

NEWS FROM CHINA

# CHINA-INDIA REVIEW



庆祝中国共产党成立100周年  
The 100th Anniversary of the Founding of  
The Communist Party of China

1921

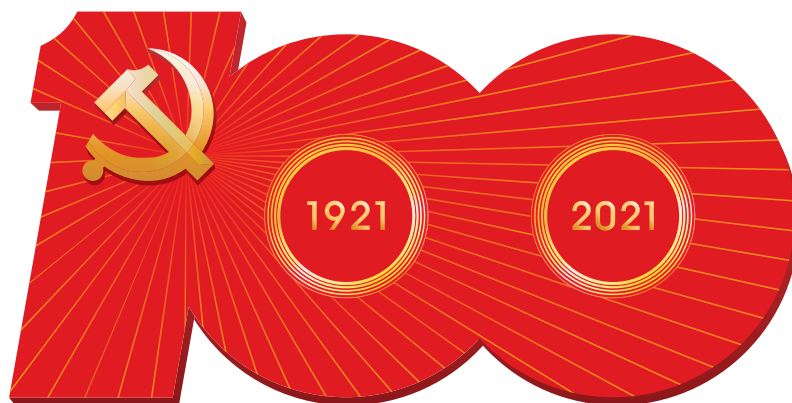
2021





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**庆祝中国共产党成立100周年**

**The 100th Anniversary of the Founding of  
The Communist Party of China**

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# CON



## CHINA'S DEVELOPMENT AND CONTRIBUTION IN THE NEW ERA

- China's Development and Contribution in the New Era **66**
- Significant Economic Leap A Testament to Party's Success **70**
- Decoding CPC's Strategy of Economic Revolution **71**
- Putting People First: Promoting Human Rights and Happiness **73**
- How China Eliminated Absolute Poverty and Tackled COVID-19 **75**
- Why Western Political Theories Can't Explain CPC Success Story **78**
- How China has Achieved Long-term Social Stability **84**
- White Paper Shows Prosperity, Stability and Harmony in Xinjiang **86**
- Hong Kong Celebrates CPC Centenary, 24th Return Anniversary **89**
- Xizang (Tibet): From Serfdom To Socialism **91**



# TENTS



庆祝中国共产党成立100周年  
The 100th Anniversary of the Founding of  
The Communist Party of China

## 伟大征程

庆祝中国共产党成立100周年大型情景史诗



### CELEBRATION OF CPC'S CENTENARY

- Speech by Xi Jinping at a Ceremony Marking the Centenary of the CPC 6
- Greater Vitality After a Century, Sustained Splendor in the New Era 21
- Putting People First, Promoting Common Development 24
- Understand China's Development, Keep Faith in Bilateral Cooperation: Ambassador Sun 33

### GLORIOUS HISTORY



PHOTO FEATURE 42

### CPC AND THE WORLD

- Strengthening Cooperation Among Political Parties to Jointly Pursue the People's Wellbeing 104
- Why is CPC a Keen Supporter of Global Cooperation 112
- Remembering Edgar Snow 114
- CPC's Debut at the United Nations 118
- Bandung, China, and the Making of World Order 121
- Qiao's Laugh and China's Return to UN 124

### STORIES OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS

- Paying Tribute to July 1 Medal Recipients 94



# Speech by Xi Jinping at a Ceremony Marking the Centenary of the CPC



## Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, Chinese president and chairman of the Central Military Commission, addressed a ceremony celebrating the CPC centenary at Tian'anmen Square in Beijing on July 1, 2021.

Comrades and friends,

Today, the first of July, is a great and solemn day in the history of both the Communist Party of China and the Chinese nation. We gather here to join all Party members and Chinese people of all ethnic groups around the country in celebrating the centenary of the Party, looking back on the glorious journey the Party has traveled over 100 years of struggle, and looking ahead to the bright prospects for the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

To begin, let me extend warm congratulations to all Party members on behalf of the CPC Central Committee.

