[Template:About](/wiki/Template:About" \o "Template:About) [Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:Use British English](/wiki/Template:Use_British_English) [Template:Use dmy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_dmy_dates) [Template:Socialism sidebar](/wiki/Template:Socialism_sidebar)

**Socialism** is a range of [economic](/wiki/Economic_systems) and [social systems](/wiki/Social_system) characterised by [social ownership](/wiki/Social_ownership) and [democratic control](/wiki/Workers'_self-management) of the [means of production](/wiki/Means_of_production);[Template:Refn](/wiki/Template:Refn) as well as the political ideologies, theories, and movements that aim at their establishment.[[1]](#cite_note-1) Social ownership may refer to forms of [public](/wiki/State_ownership), [collective](/wiki/Collective_ownership), or [cooperative](/wiki/Cooperative) ownership; to [citizen ownership of equity](/wiki/Citizen_ownership_of_equity); or to any combination of these.[[2]](#cite_note-2) Although there are many varieties of socialism and there is no single definition encapsulating all of them,[[3]](#cite_note-3) social ownership is the common element shared by its various forms.[[4]](#cite_note-4)[[5]](#cite_note-5)[[6]](#cite_note-6) Socialist economic systems can be divided into both non-market and [market](/wiki/Market_(economics)) forms.[[7]](#cite_note-7) Non-market socialism involves the substitution of [factor markets](/wiki/Factor_market) and [money](/wiki/Money) with engineering and technical criteria based on [calculation performed in-kind](/wiki/Calculation_in_kind), thereby producing an economic mechanism that functions according to different [economic laws](/wiki/Law_of_value) from those of [capitalism](/wiki/Capitalism). Non-market socialism aims to circumvent the inefficiencies and [crises](/wiki/Economic_crisis) traditionally associated with [capital accumulation](/wiki/Capital_accumulation) and the profit system.[Template:Refn](/wiki/Template:Refn) By contrast, [market socialism](/wiki/Market_socialism) retains the use of monetary prices, factor markets, and, in some cases, the profit motive with respect to the operation of socially-owned enterprises and the allocation of capital goods between them. Profits generated by these firms would be controlled directly by the workforce of each firm or accrue to society at large in the form of a [social dividend](/wiki/Social_dividend).[[8]](#cite_note-8)[[9]](#cite_note-9)[[10]](#cite_note-10) The feasibility and exact methods of resource allocation and calculation for a socialist system are the subjects of the [socialist calculation debate](/wiki/Socialist_calculation_debate).

The socialist [political movement](/wiki/Political_movement) includes a diverse array of political philosophies that originated amid the revolutionary movements of the mid-to-late 1700s and of a general concern for the social problems that were associated with capitalism.[[3]](#cite_note-3) In addition to the debate over markets and planning, the varieties of socialism differ in their form of social ownership, how management is to be organized within productive institutions, and the role of the state in constructing socialism.[[11]](#cite_note-11)[[3]](#cite_note-3) Core dichotomies associated with these concerns include [reformism](/wiki/Reformism) versus [revolutionary socialism](/wiki/Revolutionary_socialism), and [state socialism](/wiki/State_socialism) versus [libertarian socialism](/wiki/Libertarian_socialism). Socialist politics has been both centralist and decentralized; internationalist and nationalist in orientation; organized through political parties and opposed to party politics; at times overlapping with trade unions and at other times independent of, and critical of, unions; and present in both industrialized and developing countries.[[12]](#cite_note-12) While all tendencies of socialism consider themselves democratic, the term "[democratic socialism](/wiki/Democratic_socialism)" is often used to highlight its advocates' high value for [democratic processes in the economy](/wiki/Economic_democracy) and democratic [political systems](/wiki/Political_system),[[13]](#cite_note-13) usually to draw contrast to tendencies they may perceive to be undemocratic in their approach. The term is frequently used to draw contrast to the political system of the Soviet Union, which some have argued operated in an [authoritarian](/wiki/Authoritarian) fashion.[[14]](#cite_note-14)[[15]](#cite_note-15)[[16]](#cite_note-16) By the late 19th century, and after further articulation and advancement by [Karl Marx](/wiki/Karl_Marx) and his collaborator [Friedrich Engels](/wiki/Friedrich_Engels) as the culmination of technological development outstripping the economic dynamics of capitalism,[[17]](#cite_note-17) "socialism" had come to signify opposition to capitalism and advocacy for a [post-capitalist](/wiki/Post-capitalism) system based on some form of social ownership of the means of production.[[18]](#cite_note-18)[[19]](#cite_note-19) By the 1920s, [social democracy](/wiki/Social_democracy) and [communism](/wiki/Communism) became the two dominant political tendencies within the international socialist movement.[[20]](#cite_note-20) Socialism proceeded to emerge as the most influential secular political-economic worldview of the twentieth century,[[21]](#cite_note-21) and while the emergence of the [Soviet Union](/wiki/Soviet_Union) as the world's first nominally [socialist state](/wiki/Socialist_state) led to socialism's widespread association with the [Soviet economic model](/wiki/Soviet-type_planning), many economists and intellectuals have argued that in practice the model functioned as a form of [state capitalism](/wiki/State_capitalism),[[22]](#cite_note-22)[[23]](#cite_note-23)[[24]](#cite_note-24) or a non-planned administrative or command economy.[[25]](#cite_note-25)[[26]](#cite_note-26) [Socialist parties](/wiki/Socialist_Party) and ideas remain a political force with varying degrees of power and influence in all continents, heading national governments in many countries around the world. Today, some socialists have also adopted the causes of other social movements, such as [environmentalism](/wiki/Eco-socialism), [feminism](/wiki/Socialist_feminism) and [liberalism](/wiki/Liberal_socialism).[[27]](#cite_note-27)

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## Etymology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

For Andrew Vincent, "The word ‘socialism’ finds its root in the Latin *sociare*, which means to combine or to share. The related, more technical term in Roman and then medieval law was *societas*. This latter word could mean companionship and fellowship as well as the more legalistic idea of a consensual contract between freemen."[[28]](#cite_note-28) The term "socialism" was created by [Henri de Saint-Simon](/wiki/Henri_de_Saint-Simon), one of the founders of what would later be labelled "[utopian socialism](/wiki/Utopian_socialism)". Simon coined "socialism" as a contrast to the liberal doctrine of "[individualism](/wiki/Individualism)", which stressed that people act or should act as if they are in isolation from one another.[[29]](#cite_note-29) The original "utopian" socialists condemned liberal individualism for failing to address social concerns during the industrial revolution, including poverty, social oppression, and gross inequalities in wealth; viewing liberal individualism as degenerating society into supporting selfish [egoism](/wiki/Egotism) that harmed community life through promoting a society based on competition.[[29]](#cite_note-29) They presented socialism as an alternative to liberal individualism based on the shared ownership of resources, although their proposals for socialism differed significantly. Saint-Simon proposed economic planning, scientific administration, and the application of modern scientific advancements to the organization of society; by contrast, [Robert Owen](/wiki/Robert_Owen) proposed the organization of production and ownership in cooperatives.[[29]](#cite_note-29)[[30]](#cite_note-30) The term *socialism* is attributed to [Pierre Leroux](/wiki/Pierre_Leroux),[[31]](#cite_note-31) and to [Marie Roch Louis Reybaud](/wiki/Marie_Roch_Louis_Reybaud) in France; and in Britain to Robert Owen in 1827, father of the [cooperative movement](/wiki/Cooperative_movement).[[32]](#cite_note-32)[[33]](#cite_note-33) The modern definition and usage of "socialism" settled by the 1860s, becoming the predominant term among the group of words "co-operative", "mutualist" and "associationist", which had previously been used as synonyms. The term "communism" also fell out of use during this period, despite earlier distinctions between socialism and communism from the 1840s.[[34]](#cite_note-34) An early distinction between "socialism" and "communism" was that the former aimed to only socialise production while the latter aimed to socialise both production and consumption (in the form of free access to final goods).[[35]](#cite_note-35) However, by 1888 Marxists employed the term "socialism" in place of "communism", which had come to be considered an old-fashion synonym for "socialism". It wasn't until 1917 after the Bolshevik revolution that "socialism" came to refer to a distinct stage between capitalism and communism, introduced by Vladimir Lenin as a means to defend the Bolshevik seizure of power against traditional Marxist criticisms that Russia's [productive forces](/wiki/Productive_forces) were not sufficiently developed for socialist revolution.[[36]](#cite_note-36) A distinction between "communist" and "socialist" as descriptors of political ideologies arose in 1918 after the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party renamed itself to the All-Russian Communist Party, where "Communist" came to specifically mean socialists who supported the politics and theories of [Leninism](/wiki/Leninism), Bolshevism and later [Marxism-Leninism](/wiki/Marxism-Leninism);[[37]](#cite_note-37) although Communist parties continued to describe themselves as socialists dedicated to socialism.[[38]](#cite_note-38)

## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

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### Early socialism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|right|upright|](/wiki/File:Hw-fourier.jpg)[Charles Fourier](/wiki/Charles_Fourier), influential early French socialist thinkerSocialist models and ideas espousing common or public ownership have existed since antiquity. It has been claimed, though controversially, that there were elements of socialist thought in the politics of classical Greek philosophers [Plato](/wiki/Plato)[[39]](#cite_note-39) and [Aristotle](/wiki/Aristotle).[[40]](#cite_note-40) [Mazdak](/wiki/Mazdak), a Persian communal proto-socialist,[[41]](#cite_note-41) instituted communal possessions and advocated the public good. [Abū Dharr al-Ghifārī](/wiki/Abu_Dharr_al-Ghifari), a [Companion](/wiki/Sahaba) of Prophet Muhammad, is credited by many as a principal antecedent of [Islamic socialism](/wiki/Islamic_socialism).[[42]](#cite_note-42)[[43]](#cite_note-43)[[44]](#cite_note-44)[[45]](#cite_note-45)[[46]](#cite_note-46) In the period right after the [French Revolution](/wiki/French_Revolution), activists and theorists like [François-Noël Babeuf](/wiki/François-Noël_Babeuf), [Étienne-Gabriel Morelly](/wiki/Étienne-Gabriel_Morelly), [Philippe Buonarroti](/wiki/Philippe_Buonarroti), and [Auguste Blanqui](/wiki/Auguste_Blanqui) influenced the early French labour and socialist movements.[[47]](#cite_note-47) In Britain, [Thomas Paine](/wiki/Thomas_Paine) proposed a detailed plan to tax property owners to pay for the needs of the poor in [*Agrarian Justice*](/wiki/Agrarian_Justice)[[48]](#cite_note-48) while [Charles Hall](/wiki/Charles_Hall_(economist)) wrote *The Effects of Civilization on the People in European States*, denouncing capitalism´s effects on the poor of his time[[49]](#cite_note-49) which influenced the utopian schemes of [Thomas Spence](/wiki/Thomas_Spence).[[50]](#cite_note-50) The first "self-conscious socialist movements developed in the 1820s and 1830s. [The Owenites](/wiki/Robert_Owen), [Saint-Simonians](/wiki/Saint-Simonianism) and [Fourierists](/wiki/Charles_Fourier) provided a series of coherent analyses and interpretations of society. They also, especially in the case of the Owenites, overlapped with a number of other working-class movements like the [Chartists](/wiki/Chartism) in the United Kingdom."[[51]](#cite_note-51) The Chartists gathered significant numbers around the People's Charter of 1838, which demanded the extension of suffrage to all male adults. Leaders in the movement also called for a more equitable distribution of income and better living conditions for the working classes. "The very first trade unions and consumers’ cooperative societies also emerged in the hinterland of the Chartist movement, as a way of bolstering the fight for these demands."[[52]](#cite_note-52) A later important socialist thinker in France was [Pierre-Joseph Proudhon](/wiki/Pierre_Joseph_Proudhon) who proposed his philosophy of [mutualism](/wiki/Mutualism_(economic_theory)) in which "everyone had an equal claim, either alone or as part of a small cooperative, to possess and use land and other resources as needed to make a living".[[53]](#cite_note-53) There were also currents inspired by dissident Christianity of [Christian socialism](/wiki/Christian_socialism) "often in Britain and then usually coming out of left liberal politics and a romantic anti-industrialism"[[47]](#cite_note-47) which produced theorists such as [Edward Bellamy](/wiki/Edward_Bellamy), [Frederick Denison Maurice](/wiki/Frederick_Denison_Maurice), and [Charles Kingsley](/wiki/Charles_Kingsley).[[54]](#cite_note-54) The first advocates of socialism favoured social levelling in order to create a [meritocratic](/wiki/Meritocratic) or [technocratic](/wiki/Technocratic) society based on individual talent. Count [Henri de Saint-Simon](/wiki/Henri_de_Saint-Simon) is regarded as the first individual to coin the term *socialism*.[[55]](#cite_note-55) Saint-Simon was fascinated by the enormous potential of science and technology and advocated a socialist society that would eliminate the disorderly aspects of capitalism and would be based on equal opportunities.[[56]](#cite_note-56)[Template:Unreliable source?](/wiki/Template:Unreliable_source?) He advocated the creation of a society in which each person was ranked according to his or her capacities and rewarded according to his or her work.[[55]](#cite_note-55) The key focus of Saint-Simon's socialism was on administrative efficiency and industrialism, and a belief that science was the key to progress.[[57]](#cite_note-57) This was accompanied by a desire to implement a rationally organised economy based on planning and geared towards large-scale scientific and material progress,[[55]](#cite_note-55) and thus embodied a desire for a more directed or [planned economy](/wiki/Planned_economy). Other early socialist thinkers, such as [Thomas Hodgkin](/wiki/Thomas_Hodgkin) and Charles Hall, based their ideas on [David Ricardo's](/wiki/David_Ricardo) economic theories. They reasoned that the equilibrium value of commodities approximated prices charged by the producer when those commodities were in elastic supply, and that these producer prices corresponded to the embodied labour – the cost of the labour (essentially the wages paid) that was required to produce the commodities. The [Ricardian socialists](/wiki/Ricardian_socialism) viewed profit, interest and rent as deductions from this exchange-value.[[58]](#cite_note-58) West European social critics, including [Robert Owen](/wiki/Robert_Owen), [Charles Fourier](/wiki/Charles_Fourier), [Pierre-Joseph Proudhon](/wiki/Pierre-Joseph_Proudhon), [Louis Blanc](/wiki/Louis_Blanc), [Charles Hall](/wiki/Charles_Hall_(economist)), and [Saint-Simon](/wiki/Claude_Henri_de_Rouvroy,_Comte_de_Saint-Simon), were the first modern socialists who criticised the excessive poverty and inequality of the [Industrial Revolution](/wiki/Industrial_Revolution). They advocated reform, with some such as Robert Owen advocating the transformation of society to small communities without private property. Robert Owen's contribution to modern socialism was his understanding that actions and characteristics of individuals were largely determined by the social environment they were raised in and exposed to.[[57]](#cite_note-57) On the other hand, [Charles Fourier](/wiki/Charles_Fourier) advocated [phalansteres](/wiki/Phalanstère) which were communities that respected individual desires (including sexual preferences), affinities and creativity and saw that work has to be made enjoyable for people.[[59]](#cite_note-59) The ideas of Owen and Fourier were tried in practice in numerous [intentional communities](/wiki/Intentional_communities) around Europe and the American continent in the mid-19th century. [thumbnail|left|The celebration of the election of the Commune, 28 March 1871. The](/wiki/File:Commune_28_mars.jpeg) [Paris Commune](/wiki/Paris_Commune) was a major early implementation of socialist ideas Linguistically, the contemporary connotation of the words *socialism* and *communism* accorded with the adherents' and opponents' cultural attitude towards religion. In Christian Europe, of the two, communism was believed the [atheist](/wiki/Atheism) way of life. In Protestant England, the word *communism* was too culturally and aurally close to the Roman Catholic [*communion rite*](/wiki/Communion_rite), hence English atheists denoted themselves socialists.[[60]](#cite_note-60) [Friedrich Engels](/wiki/Friedrich_Engels) argued that in 1848, at the time when the [*Communist Manifesto*](/wiki/Communist_Manifesto) was published, "socialism was respectable on the continent, while communism was not." The [Owenites](/wiki/Owenites) in England and the [Fourierists](/wiki/Fourierists) in France were considered "respectable" socialists, while working-class movements that "proclaimed the necessity of total social change" denoted themselves communists. This latter branch of socialism produced the communist work of [Étienne Cabet](/wiki/Étienne_Cabet) in France and [Wilhelm Weitling](/wiki/Wilhelm_Weitling) in Germany.[[61]](#cite_note-61) The British [moral philosopher](/wiki/Moral_philosopher) [John Stuart Mill](/wiki/John_Stuart_Mill) also came to advocate a form of economic socialism within a liberal context. In later editions of his [*Principles of Political Economy*](/wiki/Principles_of_Political_Economy) (1848), Mill would argue that "as far as economic theory was concerned, there is nothing in principle in economic theory that precludes an economic order based on socialist policies."[[62]](#cite_note-62)[[63]](#cite_note-63) While democrats looked to the [Revolutions of 1848](/wiki/Revolutions_of_1848) as a democratic revolution, which in the long run ensured liberty, equality, and fraternity, Marxists denounced 1848 as a betrayal of working-class ideals by a bourgeoisie indifferent to the legitimate demands of the proletariat.[[64]](#cite_note-64) The [Paris Commune](/wiki/Paris_Commune) was a government that briefly ruled Paris from 18 March (more formally, from 28 March) to 28 May 1871. The Commune was the result of an uprising in Paris after France was defeated in the Franco-Prussian War. The Commune elections held on 26 March elected a Commune council of 92 members, one member for each 20,000 residents.[[65]](#cite_note-65) Despite internal differences, the Council began to organise the public services essential for a city of two million residents. It also reached a consensus on certain policies that tended towards a progressive, secular, and highly-democratic [social democracy](/wiki/Social_democracy). Because the Commune was only able to meet on fewer than 60 days in all, only a few decrees were actually implemented. These included the [separation of church and state](/wiki/Separation_of_church_and_state), the remission of rents owed for the entire period of the siege (during which, payment had been suspended), the abolition of [night work](/wiki/Night_working) in the hundreds of Paris [bakeries](/wiki/Bakery), the granting of pensions to the unmarried companions and children of National Guards killed on active service; the free return, by the city [pawnshops](/wiki/Pawnshop), of all workmen's tools and household items valued up to 20 francs, pledged during the siege.[[66]](#cite_note-66) The Commune was concerned that skilled workers had been forced to pawn their tools during the war; the postponement of commercial [debt](/wiki/Debt) obligations, and the abolition of interest on the debts; and the [right of employees to take over and run an enterprise](/wiki/Workers'_self-management) if it were deserted by its owner; the Commune, nonetheless, recognised the previous owner's right to compensation.[[66]](#cite_note-66)

