**African, Arab Asian and Latin American Socialisms: Capitalism, Socialism and Nationalism**

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**Generally speaking , the political thoughts in the contemporary world can be divided into three major trends: contemporary capitalism, contemporary socialism and contemporary nationalism.**

**1. Major contemporary Western political trends and their influence**

**Contemporary Western bourgeois liberal thought and its influence**

The 1950s and 1960s were the heyday of Western bourgeois liberal thought , which echoed the Western welfare state and formed the political and ideological basis for the climax of liberal reform in developed countries. Its basic characteristics are:

First, we strive to unify individual freedom with public interests and oppose the tradition of blindly emphasizing the development of individual freedom.

Second , Western bourgeois liberal thought advocated expanding the role of state intervention in economic and social life and building a "positive" welfare state.

Third , it emphasizes expanding the scope of citizens’ rights.

Fourth , Western bourgeois liberal thought focuses on providing various prescriptions for capitalism to solve social problems in order to ease social contradictions and consolidate capital rule.

Fifth , Western bourgeois liberal thought emphasizes social cooperation , pursue reformism , and seek a third path of development.

The representative figure of contemporary Western bourgeois liberal thought was mainly : John Rawls. His representative work "A Theory of Justice" , published in 1971 , is listed as a classic of American philosophy . John Rawls is also known as "contemporary Hegel" and "contemporary Plato". The basic idea of ​​"A Theory of Justice" is :

First, John Rawls advocated the principle of justice. John Rawls argued that "the main issue of the principle of social justice is the basic structure of the social system" and that justice is "the arrangement of the main social systems in a cooperative system." [1] He divided justice into two categories: justice applied to the system and justice applied to individuals. He argued that every citizen enjoyed equal political rights . as for the social and economic interests of citizens, they could not be equal. He emphasized that justice took precedence over the principle of efficiency and the principle of maximizing the total amount of benefits , and that fair opportunity took precedence over the difference principle. [2]

Second, John Rawls proposed a new contract theory , emphasizing that contracts are based on justice. John Rawls said that people use the principle of justice as a basis to arrange basic rights and obligations , determine the division of social interests, adjust conflicting demands, and plan the blueprint of society, thus forming "the most appropriate moral foundation for a democratic society."

Third, John Rawls stressed that equality and freedom are above all else. He argued that the basic freedoms of citizens include : political freedom , personal freedom , freedom of speech and assembly , freedom of conscience and freedom of thought , and freedom from arbitrary arrest and deprivation of property according to law. The basic freedoms of citizens are the foundation of the constitutional democratic political system. He advocated a just constitution.

Fourth, fair distribution. To this end , John Rawls advocated the establishment of a basic social structure regulated by a just constitution , guaranteeing equal opportunities , and ensuring the "social minimum value" through measures such as welfare subsidies. ⑤

Fifth, clarify responsibilities and obligations. Advocate for the positive role of non-violent resistance. [3]

Modern liberalism is one of the most important political concepts of the Western bourgeoisie. It has become the mainstream of contemporary American society, especially before the 1970s. It has a profound impact on all areas of social science. Today, various social and political trends, including conservatism, bear the imprint of modern liberalism to varying degrees, such as social democracy, Fabian socialism, democratic socialism, pragmatism, welfare state, and neo-conservatism. In its development process, conservative tendencies have emerged, such as emphasizing the restriction of freedom to the current level, advocating freedom to return to tradition , restoring the original nature of individual freedom, declaring that freedom is higher than equality , and opposing excessive equal measures. [4]

2. Contemporary Western conservative thought and its influence

Since the 1970s, conservative political thought has prevailed in major Western countries , which has played a role in promoting the conservative rule in major Western countries. In the early 1970s, Harold Macmillan's middle road and Daniel Bell's new conservative ideas foreshadowed the revival of conservatism. Bell said: "In a broader historical context , the cultural criticism I am committed to has gone beyond the currently widely accepted liberal position and strives to explore many difficult problems in contemporary society in a different way. ... I am a socialist in the economic field, a liberal in the political field , and a conservative in culture." [5]

The setback of liberal reforms, the worsening of a series of social problems caused by the excessive liberalization of social life , and the development of the middle class have led to the rapid spread of conservative thought . Since the 1980s , it has been in a dominant position and has become a conservatism that has absorbed some liberal elements , namely liberal conservatism.

