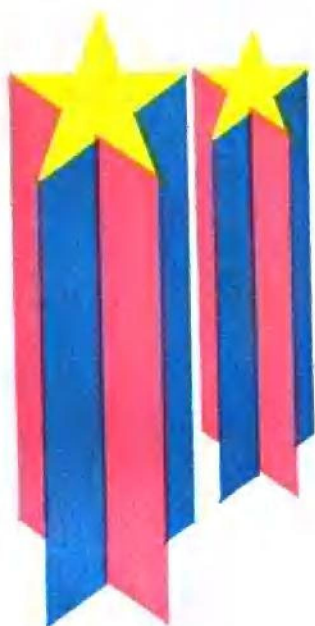


比较 社会主义 经济理论 初探



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PREFACE I

The book you are reading, named **An Initial Exploration into Comparative Socialist Economics**, (briefed the Initial Exploration in the following) is not long in length, but of great capacity in contents. It is a splendid picture in which the readers are able to widen their theoretical visions and see clearly by means of comparative studies that, the chinese theoreticaleconomics has been developed in the opening circumstances and it has been targeting the international frontiers in some fields. The

book is what the author has achieved with his long and hard endeavors, shown by a series of most enlightening and original opinions contained. It is a creative work in the research of comparative socialist economics.

China was late to begin the study on comparative socialist economics. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of C. P. C., the theoretical economics has made a rapid progress in the rich soil of the Reform and the opening environment. One of the greatest changes is that the introductions of the Western comparative economics and the Eastern European economics initiated and speeded our research on comparative economic systems, including comparative socialist economics. The research is in the first place the call from the practice. As to evaluating the traditional systems critically, and to selecting the aim mode, we need to use foreign practice for reference and absorb their theoretical achievements as well. The Western comparative economics, especially the Eastern European economics, which has accumulated abundant of thoughts in these aspects, can afford us a lot for study, appreciation and reference. The research is also the call from the growth of theoretical economics. Marxist theoretical economics is an open system itself. Early in its founding period, Marxist theoretical economics imbibed the English classical political economics as its main resource. Today, to improve Marxist economics, we must take in the scientific results of modern Western economics, not to mention various theoretical gains provided by the economic circles in socialist countries. It is an important task before us to advance the development of our theoretical economics by comparison and taking what are useful to us.

Comparative socialist economics is an important part in the study of comparative socialist economic systems, and it is also the theoretical ground to compare systems and policies. Different doctrines or deviations in doctrines will result in great divergence in systematical modes and political methods. On the contrary, different systematical modes and political methods are bound to be based upon different doctrines. Therefore,

comparison in theories is of central position and meaning. However, it is not easy to do the job well. First, one should have a solid Marxist background, as it is the fundamental guide and soul in comparative studies. Secondly, he must have studied deeply and can master all the relating theories that fall into the scope of the research and that are considered as the objects of comparison. Otherwise, there is no prerequisite of the work. Thirdly, he should have a profound knowledge of the practice in socialist constructions and the reform of the economic systems, because, in addition to follow Marxist basic principles as the criteria, we must test theories through practice to see whether they can reflect and guide the practice. And last, he should have a strong ability to study and to master the theories, as comparative studies involve a wide scope and many fields, a wide knowledge is required. The last qualification is necessary. The author of this book, as I believe, has met the above requirements, so he has succeeded in writing this book as the first monograph in comparative socialist economics. It is with no doubt a great contribution to the study of comparative socialist economics in China and to comparative economic systems.

Specifically, the book has the following characters and features.

First, Chinese economic doctrines are contained in the incorporated comparative objects. The papers and works published in this nation generally compare economics between those in Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe briefly, and I have not seen many that take Chinese economics as part of the incorporated object in comparative studies. But the Initial Exploration embodies Chinese economics in its vision of comparison throughout the whole discussion, evaluating properly the changes, evolutions and improvements of our theoretical economics against the broad international setting. The suggestions are neither belittling nor overweening. In the same time, the book reveals the historical positions and functions of all the economic theories, including those in China, by an incorporated international comparison and hence contributes actively to the study and construction

of comparative socialist economics. Apparently it is worthy of confirmations and commendations.

Next, this book gives comprehensive and thorough studies on and evaluations to varieties of doctrines concerned within the range of comparison. We have presented quite a many foreign economic doctrines in China, including those from Eastern Europe. But they were commonly introductory, less were put on research, and more scarcely on thorough and comprehensive evaluations. Different from those works, the Initial Exploration has tried its best to appreciate every relevant doctrine comprehensively, thoroughly and objectively, guided by Marxist basic principles. It observes their contributions and improvements, and their limits and shorts as well. The evaluation itself is creative. As I have mentioned above, the author would have hardly given the thorough and pertinent evaluations and analyses hadn't he studied so well and hadn't he obtained the outstanding ability to study and control.