### First and Second Internationals[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [right|thumb|upright=0.85|](/wiki/File:Bakunin_speaking.png)[Mikhail Bakunin](/wiki/Mikhail_Bakunin) speaking to members of the [IWA](/wiki/International_Workingmen's_Association) at the Basel Congress in 1869 The International Workingmen's Association (IWA), also known as the First International, was founded in London in 1864. The [International Workingmen's Association](/wiki/International_Workingmen's_Association) united diverse revolutionary currents including French followers of [Proudhon](/wiki/Pierre-Joseph_Proudhon),[[67]](#cite_note-67) [Blanquists](/wiki/Blanquism), [Philadelphes](/wiki/Philadelphes), English trade unionists, socialists and [social democrats](/wiki/Social_democrats). The IWA held a preliminary conference in 1865, and had its first congress at [Geneva](/wiki/Geneva) in 1866. Due to the wide variety of philosophies present in the First International, there was conflict from the start. The first objections to Marx came from the [Mutualists](/wiki/Mutualism_(economic_theory)) who opposed communism and [statism](/wiki/Statism). However, shortly after [Mikhail Bakunin](/wiki/Mikhail_Bakunin) and his followers (called [*Collectivists*](/wiki/Collectivist_anarchism) while in the International) joined in 1868, the First International became polarised into two camps headed by Marx and Bakunin respectively.[[68]](#cite_note-68) The clearest differences between the groups emerged over their proposed strategies for achieving their visions of socialism. The First International became the first major international forum for the promulgation of socialist ideas.

The followers of Bakunin were called [collectivist anarchists](/wiki/Collectivist_anarchism) and sought to collectivise ownership of the means of production while retaining payment proportional to the amount and kind of labor of each individual. Like Proudhonists, they asserted the right of each individual to the product of his labor and to be remunerated for their particular contribution to production. By contrast, anarcho-communists sought collective ownership of both the means and the products of labor. Errico Malatesta put it: "...instead of running the risk of making a confusion in trying to distinguish what you and I each do, let us all work and put everything in common. In this way each will give to society all that his strength permits until enough is produced for every one; and each will take all that he needs, limiting his needs only in those things of which there is not yet plenty for every one."[[69]](#cite_note-69) [Anarchist communism](/wiki/Anarchist_communism) as a coherent, modern economic-political philosophy was first formulated in the Italian section of the [First International](/wiki/First_International) by [Carlo Cafiero](/wiki/Carlo_Cafiero), Emilio Covelli, [Errico Malatesta](/wiki/Errico_Malatesta), [Andrea Costa](/wiki/Andrea_Costa) and other ex-[Mazzinian](/wiki/Giuseppe_Mazzini) Republicans.[[70]](#cite_note-70) Out of respect for [Mikhail Bakunin](/wiki/Mikhail_Bakunin), they did not make their differences with [collectivist anarchism](/wiki/Collectivist_anarchism) explicit until after Bakunin's death.[[71]](#cite_note-71) [Syndicalism](/wiki/Syndicalism) emerged in France inspired in part by the ideas of [Pierre-Joseph Proudhon](/wiki/Pierre_Joseph_Proudhon) and later by [Fernand Pelloutier](/wiki/Fernand_Pelloutier) and [Georges Sorel](/wiki/Georges_Sorel).[[72]](#cite_note-72) It developed at the end of the 19th century "out of the French trade-union movement—*syndicat* is the French word for trade union. It was a significant force in Italy and Spain in the early 20th century until it was crushed by the fascist regimes in those countries. In the United States, syndicalism appeared in the guise of the [Industrial Workers of the World](/wiki/Industrial_Workers_of_the_World), or "Wobblies," founded in 1905."[[72]](#cite_note-72) Syndicalism is an [economic system](/wiki/Economic_system) where industries are organised into [confederations](/wiki/Confederations) (syndicates);[[73]](#cite_note-73) the economy is managed by negotiation between specialists and worker representatives of each field, comprising multiple non-competitive categorised units.[[74]](#cite_note-74) Thus, syndicalism is a form of communism and economic [corporatism](/wiki/Corporatism), and also refers to the political movement and tactics used to bring about this type of system. An influential anarchist movement based on syndicalist ideas is [anarcho-syndicalism](/wiki/Anarcho-syndicalism).[[75]](#cite_note-75) The [International Workers Association](/wiki/International_Workers_Association) is an international anarcho-syndicalist federation of various labour unions from different countries.

[upright|thumbnail|left|](/wiki/File:George-douglas-howard-cole.jpg)[G. D. H. Cole](/wiki/G._D._H._Cole), English socialist theorist who was a member of the [Fabian Society](/wiki/Fabian_Society) as well as the main theorist of [guild socialism](/wiki/Guild_socialism) [The Fabian Society'](/wiki/The_Fabian_Society) is a [British socialist](/wiki/History_of_Socialism_in_Great_Britain) organisation which was established with the purpose of advancing the principles of socialism via [gradualist](/wiki/Gradualism) and [reformist](/wiki/Reformism) means.<ref name=gt76>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref> The society laid many of the foundations of the [Labour Party](/wiki/Labour_Party_(UK)) and subsequently affected the policies of states emerging from the [decolonisation](/wiki/Decolonisation) of the [British Empire](/wiki/British_Empire), most notably [India](/wiki/India) and Singapore. Originally, the Fabian society was committed to the establishment of a [socialist economy](/wiki/Socialist_economy), alongside a commitment to [British imperialism](/wiki/British_imperialism) as a progressive and modernising force.[[76]](#cite_note-76) Today, the society functions primarily as a [think tank](/wiki/Think_tank) and is one of 15 [socialist societies](/wiki/Socialist_society_(Labour_Party)) affiliated with the Labour Party. Similar societies exist in Australia (the [Australian Fabian Society](/wiki/Australian_Fabian_Society)), Canada (the [Douglas-Coldwell Foundation](/wiki/Douglas-Coldwell_Foundation) and the now disbanded [League for Social Reconstruction](/wiki/League_for_Social_Reconstruction)) and in New Zealand.

Guild socialism is a political movement advocating [workers' control](/wiki/Workers'_control) of industry through the medium of trade-related [guilds](/wiki/Guilds) "in an implied contractual relationship with the public".[[77]](#cite_note-77) It originated in the United Kingdom and was at its most influential in the first quarter of the 20th century. Inspired by the medieval [guild](/wiki/Guild), theorists such as [Samuel G. Hobson](/wiki/Samuel_George_Hobson) and [G.D.H. Cole](/wiki/G.D.H._Cole) advocated the public ownership of industries and their organisation into guilds, each of which would be under the democratic control of its trade union. Guild socialists were less inclined than Fabians to invest power in a state.[[72]](#cite_note-72) At some point "like the American [Knights of Labor](/wiki/Knights_of_Labor), guild socialism wanted to abolish the wage system".

As the ideas of Marx and Engels took on flesh, particularly in central Europe, socialists sought to unite in an international organisation. In 1889, on the centennial of the French Revolution of 1789, the [Second International](/wiki/Second_International_(politics)) was founded, with 384 delegates from 20 countries representing about 300 labour and socialist organisations.[[78]](#cite_note-78) It was termed the "Socialist International" and Engels was elected honorary president at the third congress in 1893. Anarchists were ejected and not allowed in, mainly due to pressure from Marxists.[[79]](#cite_note-79) It has been argued that, at some point, the Second International turned "into a battleground over the issue of [libertarian](/wiki/Libertarian_socialism) versus authoritarian socialism. Not only did they effectively present themselves as champions of minority rights; they also provoked the German Marxists into demonstrating a dictatorial intolerance which was a factor in preventing the British labor movement from following the Marxist direction indicated by such leaders as [H. M. Hyndman](/wiki/Henry_Hyndman)".[[80]](#cite_note-80) Reformism arose as an alternative to revolution. [Eduard Bernstein](/wiki/Eduard_Bernstein) was a leading [social democrat](/wiki/Social_democracy) in Germany who proposed the concept of evolutionary socialism. Revolutionary socialists quickly targeted reformism: [Rosa Luxemburg](/wiki/Rosa_Luxemburg) condemned Bernstein's [*Evolutionary Socialism*](/wiki/Evolutionary_Socialism) in her 1900 essay [*Reform or Revolution?*](/wiki/Reform_or_Revolution?). Revolutionary socialism encompasses multiple social and political movements that may define "revolution" differently from one another. The [Social Democratic Party](/wiki/Social_Democratic_Party_of_Germany) (SPD) in Germany became the largest and most powerful socialist party in Europe, despite working illegally until the anti-socialist laws were dropped in 1890. In the 1893 elections, it gained 1,787,000 votes, a quarter of the total votes cast, according to Engels. In 1895, the year of his death, Engels emphasised the Communist Manifesto's emphasis on winning, as a first step, the "battle of democracy".[[81]](#cite_note-81)

### Early 20th century and the revolutions of 1917–1936[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumbnail|right|upright|](/wiki/File:Gramsci.png)[Antonio Gramsci](/wiki/Antonio_Gramsci), member of the [Italian Socialist Party](/wiki/Italian_Socialist_Party) and later leader and theorist of the [Communist Party of Italy](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Italy) In 1904, Australians elected the first [Australian Labor Party](/wiki/Australian_Labor_Party) prime minister: [Chris Watson](/wiki/Chris_Watson), who became the first democratically elected social democrat. In 1909 the first [Kibbutz](/wiki/Kibbutz) was established in Palestine[[82]](#cite_note-82) by Russian Jewish Immigrants. The Kibbutz Movement will then expand through the 20th century following a doctrine of [zionist](/wiki/Zionism) socialism.[[83]](#cite_note-83) The British [Labour Party](/wiki/Labour_Party_(UK)) first won seats in the House of Commons in 1902. The [International Socialist Commission](/wiki/International_Socialist_Commission) (ISC, also known as Berne International) was formed in February 1919 at a meeting in [Berne](/wiki/Berne) by parties that wanted to resurrect the Second International.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) By 1917, the patriotism of [World War I](/wiki/World_War_I) changed into [political radicalism](/wiki/Political_radicalism) in most of Europe, the [United States](/wiki/Socialism_in_the_United_States), and Australia. Other socialist parties from around the world who were beginning to gain importance in their national politics in the early 20th century included the [Italian Socialist Party](/wiki/Italian_Socialist_Party), the [French Section of the Workers' International](/wiki/French_Section_of_the_Workers'_International), the [Spanish Socialist Workers' Party](/wiki/Spanish_Socialist_Workers'_Party), the [Swedish Social Democratic Party](/wiki/Swedish_Social_Democratic_Party), the [Russian Social Democratic Labour Party](/wiki/Russian_Social_Democratic_Labour_Party), the [Socialist Party of America](/wiki/Socialist_Party_of_America) in the United States, the [Argentinian Socialist Party](/wiki/Socialist_Party_(Argentina)) and the Chilean Partido Obrero Socialista.