Its main characteristics generally include: first , opposing any attempt to completely transform society and upholding old traditions. Second , advocating the theory of natural order , believing that hierarchy and differences are determined by the natural order and that people should obey fate and perform their duties . third , claiming to rely on elite figures to maintain order and law. [6]

The main representative schools and representatives of contemporary Western conservatism are:

First, the expert government school , which quietly emerged in the 1940s and 1950s , is also known as the scientific conservatives. They are a group of advocates of technological domination. Futurists such as Daniel Bell are their representatives. [7] Kenneth Galbraith, the master of the institutional school, is also one of their representatives. [8]

Second, the management revolutionaries , represented by James Burnham , wrote books such as The Management Revolution (1941) and The Last Days of Communism (1950) . They emphasized that the separation of management and ownership in modern capitalist society made it difficult for traditional politicians to handle the task , and that the government needed experts to manage cultural, social, economic, and military affairs. [9]

Third, Friedrich Hayek of the neoliberal school of economics is a typical conservative in politics . He published The Road to Serfdom in 1944 , The Charter of Liberty in 1960, and the three-volume Law, Legislation and Liberty from 1973 to 1978. He is known as the "Burke of the 20th Century". He strongly challenged the theory of state intervention , criticized modern pluralistic democracy based on equality , emphasized that poverty is not a proper reason for state intervention , and that state intervention for the purpose of equalizing property will destroy the capitalist system and lead to totalitarianism , that is , the enslavement of individuals. He criticized the modern democratic government as being just an arbitrator for the division of spoils among groups, and that its power is unlimited. [10]

Milton Friedman, the master of monetarism in economics , is also one of the representatives of neoconservatism . His books such as Capitalism and Freedom (1962) and Free to Choose (1980) are his representative works. He regards individual freedom as the basic goal of social life and believes that the greatest threat to freedom is the concentration of power . In order to protect freedom , the government's responsibilities are limited and decentralized . economic freedom is the most important component of freedom , and the economic organization that provides economic freedom is a competitive capitalist society . the market reduces the need for government activities to a minimum , while expanding individual choices to a maximum. [11]

At present, the neo-conservative ideology is in the mainstream position in the Western world . It criticizes excessive social welfare , advocates the expansion of privatization , and encourages market competition , which has made conservative politicians such as Reagan, Thatcher, and Kohl frequently score points. However, in terms of adapting to the reality of capitalism and maintaining the consistency of traditional ideas , neo-conservatism faces difficulties. Since the late 1970s, the corporatist ideology has also emerged in Europe and the United States . It emphasizes the cooperation of all classes and the coordination of large groups, large organizations, large companies, and large trade unions.

3. Western Marxism thought and its influence

As early as the 1920s , Western Marxism theoretical circles began to interpret and revise the ideas of mature Marx with the humanism of the young Marx , that is, to interpret Marxism in a humanistic way. The earliest manifestation of this was the Hungarian Communist Lukacs , who published History and Class Consciousness in 1923 , emphasizing the active role of people as practical subjects in historical movements. The other two books were Marxism and Philosophy by German Communist Korsch and Prison Notebooks written by Italian Communist Gramsci between 1929 and 1936 , emphasizing the importance of subjective revolution, human initiative and ideological leadership. [12]

In the late 1960s , Western Marxism reached a new peak , with the emergence of the Frankfurt School, existentialist Marxism, neo-positivist Marxism, structuralist Marxism and other schools. Politically, it focused on the study of the development and changes of capitalism , the criticism of developed capitalism , and the exploration of the future revolutionary path of the West . It had a direct impact on the rise of the New Left Movement . Due to the decline of the New Left Movement in the early 1970s , Western Marxism also turned downward. [13]

Here, I will focus on the Frankfurt School. The characteristics of the Frankfurt School are that it advocates the restoration of the critical nature of Marxism , combines Freudianism with Marxism , and advocates the reconciliation between man and nature. This school is the most influential and representative school in Western Marxism.