On this special occasion, it is my honor to declare on behalf of the Party and the people that through the continued efforts of the whole Party and the entire nation, we have realized the first centenary goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. This means that we have brought about a historic resolution to the problem of absolute poverty in China, and we are now



marching in confident strides toward the second centenary goal of building China into a great modern socialist country in all respects. This is a great and glorious accomplishment for the Chinese nation, for the Chinese people, and for the Communist Party of China!

Comrades and friends,

The Chinese nation is a great nation. With a history of more than 5,000 years, China has made indelible contributions to the

progress of human civilization. After the Opium War of 1840, however, China was gradually reduced to a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society and suffered greater ravages than ever before. The country endured intense humiliation, the people were subjected to great pain, and the Chinese civilization was plunged into darkness. Since that time, national rejuvenation has been the greatest dream of the Chinese people and the Chinese nation.

To save the nation from peril, the Chinese people put up a courageous fight. As noble-minded patriots sought to pull the nation together, the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Movement, the Reform Movement of 1898, the Yihetuan Movement, and the Revolution of 1911, rose one after the other, and a variety of plans were devised to ensure national survival, but all of these ended in failure. China was in urgent need of new ideas to lead the movement to save the nation and a new organization to rally revolutionary forces.

With the salvoes of Russia's October Revolution in 1917, Marxism-Leninism was brought to China. Then in 1921, as the Chinese people and the Chinese nation were undergoing a great awakening and Marxism-Leninism was becoming closely integrated with the Chinese workers' movement, the Communist Party of China was born. The founding of a communist party in China was an epoch-making event, which profoundly changed the course of Chinese history in modern times, transformed the future of the Chinese people and nation, and altered the landscape of world development.

Since the day of its founding, the Party has made seeking happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation its aspiration and mission. All the struggle, sacrifice, and creation through which the Party has united and led the Chinese people over the past hundred years have been tied by one ultimate theme - bringing about the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

*To realize national rejuvenation, the Party united and led the Chinese people in fighting bloody battles with unyielding determination, achieving great success in the new-democratic revolution.*

Through the Northern Expedition, the Agrarian Revolutionary War, the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, and the War of Liberation, we fought armed counter-revolution with armed revolution, toppling the three mountains of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism and establishing the People's Republic of China, which made the people masters of the country. We thus secured our nation's independence and liberated our people.

The victory of the new-democratic revolution put an end to China's history as a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society, to the state of total disunity that existed in old China, and to all the unequal treaties imposed on our country by foreign powers and all the privileges that imperialist powers enjoyed in China. It created the fundamental social conditions for realizing national rejuvenation.

Through tenacious struggle, the Party and the Chinese people showed the world that the Chinese people had stood up, and that the time in which the Chinese nation could be bullied and abused by others was gone forever.

*To realize national rejuvenation, the Party united and led the Chinese people in endeavoring to build a stronger China with a spirit of self-reliance, achieving great success in socialist revolution and construction.*

By carrying out socialist revolution, we eliminated the exploitative and repressive feudal system that had persisted in China for thousands of years, and established socialism as our basic system. In the process of socialist construction, we overcame subversion, sabotage, and armed provocation by imperialist and hegemonic powers, and brought about the most extensive and profound social changes in the history of the Chinese nation. This great transformation of China from a poor and backward country in the East with a large population into a socialist country laid down the fundamental political conditions and the institutional foundations necessary for realizing national rejuvenation.

Through tenacious struggle, the Party and the Chinese people showed the world that the Chinese people were capable of not only dismantling the old world, but also building a new one, that only socialism could save China, and that only socialism could develop China.