In February 1917, [revolution exploded in Russia](/wiki/February_Revolution). Workers, soldiers and peasants established [soviets](/wiki/Soviet_(council)) (councils), the monarchy fell, and a [provisional government](/wiki/Provisional_Government_of_Russia,_1917) convoked pending the election of a [constituent assembly](/wiki/Constituent_assembly). In April of that year, [Vladimir Lenin](/wiki/Vladimir_Lenin), leader of the [*Majority*](/wiki/Bolshevik) (or in Russian: "Bolshevik") faction of [socialists in Russia](/wiki/Russian_Social_Democratic_Labour_Party) and known for his [profound and controversial expansions](/wiki/Leninism) of [Marxism](/wiki/Marxism), was allowed to cross Germany to return to his country from exile in [Switzerland](/wiki/Switzerland). Lenin had published [essays](/wiki/Imperialism,_the_Highest_Stage_of_Capitalism) on his analysis of [imperialism](/wiki/Leninism#Imperialism), the monopoly and [globalisation](/wiki/Globalisation) phase of capitalism as predicted by Marx, as well as analyses on the social conditions of his contemporary time. He observed that as capitalism had further developed in Europe and America, the workers remained unable to gain [class consciousness](/wiki/Class_consciousness) so long as they were too busy working and concerning with how to make ends meet. He therefore proposed that the social revolution would require the leadership of a [vanguard party](/wiki/Vanguard_party) of class-conscious revolutionaries from the educated and politically active part of the population.[[84]](#cite_note-84) Upon arriving in [Petrograd](/wiki/Petrograd), he declared that the revolution in Russia was not over but had only begun, and that the next step was for the workers' soviets to take full state authority. He issued a [thesis](/wiki/April_Thesis) outlining the Bolshevik's party programme, including rejection of any legitimacy in the provisional government and advocacy for state power to be given to the peasant and working class through the soviets. The Bolsheviks became the most influential force in the soviets, and on 7 November, the [capitol of the provisional government](/wiki/Winter_Palace) was stormed by Bolshevik Red Guards in what afterwards known as the "[Great October Socialist Revolution](/wiki/Great_October_Socialist_Revolution)". The rule of the provisional government was ended and the [Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic](/wiki/Russian_Socialist_Federative_Soviet_Republic) - the world's first constitutionally socialist state - was established. On 25 January 1918, at the [Petrograd Soviet](/wiki/Petrograd_Soviet), Lenin declared "Long live the world socialist revolution!"[[85]](#cite_note-85) He proposed an immediate armistice on all fronts, and transferred the land of the landed proprietors, the crown and the monasteries to the peasant committees without compensation.[[86]](#cite_note-86) On 26 January 1918, the day after assuming executive power, Lenin wrote *Draft Regulations on Workers' Control*, which granted workers control of businesses with more than five workers and office employees, and access to all books, documents and stocks, and whose decisions were to be "binding upon the owners of the enterprises".[[87]](#cite_note-87) Governing through the elected soviets, and in alliance with the peasant-based [Left Socialist-Revolutionaries](/wiki/Left_Socialist-Revolutionaries), the Bolshevik government began nationalising banks, industry, and disavowed the national debts of the deposed [Romanov](/wiki/Romanov) royal régime. It [sued for peace](/wiki/Sue_for_peace), withdrawing from World War I, and convoked a [Constituent Assembly](/wiki/Constituent_Assembly) in which the peasant [Socialist-Revolutionary Party](/wiki/Socialist-Revolutionary_Party) (SR) won a majority.[[88]](#cite_note-88) The Constituent Assembly elected Socialist-Revolutionary leader [Victor Chernov](/wiki/Victor_Chernov) President of a Russian republic, but rejected the Bolshevik proposal that it endorse the Soviet decrees on land, peace and workers' control, and acknowledge the power of the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies. The next day, the Bolsheviks declared that the assembly was elected on outdated party lists,[[89]](#cite_note-89) and the [All-Russian Central Executive Committee](/wiki/All-Russian_Central_Executive_Committee) of the Soviets dissolved it.[[90]](#cite_note-90)[[91]](#cite_note-91) In March 1919 world communist parties formed [Comintern](/wiki/Comintern) (also known as the Third International) at a [meeting in Moscow](/wiki/Founding_Congress_of_the_Comintern).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [thumb|left|](/wiki/File:1919-Trotsky_Lenin_Kamenev-Party-Congress.jpg)[Leon Trotsky](/wiki/Leon_Trotsky), [Vladimir Lenin](/wiki/Vladimir_Lenin), and [Lev Kamenev](/wiki/Lev_Kamenev) at the Second Communist Party Congress, 1919 Parties which did not want to be a part of the resurrected Second International (ISC) or Comintern formed the [International Working Union of Socialist Parties](/wiki/International_Working_Union_of_Socialist_Parties) (IWUSP, also known as Vienna International/Vienna Union/Two-and-a-Half International) on 27 February 1921 at a conference in [Vienna](/wiki/Vienna).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The ISC and the IWUSP joined to form the [Labour and Socialist International](/wiki/Labour_and_Socialist_International) (LSI) in May 1923 at a meeting in [Hamburg](/wiki/Hamburg)[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Left wing groups which did not agree to the centralisation and abandonment of the soviets by the Bolshevik Party led [Left-wing uprisings against the Bolsheviks](/wiki/Left-wing_uprisings_against_the_Bolsheviks); such groups included [Socialist Revolutionaries](/wiki/Socialist-Revolutionary_Party),[[92]](#cite_note-92) [Left Socialist Revolutionaries](/wiki/Left_Socialist_Revolutionaries), [Mensheviks](/wiki/Mensheviks), and [anarchists](/wiki/Anarchism_in_Russia).[[93]](#cite_note-93) Within this left wing discontent the most large scale events were the worker's [Kronstadt rebellion](/wiki/Kronstadt_rebellion)[[94]](#cite_note-94)[[95]](#cite_note-95)[[96]](#cite_note-96) and the anarchist led [Revolutionary Insurrectionary Army of Ukraine](/wiki/Revolutionary_Insurrectionary_Army_of_Ukraine) uprising which controlled an area known as the [Free Territory](/wiki/Free_Territory).[[97]](#cite_note-97)[[98]](#cite_note-98)[[99]](#cite_note-99) The Bolshevik Russian Revolution of January 1918 engendered Communist parties worldwide, and their concomitant [revolutions of 1917–23](/wiki/Revolutions_of_1917–23). Few Communists doubted that the Russian success of socialism depended on successful, working-class socialist revolutions in developed capitalist countries.[[100]](#cite_note-100)[[101]](#cite_note-101) In 1919, Lenin and Trotsky organised the world's Communist parties into a new international association of workers[Template:Spaced ndashthe](/wiki/Template:Spaced_ndash) [Communist International](/wiki/Communist_International), (Comintern), also called the Third International. The Russian Revolution also influenced uprisings in other countries around this time. The [German Revolution of 1918–1919](/wiki/German_Revolution_of_1918–1919) resulted in the replacing Germany's imperial government with a republic. The revolutionary period lasted from November 1918 until the formal establishment of the [Weimar Republic](/wiki/Weimar_Republic) in August 1919, and included an episode known as the [Bavarian Soviet Republic](/wiki/Bavarian_Soviet_Republic)[[102]](#cite_note-102)[[103]](#cite_note-103)[[104]](#cite_note-104)[[105]](#cite_note-105) and the [Spartacist uprising](/wiki/Spartacist_uprising). In Italy, the events known as the [*Biennio Rosso*](/wiki/Biennio_Rosso)[[106]](#cite_note-106)[[107]](#cite_note-107) was characterised by mass strikes, worker manifestations and self-management experiments through land and factories occupations. In [Turin](/wiki/Turin) and [Milan](/wiki/Milan), [workers councils](/wiki/Workers_councils) were formed and many [factory occupations](/wiki/Factory_occupations) took place led by [anarcho-syndicalists](/wiki/Anarcho-syndicalist) organised around the [Unione Sindacale Italiana](/wiki/Unione_Sindacale_Italiana).[[108]](#cite_note-108) By 1920, the [Red Army](/wiki/Red_Army), under its commander Trotsky, had largely defeated the royalist White Armies. In 1921, War Communism was ended and, under the [New Economic Policy](/wiki/New_Economic_Policy) (NEP), private ownership was allowed for small and medium peasant enterprises. While industry remained largely state-controlled, Lenin acknowledged that the NEP was a necessary capitalist measure for a country unripe for socialism. Profiteering returned in the form of "NEP men" and rich peasants ([Kulaks](/wiki/Kulak)) gained power in the countryside.[[109]](#cite_note-109) Nevertheless, the role of Trotsky in this episode has been questioned by other socialists, including ex-Trotskyists. In the United States, [Dwight Macdonald](/wiki/Dwight_Macdonald) broke with [Trotsky](/wiki/Trotsky) and left the Trotskyist [Socialist Workers Party](/wiki/Socialist_Workers_Party_(United_States)), by raising the question of the [Kronstadt rebellion](/wiki/Kronstadt_rebellion), which Trotsky as leader of the [Soviet Red Army](/wiki/Soviet_Red_Army) and the other Bolsheviks had brutally repressed. He then moved towards democratic socialism[[110]](#cite_note-110) and [anarchism](/wiki/Anarchism).[[111]](#cite_note-111) A similar critique of Trotsky's role on the events around the Kronstadt rebellion was raised by the American anarchist [Emma Goldman](/wiki/Emma_Goldman). In her essay "Trotsky Protests Too Much" she says "I admit, the dictatorship under Stalin's rule has become monstrous. That does not, however, lessen the guilt of Leon Trotsky as one of the actors in the revolutionary drama of which Kronstadt was one of the bloodiest scenes."[[112]](#cite_note-112)[thumb|upright|](/wiki/File:Rosa_Luxemburg.jpg)[Rosa Luxemburg](/wiki/Rosa_Luxemburg), prominent Marxist revolutionary, leader of the German [SPD](/wiki/SPD) and martyr and leader of the German [Spartacist uprising](/wiki/Spartacist_uprising), 1919 In 1922, the fourth congress of the [Communist International](/wiki/Communist_International) took up the policy of the [United Front](/wiki/United_Front), urging Communists to work with rank and file Social Democrats while remaining critical of their leaders, whom they criticised for betraying the working class by supporting the war efforts of their respective capitalist classes. For their part, the social democrats pointed to the dislocation caused by revolution, and later, the growing authoritarianism of the Communist Parties. When the [Communist Party of Great Britain](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Great_Britain) applied to affiliate to the [Labour Party](/wiki/Labour_Party_(UK)) in 1920, it was turned down. In 1923, on seeing the Soviet State's growing coercive power, a dying Lenin said Russia had reverted to "a bourgeois tsarist machine... barely varnished with socialism."[[113]](#cite_note-113) After Lenin's death in January 1924, the [Communist Party of the Soviet Union](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_the_Soviet_Union) – then increasingly under the control of Joseph Stalin – rejected the theory that socialism could not be built solely in the Soviet Union, in favour of the concept of [*Socialism in One Country*](/wiki/Socialism_in_One_Country). Despite the marginalised [Left Opposition's](/wiki/Left_Opposition) demand for the restoration of Soviet democracy, Stalin developed a bureaucratic, [authoritarian](/wiki/Authoritarian) government, that was condemned by democratic socialists, anarchists and [Trotskyists](/wiki/Trotskyists) for undermining the initial socialist ideals of the Bolshevik Russian Revolution.[[114]](#cite_note-114)[[115]](#cite_note-115)[Template:Self-published inline](/wiki/Template:Self-published_inline)[Template:Unreliable source?](/wiki/Template:Unreliable_source?)

In 1924, the [Mongolian People's Republic](/wiki/Mongolian_People's_Republic) was established and was ruled by the [Mongolian People's Party](/wiki/Mongolian_People's_Party). The Russian Revolution and the appearance of the Soviet State motivated a worldwide current of national Communist parties which ended having varying levels of political and social influence. Among these there appeared the [Communist Party of France](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_France), the [Communist Party USA](/wiki/Communist_Party_USA), the [Italian Communist Party](/wiki/Italian_Communist_Party), the [Chinese Communist Party](/wiki/Chinese_Communist_Party), the [Mexican Communist Party](/wiki/Mexican_Communist_Party), the [Brazilian Communist Party](/wiki/Brazilian_Communist_Party), the [Chilean Communist Party](/wiki/Chilean_Communist_Party) and the [Communist Party of Indonesia](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Indonesia).

In Spain in 1936, the national [anarcho-syndicalist](/wiki/Anarcho-syndicalist) trade union [Confederación Nacional del Trabajo](/wiki/Confederación_Nacional_del_Trabajo) (CNT) initially refused to join a popular front electoral alliance, and abstention by CNT supporters led to a right-wing election victory. But in 1936, the CNT changed its policy and anarchist votes helped bring the popular front back to power. Months later, the former ruling class responded with an attempted coup, sparking the [Spanish Civil War](/wiki/Spanish_Civil_War) (1936–1939).[[116]](#cite_note-116) In response to the army rebellion, an [anarchist-inspired](/wiki/Anarchism_in_Spain) movement of peasants and workers, supported by armed militias, took control of [Barcelona](/wiki/Barcelona) and of large areas of rural Spain where they [collectivised](/wiki/Collective_farming) the land.[[117]](#cite_note-117)[[118]](#cite_note-118) The events known as the [Spanish Revolution](/wiki/Spanish_Revolution) was a workers' [social revolution](/wiki/Social_revolution) that began during the outbreak of the [Spanish Civil War](/wiki/Spanish_Civil_War) in 1936 and resulted in the widespread implementation of [anarchist](/wiki/Anarchism_in_Spain) and more broadly [libertarian socialist](/wiki/Libertarian_socialist) organisational principles throughout various portions of the country for two to three years, primarily [Catalonia](/wiki/Catalonia), Aragon, [Andalusia](/wiki/Andalusia), and parts of [the Levante](/wiki/Levante,_Spain). Much of [Spain's economy](/wiki/Spain's_economy) was put under worker control; in anarchist strongholds like [Catalonia](/wiki/Catalonia), the figure was as high as 75%, but lower in areas with heavy [Communist Party of Spain](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Spain_(main)) influence, as the Soviet-allied party actively resisted attempts at [collectivisation](/wiki/Collectivisation) enactment. Factories were run through worker committees, [agrarian](/wiki/Agriculture) areas became collectivised and run as [libertarian](/wiki/Libertarian_socialism) [communes](/wiki/Commune_(intentional_community)). Anarchist historian [Sam Dolgoff](/wiki/Sam_Dolgoff) estimated that about eight million people participated directly or indirectly in the [Spanish Revolution](/wiki/Spanish_Revolution)[[119]](#cite_note-119)

### Mid-20th century: World War II and post war radicalisation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Trotsky's](/wiki/Trotsky) [Fourth International](/wiki/Fourth_International) was established in France in 1938 when [Trotskyists](/wiki/Trotskyists) argued that the [Comintern](/wiki/Comintern) or [Third International](/wiki/Third_International) had become irretrievably "lost to Stalinism" and thus incapable of leading the international working class to political power.[[120]](#cite_note-120) The rise of [Nazism](/wiki/Nazism) and the start of [World War II](/wiki/World_War_II) led to the dissolution of the LSI in 1940. After the War, the Socialist International was formed in [Frankfurt](/wiki/Frankfurt) in July 1951 as a successor to the LSI.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

After World War II, social democratic governments introduced social reform and [wealth redistribution](/wiki/Wealth_redistribution) via state welfare and taxation. Social Democratic parties dominated post-war politics in countries such as France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Norway. At one point, France claimed to be the world's most state-controlled capitalist country. The nationalised public utilities included Charbonnages de France (CDF), Electricité de France (EDF), Gaz de France (GDF), Air France, Banque de France, and Régie Nationale des Usines Renault.[[121]](#cite_note-121) In 1945, the British [Labour Party](/wiki/Labour_Party_(UK)), led by [Clement Attlee](/wiki/Clement_Attlee), was elected to office based on a radical socialist programme. The UK Labour Government nationalised major public utilities such as mines, gas, coal, electricity, rail, iron, steel, and the Bank of England. British Petroleum was officially nationalised in 1951.[[122]](#cite_note-122) [Anthony Crosland](/wiki/Anthony_Crosland) said that in 1956, 25% of British industry was nationalised, and that public employees, including those in nationalised industries, constituted a similar proportion of the country's total employed population.[[123]](#cite_note-123) The Labour Governments of 1964-1970 and 1974–1979 intervened further.[[124]](#cite_note-124) It re-nationalised steel (1967, British Steel) after the Conservatives had denationalised it, and nationalised car production (1976, British Leyland).[[125]](#cite_note-125) The [National Health Service](/wiki/National_Health_Service) provided taxpayer-funded health care to everyone, free at the point of service.[[126]](#cite_note-126) Working-class housing was provided in [council housing](/wiki/Council_housing) estates, and university education became available via a school grant system.[[127]](#cite_note-127) [left|thumbnail|](/wiki/File:Olof_Palme_statsminister,_tidigt_70-tal.jpg)[Olof Palme](/wiki/Olof_Palme), prime minister of Sweden for the [Swedish Social Democratic Party](/wiki/Swedish_Social_Democratic_Party) who was a main architect of the Swedish social democratic model The [Nordic model](/wiki/Nordic_model) is the economic and [social models](/wiki/Social_model) of the [Nordic countries](/wiki/Nordic_countries) (Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Finland). During most of the post-war era, Sweden was governed by the [Swedish Social Democratic Party](/wiki/Swedish_Social_Democratic_Party) largely in cooperation with [trade unions](/wiki/Swedish_Trade_Union_Confederation) and industry.[[128]](#cite_note-128) In Sweden, the [Social Democratic Party](/wiki/Sveriges_socialdemokratiska_arbetareparti) held power from 1936 to 1976, 1982 to 1991, and 1994 to 2006. From 1945 to 1962, the [Norwegian Labour Party](/wiki/Norwegian_Labour_Party) held an absolute majority in the parliament led by [Einar Gerhardsen](/wiki/Einar_Gerhardsen) who was Prime Minister with 17 years in office. This particular adaptation of the [mixed market economy](/wiki/Mixed_economy) is characterised by more generous [welfare states](/wiki/Welfare_states) (relative to other developed countries), which are aimed specifically at enhancing individual autonomy, ensuring the universal provision of basic human rights and stabilising the economy. It is distinguished from other welfare states with similar goals by its emphasis on maximising labour force participation, promoting gender equality, [egalitarian](/wiki/Egalitarianism) and extensive benefit levels, large magnitude of redistribution, and expansionary fiscal policy.[[129]](#cite_note-129) The USSR played a decisive role in the [Allied](/wiki/Allies_of_World_War_II) victory in [World War II](/wiki/World_War II).[[130]](#cite_note-130)[[131]](#cite_note-131) After the War, the USSR became a recognised superpower,[[132]](#cite_note-132) The Soviet era saw some of the [most significant technological achievements](/wiki/Timeline_of_Russian_inventions_and_technology_records) of the 20th century, including the world's [first spacecraft](/wiki/Sputnik), and the [first astronaut](/wiki/Yuri_Gagarin). The Soviet economy was the modern world's first centrally planned economy. It was based on a system of state ownership of industry managed through [Gosplan](/wiki/Gosplan) (the State Planning Commission), [Gosbank](/wiki/Gosbank) (the State Bank) and the [Gossnab](/wiki/Gossnab) (State Commission for Materials and Equipment Supply). Economic planning was conducted through a series of [Five-Year Plans](/wiki/Five-Year_Plans_for_the_National_Economy_of_the_Soviet_Union). The emphasis was on fast development of heavy industry and the nation became one of the world's top manufacturers of a large number of basic and heavy industrial products, but it lagged in light industrial production and consumer durables. The [Eastern Bloc](/wiki/Eastern_Bloc) was the former [communist states](/wiki/Communist_state) of [Central and Eastern Europe](/wiki/Central_and_Eastern_Europe), generally the [Soviet Union](/wiki/Soviet_Union) and the countries of the [Warsaw Pact](/wiki/Warsaw_Pact)<ref name=houghlin>[Template:Citation](/wiki/Template:Citation)</ref>[[133]](#cite_note-133)[[134]](#cite_note-134) which included the [People's Republic of Poland](/wiki/People's_Republic_of_Poland), the [German Democratic Republic](/wiki/German_Democratic_Republic), the [People's Republic of Hungary](/wiki/People's_Republic_of_Hungary), the [People's Republic of Bulgaria](/wiki/People's_Republic_of_Bulgaria), the [Czechoslovak Socialist Republic](/wiki/Czechoslovak_Socialist_Republic), the [Socialist Republic of Romania](/wiki/Socialist_Republic_of_Romania), the [People's Socialist Republic of Albania](/wiki/People's_Socialist_Republic_of_Albania) and the [Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia](/wiki/Socialist_Federal_Republic_of_Yugoslavia). The [Hungarian Revolution of 1956](/wiki/Hungarian_Revolution_of_1956) was a spontaneous nationwide [revolt](/wiki/Revolt) against the government of the [People's Republic of Hungary](/wiki/People's_Republic_of_Hungary) and its Soviet-imposed policies, lasting from 23 October until 10 November 1956. Soviet leader [Nikita Khrushchev´s denunciation of the excesses of Stalin´s regime](/wiki/On_the_Cult_of_Personality_and_Its_Consequences) during the [Twentieth Party Congress](/wiki/20th_Congress_of_the_Communist_Party_of_the_Soviet_Union) of the [Communist Party of the Soviet Union](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_the_Soviet_Union) on 1956,[[135]](#cite_note-135) as well as the revolt in Hungary,[[136]](#cite_note-136)[[137]](#cite_note-137)[[138]](#cite_note-138)[[139]](#cite_note-139) produced ideological fractures and disagreements within the communist and socialist parties of Western Europe.