Its main representative is Herbert Marcuse (1898-1979), who wrote books such as Eros and Civilization (1955) and One-Sided Man (1964). He systematically criticized the shortcomings of contemporary capitalism and proposed a revolutionary path for future society. He argued that the development of capitalist civilization suppressed people's instinctive desires . This was not a suppression of poverty , but a suppression of wealth . People's labor became a mechanical tool rather than a creative one . Working people became one-sided people assimilated by capitalist society , and the whole society became a one-sided society . He pursued the ideal "society without repression" . He also advocated a total revolution of capitalism , not just an economic and political revolution , that is, including ideological revolution and cultural revolution , a thorough reform of cultural and material needs and desires themselves , that is, liberation from all kinds of alienation. He advocated that the revolutionaries use violent provocations to expose the rule of capital , that is, to engage in extra-parliamentary struggles and unite all rebels. This proposition had a huge impact on the New Left. He was hailed as "the star and spiritual father of young rebels." [14]

Another representative figure is Erich Fromm (1900-1980), author of books such as The Sane Society (1955) . He argued that capitalism is an unprecedented degree of alienation that has penetrated into every corner of social life. This is manifested in the economic field as labor becomes a responsibility and compulsion . organizational management becomes bureaucracy . the ownership of business owners becomes symbolic . consumption changes from a means to happiness to an end in itself. In the political field, universal suffrage is just a superstition , political propaganda creates public opinion just like commercial advertisements create consumer desire . Western democracy is in alienation. In the spiritual field , people in an alienated state only care about satisfying physical needs without asking about the essence of things . People's ignorance coexists with social development . the fair principle of commodity exchange replaces the spirit of friendship , God becomes the boss of an inaccessible cosmic company , and praying to God is only for the success of business. He advocates the establishment of a healthy society, making people the center of society . making social affairs personal affairs . making people active participants in social life and masters of life . and promoting friendship and solidarity among people. [15]

In general , Western Marxist thought is critical of fascism, conservatism, and liberalism. It is different from democratic socialism and European communism . It is not the communism understood by the Communist parties of various countries , nor is it limited to economic and political democracy . It advocates the importance of moral and spiritual values. It attempts to re-understand and interpret Marxism, capitalism, and socialism. Their anti-dogmatic spirit and the courage to absorb the achievements of modern thought have played a positive role in promoting the development of Marxism , exposing the shortcomings of capitalism , and promoting the development of the New Left Movement .

4. Western social democratic thought and its influence

For nearly a hundred years , social democracy has been the main social reformist political trend in Western society. It is the ideological and theoretical system of the parties in the Socialist International. In 1951 , the Socialist International was restored and the "Aims and Tasks of Democratic Socialism" was passed in Frankfurt , which concentrated on reflecting the theoretical views of the Socialist Party . It was the first time that democratic socialism was made the goal of the socialist parties in various countries. After the war, the socialist parties in Western European countries made contributions to promoting economic development , improving the material and cultural life of the masses, expanding the democratic rights of the working class, and promoting world peace . Since the 1970s , the task of "re-ideologization" has been proposed. [16]

The general characteristics of social democratic thought are :

First, it advocates ideological pluralism and emphasizes the need to explore the path to socialism based on the principle of self-reliance .

Second, it advocates social reformism , which is manifested in opposing the comprehensive and thorough transformation of capitalist society and advocating individual and partial transformation of capitalist society . limiting the transformation of capitalism within the scope permitted by the existing state politics and laws . emphasizing compromise and class cooperation , and believing that parliamentary democracy is the only means of transition from capitalism to socialism.

Third, it advocates state socialism and advocates achieving socialism through transforming the existing state.

The political and economic propositions of Western European democratic socialism :

First, they advocate the welfare state concept of striving for social democracy and economic democracy , and regard nationalization and mixed economic policies as important policies of economic democracy . they believe that the expansion of the management functions of the modern state will change the traditional capitalist characteristics before 1914 , and turn it into a mixed society or post-capitalist society , and will transition to a socialist society.

