

“Eurocommunism” makes every effort to lessen the ideological colour in its theory, throwing away completely the revolutionary claims with obvious radicalism and appearing before the public as a mild political party. The reformed theory of “New Communism” still holds “Communism” as its objective, claims to “overstep capitalism”, and even emphasizes frequently the differences between the Communist Party and the Democratic Party, but its essence of theory is obviously sociodemocracy-oriented, that is, to carry out a policy of limited legal reform within the framework of capitalism.

This theory breaks from the traditional radical socialist revolution, and to some extent, it is beneficial for every Communist Party, because it makes them shade off the Soviet Union Model and get more election votes. But on the other hand, this break makes the Communist Party depart from its usual unique thought of ideology. Some western scholars think that the contemporary Communist Party is sewn up by the pieces of ideology with different colours. As a matter of fact, the upsurge and development of European Communist Party after World War II is, in a sense, based on its unique stand and specific claim. Nowadays whether the “New Communism” can survive in the surroundings of the left-wing Parties like Socio-democratic Party and Socialist Party, and whether they can win the wide social support, really put forward a serious issue.

Thirdly, the theoretical claims of “Eurocommunism” influenced the International Communism Movement a great deal. European Communists claimed to be exploratory, innovative and creative and emphasized the importance of democracy, freedom and human rights, which appealed to the countries of European Communist Parties who had been long confined by dogmatism. Because it aroused the desire of people for the reform of thought and the creativity of theory, it

broke away from the official control and had a foothold in the East Russia and took it as its spreading market. Being the pioneer of the revolution of East Russia, “Eurocommunism” made the achievement of socialism lose weight first in Germany, the hometown of Marx, and then in Russia, the hometown of Lenin, and so finally the International Communism Movement was frustrated greatly.

3. Conclusion

To sum up, the theoretical and practical exploration of “Eurocommunism” influenced the world socialist movement in history. However, from the perspective of practical effect, “Eurocommunism” had a short duration and a slight significance for various reasons. But the issues it proposed remain to be the major themes for those Communist Parties of the developed capitalist countries after the East Russia Revolution. To a certain degree, not knowing of the “Eurocommunism” in the 1970s and 1980s, we cannot completely and accurately understand the “New Socialism” in the 1990s in the developed European countries, not to mention its direction and future in the 21st century. To analyze the logical relationships of these theories, to observe the differences between them, and to see the different social circumstances the countries confront, provide us a complete understanding of the history and present of the Communist Parties of the developed Capitalist countries in Europe.

References

- [1] Carrillo, Santiago. *“Eurocommunism” and State*. Beijing: Bussiness Press, 1982.
- [2] Wilson, Frank. *The Failure of Western Eurocommunism*. New York: Paragon, 1993.