In the postwar years, socialism became increasingly influential throughout the so-called [Third World](/wiki/Third_World). Embracing a new [Third World Socialism](/wiki/Third_World_Socialism), countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America often nationalised industries held by foreign owners. The Chinese [Kuomintang Party](/wiki/Kuomintang_Party), the current ruling party in Taiwan, was referred to as having a socialist ideology since Kuomintang's revolutionary ideology in the 1920s incorporated unique Chinese Socialism as part of its ideology.[[140]](#cite_note-140)[[141]](#cite_note-141) The Soviet Union trained Kuomintang revolutionaries in the [Moscow Sun Yat-sen University](/wiki/Moscow_Sun_Yat-sen_University). Movie theatres in the Soviet Union showed newsreels and clips of Chiang, at Moscow Sun Yat-sen University Portraits of Chiang were hung on the walls, and in the Soviet [May Day](/wiki/May_Day) Parades that year, Chiang's portrait was to be carried along with the portraits of Karl Marx, Lenin, Stalin and other socialist leaders.[[142]](#cite_note-142) The [Chinese Revolution](/wiki/Chinese_Revolution_(1946−1950)) was the second stage in the [Chinese Civil War](/wiki/Chinese_Civil_War) which ended in the establishment of the [People's Republic of China](/wiki/People's_Republic_of_China) led by the [Chinese Communist Party](/wiki/Chinese_Communist_Party). The term "[Third World](/wiki/Third_World)" was coined by French demographer [Alfred Sauvy](/wiki/Alfred_Sauvy) in 1952, on the model of the [Third Estate](/wiki/Estates_General_(France)), which, according to the [Abbé Sieyès](/wiki/Emmanuel_Joseph_Sieyès), represented everything, but was nothing: "...because at the end this ignored, exploited, scorned Third World like the Third Estate, wants to become something too" (Sauvy). The emergence of this new political entity, in the frame of the [Cold War](/wiki/Cold_War), was complex and painful. Several tentatives were made to organise newly independent states in order to oppose a common front towards both the US's and the USSR's influence on them, with the consequences of the [Sino-Soviet split](/wiki/Sino-Soviet_split) already at works. Thus, the [Non-Aligned Movement](/wiki/Non-Aligned_Movement) constituted itself, around the main figures of Prime Minister [Jawaharlal Nehru](/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru) of India, President [Sukarno](/wiki/Sukarno) of Indonesia, leader [Josip Broz Tito](/wiki/Josip_Broz_Tito) of [Yugoslavia](/wiki/Socialist_Federal_Republic_of_Yugoslavia), and [Gamal Abdel Nasser](/wiki/Gamal_Abdel_Nasser) of [Egypt](/wiki/Egypt) who successfully opposed the French and British imperial powers during the 1956 [Suez crisis](/wiki/Suez_crisis). After the 1954 [Geneva Conference](/wiki/Geneva_Conference_(1954)) which ended the French war against [Ho Chi Minh](/wiki/Ho_Chi_Minh) in Vietnam, the 1955 [Bandung Conference](/wiki/Bandung_Conference) gathered Nasser, Nehru, Tito, [Sukarno](/wiki/Sukarno), and [Zhou Enlai](/wiki/Zhou_Enlai), [Premier of the People's Republic of China](/wiki/Premier_of_the_People's_Republic_of_China). As many African countries gained independence during the 1960s, some of them rejected capitalism in favour of a more [afrocentric](/wiki/Afrocentric) economic model. The main architects of [African Socialism](/wiki/African_Socialism) were [Julius Nyerere](/wiki/Julius_Nyerere) of [Tanzania](/wiki/Tanzania), [Léopold Senghor](/wiki/Léopold_Senghor) of [Senegal](/wiki/Senegal), [Kwame Nkrumah](/wiki/Kwame_Nkrumah) of [Ghana](/wiki/Ghana) and [Sékou Touré](/wiki/Sékou_Touré) of Guinea.[[143]](#cite_note-143) The [Cuban Revolution](/wiki/Cuban_Revolution) (1953-1959) was an armed revolt conducted by [Fidel Castro's](/wiki/Fidel_Castro) [26th of July Movement](/wiki/26th_of_July_Movement) and its allies against the government of Cuban [President](/wiki/President_of_Cuba) [Fulgencio Batista](/wiki/Fulgencio_Batista). The revolution began in July 1953, and finally ousted Batista on 1 January 1959, replacing his government with Castro's revolutionary state. Castro's government later reformed along communist lines, becoming the [Communist Party of Cuba](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Cuba) in October 1965.[[144]](#cite_note-144) The [New Left](/wiki/New_Left) was a term used mainly in the United Kingdom and United States in reference to [activists](/wiki/Social_activism), educators, [agitators](/wiki/Agitators) and others in the 1960s and 1970s who sought to implement a broad range of reforms on issues such as gay rights, abortion, gender roles and drugs[[145]](#cite_note-145) in contrast to earlier leftist or Marxist movements that had taken a more [vanguardist](/wiki/Vanguardist) approach to social justice and focused mostly on [labour unionisation](/wiki/Trade_union) and questions of social class.[[146]](#cite_note-146)[[147]](#cite_note-147)[[148]](#cite_note-148) They rejected involvement with the [labour movement](/wiki/Labour_movement) and [Marxism's](/wiki/Marxism) historical theory of [class struggle](/wiki/Class_struggle).[[149]](#cite_note-149) In the U.S., the "New Left" was associated with the [Hippie movement](/wiki/Hippie) and anti-war college campus protest movements, as well as the black liberation movements such as the [Black Panther Party](/wiki/Black_Panther_Party).<ref name=Pearson>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref> While initially formed in opposition to the "Old Left" Democratic party, groups composing the New Left gradually became central players in the Democratic coalition.[[145]](#cite_note-145) In 1968 in [Carrara](/wiki/Carrara), Italy the [International of Anarchist Federations](/wiki/International_of_Anarchist_Federations) was founded during an international anarchist conference held there by the three existing European federations of [France](/wiki/Anarchist_Federation_(France)), the [Italian](/wiki/Federazione_Anarchica_Italiana) and the [Iberian Anarchist Federation](/wiki/Iberian_Anarchist_Federation) as well as the Bulgarian federation in French exile.

[thumbnail|upright=0.85|right|](/wiki/File:Salvador_Allende_2.jpg)[Salvador Allende](/wiki/Salvador_Allende), president of Chile and member of the [Socialist Party of Chile](/wiki/Socialist_Party_of_Chile). His presidency was ended by a [CIA](/wiki/Central_Intelligence_Agency)-backed [military coup](/wiki/1973_Chilean_coup_d'état).[[150]](#cite_note-150)

The [protests of 1968](/wiki/Protests_of_1968) represented a worldwide escalation of social conflicts, predominantly characterised by popular rebellions against military, capitalist, and bureaucratic elites, who responded with an escalation of [political repression](/wiki/Political_repression). In capitalist countries, these protests marked a turning point for the [Civil Rights movement](/wiki/Civil_Rights_movement) in the United States, which produced revolutionary movements like the [Black Panther Party](/wiki/Black_Panther_Party); the prominent civil rights leader [Martin Luther King Jr.](/wiki/Martin_Luther_King_Jr.) organised the "[Poor People's Campaign](/wiki/Poor_People's_Campaign)" to address issues of economic justice,[[151]](#cite_note-151) while personally showing sympathy with democratic socialism.[[152]](#cite_note-152) In reaction to the [Tet Offensive](/wiki/Tet_Offensive), protests also sparked a broad movement in opposition to the [Vietnam War](/wiki/Vietnam_War) all over the United States and even into London, [Paris](/wiki/May_68), Berlin and Rome. Mass socialist or communist movements grew not only in the United States but also in most European countries. The most spectacular manifestation of this were the [May 1968 protests in France](/wiki/May_1968_protests_in_France), in which students linked up with wildcat strikes of up to ten million workers, and for a few days the movement seemed capable of overthrowing the government. In many other capitalist countries, struggles against dictatorships, state repression, and colonisation were also marked by protests in 1968, such as the beginning of [the Troubles](/wiki/The_Troubles) in Northern Ireland, the [Tlatelolco massacre](/wiki/Tlatelolco_massacre) in Mexico City, and the escalation of guerrilla warfare against the [military dictatorship in Brazil](/wiki/Military_dictatorship_in_Brazil). Countries governed by communist parties had protests against bureaucratic and military elites. 1968 was amidst the [Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution](/wiki/Great_Proletarian_Cultural_Revolution) in China (1966–1976), and in Eastern Europe there were widespread protests that escalated particularly in the [Prague Spring](/wiki/Prague_Spring) in Czechoslovakia. In response, USSR occupied Czechoslovakia. The occupation was denounced by the [Italian](/wiki/Italian_Communist_Party) and [French](/wiki/French_Communist_Party)[[153]](#cite_note-153) Communist parties, and the [Communist Party of Finland](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Finland). Few western European political leaders defended the occupation, among them the [Portuguese communist](/wiki/Portuguese_Communist_Party) secretary-general [Álvaro Cunhal](/wiki/Álvaro_Cunhal).[[154]](#cite_note-154) along with the [Luxembourg party](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Luxembourg)[[153]](#cite_note-153) and conservative factions of the [Greek party](/wiki/Greek_Communist_Party).[[153]](#cite_note-153) In the [Chinese Cultural Revolution](/wiki/Chinese_Cultural_Revolution), a social-political youth movement mobilised against "[bourgeois](/wiki/Bourgeois)" elements which were seen to be infiltrating the government and society at large, aiming to restore capitalism. This movement motivated [Maoism](/wiki/Maoism)-inspired movements around the world in the context of the [Sino-Soviet split](/wiki/Sino-Soviet_split).

In Indonesia, a right wing military regime led by [Suharto](/wiki/Suharto) [killed between 500,000 and one million people](/wiki/Indonesian_killings_of_1965–66), mainly to crush the growing influence of the [Communist Party of Indonesia](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Indonesia) and other leftist sectors, with [support from the United States government](/wiki/CIA_activities_in_Indonesia#Anti-communist_purge), which provided kill lists containing thousands of names of suspected high-ranking Communists.[[155]](#cite_note-155)[[156]](#cite_note-156)[[157]](#cite_note-157)[[158]](#cite_note-158)[[159]](#cite_note-159) In Latin America in the 1960s, a socialist tendency within the catholic church appeared which was called [Liberation theology](/wiki/Liberation_theology)[[160]](#cite_note-160)[[161]](#cite_note-161) which motivated even the Colombian priest [Camilo Torres](/wiki/Camilo_Torres_Restrepo) to enter the [ELN](/wiki/National_Liberation_Army_(Colombia)) guerrilla. In Chile, [Salvador Allende](/wiki/Salvador_Allende), a physician and candidate for the [Socialist Party of Chile](/wiki/Socialist_Party_of_Chile), was elected president through democratic elections in 1970. In 1973, his government was ousted by the American-backed military dictatorship of [Augusto Pinochet](/wiki/Augusto_Pinochet), which lasted until the late 1980s.[[162]](#cite_note-162) In Italy, [Autonomia Operaia](/wiki/Autonomia_Operaia) was a leftist movement particularly active from 1976 to 1978. It took an important role in the [autonomist](/wiki/Autonomist) movement in the 1970s, aside earlier organisations such as [*Potere Operaio*](/wiki/Potere_Operaio), created after May 1968, and [*Lotta Continua*](/wiki/Lotta_Continua).[[163]](#cite_note-163) This experience prompted the contemporary socialist radical movement [autonomism](/wiki/Autonomism).[[164]](#cite_note-164)

### Late 20th century[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) The [Nicaraguan Revolution](/wiki/Nicaraguan_Revolution) encompassed the rising opposition to the [Somoza](/wiki/Somoza_family) dictatorship in the 1960s and 1970s, the campaign led by the [Sandinista National Liberation Front](/wiki/Sandinista_National_Liberation_Front) (FSLN) to violently oust the dictatorship in 1978-79, the subsequent efforts of the FSLN to govern Nicaragua from 1979 until 1990[[165]](#cite_note-165) and the socialist measures which included widescale [agrarian reform](/wiki/Agrarian_reform)[[166]](#cite_note-166)[[167]](#cite_note-167) and educational programs.[[168]](#cite_note-168) The [People's Revolutionary Government](/wiki/People's_Revolutionary_Government) was proclaimed on 13 March 1979 in [Grenada](/wiki/Grenada) which was [overthrown by armed forces of the United States in 1983](/wiki/Grenada#US_and_allied_response_and_reaction). The [Salvadoran Civil War](/wiki/Salvadoran_Civil_War) (1979–1992) was a conflict between the military-led government of [El Salvador](/wiki/El_Salvador) and the [Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front](/wiki/Farabundo_Martí_National_Liberation_Front) (FMLN), a coalition or 'umbrella organisation' of five socialist guerrilla groups. A coup on 15 October 1979 led to the killings of anti-coup protesters by the government as well as anti-disorder protesters by the guerillas, and is widely seen as the tipping point towards the civil war.[[169]](#cite_note-169) In 1982, the newly elected French socialist government of [François Mitterrand](/wiki/François_Mitterrand) made nationalisations in a few key industries, including banks and insurance companies.[[170]](#cite_note-170) [Eurocommunism](/wiki/Eurocommunism) was a trend in the 1970s and 1980s in various Western European communist parties to develop a theory and practice of social transformation that was more relevant for a Western European country and less aligned to the influence or control of the [Communist Party of the Soviet Union](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_the_Soviet_Union). Outside Western Europe, it is sometimes called Neocommunism.[[171]](#cite_note-171) Some Communist parties with strong popular support, notably the [Italian Communist Party](/wiki/Italian_Communist_Party) (PCI) and the [Communist Party of Spain](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Spain) (PCE) adopted Eurocommunism most enthusiastically, and the [Communist Party of Finland](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Finland) was dominated by Eurocommunists. The [French Communist Party](/wiki/French_Communist_Party) (PCF) and many smaller parties strongly opposed Eurocommunism and stayed aligned with the [Communist Party of the Soviet Union](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_the_Soviet_Union) until the end of the USSR.