Second, the promotion of rational socialism . In 1959, the German Social Democratic Party passed the Godesberg Program , replacing scientific socialism with ethical socialism and proposing "freedom, justice and mutual assistance" as the three basic values ​​of socialism. In 1969 , the Austrian Socialist Party passed the "Human Program" , declaring that people are the core of all issues in democratic socialism.

Third, it advocated the political proposition of striving for world peace, strengthening North-South dialogue, and promoting economic cooperation. [17]

Generally speaking , the political thought of social democracy is more in line with the reality of contemporary Western Europe . It has not given up the goal of socialism . It advocates the establishment of a society without class, racial and ethnic oppression , the elimination of exploitation and poverty, and the guarantee of complete freedom and democratic rights for everyone . This political thought emphasizes ideological pluralism , the independence of each country , and the path that suits its national conditions . It opposes violent revolution and emphasizes the realization of socialism through the reform of the existing capitalist system and the path to socialism through a mixed economy. This practice in developed capitalist countries is not socialism in the traditional sense.

5. Western anarchism and neo-fascism

In addition to the above-mentioned major schools of thought, other schools of thought that have had a greater influence include Western anarchism and neo-fascism.

Generally speaking , the prevalence of anarchism depends on the sharpening of internal contradictions in capitalist society and the setbacks suffered by Marxism and the socialist movement. The objective situation since the 1950s , especially the great setbacks in socialist practice since the 1990s , has provided breeding ground for the resurgence of contemporary anarchism .

There are two main schools of anarchism.

First is anarcho-individualism , whose main representative is Murray Rothbard of the United States . They put the realization of the self above all else and do not recognize any authority . They uphold private ownership and oppose state monopoly . They deny the democratic system and claim to realize an anarchist society of free competition.

Second school is anarcho-communism , which emphasizes social solidarity, mutual assistance and cooperation , opposes individual supremacy , denies the capitalist system , and also denies the socialist state system. For the future society, they advocate the establishment of a natural society that is in harmony with the ecological environment . replace parliamentary democracy with direct democracy . and realize human freedom and value through collective prosperity based on individual independence and equal opportunities. [18]

As for fascism, it suffered a devastating blow during the Second World War. It has started to be active again since the 1960s , especially since the 1990s , and even raised the banner of neo-fascism . People should not take it lightly.

2. Contemporary Socialist and Nationalist Thoughts and Their Influence

1. Socialist theory and its influence in socialist countries

As contemporary socialism has evolved from movement to practice , from the Soviet Union to Eurasia and Latin American countries , its theory has also evolved from the single Stalinist socialist theory and practice to the exploration of socialist construction paths that suit their national conditions in various countries. The Stalinist model of socialist practice has so far failed with the disintegration of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and has come to an end. However, the socialist theory that suits the national conditions of various countries has been gradually improved and exerted its power in practice.

A. From Stalin's Socialist Theory to Gorbachev's New Thinking

From the early post-World War II period to the late 1970s , Stalin 's theory of socialist construction was the mainstream in all socialist countries. It emphasized :

First, highly centralized and unified , using administrative methods to manage the economy .

Second, the planned economy is regarded as the basic economic law of socialism .

Third, the functions of the market economy are totally denied .

Fourth, promote a parallel market that is opposite to the Western market .

Fifth, they claim that the social, economic and political systems are incomparably superior and do not need to be reformed .

Sixth, they are eager to implement socialist ownership by all the people and all collective ownership , and deny and belittle individual and private ownership .

Seventh, promote a single universal social security system .

Eighth, it claims to catch up with and surpass the United States and other developed capitalist countries within this century , thereby ultimately defeating capitalism in terms of the level of social productivity development .

The publication of Stalin's "Problems of Soviet Socialist Economy" in 1952 marked the systematization of this theory. Although Khrushchev and Brezhnev adjusted their policies afterwards , the basic ideas did not change , and they still operated under the framework of the "Stalin model" . Although this rigid model played a certain positive role in the consolidation and development of socialist countries in the early post-war period , it seriously affected the healthy and rapid development of socialism as a whole.