*To realize national rejuvenation, the Party united and led the Chinese people in freeing the mind and forging ahead, achieving great success in reform, opening up, and socialist modernization.*

We established the Party's basic line for the primary stage of socialism, resolutely advanced reform and opening up, overcame risks and challenges from every direction, and founded, upheld, safeguarded, and developed socialism with Chinese characteristics, thus





bringing about a major turn with far-reaching significance in the history of the Party since the founding of the People's Republic of China. This enabled China to transform itself from a highly centralized planned economy to a socialist market economy brimming with vitality, and from a country that was largely isolated to one that is open to the outside world across the board. It also enabled China to achieve the historic leap from a country with relatively backward productive forces to the world's second largest economy, and to make the historic transformation of raising the living standards of its people from bare subsistence to an overall level of moderate prosperity, and then ultimately to moderate prosperity in all respects. These achievements fueled the push toward national



**On this special occasion, it is my honor to declare on behalf of the Party and the people that through the continued efforts of the whole Party and the entire nation, we have realized the first centenary goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects.**

rejuvenation by providing institutional guarantees imbued with new energy as well as the material conditions for rapid development.

Through tenacious struggle, the Party and the Chinese people showed the world that by pursuing reform and opening up, a crucial move in making China what it is today, China had caught up with the times in great strides.

*To realize national rejuvenation, the Party has united and led the Chinese people in pursuing a great*

*struggle, a great project, a great cause, and a great dream through a spirit of self-confidence, self-reliance, and innovation, achieving great success for socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.*

Following the Party's 18th National Congress, socialism with Chinese characteristics entered a new era. In this new era, we have upheld and strengthened the Party's overall leadership, ensured coordinated implementation of the five-sphere integrated plan and the



(left) A fishing village of Shenzhen in the early 1980s. (Right) After 40 years of reform and opening up, Shenzhen has taken on a completely new look.

four-pronged strategy, upheld and improved the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, modernized China's system and capacity for governance, remained committed to exercising rule-based governance over the Party, and developed a sound system of intra-party regulations. We have overcome a long list of major risks and challenges, fulfilled the first centenary goal, and set out strategic steps for achieving the second centenary goal. All the historic achievements and changes in the cause of the Party and the country have provided the cause of national rejuvenation with more robust institutions, stronger material foundations,

and a source of inspiration for taking greater initiative.

Through tenacious struggle, the Party and the Chinese people have shown the world that the Chinese nation has achieved the tremendous transformation from standing up and growing prosperous to becoming strong, and that China's national rejuvenation has become a historical inevitability.

Over the past hundred years, the Party has united and led the Chinese people in writing the most magnificent chapter in the millennia-long history of the Chinese nation, embodying the dauntless spirit that Mao Zedong expressed when he wrote, "Our minds

grow stronger for the martyrs' sacrifice, daring to make the sun and the moon shine in the new sky." The great path we have pioneered, the great cause we have undertaken, and the great achievements we have made over the past century will go down in the annals of the development of the Chinese nation and of human civilization.

Comrades and friends,

A hundred years ago, the pioneers of Communism in China established the Communist Party of China and developed the great founding spirit of the Party, which is comprised of the following principles: Upholding truth



**The victory of the new-democratic revolution put an end to China's history as a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society, to the state of total disunity that existed in old China, and to all the unequal treaties imposed on our country by foreign powers and all the privileges that imperialist powers enjoyed in China. It created the fundamental social conditions for realizing national rejuvenation.**

and ideals, staying true to our original aspiration and founding mission, fighting bravely without fear of sacrifice, and remaining loyal to the Party and faithful to the people. This spirit is the Party's source of strength.

Over the past hundred years, the Party has carried forward this great founding spirit. Through its protracted struggles, it has developed a long line of inspiring principles for Chinese Communists and tempered a distinct political character. As history has kept moving forward, the spirit of the Party has been passed on from generation to generation. We will continue to promote our glorious traditions and sustain our revolutionary legacy, so that the great founding spirit of the Party will always be kept alive and carried forward.