In the late 1970s and in the 1980s, the Socialist International had extensive contacts and discussion with the two powers of the [Cold War](/wiki/Cold_War), the United States and the [Soviet Union](/wiki/Soviet_Union), about East-West relations and arms control. Since then, the SI has admitted as member parties the Nicaraguan [FSLN](/wiki/FSLN), the left-wing [Puerto Rican Independence Party](/wiki/Puerto_Rican_Independence_Party), as well as former Communist parties such as the [Democratic Party of the Left](/wiki/Democratic_Party_of_the_Left) of Italy and the [Front for the Liberation of Mozambique](/wiki/FRELIMO) (FRELIMO). The Socialist International aided social democratic parties in re-establishing themselves when dictatorship gave way to democracy in [Portugal (1974)](/wiki/Carnation_Revolution) and [Spain (1975)](/wiki/Spanish_transition_to_democracy). Until its 1976 Geneva Congress, the SI had few members outside Europe and no formal involvement with Latin America.[[172]](#cite_note-172)[upright|thumbnail|right|](/wiki/File:RIAN_archive_850809_General_Secretary_of_the_CPSU_CC_M._Gorbachev_(crop).jpg)[Mikhail Gorbachev](/wiki/Mikhail_Gorbachev), General Secretary of the [Communist Party of the Soviet Union](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_the_Soviet_Union) from 1985 until 1991

After Mao's death in 1976 and the arrest of the faction known as the [Gang of Four](/wiki/Gang_of_Four), who were blamed for the excesses of the Cultural Revolution, [Deng Xiaoping](/wiki/Deng_Xiaoping) took power and led the People´s Republic of China to [significant economic reforms](/wiki/Chinese_economic_reform). The Communist Party of China loosened governmental control over citizens' personal lives and the [communes](/wiki/People's_commune) were disbanded in favour of private land leases. Thus, China's transition from a planned economy to a mixed economy named as "[socialism with Chinese characteristics](/wiki/Socialism_with_Chinese_characteristics)"[[173]](#cite_note-173) which maintained state ownership rights over land, state or cooperative ownership of much of the heavy industrial and manufacturing sectors and state influence in the banking and financial sectors. China adopted its current [constitution](/wiki/Constitution_of_the_People's_Republic_of_China) on 4 December 1982. [President](/wiki/President_of_the_People's_Republic_of_China) [Jiang Zemin](/wiki/Jiang_Zemin) and [Premier](/wiki/Premier_of_the_People's_Republic_of_China) [Zhu Rongji](/wiki/Zhu_Rongji) led the nation in the 1990s. Under their administration, China's economic performance pulled an estimated 150 million peasants out of poverty and sustained an average annual [gross domestic product](/wiki/Gross_domestic_product) growth rate of 11.2%.[[174]](#cite_note-174)[[175]](#cite_note-175) At the [Sixth National Congress](/wiki/6th_National_Congress_of_the_Communist_Party_of_Vietnam) of the [Communist Party of Vietnam](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Vietnam) in December 1986, reformist politicians replaced the "old guard" government with new leadership.[[176]](#cite_note-176)[[177]](#cite_note-177) The reformers were led by 71-year-old [Nguyen Van Linh](/wiki/Nguyen_Van_Linh), who became the party's new general secretary.[[176]](#cite_note-176)[[177]](#cite_note-177) Linh and the reformers implemented a series of [free-market](/wiki/Free-market) reforms – known as [*Template:Lang*](/wiki/Template:Lang) ("Renovation") – which carefully managed the transition from a [planned economy](/wiki/Planned_economy) to a "[socialist-oriented market economy](/wiki/Socialist-oriented_market_economy)".[[178]](#cite_note-178)[[179]](#cite_note-179) [Mikhail Gorbachev](/wiki/Mikhail_Gorbachev) wished to move the USSR towards of Nordic-style social democracy, calling it "a socialist beacon for all mankind."[[180]](#cite_note-180)[[181]](#cite_note-181) Prior to its dissolution in 1991, the USSR had [the second largest economy in the world](/wiki/Economy_of_the_Soviet_Union) after the United States.<ref name=cia1990>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the economic integration of the Soviet republics was dissolved, and overall industrial activity declined substantially.[[182]](#cite_note-182) A lasting legacy remains in the physical infrastructure created during decades of combined industrial production practices, and widespread environmental destruction[[183]](#cite_note-183) Many social democratic parties, particularly after the Cold war, adopted [neoliberal](/wiki/Neoliberalism) market policies including [privatisation](/wiki/Privatization), [deregulation](/wiki/Deregulation) and [financialisation](/wiki/Financialisation). They abandoned their pursuit of moderate socialism in favour of [market liberalism](/wiki/Market_liberalism). By the 1980s, with the rise of conservative neoliberal politicians such as [Ronald Reagan](/wiki/Ronald_Reagan) in the United States, [Margaret Thatcher](/wiki/Margaret_Thatcher) in Britain, [Brian Mulroney](/wiki/Brian_Mulroney) in Canada and [Augusto Pinochet](/wiki/Augusto_Pinochet) in Chile, the Western [welfare state](/wiki/Welfare_state) was attacked from within, but state support for the corporate sector was maintained.[[184]](#cite_note-184) [Monetarists](/wiki/Monetarism) and neoliberals attacked social welfare systems as impediments to private entrepreneurship. In the UK, [Labour Party](/wiki/Labour_Party_(UK)) leader [Neil Kinnock](/wiki/Neil_Kinnock) made a public attack against the [entryist](/wiki/Entryism) group [Militant](/wiki/Militant_(Trotskyist_group)) at the 1985 Labour Party conference. The Labour Party ruled that Militant was ineligible for affiliation with the Labour Party, and the party gradually expelled Militant supporters. The Kinnock leadership had refused to support the [1984–1985 miner's strike](/wiki/UK_miners'_strike_(1984–1985)) over pit closures, a decision that the party's left wing and the [National Union of Mineworkers](/wiki/National_Union_of_Mineworkers_(Great_Britain)) blamed for the strike's eventual defeat. In 1989, at Stockholm, the 18th Congress of the Socialist International adopted a new *Declaration of Principles*, saying:

Democratic socialism is an international movement for freedom, social justice, and solidarity. Its goal is to achieve a peaceful world where these basic values can be enhanced and where each individual can live a meaningful life with the full development of his or her personality and talents, and with the guarantee of human and civil rights in a democratic framework of society.[[185]](#cite_note-185)

In the 1990s, the British Labour Party, under [Tony Blair](/wiki/Tony_Blair), enacted policies based on the free market economy to deliver public services via the [Private finance initiative](/wiki/Private_finance_initiative). Influential in these policies was the idea of a "third Way" which called for a re-evalutation of welfare state policies.[[186]](#cite_note-186) In 1995, the Labour Party re-defined its stance on socialism by re-wording [Clause IV](/wiki/Clause_IV) of its constitution, effectively rejecting socialism by removing all references to public, direct worker or municipal ownership of the means of production. The Labour Party stated: "The Labour Party is a democratic socialist party. It believes that, by the strength of our common endeavour we achieve more than we achieve alone, so as to create, for each of us, the means to realise our true potential, and, for all of us, a community in which power, wealth, and opportunity are in the hands of the many, not the few."[[187]](#cite_note-187)

### Contemporary socialist politics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

#### African[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

[upright|thumb|upright|](/wiki/File:1989_CPA_6101.jpg)[Kwame Nkrumah](/wiki/Kwame_Nkrumah), the first President of Ghana and theorist of [African socialism](/wiki/African_socialism), on a Soviet Union commemorative postage stampAfrican socialism has been and continues to be a major ideology around the continent. [Julius Nyerere](/wiki/Julius_Nyerere) was inspired by [Fabian socialist](/wiki/Fabian_socialist) ideals.[[188]](#cite_note-188) He was a firm believer in rural Africans and their traditions and [ujamaa](/wiki/Ujamaa), a system of collectivisation that according to Nyerere was present before European imperialism. Essentially he believed Africans were already socialists. Other African socialists include [Jomo Kenyatta](/wiki/Jomo_Kenyatta), [Kenneth Kaunda](/wiki/Kenneth_Kaunda), [Nelson Mandela](/wiki/Nelson_Mandela) and [Kwame Nkrumah](/wiki/Kwame_Nkrumah). [Fela Kuti](/wiki/Fela_Kuti) was inspired by socialism and called for a democratic African republic. In South Africa the [African National Congress](/wiki/African_National_Congress) (ANC) abandoned its partial socialist allegiances after taking power, and followed a standard neoliberal route. From 2005 through to 2007, the country was wracked by many thousands of protests from poor communities. One of these gave rise to a mass movement of shack dwellers, [Abahlali baseMjondolo](/wiki/Abahlali_baseMjondolo) that, despite major police suppression, continues to work for popular people's planning and against the creation of a market economy in land and housing.

#### Asian[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

In Asia, states with socialist economies—such as the People's Republic of China, North Korea, Laos, and Vietnam—have largely moved away from centralised economic planning in the 21st century, placing a greater emphasis on markets. Forms include the Chinese [socialist market economy](/wiki/Socialist_market_economy) and the Vietnamese [socialist-oriented market economy](/wiki/Socialist-oriented_market_economy). They utilise [state-owned corporate](/wiki/State_enterprise) management models as opposed to modelling socialist enterprise on traditional management styles employed by government agencies. In China living standards continued to improve rapidly despite the [late-2000s recession](/wiki/Late-2000s_recession), but centralised political control remained tight.[[189]](#cite_note-189) [Brian Reynolds Myers](/wiki/Brian_Reynolds_Myers) in his book [*The Cleanest Race*](/wiki/The_Cleanest_Race), and later supported by other academics,[[190]](#cite_note-190)[[191]](#cite_note-191) dismisses the idea that [*Juche*](/wiki/Juche) is North Korea's leading ideology, regarding its public exaltation as designed to deceive foreigners and that it exists to be praised and not actually read[[192]](#cite_note-192) pointing out that [North Korea's latest constitution](/wiki/Constitution_of_North_Korea), of 2009, omits all mention of communism.[[193]](#cite_note-193) Though the authority of the state remained unchallenged under [*Đổi Mới*](/wiki/Đổi_Mới), the government of Vietnam encourages private ownership of farms and factories, economic deregulation and foreign investment, while maintaining control over strategic industries.[[179]](#cite_note-179) The Vietnamese economy subsequently achieved strong growth in agricultural and industrial production, construction, exports and foreign investment. However, these reforms have also caused a rise in income inequality and gender disparities.[[194]](#cite_note-194)[[195]](#cite_note-195) Elsewhere in Asia, some elected socialist parties and communist parties remain prominent, particularly in India and Nepal. The Communist Party of Nepal[Template:Which](/wiki/Template:Which) in particular calls for multi-party democracy, social equality, and economic prosperity.[[196]](#cite_note-196) In Singapore, a majority of the GDP is still generated from the state sector comprising government-linked companies.[[197]](#cite_note-197) In Japan, there has been a resurgent interest in the [Japanese Communist Party](/wiki/Japanese_Communist_Party) among workers and youth.[[198]](#cite_note-198)[[199]](#cite_note-199) In Malaysia, the [Socialist Party of Malaysia](/wiki/Socialist_Party_of_Malaysia) got its first Member of Parliament, [Dr. Jeyakumar Devaraj](/wiki/Michael_Jeyakumar_Devaraj), after the [2008 general election](/wiki/Malaysian_general_election,_2008). In 2010, there were 270 [kibbutzim](/wiki/Kibbutz) in Israel. Their factories and [farms](/wiki/Collective_farming) account for 9% of Israel's industrial output, worth US$8 billion, and 40% of its agricultural output, worth over $1.7 billion.[[200]](#cite_note-200) Some Kibbutzim had also developed substantial high-tech and military industries. For example, in 2010, Kibbutz Sasa, containing some 200 members, generated $850 million in annual revenue from its military-plastics industry.[[201]](#cite_note-201)

#### European[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) The United Nations [*World Happiness Report*](/wiki/World_Happiness_Report) *2013* shows that the happiest nations are concentrated in northern Europe, where the [Nordic model of social democracy](/wiki/Nordic_model) is employed, with Denmark topping the list. This is at times attributed to the success of the Nordic model in the region. The Nordic countries ranked highest on the metrics of real GDP per capita, healthy life expectancy, having someone to count on, perceived [freedom to make life choices](/wiki/Freedom_of_choice), generosity and freedom from corruption.[[202]](#cite_note-202) The objectives of the [Party of European Socialists](/wiki/Party_of_European_Socialists), the European Parliament's socialist and social-democratic bloc, are now "to pursue international aims in respect of the principles on which the European Union is based, namely principles of freedom, equality, solidarity, democracy, respect of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and respect for the Rule of Law." As a result, today, the rallying cry of the French Revolution – "Egalité, Liberté, Fraternité" – which overthrew absolutism and ushered industrialisation into French society, is promoted as essential socialist values.[[203]](#cite_note-203) To the left of the PES at the European level is the [Party of the European Left](/wiki/Party_of_the_European_Left), (PEL; also commonly abbreviated "European Left") which is a [political party at the European level](/wiki/European_political_party) and an association of [democratic socialist](/wiki/Democratic_socialism), socialist[[204]](#cite_note-204) and communist[[204]](#cite_note-204) political parties in the [European Union](/wiki/European_Union) and other European countries. It was formed in January 2004 for the purposes of running in the [2004 European Parliament elections](/wiki/European_Parliament_election,_2004). PEL was founded on 8–9 May 2004 in Rome.[[205]](#cite_note-205) Elected [MEPs](/wiki/Member_of_the_European_Parliament) from member parties of the European Left sit in the [European United Left–Nordic Green Left](/wiki/European_United_Left–Nordic_Green_Left) (GUE/NGL) group in the [European parliament](/wiki/European_parliament). [thumbnail|upright|left|](/wiki/File:Alexis_Tsipras_die_16_Ianuarii_2012.jpg)[Alexis Tsipras](/wiki/Alexis_Tsipras), socialist [Prime Minister of Greece](/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_Greece) who led the [Coalition of the Radical Left](/wiki/Coalition_of_the_Radical_Left) (SYRIZA) through a victory in the [Greek legislative election, January 2015](/wiki/Greek_legislative_election,_January_2015) [The socialist Left Party](/wiki/The_Left_(Germany)) in Germany grew in popularity[[206]](#cite_note-206) due to dissatisfaction with the increasingly neoliberal policies of the SPD, becoming the fourth biggest party in parliament in the general election on 27 September 2009.[[207]](#cite_note-207) Communist candidate [Dimitris Christofias](/wiki/Dimitris_Christofias) won a crucial presidential runoff in Cyprus, defeating his conservative rival with a majority of 53%.[[208]](#cite_note-208) In Ireland, in the [2009 European election](/wiki/European_Parliament_election,_2009_(Ireland)), [Joe Higgins](/wiki/Joe_Higgins) of the [Socialist Party](/wiki/Socialist_Party_(Ireland)) took one of three seats in the capital [Dublin European constituency](/wiki/Dublin_(European_Parliament_constituency)).

In Denmark, the [Socialist People's Party](/wiki/Socialist_People's_Party_(Denmark)) (SF or Socialist Party for short) more than doubled its parliamentary representation to 23 seats from 11, making it the fourth largest party.[[209]](#cite_note-209) In 2011, the socialist parties of [Social Democrats](/wiki/Social_Democrats_(Denmark)), [Socialist People's Party](/wiki/Socialist_People's_Party_(Denmark)) and the [Danish Social Liberal Party](/wiki/Danish_Social_Liberal_Party) formed government, after a slight victory over the liberal parties. They were led by Helle Thorning-Schmidt, and had the [Red-Green Alliance](/wiki/Red-Green_Alliance_(Denmark)) as a supporting party.