Khrushchev's theory of socialist construction was groundbreaking in its courage to challenge the Stalin model , but it was basically a correction of certain deviations during the Stalin period and a partial reform based on maintaining the original structure . It should neither be simplistically labeled as revisionism nor be considered a groundbreaking initiative . He played a positive role in exposing Stalin's mistakes and personal cult, emancipating the mind, and breaking through the Stalin model . However, due to the defects in his method of exposure, it brought serious impacts of chaos and division to the international communist movement.

Gorbachev's reforms and new thinking , in general, went from one extreme to another. His report at the 27th Congress of the CPSU in March 1986 marked the beginning of large-scale reforms.

First, it emphasized that the Soviet Union was at the starting point of a developed socialist country .

Second, it stressed the need to implement fundamental reforms and accelerate development strategies .

Third, it emphasizes the contradiction between socialist production relations and productivity , and criticizes the theory of automatic adaptation of production relations .

Fourth, emphasize the coordination between political reform and economic reform.

At the 19th Soviet Communist Party Conference in June and July 1988 , it was called for political reforms to be carried out first , the party's leadership position to be abolished , the presidential system to be implemented in imitation of the Western multi-party system . in the September 1991 incident, the Soviet Communist Party was dissolved. Gorbachev published "Perestroika and New Thinking" in November 1987. The 16th topic of this book will be specifically analyzed.

B. From Mao Zedong's theory of socialist construction to Deng Xiaoping's reform and opening-up policy and socialist market economy theory

Mao Zedong's socialist theory is the product of the combination of Stalin's model and China's specific practice . It has a significant impact on the socialist construction of New China in the past 30 years , and this exploration has also paid a heavy price. Since 1978 , China's socialist theory and practice have begun to undergo revolutionary changes.

The theory of socialist market economy with Chinese characteristics and China's path of reform and opening up advocated by Deng Xiaoping have a global impact : first, a profound impact on the international communist movement . second, an impact on upholding and developing Marxism-Leninism . third, a significant impact on the pattern of international relations.

C. Theories of Socialist Construction in Other Socialist Countries

In contrast , the socialist theories and practices of Yugoslavia, Hungary and North Korea each have their own characteristics.

Yugoslavia got rid of the Soviet model and proposed the theory of socialist autonomous economy. It emphasized: first, the process of state disappearance should start with economic functions . second, social ownership is the basis of the socialist autonomous system , which is the highest form of socialist public ownership . third, the overall market regulation based on the market economy , and the market determines the plan. In the political field , Tito proposed: first, implement a non-aligned policy . second, oppose the one center , one socialist road model . third, implement a socialist autonomous political system.

After the Hungarian incident, under the leadership of Kadar , a socialist road between the Soviet model and the Yugoslav model was promoted. In the economic field : First, it emphasizes the organic combination of market economy and planned economy on the basis of public ownership . second, it emphasizes the use of economic methods to manage the economy and cancels the mandatory indicators . emphasizes market competition and implements a pluralistic price policy . emphasizes the autonomy of enterprises. In the political field : first, it emphasizes the alliance policy . second, it expands socialist democracy . advocates starting from reality and opposing fixed models.

Under the leadership of Dubcek , the Czech Republic once put forward the theory of "establishing a new fully democratic socialist society in line with the conditions of Czechoslovakia."

Under the leadership of Kim Il-sung , North Korea put forward the Juche theory , which advocates that everything should be considered with people as the center , and everything should serve people . Juche in ideology . political independence . economic independence . and international self-defense. In practice, it is full of national characteristics , and in recent years, it has also taken steps in opening up to the outside world.

2. European communism thought in capitalist countries

European communism emerged in the mid-1970s . The Spanish-Italian Communist Manifesto, published in July 1975 , confirmed this name , which was later confirmed by the Yugoslav Communist Party and some other European Communist parties. In fact, as early as February 1946 , Dimitrov proposed in a speech in Sofia that "various nations will not follow a predetermined path when transitioning to socialism , nor will they follow the same path as the Soviet Union , but will act in their own way. This way depends on the historical, national, social and cultural conditions of their own country" and that they should "find our own socialist path in Bulgaria."