Comrades and friends,

We owe all that we have achieved over the past hundred years to the concerted efforts of the Chinese Communists, the Chinese people, and the

Chinese nation. Chinese Communists, with comrades Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, and Hu Jintao as their chief representatives, have made tremendous and historic contributions to the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. To them, we express our highest respect. Let us take this moment to cherish the memory of comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and other veteran revolutionaries who contributed greatly to China's revolution, construction, and reform, and to the founding, consolidation, and development of the Communist Party of China; let us cherish the memory of the revolutionary martyrs who bravely laid down their lives to establish, defend, and develop the People's Republic; let us cherish the memory of those who dedicated their lives to reform, opening up, and socialist modernization; and let us cherish the memory of all the men and women who fought tenaciously for national independence and the liberation

of the people in modern times. Their great contributions to our motherland and our nation will be immortalized in the annals of history, and their noble spirit will live on forever in the hearts of the Chinese people.

The people are the true heroes, for it is they who create history. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, I would like to pay my highest respects to workers, farmers, and intellectuals across the country; to other political parties, public figures without party affiliation, people's organizations, and patriotic figures from all sectors of society; to all members of the People's Liberation Army, the People's Armed Police Force, the public security police, and the fire and rescue services; to all socialist working people; and to all members of the united front.

I would like to extend my sincere greetings to compatriots in the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions and in Taiwan as well as overseas Chinese. And I would like to

express my heartfelt gratitude to people and friends from around the world who have shown friendship to the Chinese people and understanding and support for China's endeavors in revolution, development, and reform.

Comrades and friends,

Though our Party's founding mission is easy to define, ensuring that we stay true to this mission is a more difficult task. By learning from history, we can understand why powers rise and fall. Through the mirror of history, we can find where we currently stand and gain foresight into the future. Looking back on the Party's 100-year history, we can see why we were successful in the past and how we can continue to succeed in the future. This will ensure that we act with greater resolve and purpose in staying true to our founding mission and pursuing a better future on the new journey that lies before us. As we put conscious effort into learning from history to create a bright future, we must bear the following in mind:

**We must uphold the firm leadership of the Party.** China's success hinges on the Party. The more than 180-year-long modern history of the Chinese nation, the 100-year-long history of the Party, and the more than 70-year-long history of the People's Republic of China all provide ample evidence that without the Communist Party of China, there would be no new China

and no national rejuvenation. The Party was chosen by history and the people. The leadership of the Party is the defining feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics and constitutes the greatest strength of this system. It is the foundation and lifeblood of the Party and the country, and the crux upon which the interests and wellbeing of all Chinese people depend.

On the journey ahead, we must uphold the Party's overall leadership and continue to enhance its leadership. We must be deeply conscious of the need to maintain political integrity, think in big-picture terms, follow the leadership core, and keep in alignment with the central Party leadership. We must stay confident in the path, theory, system, and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics. We must uphold the core position of the General Secretary on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole, and uphold the Central Committee's authority and its centralized, unified leadership. Bearing in mind the country's most fundamental interests, we must enhance the Party's capacity to conduct sound, democratic, and law-based governance, and ensure that it fully exerts its core role in providing overall leadership and coordinating the efforts of all sides.

Comrades and friends,

**We must unite and lead the Chinese people in working**

**ceaselessly for a better life.**

This country is its people; the people are the country. As we have fought to establish and consolidate our leadership over the country, we have in fact been fighting to earn and keep the people's support. The Party has in the people its roots, its lifeblood, and its source of strength. The Party has always represented the fundamental interests of all Chinese people; it stands with them through thick and thin and shares a common fate with them. The Party has no special interests of its own-it has never represented any individual interest group, power group, or privileged stratum. Any attempt to divide the Party from the Chinese people or to set the people against the Party is bound to fail. The more than 95 million Party members and the more than 1.4 billion Chinese people will never allow such a scenario to come to pass.