In Norway, the [Red-Green Coalition](/wiki/Red-Green_Coalition) consists of the [Labour Party](/wiki/Labour_Party_(Norway)) (Ap), the [Socialist Left Party](/wiki/Socialist_Left_Party_(Norway)) (SV), and the [Centre Party](/wiki/Centre_Party_(Norway)) (Sp), and governed the country as a majority government from the [2005 general election](/wiki/Norwegian_parliamentary_election,_2005) until [2013](/wiki/Norwegian_parliamentary_election,_2013).

In the [Greek legislative election of January 2015](/wiki/Greek_legislative_election,_January_2015), the [Coalition of the Radical Left](/wiki/Coalition_of_the_Radical_Left) (SYRIZA), led by [Alexis Tsipras](/wiki/Alexis_Tsipras), won a legislative election for the first time while the [Communist Party of Greece](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Greece) won 15 seats in parliament. SYRIZA has been characterised as an [anti-establishment](/wiki/Anti-establishment) party,[[210]](#cite_note-210) whose success has sent "shock-waves across the EU".[[211]](#cite_note-211) In the UK, the [National Union of Rail, Maritime and Transport Workers](/wiki/National_Union_of_Rail,_Maritime_and_Transport_Workers) put forward a slate of candidates in the 2009 European Parliament elections under the banner of [No to EU – Yes to Democracy](/wiki/No_to_EU_–_Yes_to_Democracy), a broad left-wing [alter-globalisation](/wiki/Alter-globalisation) coalition involving socialist groups such as the [Socialist Party](/wiki/Socialist_Party_(England_and_Wales)), aiming to offer an alternative to the "anti-foreigner" and pro-business policies of the [UK Independence Party](/wiki/UK_Independence_Party).[[212]](#cite_note-212)[[213]](#cite_note-213)[[214]](#cite_note-214) In the following May 2010 UK general election, the [Trade Unionist and Socialist Coalition](/wiki/Trade_Unionist_and_Socialist_Coalition), launched in January 2010[[215]](#cite_note-215) and backed by Bob Crow, the leader of the National Union of Rail, Maritime and Transport Workers union (RMT), other union leaders and the Socialist Party among other socialist groups, stood against Labour in 40 constituencies.[[216]](#cite_note-216)[[217]](#cite_note-217) The Trade Unionist and Socialist Coalition plans to contest the 2011 elections, having gained the endorsement of the RMT June 2010 conference.[[218]](#cite_note-218) [Left Unity](/wiki/Left_Unity_(UK)) was also founded in 2013 after the film director [Ken Loach](/wiki/Ken_Loach) appealed for a new party of the left to replace the [Labour Party](/wiki/Labour_Party_(UK)), which he claimed had failed to oppose austerity and had shifted towards [neoliberalism](/wiki/Neoliberalism).<ref name=LoachGuardian>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>[[219]](#cite_note-219)[[220]](#cite_note-220)[[221]](#cite_note-221) In 2015, following a defeat at the [2015 UK general election](/wiki/United_Kingdom_general_election,_2015), [Jeremy Corbyn](/wiki/Jeremy_Corbyn), a self-described socialist[[222]](#cite_note-222) took over from [Ed Miliband](/wiki/Ed_Miliband) as [leader of the Labour Party](/wiki/Leader_of_the_Labour_Party_(UK)).

In France, the [Revolutionary Communist League](/wiki/Revolutionary_Communist_League_(France)) (LCR) candidate in the 2007 presidential election, [Olivier Besancenot](/wiki/Olivier_Besancenot), received 1,498,581 votes, 4.08%, double that of the Communist candidate.[[223]](#cite_note-223) The LCR abolished itself in 2009 to initiate a broad anti-capitalist party, the [New Anticapitalist Party](/wiki/New_Anticapitalist_Party), whose stated aim is to "build a new socialist, democratic perspective for the twenty-first century".[[224]](#cite_note-224) On 25 May 2014 in Spain the left wing party [Podemos](/wiki/Podemos_(Spanish_political_party)) entered candidates for the [2014 European parliamentary elections](/wiki/European_Parliament_election,_2014_(Spain)), some of which were unemployed. In a surprise result, it polled 7.98% of the vote and thus was awarded five seats out of 54.[[225]](#cite_note-225)[[226]](#cite_note-226) while the older [United Left](/wiki/United_Left_(Spain)) was the third largest overall force obtaining 10,03 % and 5 seats, 4 more than the previous elections.[[227]](#cite_note-227) All around Europe and in some places of Latin America there exists a [social center](/wiki/Social_center) and [squatting](/wiki/Squatting) movement mainly inspired by [autonomist](/wiki/Autonomism) and anarchist ideas.[[228]](#cite_note-228)[[229]](#cite_note-229)

#### North American[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

[thumb|right|Members of the](/wiki/File:Democratic_Socialists_Occupy_Wall_Street_2011_Shankbone.JPG) [Democratic Socialists of America](/wiki/Democratic_Socialists_of_America) march at the [Occupy Wall Street](/wiki/Occupy_Wall_Street) protest in New York

According to a 2013 article in [*The Guardian*](/wiki/The_Guardian), "Contrary to popular belief, Americans don't have an innate allergy to socialism. [Milwaukee](/wiki/Milwaukee) has had several socialist mayors ([Frank Zeidler](/wiki/Frank_Zeidler), [Emil Seidel](/wiki/Emil_Seidel) and [Daniel Hoan](/wiki/Daniel_Hoan)), and there is currently an independent socialist in the US Senate, [Bernie Sanders](/wiki/Bernie_Sanders) of Vermont."[[230]](#cite_note-230) Sanders, once mayor of Vermont's largest city, [Burlington](/wiki/Burlington,_Vermont), has described himself as a [democratic socialist](/wiki/Democratic_socialist)[[231]](#cite_note-231)[[232]](#cite_note-232) and has praised [Scandinavian-style social democracy](/wiki/Nordic_model).[[233]](#cite_note-233)[[234]](#cite_note-234) [Anti-capitalism](/wiki/Anti-capitalism), [anarchism](/wiki/Anarchism_in_the_United_States#The_late_20th_century_and_contemporary_times) and the [anti-globalisation movement](/wiki/Anti-globalisation_movement) rose to prominence through events such as protests against the [World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference of 1999](/wiki/World_Trade_Organization_Ministerial_Conference_of_1999) in Seattle. Socialist-inspired groups played an important role in these movements, which nevertheless embraced much broader layers of the population and were championed by figures such as [Noam Chomsky](/wiki/Noam_Chomsky). In Canada, the [Co-operative Commonwealth Federation](/wiki/Co-operative_Commonwealth_Federation) (CCF), the precursor to the social democratic [New Democratic Party](/wiki/New_Democratic_Party_(Canada)) (NDP), had significant success in provincial politics. In 1944, the Saskatchewan CCF formed the first socialist government in North America. At the federal level, the NDP was the [Official Opposition](/wiki/Official_Opposition_(Canada)), from 2011 through 2015.[[235]](#cite_note-235)

#### South American and Caribbean[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

For the [*Encyclopedia Britannica*](/wiki/Encyclopedia_Britannica) "the attempt by [Salvador Allende](/wiki/Salvador_Allende) to unite Marxists and other reformers in a socialist reconstruction of Chile is most representative of the direction that Latin American socialists have taken since the late 20th century. ... Several socialist (or socialist-leaning) leaders have followed Allende's example in winning election to office in Latin American countries."[[53]](#cite_note-53) Venezuelan President [Hugo Chávez](/wiki/Hugo_Chávez), Nicaraguan President [Daniel Ortega](/wiki/Daniel_Ortega), Bolivian President [Evo Morales](/wiki/Evo_Morales), and Ecuadorian president [Rafael Correa](/wiki/Rafael_Correa) refer to their political programmes as socialist. Chávez has adopted the term [*socialism of the 21st century*](/wiki/Socialism_of_the_21st_century). After winning re-election in December 2006, Chávez said, "Now more than ever, I am obliged to move Venezuela's path towards socialism."[[236]](#cite_note-236) Hugo Chávez was also reelected in October 2012 for his third six-year term as President, but he died in March 2013 from cancer. After Chávez's death on 5 March 2013, vice-president from Chavez's party [Nicolás Maduro](/wiki/Nicolás_Maduro) assumed the powers and responsibilities of the President. A [special election](/wiki/Venezuelan_presidential_election,_2013) was held on 14 April of the same year to elect a new President, which Maduro won by a tight margin as the candidate of the [United Socialist Party of Venezuela](/wiki/United_Socialist_Party_of_Venezuela); he was formally inaugurated on 19 April.<ref name=sworn>["Nicolas Maduro sworn in as new Venezuelan president"](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-22220526). BBC News. 19 April 2013. Retrieved 19 April 2013.</ref> "[Pink tide](/wiki/Pink_tide)" is a term being used in contemporary 21st-century [political analysis](/wiki/Political_science) in the media and elsewhere to describe the perception that [Leftist](/wiki/Leftism) ideology in general, and [Left-wing politics](/wiki/Left-wing_politics) in particular, are increasingly influential in Latin America.[[237]](#cite_note-237)[[238]](#cite_note-238)[[239]](#cite_note-239) [thumb|Presidents](/wiki/File:Fórum_Social_Mundial_2008_-_AL.jpg) [Fernando Lugo](/wiki/Fernando_Lugo) of Paraguay, [Evo Morales](/wiki/Evo_Morales) of Bolivia, [Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva](/wiki/Luiz_Inácio_Lula_da_Silva) of Brazil, [Rafael Correa](/wiki/Rafael_Correa) of Ecuador, and [Hugo Chávez](/wiki/Hugo_Chávez) of Venezuela, in [*Fórum Social Mundial*](/wiki/Fórum_Social_Mundial) for Latin America [Foro de São Paulo](/wiki/Foro_de_São_Paulo) is a conference of leftist political parties and other organisations from Latin America and the Caribbean. It was launched by the [Workers' Party](/wiki/Workers'_Party_(Brazil)) ([Template:Lang-pt](/wiki/Template:Lang-pt)) of Brazil in 1990 in the city of [São Paulo](/wiki/São_Paulo). The Forum of São Paulo was constituted in 1990 when the [Brazilian Workers' Party](/wiki/Workers'_Party_(Brazil)) approached other parties and social movements of Latin America and the Caribbean with the objective of debating the new international scenario after the fall of the [Berlin Wall](/wiki/Berlin_Wall) and the consequences of the implementation of what were taken as [neoliberal](/wiki/Neoliberal) policies adopted at the time by contemporary right-leaning governments in the region, the stated main objective of the conference being to argue for alternatives to [neoliberalism](/wiki/Neoliberalism).[[240]](#cite_note-240) Among its member include current socialist and social-democratic parties currently in government in the region such as Bolivia´s [Movement for Socialism](/wiki/Movement_for_Socialism_–_Political_Instrument_for_the_Sovereignty_of_the_Peoples), Brazil´s [Workers Party](/wiki/Workers'_Party_(Brazil)), the [Communist Party of Cuba](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Cuba), the Ecuadorian [PAIS Alliance](/wiki/PAIS_Alliance), the Venezuelan [United Socialist Party of Venezuela](/wiki/United_Socialist_Party_of_Venezuela), the [Socialist Party of Chile](/wiki/Socialist_Party_of_Chile), the Uruguayan [Broad Front](/wiki/Broad_Front_(Uruguay)), the Nicaraguan [Sandinista National Liberation Front](/wiki/Sandinista_National_Liberation_Front) and the salvadorean [Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front](/wiki/Farabundo_Martí_National_Liberation_Front).

#### International[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

The [Progressive Alliance](/wiki/Progressive_Alliance_(political_international)) is a [political international](/wiki/Political_international) founded on 22 May 2013 by political parties, the majority of whom are current or former members of the [Socialist International](/wiki/Socialist_International). The organisation states the aim of becoming the global network of "the [progressive](/wiki/Progressivism)", democratic, [social-democratic](/wiki/Social_democracy), socialist and [labour movement](/wiki/Labour_movement)".[[241]](#cite_note-241)[[242]](#cite_note-242)[[297]](#cite_note-297) [Anarcho-syndicalism](/wiki/Anarcho-syndicalism) was practiced in Catalonia and other places in the [Spanish Revolution](/wiki/Spanish_Revolution) during the Spanish Civil War. [Sam Dolgoff](/wiki/Sam_Dolgoff) estimated that about eight million people participated directly or at least indirectly in the Spanish Revolution.<ref name=Dolgoff1974>[Template:Citation](/wiki/Template:Citation)</ref>

The economy of the former [Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia](/wiki/Socialist_Federal_Republic_of_Yugoslavia) established a system based on market-based allocation, social ownership of the means of production and self-management within firms. This system substituted Yugoslavia's Soviet-type central planning with a decentralised, self-managed system after reforms in 1953.[[298]](#cite_note-298) The [Marxian economist](/wiki/Marxian_economics) [Richard D. Wolff](/wiki/Richard_D._Wolff) argues that "re-organising production so that workers become collectively self-directed at their work-sites" not only moves society beyond both capitalism and [state socialism](/wiki/State_socialism) of the last century, but would also mark another milestone in human history, similar to earlier transitions out of slavery and feudalism.[[299]](#cite_note-299) As an example, Wolff claims that [Mondragon](/wiki/Mondragon_Corporation) is "a stunningly successful alternative to the capitalist organisation of production."[[300]](#cite_note-300)

### State-directed economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) State socialism can be used to classify any variety of socialist philosophies that advocates the ownership of the [means of production](/wiki/Means_of_production) by the [state apparatus](/wiki/State_(polity)), either as a transitional stage between capitalism and socialism, or as an end-goal in itself. Typically it refers to a form of technocratic management, whereby technical specialists administer or manage economic enterprises on behalf of society (and the public interest) instead of workers' councils or workplace democracy.

