

## SUMMARIES

### **A Review of Russian Marxist Research in the 21st Century**

**Li Xin**

This article focuses on the study of Marxism in Russia since the 21st century, including the study of the general theory and methodology of Marxism, Marxist philosophy, Marx's Capital and the revival of Political Economics, contemporary capitalism and its crisis and transition to socialism, the reflection on the theory and practice of socialism in the Soviet Union, and the study of socialism with Chinese characteristics. This article defines the significance of Soviet and Russian Marxism as an important resource of Chinese Marxism, and objectively evaluates the research status of Russian Marxism in China, including the achievements and shortcomings, and analyzes the reasons.

**Key Words:** Russia, Marxist Research, Review of Marxist Studies

### **The Russian Communist Party as a Political Opposition and the Russian Communist Movement**

**Li Yongquan**

The Communist Party of the Russian Federation is not only an important political force in today's Russian political arena, but also an important force in the international communist movement. From the Soviet Union to now, the Russian Communist Party has experienced the development process from the uncompromising opposition to the opposition within the system. By adjusting its strategy and tactics, the Russian Communist Party has become an active left – wing force in Russian politics. The Russian Communist Party originated from the CPSU, and it is trying to inherit the outstanding achievements of the CPSU, explore the way to realize the Party's ideals under the new situation, defend the rights and interests of workers, and improve the Party's program and ideology, so as to survive, operate and struggle in Russia's existing political structure. The Russian Communist Party is the most active Communist Party organization in the area of former Soviet Union, and its success depends on continuous strategic and tactical adjustments according to the development of Russia's political process. At the same time, the Russian Communist Party also faces great challenges in the future.

**Key Words:** Russian Communist Party, Disintegration of the Soviet Union, Russian Politics, State Duma Election, Communist Movement

### **De-dollarization: Russia's Counterattack in the Russian – American Financial War**

**Xu Wenhong**

After the Ukraine Incident in 2014, Russia began the process of de-dollarization

under the background of financial sanctions from the United States and Europe Union. Russia's de-dollarization policy has multiple motivations: safeguarding its currency sovereignty, playing a strategic game with the US, countering the US and EU financial sanctions, worrying about the true value of the dollar, promoting the diversification of the international financial order. Russia has formulated a complete strategy to reduce the direct use of US dollars, reduce the proportion of US dollars in foreign exchange reserves, sell US Treasury bonds sharply, expand non-dollar financing, increase its holdings of gold, and establish its own payment system and financial information exchange system. Russia's de-dollarization measure is a defensive counterattack. Although it can not eliminate the impact of US dollar hegemony on Russia's economy in the short term, it has a significant demonstration effect on the formation of the trend of de-dollarization around the world, and is also of great historical significance for breaking the international monetary system dominated by US dollar and establishing a new international economic and financial system.

**Key Words:** U. S. - Russian Relations, Financial Sanctions, Dollarization, De-dollarization, Offshore Economy

### **Analysis on Russia's Prevention and Control Mechanism of COVID-19 Epidemic**

**Fei Haiting and Zou Wenhui**

Russia's epidemic prevention and control mechanism against COVID-19 is not working well. Due to the huge infrastructure and health system established in the Soviet Union, there is no shortage of medical resources in Russia, but the epidemic has not subsided. The operation effect of epidemic prevention and control mechanism is highly related to the national governance system. The epidemic prevention and control mechanism in Russia can be divided into three parts: command and decision-making, medical security and policy implementation. In essence, the epidemic prevention and control mechanism in Russia is a model of breaking the original government hierarchy and division, competing for political resources by political elites relying on their affiliated institutions. This makes Russia respond quickly in the fields of virus sequencing and vaccine research, but it lags significantly in the field of public prevention and control requiring coordination and cooperation.