On the journey ahead, we must rely closely on the people to create history. Upholding the Party's fundamental purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people, we will stand firmly with the people, implement the Party's mass line, respect the people's creativity, and practice a people-centered philosophy of development. We will develop whole-process people's democracy, safeguard social fairness and justice, and resolve the imbalances and inadequacies in development and the most pressing difficulties and problems that are of great

concern to the people. In doing so, we will make more notable and substantive progress toward achieving well-rounded human development and common prosperity for all.

We must continue to adapt Marxism to the Chinese context. Marxism is the fundamental guiding ideology upon which our Party and country are founded; it is the very soul of our Party and the banner under which it strives. The Communist Party of China upholds the basic tenets of Marxism and the principle of seeking truth from facts. Based on China's realities, we have developed keen insights into the trends of the day, seized the initiative in history, and made painstaking explorations.

We have thus been able to keep adapting Marxism to the Chinese context and the needs of our times, and to guide the Chinese people in advancing our great social revolution. At the fundamental level, the capability of our Party and the strengths of socialism with Chinese characteristics are attributable to the fact that Marxism works.

On the journey ahead, we must continue to uphold Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Theory of Three Represents, and the Scientific Outlook on Development, and fully implement the Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. We must continue to adapt



**Through tenacious struggle, the Party and the Chinese people showed the world that by pursuing reform and opening up, a crucial move in making China what it is today, China had caught up with the times in great strides.**



the basic tenets of Marxism to China's specific realities and its fine traditional culture. We will use Marxism to observe, understand, and steer the trends of our times, and continue to develop the Marxism of contemporary China and in the 21st century.

**We must uphold and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics.** We must follow our own path-this is the bedrock that underpins all the theories and practices of our Party. More than that, it is the historical conclusion our Party has drawn from its struggles over the past century. Socialism with Chinese characteristics is a fundamental achievement of the Party and the people, forged through innumerable hardships and great sacrifices, and it is the right path for us to achieve national rejuvenation. As we have upheld and developed socialism with Chinese characteristics and driven coordinated progress in material, political, cultural-ethical, social, and ecological terms, we have pioneered a new and uniquely Chinese path to modernization, and created a new model for human advancement.

On the journey ahead, we must adhere to the Party's basic theory, line, and policy, and implement the five-sphere integrated plan and the four-pronged comprehensive strategy. We must deepen reform and opening up across the board, ground our work in this new stage of development,



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fully and faithfully apply the new development philosophy, and foster a new pattern of development. We must promote high-quality development and

build up our country's strength in science and technology. We must ensure it is our people who run the country, continue to govern based on the rule of law, and



uphold the core socialist values. We must ensure and enhance public wellbeing in the course of development, promote harmony between humanity and nature, and take well-coordinated steps toward making our people prosperous, our nation strong, and our country beautiful.

The Chinese nation has fostered a splendid civilization over more than 5,000 years of history. The Party has also acquired a wealth of experience through its endeavors over the



past 100 years and during more than 70 years of governance. At the same time, we are also eager to learn what lessons we can from the achievements of other cultures, and welcome helpful suggestions and constructive criticism. We will not, however, accept sanctimonious preaching from those who feel they have the right to lecture us. The Party and the Chinese people will keep moving confidently forward in broad strides along the path that we have chosen for ourselves, and we will make sure the destiny of China's development and progress remains firmly in our own hands.

**We must accelerate the modernization of national defense and the armed forces.**

A strong country must have a strong military, as only then can it guarantee the security of the nation. At the point that it was engaged in violent struggle, the Party came to recognize the irrefutable truth that it must command the gun and build a people's military of its own. The people's military has made indelible achievements on behalf of the Party and the people. It is a strong pillar for safeguarding our socialist country and preserving national dignity, and a powerful force for protecting peace in our region and beyond. On the journey ahead, we must fully implement the Party's thinking on strengthening the military in the new era as well as our military strategy for the new era, maintain the Party's

absolute leadership over the people's armed forces, and follow a Chinese path to military development. We will take comprehensive measures to enhance the political loyalty of the armed forces, to strengthen them through reform and technology and the training of competent personnel, and to run them in accordance with the law. We will elevate our people's armed forces to world-class standards so that we are equipped with greater capacity and more reliable means for safeguarding our national sovereignty, security, and development interests.