A state-directed economy may refer to a type of mixed economy consisting of public ownership over large industries, as promoted by various Social democratic political parties during the 20th century. This ideology influenced the policies of the British Labour Party during Clement Attlee's administration. In the biography of the 1945 UK Labour Party Prime Minister [Clement Attlee](/wiki/Clement_Attlee), Francis Beckett states: "the government... wanted what would become known as a mixed economy".[[301]](#cite_note-301) Nationalisation in the UK was achieved through compulsory purchase of the industry (i.e. with compensation). [British Aerospace](/wiki/British_Aerospace) was a combination of major aircraft companies [British Aircraft Corporation](/wiki/British_Aircraft_Corporation), [Hawker Siddeley](/wiki/Hawker_Siddeley) and others. [British Shipbuilders](/wiki/British_Shipbuilders) was a combination of the major shipbuilding companies including [Cammell Laird](/wiki/Cammell_Laird), [Govan Shipbuilders](/wiki/Govan_Shipbuilders), [Swan Hunter](/wiki/Swan_Hunter), and [Yarrow Shipbuilders](/wiki/Yarrow_Shipbuilders); the nationalisation of the coal mines in 1947 created a coal board charged with running the coal industry commercially so as to be able to meet the interest payable on the bonds which the former mine owners' shares had been converted into.[[302]](#cite_note-302)[[303]](#cite_note-303)

### Market socialism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) Market socialism consists of publicly owned or cooperatively owned enterprises operating in a [market economy](/wiki/Market_economy). It is a system that utilises the market and [monetary prices](/wiki/Price_system) for the allocation and accounting of the [means of production](/wiki/Means_of_production), thereby retaining the process of [capital accumulation](/wiki/Capital_accumulation). The profit generated would be used to directly remunerate employees, collectively sustain the enterprise or finance public institutions.[[304]](#cite_note-304) In state-oriented forms of market socialism, in which state enterprises attempt to maximise profit, the profits can be used to fund government programs and services through a [social dividend](/wiki/Social_dividend), eliminating or greatly diminishing the need for various forms of taxation that exist in capitalist systems. The neoclassical economist [Léon Walras](/wiki/Léon_Walras) believed that a socialist economy based on state ownership of land and natural resources would provide a means of public finance to make income taxes unnecessary.[[305]](#cite_note-305) Yugoslavia implemented a market socialist economy based on cooperatives and worker self-management. [thumb|left|Proudhon and his children, by](/wiki/File:Proudhon-children.jpg) [Gustave Courbet](/wiki/Gustave_Courbet), 1865. [Pierre-Joseph Proudhon](/wiki/Pierre_Joseph_Proudhon), main theorist of [mutualism](/wiki/Mutualism_(economic_theory)) and influential French socialist thinker. [Mutualism](/wiki/Mutualism_(economy)) is an [economic theory](/wiki/Economics) and [anarchist school of thought](/wiki/Anarchist_school_of_thought) that advocates a society where each person might possess a [means of production](/wiki/Means_of_production), either individually or collectively, with trade representing equivalent amounts of labour in the [free market](/wiki/Free_market).[[306]](#cite_note-306) Integral to the scheme was the establishment of a mutual-credit bank that would lend to producers at a minimal interest rate, just high enough to cover administration.[[307]](#cite_note-307) Mutualism is based on a [labour theory of value](/wiki/Labour_theory_of_value) that holds that when labour or its product is sold, in exchange, it ought to receive goods or services embodying "the amount of labour necessary to produce an article of exactly similar and equal utility".[[308]](#cite_note-308) The current economic system in China is formally referred to as a [socialist market economy with Chinese characteristics](/wiki/Socialist_market_economy_with_Chinese_characteristics). It combines a large state sector that comprises the 'commanding heights' of the economy, which are guaranteed their public ownership status by law,[[309]](#cite_note-309) with a private sector mainly engaged in commodity production and light industry responsible from anywhere between 33%[[310]](#cite_note-310) (People's Daily Online 2005) to over 70% of GDP generated in 2005.[[311]](#cite_note-311) Although there has been a rapid expansion of private-sector activity since the 1980s, privatisation of state assets was virtually halted and were partially reversed in 2005.[[312]](#cite_note-312) The current Chinese economy consists of 150 [corporatised](/wiki/Corporatization) state-owned enterprises that report directly to China's central government.[[313]](#cite_note-313) By 2008, these state-owned corporations had become increasingly dynamic and generated large increases in revenue for the state,[[314]](#cite_note-314)[[315]](#cite_note-315) While anti-statism is central, some argue[[330]](#cite_note-330) that anarchism entails opposing [authority](/wiki/Authority) or [hierarchical organisation](/wiki/Hierarchical_organisation) in the conduct of human relations, including, but not limited to, the state system.[[325]](#cite_note-325)[[331]](#cite_note-331)[[332]](#cite_note-332)[[333]](#cite_note-333)[[334]](#cite_note-334)[[335]](#cite_note-335)[[336]](#cite_note-336) [Mutualists](/wiki/Mutualism_(economic_theory)) advocate market socialism, [collectivist anarchists](/wiki/Collectivist_anarchist) [workers cooperatives](/wiki/Workers_cooperative) and salaries based on the amount of time contributed to production, [anarcho-communists](/wiki/Anarcho-communists) advocate a direct transition from capitalism to [libertarian communism](/wiki/Libertarian_communism) and a [gift economy](/wiki/Gift_economy) and [anarcho-syndicalists](/wiki/Anarcho-syndicalist) worker's [direct action](/wiki/Direct_action) and the [general strike](/wiki/General_strike).

### Democratic socialism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) Modern democratic socialism is a broad political movement that seeks to promote the ideals of socialism within the context of a democratic system. Some Democratic socialists support [social democracy](/wiki/Social_democracy) as a temporary measure to reform the current system, while others reject reformism in favour of more revolutionary methods. Modern social democracy emphasises a program of gradual legislative modification of capitalism in order to make it more equitable and humane, while the theoretical end goal of building a socialist society is either completely forgotten or redefined in a pro-capitalist way. The two movements are widely similar both in terminology and in ideology, although there are a few key differences.

The major difference between social democracy and democratic socialism is the object of their politics: contemporary social democrats support a [welfare state](/wiki/Welfare_state) and unemployment insurance as a means to "humanise" capitalism, whereas democratic socialists seek to replace capitalism with a socialist economic system, arguing that any attempt to "humanise" capitalism through regulations and welfare policies would distort the market and create economic contradictions.[[337]](#cite_note-337) Democratic socialism generally refers to any political movement that seeks to establish an economy based on [economic democracy](/wiki/Economic_democracy) by and for the working class. Democratic socialism is difficult to define, and groups of scholars have radically different definitions for the term. Some definitions simply refer to all forms of socialism that follow an electoral, [reformist](/wiki/Reformism) or evolutionary path to socialism, rather than a revolutionary one.[[338]](#cite_note-338) [Template:Quotation](/wiki/Template:Quotation)

### Leninism and precedents[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Blanquism](/wiki/Blanquism) refers to a conception of revolution generally attributed to [Louis Auguste Blanqui](/wiki/Louis_Auguste_Blanqui) which holds that socialist revolution should be carried out by a relatively small group of highly organised and secretive conspirators.[[339]](#cite_note-339) Having seized power, the revolutionaries would then use the power of the state to introduce socialism. It is considered a particular sort of 'putschism' – that is, the view that political revolution should take the form of a [*putsch*](/wiki/Putsch) or *coup d'état*.[[340]](#cite_note-340) [Rosa Luxemburg](/wiki/Rosa_Luxemburg) and [Eduard Bernstein](/wiki/Eduard_Bernstein)[[341]](#cite_note-341) have criticised [Lenin](/wiki/Vladimir_Lenin) that his conception of revolution was elitist and essentially 'Blanquist'.[[342]](#cite_note-342) [Marxism–Leninism](/wiki/Marxism–Leninism) is a political ideology combining [Marxism](/wiki/Marxism) (the [scientific socialist](/wiki/Scientific_socialism) concepts theorised by [Karl Marx](/wiki/Karl_Marx) and [Friedrich Engels](/wiki/Friedrich_Engels)) and [Leninism](/wiki/Leninism) ([Vladimir Lenin's](/wiki/Vladimir_Lenin) theoretical expansions of Marxism which include [anti-imperialism](/wiki/Anti-imperialism), [democratic centralism](/wiki/Democratic_centralism), and [party-building principles](/wiki/Vanguardism#Political_party)).[[343]](#cite_note-343) Marxism–Leninism was the official ideology of the [Communist Party of the Soviet Union](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_the_Soviet_Union) and of the [Communist International](/wiki/Comintern) (1919–43) and later it became the main guiding ideology for [Trotskyists](/wiki/Trotskyism), [Maoists](/wiki/Maoists), and [Stalinists](/wiki/Stalinists).

### Libertarian socialism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [upright|right|thumb|The first anarchist journal to use the term "libertarian" was *Le Libertaire, Journal du Mouvement Social* and it was published in New York City between 1858 and 1861 by French anarcho-communist](/wiki/File:Le_libertaire_25.png) [Joseph Déjacque](/wiki/Joseph_Déjacque).[[344]](#cite_note-344) [Joseph Déjacque](/wiki/Joseph_Déjacque) was the first recorded person to describe himself as "libertarian".[[345]](#cite_note-345)Libertarian socialism (sometimes called [social anarchism](/wiki/Social_anarchism),[[346]](#cite_note-346)[[347]](#cite_note-347) [left-libertarianism](/wiki/Left-libertarianism)[[348]](#cite_note-348)[[349]](#cite_note-349) and socialist libertarianism[[350]](#cite_note-350)) is a group of [anti-authoritarian](/wiki/Anti-authoritarianism)[[351]](#cite_note-351) political philosophies inside the [socialist](/wiki/Socialist) movement that rejects socialism as centralized state ownership and control of the economy[[352]](#cite_note-352) including criticism of [wage labour relationships within the workplace](/wiki/Wage_slavery),[[353]](#cite_note-353) as well as the state itself.[[354]](#cite_note-354) It emphasizes [workers' self-management](/wiki/Workers'_self-management) of the workplace[[354]](#cite_note-354) and [decentralized structures of political organization](/wiki/Decentralization#Libertarian_socialist_decentralization),[[355]](#cite_note-355) asserting that a society based on freedom and equality can be achieved through abolishing [authoritarian](/wiki/Authoritarian) institutions that control certain [means of production](/wiki/Means_of_production) and subordinate the majority to an owning class or political and economic [elite](/wiki/Elite).[[356]](#cite_note-356) Libertarian socialists generally place their hopes in [decentralized](/wiki/Decentralization#Libertarian_socialist_decentralization) means of [direct democracy](/wiki/Direct_democracy) and [federal](/wiki/Federalism#Federalism_as_the_anarchist_and_libertarian_socialist_mode_of_political_organization) or [confederal](/wiki/Confederation) associations "We therefore foresee a Society in which all activities will be coordinated, a structure that has, at the same time, sufficient flexibility to permit the greatest possible autonomy for social life, or for the life of each enterprise, and enough cohesiveness to prevent all disorder...In a well-organized society, all of these things must be systematically accomplished by means of parallel federations, vertically united at the highest levels, constituting one vast organism in which all economic functions will be performed in solidarity with all others and that will permanently preserve the necessary cohesion." [Gaston Leval](/wiki/Gaston_Leval). such as [libertarian municipalism](/wiki/Libertarian_municipalism), citizens' assemblies, [trade unions](/wiki/Trade_union), and [workers' councils](/wiki/Workers'_council).[[357]](#cite_note-357)[[358]](#cite_note-358) All of this is generally done within a general call for [libertarian](/wiki/Liberty)[[359]](#cite_note-359) and [voluntary human relationships](/wiki/Free_association_(communism_and_anarchism))[[360]](#cite_note-360) through the identification, criticism, and practical dismantling of illegitimate authority in all aspects of human life.[[325]](#cite_note-325)[[331]](#cite_note-331)[[332]](#cite_note-332)[[333]](#cite_note-333)[[361]](#cite_note-361)[[362]](#cite_note-362)[[363]](#cite_note-363)[[364]](#cite_note-364) Past and present political philosophies and movements commonly described as libertarian socialist include [anarchism](/wiki/Anarchism) (especially [anarchist communism](/wiki/Anarchist_communism), [anarchist collectivism](/wiki/Collectivist_anarchism), [anarcho-syndicalism](/wiki/Anarcho-syndicalism),[[365]](#cite_note-365) and [mutualism](/wiki/Mutualism_(economic_theory))[[366]](#cite_note-366)) as well as [autonomism](/wiki/Autonomism), [communalism](/wiki/Communalism_(political_philosophy)), [participism](/wiki/Participism), [revolutionary syndicalism](/wiki/Revolutionary_syndicalism), and [libertarian Marxist](/wiki/Libertarian_Marxist) philosophies such as [council communism](/wiki/Council_communism) and [Luxemburgism](/wiki/Luxemburgism),;[[367]](#cite_note-367) as well as some versions of "[utopian socialism](/wiki/Utopian_socialism)"[[368]](#cite_note-368) and [individualist anarchism](/wiki/Individualist_anarchism).[[369]](#cite_note-369)[[370]](#cite_note-370)[[371]](#cite_note-371)

### Religious socialism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Christian socialism](/wiki/Christian_socialism) is a broad concept involving an intertwining of the Christian religion with the politics and economic theories of socialism.

[Islamic socialism](/wiki/Islamic_socialism) is a term coined by various [Muslim](/wiki/Muslim) leaders to describe a more [spiritual](/wiki/Spirituality) form of socialism. Muslim socialists believe that the teachings of the [Qur'an](/wiki/Qur'an) and [Muhammad](/wiki/Muhammad) are compatible with principles of [equality](/wiki/Social_equality) and [public ownership](/wiki/Public_ownership) drawing inspiration from the early Medina welfare state established by [Muhammad](/wiki/Muhammad). Muslim Socialists are more conservative than their western contemporaries and find their roots in [Anti-imperialism](/wiki/Anti-imperialism), [anti-colonialism](/wiki/Anti-colonialism) and [Arab nationalism](/wiki/Arab_nationalism). Islamic Socialist leaders believe in Democracy and deriving legitimacy from public [mandate](/wiki/Mandate_(politics)) as opposed to religious texts.

### Social democracy and liberal socialism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) Social democracy is a political ideology which "is derived from a socialist tradition of political thought. Many social democrats refer to themselves as socialists or democratic socialists, and some use these terms interchangeably. Others have opined that there are clear differences between the three terms, and preferred to describe their own political beliefs by using the term ‘social democracy’ only."[[372]](#cite_note-372) There are two main directions, either to establish [democratic socialism](/wiki/Democratic_socialism), or to build a welfare state within the framework of the capitalist system. The first variant has officially its goal by establishing [democratic socialism](/wiki/Democratic_socialism) through [reformist](/wiki/Reformist) and [gradualist](/wiki/Gradualism) methods.[[373]](#cite_note-373) In the second variant Social democracy becomes a policy regime involving a [welfare state](/wiki/Welfare_state), [collective bargaining](/wiki/Collective_bargaining) schemes, support for publicly financed public services, and a Capitalist-based economy like a [mixed economy](/wiki/Mixed_economy). It is often used in this manner to refer to the social models and economic policies prominent in Western and Northern Europe during the later half of the 20th century.[[374]](#cite_note-374)[[375]](#cite_note-375) It has been described by [Jerry Mander](/wiki/Jerry_Mander) as "hybrid" economics, an active collaboration of capitalist and socialist visions, and, while such systems aren't perfect, they tend to provide high standards of living.[[376]](#cite_note-376) Numerous studies and surveys indicate that people tend to live happier lives in [social democratic](/wiki/Social_democratic) societies rather than [neoliberal](/wiki/Neoliberal) ones.[[377]](#cite_note-377)[[378]](#cite_note-378)[[379]](#cite_note-379)[[380]](#cite_note-380) [thumb|upright|left|](/wiki/File:Bernstein_Eduard_1895.jpg)[Eduard Bernstein](/wiki/Eduard_Bernstein) Social democrats supporting the first variant, advocate for a peaceful, evolutionary transition of the economy to socialism through [progressive](/wiki/Progressivism) social reform of capitalism.<ref name=EB>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>[[381]](#cite_note-381) It asserts that the only acceptable constitutional form of government is [representative democracy](/wiki/Representative_democracy) under the [rule of law](/wiki/Rule_of_law).[[382]](#cite_note-382) It promotes extending democratic decision-making beyond political democracy to include [economic democracy](/wiki/Economic_democracy) to guarantee employees and other economic stakeholders sufficient rights of [co-determination](/wiki/Co-determination).[[382]](#cite_note-382) It supports a [mixed economy](/wiki/Mixed_economy) that opposes the excesses of capitalism such as [inequality](/wiki/Social_inequality), poverty, and [oppression](/wiki/Oppression) of various groups, while rejecting both a totally [free market](/wiki/Free_market_economy) or a fully [planned economy](/wiki/Planned_economy).[[383]](#cite_note-383) Common social democratic policies include advocacy of universal social rights to attain universally accessible [public services](/wiki/Public_service) such as [education](/wiki/Universal_education), [health care](/wiki/Universal_health_care), [workers' compensation](/wiki/Workers'_compensation), and other services, including [child care](/wiki/Child_care) and care for the elderly.[[384]](#cite_note-384) Social democracy is connected with the trade union [labour movement](/wiki/Labour_movement) and supports [collective bargaining rights](/wiki/Collective_bargaining) for workers.[[385]](#cite_note-385) Most social democratic parties are affiliated with the [Socialist International](/wiki/Socialist_International).[[373]](#cite_note-373) Liberal socialism is a socialist [political philosophy](/wiki/Political_philosophy) that includes [liberal](/wiki/Liberalism) principles within it.[[386]](#cite_note-386) Liberal socialism does not have the goal of abolishing [capitalism](/wiki/Capitalism) with a [socialist economy](/wiki/Socialist_economy);[[387]](#cite_note-387) instead, it supports a [mixed economy](/wiki/Mixed_economy) that includes both [public](/wiki/Public_property) and [private property](/wiki/Private_property) in capital goods.[[388]](#cite_note-388)[[389]](#cite_note-389) Although liberal socialism unequivocally favors a mixed market economy, it identifies legalistic and artificial monopolies to be the fault of [capitalism](/wiki/Capitalism)[[390]](#cite_note-390) and opposes an entirely unregulated economy.<ref name= ref72>Steve Bastow, James Martin. Third way discourse: European ideologies in the twentieth century. Edinburgh, Scotland, UK: Edinburgh University Press, Ltd, 2003. Pp. 72.</ref> It considers both [liberty](/wiki/Liberty) and [equality](/wiki/Social_equality) to be compatible and mutually dependent on each other.[[386]](#cite_note-386) Principles that can be described as "liberal socialist" have been based upon or developed by the following philosophers: [John Stuart Mill](/wiki/John_Stuart_Mill), [Eduard Bernstein](/wiki/Eduard_Bernstein), [John Dewey](/wiki/John_Dewey), [Carlo Rosselli](/wiki/Carlo_Rosselli), [Norberto Bobbio](/wiki/Norberto_Bobbio), and [Chantal Mouffe](/wiki/Chantal_Mouffe).[[391]](#cite_note-391) Other important liberal socialist figures include Guido Calogero, [Piero Gobetti](/wiki/Piero_Gobetti), [Leonard Trelawny Hobhouse](/wiki/Leonard_Trelawny_Hobhouse), [John Maynard Keynes](/wiki/John_Maynard_Keynes), and [R. H. Tawney](/wiki/R._H._Tawney).<ref name= ref72/> Liberal socialism has been particularly prominent in British and Italian politics.[[392]](#cite_note-392)

