies with socialist principles is on the rise in appreciation of the economic and social policies against the negative impacts of global economic crisis. You can find its expression in the system enabling macro control of the economy, a shift from dependence on foreign demand to one depending on domestic demand, and measures to fight poverty and to solve problems in rural areas. 3) Capitalist countries including the U. S. have lost their prestige, while China's presence is being widely felt.

2. China's Role

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, I answered an interview by a Chinese media as follows: "The Chinese revolution offered China the new development for both the country and society heading for socialism. It also offered the international community a historic chance for working for peace and social progress and for bringing about today's structural change in the world." This was the summary of the points I mentioned above. In fact, if China gives full play to the superiority

of socialism and makes advances, it will have a great influence on Asia and the world. If it steps backward, it will be a big blow to the world.

The New Economic Policy Lenin got a try was forced to break off, but the path towards socialism through the market economy, launched in the midst of China's reform and open policies embarked on 31 years ago, is the path no one has ever walked through. In this economy they have to coexist and compete with the capitalist system. It is also the path towards new economic development. Without following this path, there would not have been the advances and the international status China is now enjoying. On the other hand, this gave rise to contradictions and aberrations. China is required to overcome them in the way towards a new advance.

Furthermore, China has a growing responsibility to demonstrate the superiority of socialism in a number of fields. It is required to go forward by winning support from a wider range of people in the world on such tasks as the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons, protection of global environment and preservation of resources.

3. Globalization Is a Chance towards Socialism

“Globalization” has been an excuse for justifying neoliberalism, but it is in fact a chance for the socialist movement. Globalization is an inherent phenomenon unavoidable in capitalism, seen in the internationalization of trade, investment and markets expanding beyond borders. Marx and Engels pointed out that the globalization of production and consumption through the development of the world market is a revolutionary role played by capital.

We have to shift the past U. S. -led “globalization” to the new international economic order; one to protect the rights of peoples across the world, and one which people can reap benefits from. Faced with the globalization, the principles of the UN Charter should be at the base of the international relations. Ongoing structural changes in the world will promote peace, social progress and the socialist undertaking, but there would not be any spontaneous advances. Proactive efforts by socialist forces will be decisive in creating history and have a strong impact. In this sense, we are at the important crossroads in history, and bear heavy responsibility.

Outline of Contribution to the International Forum: Financial Crisis and the Development of World Socialism

瓦迪·哈拉比(美国)

October 1st marks the 60th anniversary of the Chinese Revolution, one of the great victories in the history of the Communist movement, and one of the great steps forward in the 160,000-year history of humanity.

The 60th anniversary coincides with a worldwide crisis of capitalism, a crisis that is far from over. An old system's crisis can open the door for a new social system, provided certain conditions are met. Indeed, this writer believes that the current capitalist crisis can open the door for humanity worldwide to finally stand up.

But the path forward is by no means straight. Capitalism's deepening contradictions could also result in a horrible and horrifying destruction of the social, economic and environmental foundations for humanity's survival.

This contribution to the October 2009 Chongqing Forum on the Capitalist Crisis and the Development of World Socialism will point to important historical topics for international communist study, education and preparation for the further development of world socialism.

For some of these topics, especially reasons for the collapse of the USSR and 11 other states, new research, discussion and summaries are still required to achieve the necessary clarity and preparation. In others, summaries of existing Marxist work all that is required.

For example, the capitalist crises of 1900 and 1907 brought enormous pressures on the socialist and trade union organizations of the period. The leadership of the Second International had become too comfortable, and had largely failed to prepare its very considerable working class membership for the crisis, both theoretically and organizationally. This led to the August 1914 collapse of the Second International, making the First World War possible — two terrible setbacks for the cause of world socialism.