**We must continue working to promote the building of a human community with a shared future.**

Peace, concord, and harmony are ideas the Chinese nation has pursued and carried forward for more than 5,000 years. The Chinese nation does not carry aggressive or hegemonic traits in its genes. The Party cares about the future of humanity, and wishes to move forward in tandem with all progressive forces around the world. China has always worked to safeguard world peace, contribute to global development, and preserve international order.

On the journey ahead, we will remain committed to promoting peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit, to an independent foreign policy of peace, and to the path of peaceful development. We will work to build a new



Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, Chinese president and chairman of the Central Military Commission, greets representatives who participated in the preparations for the CPC centenary celebrations, in Beijing, in July, 2021.



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type of international relations and a human community with a shared future, promotes high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative through joint efforts, and use China's new achievements in development to provide the world with new opportunities. The Party will continue to work with all peace-loving countries and peoples to promote the shared human values of peace, development, fairness, justice, democracy, and freedom.

We will continue to champion cooperation over confrontation, to open up rather than closing our doors, and to focus on mutual benefits instead of zero-sum games.

We will oppose hegemony and power politics, and strive to keep the wheels of history rolling toward bright horizons.

We Chinese are a people who uphold justice and are not intimidated by threats of force. As a nation, we have a strong sense of pride and confidence. We have never bullied, oppressed, or subjugated the people of any other country, and we never will. By the same token, we will never allow any foreign force to bully, oppress, or subjugate us. Anyone who would attempt to do so will find themselves on a collision course with a great wall of steel forged by over 1.4 billion Chinese people.

**We must carry out a great struggle with many contemporary features.** Having the courage to fight and the fortitude to win is what has made our Party invincible. Realizing our great dream will require hard work and persistence. Today, we are closer, more confident, and more capable than ever before of making the goal of national rejuvenation a reality. But we must be prepared to work harder than ever to get there.

On the journey ahead, we must demonstrate stronger vigilance and always be prepared for potential danger, even in times of calm. We must adopt a holistic approach to





national security that balances development and security imperatives, and implement the national rejuvenation strategy within a wider context of the once-in-a-century changes taking place in the world. We need to acquire a full understanding of the new features and requirements arising from the change to the principal contradiction in Chinese society and the new issues and challenges stemming from a complicated international environment. We must be both brave and adept in carrying out our struggle, forging new paths and building new bridges wherever necessary to take us past all risks and challenges.

**We must strengthen the great unity of the Chinese people.** In the course of our struggles over the past century, the Party has always placed the united front in a position of importance. We have constantly consolidated and developed the broadest possible united front, united all the forces that can be united, mobilized all positive factors that can be mobilized, and pooled as much strength as possible for collective endeavors. The patriotic united front is an important means for the Party to unite all the sons and daughters of the Chinese nation, both at home and abroad, behind the goal of national rejuvenation.

On the journey ahead, we must ensure great unity and solidarity and balance commonality and diversity. We should strengthen theoretical

**We Chinese are a people who uphold justice and are not intimidated by threats of force. As a nation, we have a strong sense of pride and confidence. We have never bullied, oppressed, or subjugated the people of any other country, and we never will.**

and political guidance, build broad consensus, bring together the brightest minds, and expand common ground and the convergence of interests, so that all Chinese people, both at home and overseas, can focus their ingenuity and energy on the same goal and come together as a mighty force for realizing national rejuvenation.

**We must continue to advance the great new project of Party building.** A hallmark that distinguishes the Communist Party of China from other political parties is its courage in undertaking self-reform. An important reason why the Party remains so vital and vibrant despite having undergone so many trials and



tribulations is that it practices effective self-supervision and full and rigorous self-governance. It has thus been able to respond appropriately to the risks and tests of different historical periods, to ensure that it always remains at the forefront of the times even as profound changes sweep the global landscape, and to stand firm as the backbone of the nation throughout the process of meeting various risks and challenges at home and abroad.