### Socialism and progressive social movements[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) [thumb|right|upright|](/wiki/File:Zetkin_luxemburg1910.jpg)[Socialist feminist](/wiki/Socialist_feminist) [Clara Zetkin](/wiki/Clara_Zetkin) and [Rosa Luxemburg](/wiki/Rosa_Luxemburg), 1910 [Socialist feminism](/wiki/Socialist_feminism) is a branch of [feminism](/wiki/Feminism) that focuses upon both the public and private spheres of a woman's life and argues that [liberation](/wiki/Women's_liberation) can only be achieved by working to end both the economic and [cultural](/wiki/Culture) sources of women's [oppression](/wiki/Oppression).[[393]](#cite_note-393) [Marxist feminism's](/wiki/Marxist_feminism) foundation is laid by [Friedrich Engels](/wiki/Friedrich_Engels) in his analysis of gender oppression in [*The Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State*](/wiki/The_Origin_of_the_Family,_Private_Property,_and_the_State) (1884). [August Bebel's](/wiki/August_Bebel) *Woman under Socialism* (1879), the "single work dealing with sexuality most widely read by rank-and-file members of the [Social Democratic Party of Germany](/wiki/Social_Democratic_Party_of_Germany) (SPD)",.[[394]](#cite_note-394) In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, both [Clara Zetkin](/wiki/Clara_Zetkin) and [Eleanor Marx](/wiki/Eleanor_Marx) were against the [demonisation](/wiki/Demonisation) of men and supported a [proletariat](/wiki/Proletarian) revolution that would overcome as many male–female inequalities as possible.<ref name=Stokes>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref> As their movement already had the most radical demands in women's equality, most Marxist leaders, including Clara Zetkin[[395]](#cite_note-395)[[396]](#cite_note-396) and [Alexandra Kollontai](/wiki/Alexandra_Kollontai),[[397]](#cite_note-397)[[398]](#cite_note-398) counterposed Marxism against [liberal feminism](/wiki/Liberal_feminism), rather than trying to combine them. [Anarcha-feminism](/wiki/Anarcha-feminism) began with late 19th and early 20th century authors and theorists such as anarchist feminists [Emma Goldman](/wiki/Emma_Goldman) and [Voltairine de Cleyre](/wiki/Voltairine_de_Cleyre)[[399]](#cite_note-399) In the [Spanish Civil War](/wiki/Spanish_Civil_War), an anarcha-feminist group, [Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang) ("Free Women") linked to the [Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang), organised to defend both anarchist and feminist ideas.[[400]](#cite_note-400) In 1972, the [Chicago Women's Liberation Union](/wiki/Chicago_Women's_Liberation_Union) published "Socialist Feminism: A Strategy for the Women's Movement," which is believed to be the first to use the term "socialist feminism," in publication.[[401]](#cite_note-401)[upright|thumbnail|left|](/wiki/File:Day,_Fred_Holland_(1864-1933)_-_Edward_Carpenter.jpg)[Edward Carpenter](/wiki/Edward_Carpenter), philosopher and activist who was instrumental in the foundation of the [Fabian Society](/wiki/Fabian_Society) and the [Labour Party](/wiki/Labour_Party_(UK)) as well as in the early [LGBTI](/wiki/LGBTI) western movements Many [socialists were early advocates for LGBT rights](/wiki/Socialism_and_LGBT_rights). For early socialist [Charles Fourier](/wiki/Charles_Fourier), true freedom could only occur without suppressing passions; the suppression of passions is not only destructive to the individual, but to society as a whole. Writing before the advent of the term 'homosexuality', Fourier recognised that both men and women have a wide range of sexual needs and preferences which may change throughout their lives, including same-sex sexuality and *androgénité*. He argued that all sexual expressions should be enjoyed as long as people are not abused, and that "affirming one's difference" can actually enhance social integration.[[402]](#cite_note-402) In [Oscar Wilde's](/wiki/Oscar_Wilde) [*The Soul of Man Under Socialism*](/wiki/The_Soul_of_Man_Under_Socialism), he passionately advocates for an [egalitarian](/wiki/Egalitarian) society where wealth is shared by all, while warning of the dangers of social systems that crush individuality. Wilde's [libertarian socialist](/wiki/Libertarian_socialist) politics were shared by other figures who actively campaigned for homosexual emancipation in the late 19th century such as [Edward Carpenter](/wiki/Edward_Carpenter).[[403]](#cite_note-403) [*The Intermediate Sex*](/wiki/The_Intermediate_Sex)*: A Study of Some Transitional Types of Men and Women* was a book from 1908 and an early work arguing for [gay liberation](/wiki/Gay_liberation) written by [Edward Carpenter](/wiki/Edward_Carpenter)[[404]](#cite_note-404) who was also an influential personality in the foundation of the [Fabian Society](/wiki/Fabian_Society) and the [Labour Party](/wiki/Labour_Party_(UK)). After the [Russian Revolution](/wiki/Russian_Revolution) under the leadership of [Vladimir Lenin](/wiki/Vladimir_Lenin) and [Leon Trotsky](/wiki/Leon_Trotsky), the [Soviet Union](/wiki/Soviet_Union) abolished previous laws against homosexuality.[[405]](#cite_note-405) [Harry Hay](/wiki/Harry_Hay) was an early leader in the American [LGBT rights](/wiki/LGBT_rights) movement as well as a member of the [Communist Party USA](/wiki/Communist_Party_USA). He is known for his roles in helping to found several gay organisations, including the [Mattachine Society](/wiki/Mattachine_Society), the first sustained gay rights group in the United States which in its early days had a strong marxist influence. The *Encyclopedia of Homosexuality* reports that "As Marxists the founders of the group believed that the injustice and oppression which they suffered stemmed from relationships deeply embedded in the structure of American society".[[406]](#cite_note-406) Also emerging from a number of events, such as the May 1968 insurrection in France, the [anti-Vietnam war movement](/wiki/Opposition_to_the_Vietnam_War) in the US and the [Stonewall riots](/wiki/Stonewall_riots) of 1969, militant [Gay Liberation](/wiki/Gay_Liberation) organisations began to spring up around the world. Many saw their roots in left radicalism more than in the established homophile groups of the time,[[407]](#cite_note-407) The [Gay Liberation Front](/wiki/Gay_Liberation_Front) took an [anti-capitalist](/wiki/Anti-capitalism) stance and attacked the [nuclear family](/wiki/Nuclear_family) and traditional [gender roles](/wiki/Gender_role).[[408]](#cite_note-408) [Eco-socialism](/wiki/Eco-socialism), green socialism or socialist ecology is an political position merging aspects of [Marxism](/wiki/Marxism), socialism, and/or [libertarian socialism](/wiki/Libertarian_socialism) with that of [green politics](/wiki/Green_politics), ecology and [alter-globalisation](/wiki/Alter-globalisation). Eco-socialists generally believe that the expansion of the capitalist system is the cause of [social exclusion](/wiki/Social_exclusion), poverty, war and [environmental degradation](/wiki/Environmental_degradation) through [globalisation](/wiki/Globalisation) and [imperialism](/wiki/Imperialism), under the supervision of repressive [states](/wiki/State_(polity)) and transnational structures.[[409]](#cite_note-409) Contrary to the depiction of [Karl Marx](/wiki/Karl_Marx) by some environmentalists,<ref name=Eckersley>Eckersley, R., *Environmentalism and Political Theory*, 1992 (Albany, NY: SUNY Press)</ref> [social ecologists](/wiki/Social_ecology)<ref name=Clark>Clark, J., *The Anarchist Moment*, 1984 (Montreal: Black Rose)</ref> and fellow socialists<ref name=Benton>Benton, T. (ed.), *The Greening of Marxism*, 1996 (New York: Guildford)</ref> as a [productivist](/wiki/Productivism) who favoured the domination of nature, eco-socialists have revisited Marx's writings and believe that he "was a main originator of the ecological world-view".<ref name=Kovel>Kovel, J., *The Enemy of Nature*, 2002</ref> Eco-socialist authors, like [John Bellamy Foster](/wiki/John_Bellamy_Foster)<ref name=JBF>Foster, J. B., *Marx's Ecology*, 2000 (New York: Monthly Review Press)</ref> and Paul Burkett,<ref name=Burkett>Burkett, P., *Marx and Nature*, 1999 (New York: St. Martin's Press)</ref> point to Marx's discussion of a "metabolic rift" between man and nature, his statement that "private ownership of the globe by single individuals will appear quite absurd as private ownership of one man by another" and his observation that a society must "hand it [the planet] down to succeeding generations in an improved condition".<ref name=Capital3>Marx, K., *Capital Vol. 3.*, 1894</ref> The English socialist [William Morris](/wiki/William_Morris) is largely credited with developing key principles of what was later called eco-socialism.<ref name=Babylon>Wall, D., *Babylon and Beyond: The Economics of Anti-Capitalist, Anti-Globalist and Radical Green Movements*, 2005</ref> During the 1880s and 1890s, Morris promoted his eco-socialist ideas within the [Social Democratic Federation](/wiki/Social_Democratic_Federation) and [Socialist League](/wiki/Socialist_League_(UK,_1885)).<ref name=GLSite>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> [Green anarchism](/wiki/Green_anarchism), or ecoanarchism, is a [school of thought](/wiki/Anarchist_schools_of_thought) within [anarchism](/wiki/Anarchism) which puts a particular emphasis on [environmental issues](/wiki/Environmental_issues). An important early influence was the thought of the American [anarchist](/wiki/Anarchism) [Henry David Thoreau](/wiki/Henry_David_Thoreau) and his book [*Walden*](/wiki/Walden)[[410]](#cite_note-410) and [Élisée Reclus](/wiki/Élisée_Reclus).[[411]](#cite_note-411) In the late 19th century there emerged [anarcho-naturism](/wiki/Anarcho-naturism) as the fusion of anarchism and [naturist](/wiki/Naturism) philosophies within [individualist anarchist](/wiki/Individualist_anarchist) circles in France, Spain, Cuba[[412]](#cite_note-412) and Portugal.[[413]](#cite_note-413) [Social ecology](/wiki/Social_ecology) is closely related to the work and ideas of [Murray Bookchin](/wiki/Murray_Bookchin) and influenced by anarchist [Peter Kropotkin](/wiki/Peter_Kropotkin). Bookchin's first book, [*Our Synthetic Environment*](/wiki/Our_Synthetic_Environment)*,* was published under the pseudonym Lewis Herber in 1962, a few months before [Rachel Carson's](/wiki/Rachel_Carson) [*Silent Spring*](/wiki/Silent_Spring).[[414]](#cite_note-414) His groundbreaking essay "Ecology and Revolutionary Thought" introduced ecology as a concept in radical politics.[[415]](#cite_note-415) In the 1970s, [Barry Commoner](/wiki/Barry_Commoner), suggesting a left-wing response to the [*Limits to Growth*](/wiki/Limits_to_Growth) model that predicted catastrophic [resource depletion](/wiki/Resource_depletion) and spurred environmentalism, postulated that capitalist technologies were chiefly responsible for [environmental degradation](/wiki/Environmental_degradation), as opposed to [population pressures](/wiki/Human_overpopulation).<ref name=Commoner>Commoner, B., *The Closing Circle*, 1972</ref> The 1990s saw the [socialist feminists](/wiki/Socialist_feminism) Mary Mellor<ref name=Mellor>Mellor, M., *Breaking the Boundaries: Towards a Feminist, Green Socialism*, 1992</ref> and [Ariel Salleh](/wiki/Ariel_Salleh)<ref name=Salleh>Saller, A., *Ecofeminism as Politics: Nature, Marx and the Postmodern*, 1997</ref> address environmental issues within an eco-socialist paradigm. With the rising profile of the [anti-globalisation](/wiki/Anti-globalisation) movement in the [Global South](/wiki/Global_South), an "environmentalism of the poor", combining ecological awareness and [social justice](/wiki/Social_justice), has also become prominent.<ref name=Guha>Guha, R. and Martinez-Alier, J., *Varieties of Environmentalism: Essays North and South*, 1997</ref> David Pepper also released his important work, *Ecosocialism: From Deep Ecology to Social Justice*, in 1994, which critiques the current approach of many within Green politics, particularly [deep ecologists](/wiki/Deep_ecology).<ref name=DPepper>Pepper, D., *Ecosocialism: From Deep Ecology to Social Justice*, 1994</ref> Currently, many [Green Parties](/wiki/Green_Parties) around the world, such as the [Dutch Green Left Party](/wiki/GreenLeft) (GroenLinks), contain strong eco-socialist elements. Radical [Red-green alliances](/wiki/Red-green_alliance) have been formed in many countries by eco-socialists, radical [Greens](/wiki/Green_politics) and other radical left groups. In [Denmark](/wiki/Denmark), the [Red-Green Alliance](/wiki/Red-Green_Alliance_(Denmark)) was formed as a coalition of numerous radical parties. Within the [European Parliament](/wiki/European_Parliament), a number of far-left parties from Northern Europe have organised themselves into the [Nordic Green Left Alliance](/wiki/Nordic_Green_Left_Alliance).

### Syndicalism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) Syndicalism is a social movement that operates through industrial trade unions and rejects [state socialism](/wiki/State_socialism) and the use of establishment politics to establish or promote socialism. They reject using state power to construct a socialist society, favouring strategies such as the [general strike](/wiki/General_strike). Syndicalists advocate a socialist economy based on federated unions or syndicates of workers who own and manage the means of production. Some Marxist currents advocate Syndicalism, such as [DeLeonism](/wiki/DeLeonism). [Anarcho-syndicalism](/wiki/Anarcho-syndicalism) is a [theory of anarchism](/wiki/Anarchist_schools_of_thought) which views [syndicalism](/wiki/Syndicalism) as a method for workers in [capitalist society](/wiki/Capitalist_society) to gain control of an economy and, with that control, influence broader society. The [Spanish Revolution](/wiki/Spanish_Revolution), largely orchestrated by the anarcho-syndicalist trade union [CNT](/wiki/Confederación_Nacional_del_Trabajo) during the [Spanish Civil War](/wiki/Spanish_Civil_War) offers an historical example.[[416]](#cite_note-416) The [International Workers' Association](/wiki/International_Workers'_Association) is an international federation of [anarcho-syndicalist](/wiki/Anarcho-syndicalism) [labor unions](/wiki/Trade_union) and initiatives.

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]

[Template:Wikipedia books](/wiki/Template:Wikipedia_books)

* [Right-wing socialism](/wiki/Right-wing_socialism)
* [List of anti-capitalist and communist parties with national parliamentary representation](/wiki/List_of_anti-capitalist_and_communist_parties_with_national_parliamentary_representation)
* [List of communist ideologies](/wiki/List_of_communist_ideologies)
* [List of socialist countries](/wiki/List_of_socialist_countries)
* [List of socialist economists](/wiki/List_of_socialist_economists)
* [List of socialist songs](/wiki/List_of_socialist_songs)
* [Socialism by country](/wiki/Category:Socialism_by_country)

## Notes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=36)]

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