

network are founded.

Sixth, on the aspect of school teaching, modern teaching means which could make the teaching more solid, dummy and dynamic is adopted. Means such as PPT, video, photograph and flash makes the teaching content more solid. And with internet, a dummy classroom is established to help the students to study before or after the class, check the learning effect, in time to find the problems during study, and provide the mutual communication passage for both the teachers and other students.

This content system is praised as one of the three most innovational systems of the Chinese political economic textbooks, also is the important fruits of the exploration of the modern political economic system.

This textbook has been designated as the testbook and reference by several universities and this book is also the ultimate choice of Vietnamese universities among so many Chinese political economics textbooks. Its Vietnamese version will be published soon.

Marxist urban theories and economic globalization

Ng Hong Chiok

According to Marxist theory of urban cities, the establishment of cities is the foundation for the forming of private property system and classed society, and a time

when a greatest division of spiritual labor and manual labor occurred. Different stages of development for Division of labour result in different forms of ownership. Forms of ownership lies on the relations among the individuals, labor materials, tools and products. The rise of cities prompts the formation of private property system and urban and rural confrontation.

Modern citizens are evolved from small citizens living out of the castle in the Middle Ages. Medieval people arise from serf. Among the citizen classes, initial bourgeoisie emerged. The discovery of the New land --America provides the emerging bourgeoisie with a new arena. Indian and Chinese market, and American colonial trade accelerated the disintegration of the feudal society. Build of Large industry promoted the development of world market, commerce, shipping and land transportation, which in turn further promoted the large industrial expansion. The establishment of the Republic of cities, and the dominance of third level in the representative state management made the state regime become the common services committee administering the whole bourgeois.

The growing need for expansion of markets for products catalyzed the bourgeoisie searching around the globe to gain market, and made the production and consumption in all countries fall into into a global cause, which led to the process of capitalist globalization. Large industrial production had two effects: firstly, the bourgeois created the new demands for the world, secondly, the demand originally relied on its own products was replaced by new demands dependant on products from remote countries or regions. Former state of self-sufficiency and closing the country to international intercourse was broken up and replaced by the state of national interdependence. So is the Material production and the same with spirit production.

Capitalism made rural areas yield to urban domination. The enormous cities it had created, the rapid growth of urban population put an end to the isolated state of most residents from the rural life. It not only made rural areas subordinate to cities, peasants subordinate to bourgeois, but also the backward countries subordinate to industrial countries and the East subordinate to the West.

The problem of cities can not be solved by making all the people become

propertied people, or the proletariat become into propertied people, but by handling problems of social distribution of wealth, labour reproduction and collective consumption.

Modern capitalism and industrial business, in the pursuit of profits, achieved the control of the market, distorts the system of human natural needs. Research on the modern people's need in cities has become the priority for the solution of social wealth distribution, urban and rural labor reproduction and collective consumption

Recessions Caused By Transition or Reform:

A Phenomenon in Need of Deeper Study

Wang Zhen-zhong