Thirdly, the original and creative views by the author cover almost every part of the book. The resummarize of the relationship of the so called "Four Rights" within ownership, the analyses on the causes of the existence of commodity relations in socialist system, and the comprehensions of the socialist junior period are the reflection of the author's uniqueness. To my sense, the author had published his opinions on how to differentiate the current social stage early before the 13th Central Committee of the Party. (see his paper in the Materials for Investigation and Research No.4 1979 by the National Committee for Reform of Economic Systems) That has demonstrated sufficiently the writer's courage and creativity.

Surely, the study on comparative economics is in its early years. It is not completely a modest name to call the book as An Initial Exploration. The society will examine and test whether these views are matured and sufficient, and whether they will be accepted by the public. Nevertheless, despite the imperfectness, I appreciate this book as a work of explora-

tions and creativity that fill in the gaps. As folks say, many walkers make a road. Those who take the first steps ought to be more appraised and esteemed. That is why I was glad to make the preface for the author.

Prof. Jiang Xuemo

PREFACE I

1. This book, An Initial Exploration into Comparative Socialist Economics, is the fruit of Mr. Xu's many-year teachings and studies in socialist economics. This monograph makes particular and systematic expositions and comparison of the currently most representative socialist economic theories in the world, especially of the important fundamental theories closely related to the reforms of economic systems, i.e., doctrines of ownership, doctrines of commodity economy, doctrines of economic modes, and doctrines of social development stages. The book is rare among the similar works in and out of China. It to some extent plays a pioneering role that fills into the gaps.

2. The author adheres to Marxist basic stand, viewpoint and method. He clarifies precisely and incisively the meanings, objects, tasks and methods of the studies of comparative socialist economics, combining theories with practice, history with present situations and the foreign with the domestic. He discusses and explores the development of the socialist doctrines of ownership and commodity economy. He compares and comments on the most influential economic modes, emphasising on Chinese contributions to the development of the doctrines. He expounds the changes of the doctrine of social development stages, explaining by international comparison the significant breakthrough in theory and the epoch-making significance of the doctrine of socialist junior period advanced by our Party.

3. The book, while making systematic expositions and compari-

son of socialist economics, gives original and concret compositions, which have great insights, for the reform of economic systems and especially for the reform of the ownership relations within enterprises, and of the relations of the planned market. It is to a certain sense a book of guidance and reference to the practice of Chinese reforms in economic systems.

4. The book is of a writing with ease and grace, of thorough analyses, well-organized structures and is solid in logic. With the profound substance in easy terms, the book is suitable for various readers for studies and reference and therefore, is a good one rare to come by.

Ge Linsheng
at the Institute of World Economy
Fudan University

序 一

摆在我们面前的这部著作(《比较社会主义经济理论初探》,以下简称《初探》),篇幅虽不长,但容量却很大。它向我们展现出一幅绚丽多彩的理论画卷,大大开阔了人们的理论视野,从比较中让我们清晰地看到:我国理论经济学在一个开放的环境中获得发展,并在若干领域已经开始走向国际前沿。这部著作是作者长期耕耘所结出的硕果,它饱含着作者艰辛的努力,蕴含着一系列极富启发性和独创性的理论见解,是我国比较社会主义经济理论研究中的一部创新之作。

我国比较社会主义经济理论的研究起步较晚。党的十一届三中全会以后,我国理论经济学的发展,既有改革的肥沃土壤,又有开放的外部环境,因而获得长足的进步。其中最大的变化之一就是随着西方比较经济学和东欧经济学的传入,催化和引发了我国的比较经济体制学的研究,包括比较社会主义经济理论的研究。这种研究首先是实践的需要。我国经济体制改革的实践,不论是对传统体制的批判性评价,也不论是对目标模式的选择,都需要在借鉴国外实践经验的同时,注意吸取国外的思想理论成果。而西方比较经济学,特别是东欧经济学,在这些方面积累了丰富的思想资料,可供我们研究、借鉴和参考。其次,也是理论经济学自身发展的需要。马克思主义理论经济学本身是一个开放的体系。早在马克思主义理论经济学的创立阶段,就曾以英国古典资产阶级政治经济学为其主要来源。今天,要发展马克思主义理论经济学,也必须吸取西方现代经济学的科学成果,更不用说各社会主义国家经济学界所提供的种种思想理论成果了。因此,通过比较研究,吸取对我有用的东西,来促进我国理论经济学的发展,这是我们面临的一项重要任务。