Later, Togliatti and Thorez expressed similar views. These were seen as the beginning of European communism. In 1956 , the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia's "Belgrade Declaration" recognized different paths to socialism . The subsequent independence tendency in Eastern Europe and the Sino-Soviet debate promoted the development of European communism .

The backbone of European communism is the Spanish Communist Party, the Italian Communist Party and the French Communist Party . In 1977, the three parties issued a joint statement "Towards Democracy and Freedom to Realize Socialism". There are also the Italian, French, Spanish, British, Belgian, Dutch, Greek Communist Parties and the Swedish Left Party that call themselves European communist parties and hold similar views.

The basic view of the European Communism Party was :

First, they advocated the independence of each party , did not recognize the leadership center and leadership party in the international communist movement , and opposed following a general line in the international communist movement .

Second, European Communist Party advocated the path to socialism through democracy , believing that Western Europe did not need to go through violent revolution but could move toward socialism through parliament , and that European countries would no longer be tools of one class's rule .

Third, it advocates that after the working class takes power, a multi-party democratic socialist model should be adopted , and opposes the dictatorship of the proletariat and the one-party dictatorship of the Communist Party .

Fourth, European Communism Party advocated the democracy and mass character of the Communist Party , emphasizes openness to people with different world views , and that the Communist Party is not the only party of the working class .

Fifth, Marxism is not mentioned, but scientific socialism is taken as the guiding ideology.

European communism is a special product of developed capitalist countries in post-war Europe. With the development of high technology and the strengthening of the white-collar class , the social structure and class structure have undergone significant changes . the concessions made by the European ruling class to workers and the welfare state measures have made the idea of ​​legal struggle deeply rooted in the hearts of the people . the substantial improvement in living standards and the relative stability of society have made it difficult for the advocacy of violent revolution to spread. Western European communism is neither accepted by European capitalist rule nor disliked by Moscow. Since the 1980s , this trend of thought has been declining.

**3.** **African Socialism and Arab Socialism**

A. African Socialism Thought

From the independence of Ghana in 1957 to the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980 , nearly half of the 50 newly independent countries in Africa claimed to pursue socialism , implement nationalization, collectivization, cooperation, planning , and develop national economy . In fact , it is a nationalist modernization policy that combines traditional African egalitarianism and humanitarianism with Western bourgeois democracy, reformism, and utopian socialism , plus some theoretical viewpoints of socialist countries such as the Soviet Union and China. It can be roughly divided into four schools :

First, Arab socialism, represented by Nasser .

Second, communal socialism, represented by Nyerere .

Third, democratic socialism, represented by Senegal's Senghor and Tunisia's Bourguiba .

Fourth, African scientific socialism, represented by Ngouabi, Neto and others.

B. Arab Socialism

This is a social trend with a strong Arab nationalist color. It was first proposed in 1944 and advocates the establishment of a socialist society without exploitation, justice and equality. It is roughly divided into several schools :

First, the socialism of the Arab Socialist Baath Party in Syria and Iraq.

Second, Nasser’s socialism in Egypt.

Third, Algeria's self-managed socialism.

Fourth, Kaddafi’s socialism in Libya.

Fifth, constitutional socialism in Tunisia.

Their common characteristics are emphasis on Arab unity and Islamic ideological foundation, emphasis on the role of the army.

C. Nkrumah's Pan-African Socialism

This is the earliest African socialist theory practiced in sub-Saharan Africa. Before Ghana's independence in 1957, Nkrumah proposed : "Socialism is the only way to bring a happy life to the people in the short term." Its characteristics are : first, inheriting and reproducing the original village community system in Africa . second, public ownership of means of production and industrialization . third, linking socialism with Pan-Africanism and establishing the Union of African Socialist Republics . fourth, advocating armed struggle and people's revolution.

D. Guinea’s non-capitalist development path

In 1962 and 1963 , the Democratic Party of Guinea held its Sixth and Seventh Congresses respectively , proposing to take a non-capitalist path and implement socialism , advocating to build socialism directly on the basis of village communities and transcend the stage of capitalist development , implement nationalization, collectivization and planning of agriculture, ban private economy , and close market trade.

