

SUMMARIES

David Riasanov: The Creation of “Marxology”

Wang Zhiyuan

David Riasanov has been familiar with Marxism and has participated in Russia's social democratic movements several times since his young age. He and Lenin are both friends and opponents. The experience of compiling letters and classic works of Marx and Engels in Europe gave Riasanov the preconditions to establish the “Marxology”. At that time, the documents of Marx and Engels were kept in different cities in Europe. After receiving the commission of Lenin to collect the documents, Riasanov led the school of Marx and Engels to search for various kinds of manuscripts, letters, books and other documents. With the compilation and publication of “The Collected Works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels”, Riasanov proposed the term of “Marxology”. Historical and textual research are the inner meaning and fundamental requirement of “Marxology”. In terms of time, methods and historical contributions, the western “Marxology” proposed by M. Rubelis the inheritance of Riasanov's theory. Probably, the concept of Western “Marxology” itself is derived from Riasanov's ideas. Hence, Riasanov can be regarded as the explorer and creator of “Marxology”.

Key Words: Riasanov, “Marxology”, “Collected Works of Marx and Engels”, Philology

“Hybrid War” and Its Characteristics: An Analysis from the Perspective of Russian Scholars

Ma Jianguang and Li Yuanbin

The concept of “Hybrid War” was first proposed by the US in 2009 and attracted strong concerns of Russian scholars. Based on Russia's real situation, the Russian academic circles creatively combined the concepts of “Color Revolution” and “Hybrid War” and established a unique Russian – style theory of “Hybrid War”. This article reviews the formation and development status of the theory of “Hybrid War” in Russia, introduces the consensus of Russian scholars on the multidimensional, indirect, and concealed nature of “Hybrid War”, and analyzes the power allocation, phase division, task arrangement, and tactics of the Russian – style “Hybrid War” based on the case study of the Middle East, Latin America, China and Russia. The Russian – style “Hybrid War” has subjectivity and is often used as a rhetoric to condemn the US for pursuing hegemony. On the other hand, the Russian – style “Hybrid War” is also a reflection of the in – depth adjustments of the current international situation and changes in the winning mechanism of war, which requires higher capability of national strategic operations. In addition, there are still ambiguities within the study of “Hybrid War” and

further clarification is urgently needed.

Key Words: Russia, “Hybrid War”, “Color Revolution”, Military Force

The Construction of Soft Power in Russia: Theory, Tools and Performance

Guo Jinfeng

The concept of soft power was first proposed by the American scholar Joseph Nye in 1990. Until 2013, Russia has officially gave the official definition of soft power for the first time. Unlike the US soft power model, of which the appeal comes from liberal and democratic cultural values and western social system models, the core of Russia’s soft power is to use non – violent measures to maintain and promote Russia’s political values and governing models, enhance Russia’s international influence, and safeguard Russia’s national security and interests. With respect to soft power, Russia pays more attention to the functionality and influence of resources and tools, takes the West as the main defense object, recognize the CIS region as the priority of implementation direction, follows the principles of national control and sovereignty, and categorize the usage of soft power in the interference with public opinion and internal affairs of other countries as illegal. In this regard, Russia’s soft power theory is a theoretical system with Russia’s unique characteristics, which aims to cope with the interception of the West, safeguard Russia’s national interests and diplomatic needs as well as learn from the Western theory of soft power.

Key Words: Russia, Soft Power, CIS, National Image

The Preference and Characteristics of Putin’s Economic Policies: Based on the State of the Union Address

Zhang Congming

A country’s economic policies includes the general economic theory, macroeconomic policy, microeconomic policy, and international economic policy while the research on economic policies involves three parts: the object of economic policy, the target system, and the method system. With respect to the evaluation of economic policies, the economics community always has different opinions. Based on the State of the Union Addresses published by Putin over the past 20 years, this article conducts a categorized research on the goals, measures and outcomes of Putin’s economic policies, in order to explore Putin’s policy preferences and characteristics. The analytic framework includes 14 economic policy objectives, covering macroeconomic policies, public policies, regional economic policies, population and labor policies, distribution and consumption policies, environmental policies, and foreign economic policies. From the State of the Union address, it can be seen that Putin has attached great importance to economic growth, improvement of business environment and population issues. Given the specific economic and social situation of Russia over the years, the preference of

Putin's economic policy is reasonable. It is necessary to evaluate Putin's economic policies in the State of the Union address from the perspective of historical dynamics. Both the influence of the policy announcement and the effects of the policy implementation should be valued.

Key Words: Russia, State of the Union Address, Economic Policy Preference, Economic Growth

30 Years since the Independence of Russia: Trailed by the Demographic Crisis

Wang Xiaojun

Russia suffered a major crisis in the demographic field after its independence. Since 1994, the total population of Russia has decreased for more than 10 years, and by 2008 it was 5.5 million less than that of the Soviet times. If millions of immigrants and refugees are not counted, the population has actually decreased by more than 10 million during this period. This situation has been changed since 2009 due to the gradual improvement of economic situation as well as a number of welfare policies such as encouraging childbirth. But Russia's demographic crisis has not disappeared. After the outbreak of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, Russia's external environment has become increasingly tense and its population situation has deteriorated again. The demographic crisis has brought many negative effects to Russia, including severe restraint on Russia's normal development, big threats to national security, and strong stimulation of xenophobia. Considering all the various issues, the "battle of population" will be a long-term task for Russia.