比较社会主义经济理论是比较社会主义经济体制学的重要组成部分，也是进行体制比较和政策比较的理论基础。不同的理论或理论差异，会带来体制模式和政策措施的巨大差异。反之，不同的体制模式和政策措施必然是建立在不同的理论基础之上的。因此，理论比较具有中心的地位和意义。可是，要作好理论比较并非易事。首先，要有深厚的马克思主义的理论素养，因为这是开展比较研究的根本指导思想和灵魂。其次，要对进入比较范围、作为比较对象的各个相关理论都有较深入的研究和把握，否则，比较就没有前提。第三，要对社会主义建设和经济体制改革的具体实践有较深切的了解，因为除了坚持以马克思主义基本原理作为判别标准之外，还要用实践去检验和验证理论，看理论对实践的指导作用和贴近程度。最后，还要有较高的研究水平和较强的驾驭能力，因为比较研究涉及的范围广、领域多，要求的知识面也宽，没有这最后一个条件比较研究也是搞不好的。本书作者在所有上述几个方面都具有良好的基础和条件，因而才能成就这部比较社会主义经济理论研究中的第一部专著，对我国比较社会主义经济理论研究和比较经济体制学的建设，无疑是一个重要的贡献。

具体说来，这部著作有如下一些特点和独到之处：

第一，把中国经济理论包括在统一的比较研究对象之中。国内已发表的论文或著作中，一般只对苏联东欧国家的经济理论进行简略比较，真正把中国经济理论也作为统一的比较研究对象的，还不多见。而在《初探》这部著作中，却始终把中国经济理论也放在自己比较研究的视野之内，从广阔的国际背景上恰如其分地估计我国理论经济学的变化、发展和取得的进步，既不妄自尊大，也不妄自菲薄。同时，从统一的国际比较中来揭示包括中国经济理论在内的各国、各家的经济理论的历史地位和作用，从而为比较社会主义经济理论的研究和建设作出自己积极的贡献。很显然，

这是应该得到肯定和赞许的。

第二，对进入比较范围的多种多样的相关理论学说都作了较为深入全面的研究和评价。对国外经济学说，包括东欧经济学，过去国内已作过不少介绍。但一般说来，介绍性的居多，研究性的比较少，能作出全面、深入评价的则更少。《初探》一书不同，作者总是坚持以马克思主义基本原理为指导，对有关的每一理论都尽可能作出全面、深入、客观公正的评价。既讲贡献和发展，又讲局限和不足。这种评价本身具有独创性。如我前面所说，如果没有深入的研究，没有很高的研究水平和驾驭能力，是难以作出全面中肯的评价和分析的。

第三，几乎在全书的各个部分都包含有作者独到的创新见解和理论创新精神。比如关于所有制内部结构的所谓“四权”关系的重新概括；关于社会主义制度下存在商品关系的原因分析；以及对社会主义初级阶段的理解等等，都反映和显露出作者对问题的独特的认识和分析。据我了解，在如何正确估量当前所处社会发展阶段的问题上，作者早在党的十三大之前就曾发表过自己的看法（文章刊载于国家经济体制改革委员会《调研资料》1987年第4号）。这充分表现了作者的理论勇气和创新精神。

当然，比较社会主义经济理论研究毕竟还处于起步阶段。作者所以把这部书称之为“初探”，我想也不完全是谦逊之词。书中所作的分析和所反映的许多理论观点是不是很成熟和充分，是不是能为人们所普遍接受，还有待于社会的评价和检验。但是，不管有多少不完善，我认为《初探》一书作为填补空白的探索和创新之作，仍应受到肯定。俗话说，路本来是没有的，人走多了才有了路。而迈出最初几步的人理应受到更多的推崇和赞许。正是基于这样的考虑，我乐于为之序。

蒋学模

序 二

一、《比较社会主义经济理论初探》一书，是徐桂华同志多年来从事社会主义经济理论教学和研究的结晶。这本专著集中地、系统地阐述和比较了当今世界上最具有代表性的社会主义经济学说，特别是同经济体制改革密切相关的几个重大的基本理论问题——所有制理论、商品经济理论、经济模式理论和发展阶段理论，这在国内外同类学术著作中还很少见。它在一定程度上起到了填补空白的首创作用。

二、本书作者坚持马克思主义的基本立场、观点和方法，从理论和实践、历史和现状、外国和中国的结合上，扼要而精辟地阐明了比较社会主义经济理论研究的意义、对象、任务和方法；论述了社会主义所有制理论的发展；探讨了社会主义商品经济理论的发展；比较研究和评价了最有影响的几类经济模式，着重概述了我国对经济模式理论的发展；论述了发展阶段理论的变化，从国际对比中阐明了我们党提出的社会主义初级阶段论在理论上的重大突破和所具有的划时代意义。

三、本书在系统论述和比较社会主义经济理论的同时，对经济体制改革，特别是企业产权关系改革和计划与市场关系改革提出了独到的很有见地的具体构想，对我国经济体制改革实践具有一定的指导意义和参考价值。

四、本书文字流畅，分析透彻，结构严密，逻辑性强。内容深入浅出，可适用于多层次读者的学习、参考需要，实是一本不可多得的好书。

葛霖生

于复旦大学世界经济研究所

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