E. Constitutional socialism in Tunisia

In 1964 , Bourguiba changed the name of the New Constitutional Party to the Socialist Constitutional Party , emphasizing openness and pragmatism , Tunisian patriotism and Tunisian traditions. He opposed violent revolution , advocated self-improvement , implemented an economic system in which state-owned, individual and cooperative economies coexisted , built a balanced society based on the middle class , and advocated the principles of reconciliation, democracy and openness.

F. Ujamaa Socialism

In 1962 , Tanzanian Nyerere first proposed to take the socialist road and published the book "Ujamaa: The Foundations of Socialism" , which means family spirit in Swahili language , living together, working collectively and sharing the fruits of labor. In 1967 , the Ujamaa movement was announced to be carried out nationwide . In practice, forced villageization and the abolition of private economy brought many problems.

G. Fauconolona socialism in Madagascar

In June 1975 , President Ratsira of Madagascar proposed to build a genuine Malagasy socialism , namely the socialism of Fauconolona , ​​and at the end of the same year, the "Madagascar Socialist Revolutionary Charter" was adopted as a political platform. Fauconolona refers to the traditional village community based on mutual assistance.

4. Socialist Thought in Independent Asian and Latin American Countries

A. Nehru's Socialism

After Nehru visited China in 1954 , he proposed the slogan of building a socialist-style society and advocated a middle road between communism and the orthodox practices of capitalist countries. The actual content of this was to nationalize enterprises , develop the public economy , and implement land reform and collectivization.

B. Socialism in Burma

In April 1962 , the Burmese Revolutionary Committee led by Ne Win announced Burma's socialist road program . At the first party congress held in 1971 , the new party constitution adopted declared that the party would move towards the socialist goal.

C. Allende's Socialism

As pointed out before , this was actually the practice of democratic socialist theory.

D. Cooperative Socialism in Guyana

Since 1970 , the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, headed by Burnham, has pursued a cooperative socialist policy . In 1974 , the People's National Congress Party issued a manifesto declaring that the party was a socialist party and implemented cooperative socialist principles : first, a people's management system , where enterprises were jointly managed by the state and people's representatives . second, a state-owned, private, and cooperative economy based on cooperatives . and third, an emphasis on racial unity. [19]

3. Various contemporary nationalist trends and their impact

Compared with contemporary capitalism and contemporary socialist thought , contemporary nationalist thought has its own characteristics . It is different from Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, Gandhism, and Kemalism in modern history . It has fewer pure nationalist characteristics and is often mixed with other thoughts , with socialist colors , Arab Islamic colors, etc.

The one with a stronger sense of independence is Indonesia's "Nasagon", which is Sukarno's founding ideology and advocates the unity of the three ideological representatives and political parties of nationalism, religion and communism. This had a great impact on Indonesia's political situation in the early post-war period.

The most influential in Africa are nationalism with Pan-African color, African socialism and Arab socialism. Since 1945 , Pan-Africanism has taken the independence and unity of all Africa as its goal and has become the ideological weapon of African nationalists.

Arab nationalism has a significant influence in the Middle East and the Arab world . The Arab Socialist Ba’ath Party, founded in 1947, took this as its guiding ideology. [20]

Since the 1990s , a new wave of nationalism and separatist tendencies have emerged. This is due to the shock wave brought about by the disintegration of the Soviet Union and Eastern European socialist countries. The legacy issues left after the disintegration of the four empires during World War I have been raised again. The combination of the two has produced a huge impact, which has aroused new calls for national independence and autonomy. Due to the new wave of immigration in the contemporary world, it has also contributed to the xenophobic civil politics.

Notes :

[1] John Rawls , A Theory of Justice , page 50 , Social Sciences Academic Press , 1988 .

[2] Ibid. , pp . 56-62 .

[3] See ibid ., sections on political justice and the constitution, the argument for the principle of fairness, and the role of nonviolent resistance.

[4] See Xu Datong, ed ., Political Thought in the 20th Century , p. 73 , Tianjin People’s Publishing House , 1989 .

[ 5] See Daniel Bell , The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism , preface to the 1978 reprint , quoted from Zhao Yifan , American Cultural Criticism , Vol. 1 , Sanlian Bookstore , 1994. Bell also wrote The End of Ideology in 1959 .