Key Words: Russia, Demographic Crisis, Immigration, Mother's Fund

Analysis on Russia's Housing Policy from the Perspective of National Planning

Ding Chao

Russia's housing policies are well reflected by its housing planning. The indicators that are set to improve the efficiency of planning expenditures offer useful reference for evaluating the effects of Russia's housing policies. Based on that, this article will conduct a more comprehensive and detailed indicator system covering all housing sectors and various types of residential groups, and analyze the achievements and problems of the Russian government in guaranteeing residential housing and public services in recent years. In general, Russia's housing security level is increasing, and its housing affordability is improving rapidly, but the construction industry is facing a new round of policy shocks; the scale of housing mortgage loans is rising in wave, but the mortgage market interest rates are still high. Although the Russian government strictly controls the prices of public services and offers plenty of subsidies, people are still dissatisfied with the housing public service due to the serious aging of infrastructure. Considering the

increasing uncertainty of the external economic situation and the prominent structural problems within the domestic economy, the national planning of Russia has been transformed to the project model. If Russia aims to make breakthroughs in the national project “Housing and Urban Environment”, the first issue is to solve the financial problems of the developers and stimulate the mortgage demand of the residents.

Key Words: Russia, Housing Policy, National Planning, Effect Evaluation

Russia’s Energy Security and the Energy Integration in Central Asia: Motivation, Practice and Prospects **Chen Xiaoqin**

Abstract: The energy industry plays an important role in Russia’s development. Energy security is defined as a significant part of economic security and a key element of national security and public security. Since the 21st century, the external environment of Russia’s energy security has deteriorated sharply. Accordingly, Russia takes the energy integration with Central Asian countries as the most effective way to maintain its energy security and a strategic support to consolidate its status as a major power in energy sector. At the beginning of 2015, the regional energy integration process led by Russia was successfully launched within the Eurasian Economic Union. Currently, there are the Eurasian Economic Union, the “Belt and Road” Initiative and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization that involve economic and energy integration in Central Asia. China and Russia have launched a regional integration plan with different rules and methods. Many projects of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the Eurasian Economic Union are overlapped in Central Asia, which means that the docking between the “Belt and Road” Initiative and the Eurasian Economic Union should attach more importance to common economic space, use energy cooperation as an engine to promote regional integration, co – build a new and win – win regional energy order, and bring more positive effect to the future development of world energy.

Key Words: Russia, Energy Security, Central Asia, Energy Integration, Silk Road Economic Belt, EEU

Study of Arctic in China: Developing Route, Supporting System and Disciplinary Development **Li Zhenfu and Li Shiyue**

Abstract: Affected by the intensified melting of the Arctic Ocean and increasing concern on Arctic issues, the study of Arctic in China started in 2004. Afterwards, it has gone through the initial stage, the stage of establishing a basic pattern, the stage from decentralization to concentration, and the transitional stage to mature and thus made great progress. The National Social Science Fund and various kinds of academic journals and research platforms also provide strong support for the Arctic research. However, it should bear mind that some problems do exist in the study of

Arctic, such as lacking clear focus, lacking clear positioning of disciplinary development, and lacking a discourse system. Therefore, it is necessary to build the disciplinary system, academic system and discourse system of Arctic research in China. At the same time, it is also necessary to seriously consider the important mission of Arctic research to better serve the interest of our country in Arctic and the sustainable development of Arctic.

Key Words: Arctic, Arctic Issues, Disciplinary System, Academic System, Discourse System

Gains and Losses of the Soviet Union's Diplomatic Policy towards the Balkans in the Early Stage of World War II: Analysis of "Treaty of Friendship and Non-aggression between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia" **Liang Qiang**

On March 25, 1941, Yugoslavia joined the Tripartite Pact of Germany, Italy and Japan. The next day the Yugoslav army launched a coup and sought to conclude a military alliance treaty with the Soviet Union. On April 6, the two countries signed the "Treaty of Friendship and Non-aggression between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia". On the same day, Germany invaded Yugoslavia and thus the treaty became the fastest-made and shortest-lived treaty in Soviet diplomatic history. With newly declassified archive materials, this article discusses the process of signing this treaty, the different motives and considerations of the two parties and Germany's response to this treaty, analyzes Stalin's strategic calculations on the treaty, and depicts a full picture of Soviet diplomacy before the Soviet-German War. Since its independence, Yugoslavia has been swinging between European powers. The "Treaty of Friendship and Non-aggression between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia" is not only a reflection of Yugoslavia's diplomatic policy between the two world wars, but also the starting point for understanding Yugoslavia's new unique diplomacy after World War II.

Key Words: Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Treaty of Friendship and Non-aggression between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, Soviet-German relations