**Key Words:** COVID-19, Epidemic Prevention and Control, Russia, National Governance

### **Construction and Development of Russia's Scientific and Technological Innovation System**

**Jiang Jing**

Scientific and technological innovation is the key to the structural transformation and breakthrough growth of the Russian economy, and it is also related to the success or failure of the national economic security strategy. In recent years, Russia attaches great importance to scientific and technological innovation and economic development, and

has made many tentative reforms. Since Putin took office, the government has successively issued a series of measures aimed at continuously improving the construction of scientific and technological innovation system, strengthening the efficiency of scientific and technological innovation management and improving the innovation ability of scientific research institutions. Russia has also issued a national innovation and development strategy and science and technology development plan, increased the state's investment in scientific and technological innovation, made efforts to create an internal and external environment for scientific and technological innovation, and accelerated the transformation of the national economy to innovative development. The construction, development and practice of Russia's scientific and technological innovation system in the past 30 years can provide some reference for China and have certain guiding for further strengthening China-Russia scientific and technological cooperation.

**Key Words:** Russia, Scientific and Technological Innovation System, Scientific and Technological Innovation Ability

### **The Dilemma and Transformation of Russian Printing Media in the New Media Era**

**Li Shuhua**

With the emergence and development of new media, Russian traditional printing media are facing many difficulties, the most obvious of which is the decline of circulation. The main reasons include the decline of economic benefits of printing media, the reduction of employees and state's support, the lack of responsibility of postal operators, and the impact of COVID-19 since 2020. In fact, the transformation of Russian printing media to digitalization is also the process of its integration and development with new network media, and the mutual penetration of traditional printing media and network media at the technical level. Digital transformation is an inevitable trend in the development of Russian printing media, but the transformation of printing media does not mean the disappearance of paper newspapers and periodicals, but the use of new technologies and find new ways by printing media.

**Key Words:** Russia, New Media Era, Printing Media, Digitalization

### **Transformation and Challenge: Development of Modern Media in Belarus and Influence from Russia**

**Nong Xuemei**

After the independence of Belarus, traditional media (television, radio, newspapers) have long occupied a dominant position, and the government has always maintained a strong supervision in this field. However, with the advent of the Internet age, major changes have taken place in the Belarusian media field. Traditional media has been declining, and network media has sprung up and its importance has become increasingly prominent. Currently, the state media still dominates the traditional media,

but the non-state media prevails in the network media. The government lacks experience in managing network media and has weak actual control over it. At the same time, the Belarusian media is fundamentally not a completely national media and Russia has a strong influence in it. In terms of the number of media and product content, Russia has a relatively high share of the Belarusian media market. In recent years, Belarus proposed the concept of information sovereignty, intending to exclude the influence of other countries on its own information field, but the specific measures are relatively weak and basically cannot pose a threat to the Russian media. After the Belarusian political crisis in 2020, strengthening the state's control over network media, and checking and balancing Russia's influence in the field of information dissemination is the most important issue facing the Belarusian government.

**Key Words:** Belarus, Traditional Media, Network Media, Russia, Information Security

### **International Cooperation in Aid to the Soviet Union through the Persian Gulf Transport Corridor during World War II**

**Ma Deyi**

After the outbreak of the Soviet-German War, the United States and Britain provided large-scale material assistance to the Soviet Union. Among several transportation routes, the Persian Gulf Corridor, which reaches the Soviet Union via the Persian Gulf and Iran, plays an important role. About a quarter of the aid materials to the Soviet Union are transported to the Soviet Union through this corridor, which has played a positive role in the victory of the Soviet-German War. In the process of opening up and utilizing the Persian Gulf Corridor, the United States and the Soviet Union not only have various forms of cooperation, but also have various contradictions and disagreements. The cooperation between the United States and Britain is relatively smooth, but there are many suspicions between the two countries and the Soviet Union, and Iran is also deeply mired in the contradiction between big countries. Despite the differences and contradictions, the three countries finally achieved win-win cooperation in the context of the anti-fascist war. Persian Gulf Corridor has fulfilled its historical mission in the changing era of relations between major powers.

**Key Words:** World War II, Persian Gulf Transport Corridor, Lend-Lease Materials, Great Powers Relations