[6] See Hu Jinping , “America ’s New Conservatism in the 1970s,” World History , No. 3, 1991 . Wang Enming , “ America ’s New Liberalism,” Trends in World History Research , No. 3, 1991 . Ding Yifan , “ On the New Wave of Liberalism in Europe and America in the 1980s and Its Direction , ” Europe , No. 2 , 1993. H. Sessions , Du Ruji , Conservatism , Commercial Press , 1988 .

[7] These include the futurology works of American authors such as Alvin Toffler, Naisbitt, and Pablo Forbes. See [ Soviet ] Z.B. Demenchunok, The Technocracy in Contemporary America , Liaoning People’s Publishing House , 1988 .

[8] He is the author of The New Industrial State (1967 ) , Capitalism, Socialism and Peaceful Coexistence (1988 ) , and The Age of Uncertainty ( 1977 ) .

[9] Xu Datong, ed . , Political Thought in the 20th Century , pp. 92-95 , Tianjin People's Publishing House , 1989 .

[10] See Fang Shaowei , “The Altruistic Economics of the American Neoliberal School” , American Studies Reference Materials , No. 7 , 1991 .

[11] Milton Friedman , Capitalism and Freedom , Commercial Press , 1986 . Milton Friedman and Ross Friedman, Free to Choose : A Personal Statement , Commercial Press , 1982 .

[12] See Wang Qintian, ed ., Critique of Modern Western Cultural Trends , p . 286 , Contemporary China Press , 1993 .

[13] See Xu Chongwen , “Western Marxism” , Tianjin People’s Publishing House , 1982. Hu Jingzhi and Zhang Shouying (eds.) , Selected Western Literary Theories of the 20th Century , Vol . 4 , Social and Cultural Systems , China Social Sciences Press , 1989. Li Qingyi , Althusser and “Structuralism and Marxism” , Liaoning People’s Publishing House , 1986 .

[ 14 ] See Marcuse , Eros and Civilization , Shanghai Translation Publishing House , 1987 . One -Sided Man , Hunan People’s Publishing House , 1988. Marcuse et al ., Industrial Society and the New Left , Commercial Press , 1982 .

[15] See Erich Fromm , The Sane Society , China Federation of Literary and Art Circles Publishing House , 1988 . In Search of Freedom , Workers Publishing House , 1988 . Speaking of Love , Anhui People’s Publishing House , 1987 . The Art of Loving , Huaxia Publishing House , 1987 .

[16] See Thomas Mayr , On Social Democracy , Oriental Publishing House , 1987. Jacques Droz , Democratic Socialism , Shanghai Translation Publishing House , 1985. Sibirev , The Socialist International , Chinese Social Sciences Press , 1983. Zhang Qini and Pan Qichang (eds.) , Contemporary Social Democracy in Western Europe , Oriental Publishing House , 1987 .

[17] Xu Datong , ed., Political Thoughts in the 20th Century , pp . 204-207 , Tianjin People 's Publishing House , 1989. Wang Qintian, ed ., Critique of Modern Western Cultural Thoughts , pp. 284-315 , Contemporary China Publishing House , 1993 .

[18] See Terry M. Perlin, ed. , and Wu Jigan et al., trans ., Contemporary Anarchism , Commercial Press , 1984 .

[19] See Lan Ying, ed., History of Socialist Political Theory, Shanghai People’s Publishing House, 1992. Liu Peixian and Guo Jiyan, eds., History of Marxism in the 20th Century, People’s Publishing House, 1994 .

[20] When writing the part about African thought in this question, I referred to the relevant materials in Zhang Xiang, ed . , New Dictionary of Contemporary World Knowledge , Nankai University Press , 1993 edition. I would like to express my special thanks to him.

[21] Peng Shuzhi: Eastern Nationalist Thought, Northwest University Press, 1995. Zhou Qing et al. (eds.): Contemporary Eastern Political Thought, Guangdong People’s Publishing House, 1993. When writing this article, I referred to the relevant parts of Xu Datong (ed. ): Political Thought in the 20th Century, Tianjin People’s Publishing House, 1989. I would like to express my special thanks to him.