On the journey ahead, we must keep firmly in mind the old adage that it takes a good blacksmith to make good steel. We must demonstrate greater political awareness of the fact that full and rigorous self-governance is a never-ending journey. With strengthening the Party politically as our overarching principle, we must continue advancing the great new project of Party building in the new era. We must tighten the Party's organizational system, work hard to train high-caliber officials who have both moral integrity and professional competence, remain committed to improving Party conduct, upholding integrity, and combating corruption, and root out any elements that would harm the Party's advanced nature and purity and any viruses that would erode its health. We must ensure that the Party preserves its essence, color, and character, and see that it always serves as the strong leadership core in the course of upholding and developing socialism with



Chinese characteristics in the new era.

Comrades and friends,

We will stay true to the letter and spirit of the principle of One Country, Two Systems, under which the people of Hong Kong administer Hong Kong, and the people of Macao administer Macao, both with a high degree of autonomy.

We will ensure that the central government exercises overall jurisdiction over Hong Kong and Macao, and implement the legal systems and enforcement mechanisms for the two special administrative regions to safeguard national security. While protecting China's sovereignty, security, and development interests, we



**We must demonstrate greater political awareness of the fact that full and rigorous self-governance is a never-ending journey. With strengthening the Party politically as our overarching principle, we must continue advancing the great new project of Party building in the new era.**



will ensure social stability in Hong Kong and Macao, and maintain lasting prosperity and stability in the two special administrative regions.

Resolving the Taiwan question and realizing China's complete reunification is a historic mission and an unshakable commitment of the Communist Party of China. It

is also a shared aspiration of all the sons and daughters of the Chinese nation. We will uphold the one-China principle and the 1992 Consensus, and advance peaceful national reunification. All of us, compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, must come together and move forward in unison. We must take resolute action to utterly defeat

any attempt toward "Taiwan independence," and work together to create a bright future for national rejuvenation. No one should underestimate the resolve, the will, and the ability of the Chinese people to defend their national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Comrades and friends,

The future belongs to the young people, and our hopes also rest with them. A century ago, a group of young progressives held aloft the torch of Marxism and searched assiduously in those dark years for ways to rejuvenate the Chinese nation. Since then, under the banner of the Communist Party of China, generation after generation of young Chinese have devoted

their youth to the cause of the Party and the people, and remained in the vanguard of the drive to rejuvenate the nation.

In the new era, our young people should make it their mission to contribute to national rejuvenation and aspire to become more proud, confident, and assured in their identity as Chinese people so that they can live up to the promise of their youth and the expectations of our times, our Party, and our people.

Comrades and friends,

A century ago, at the time of its founding, the Communist Party of China had just over 50 members. Today, with more than 95 million members in a country of more than 1.4 billion people, it is the largest governing party in the world and enjoys tremendous international influence.

A century ago, China was in decline and withering away in the eyes of the world. Today, the image it presents to the world is one of a thriving nation that is advancing with unstoppable momentum toward rejuvenation. Over the past century, the Communist Party of China has secured extraordinary historical achievements on behalf of the people. Today, it is rallying and leading the Chinese people on a new journey toward realizing the second centenary goal.

*To all Party members,*

The Central Committee calls on every one of you to stay true to



**In the new era, our young people should make it their mission to contribute to national rejuvenation and aspire to become more proud, confident, and assured in their identity as Chinese people so that they can live up to the promise of their youth and the expectations of our times, our Party, and our people.**



our Party's founding mission and stand firm in your ideals and convictions. Acting on the purpose of the Party, you should always maintain close ties with the people, empathize and work with them, stand with them through good times and bad, and continue working tirelessly to realize their aspirations for a better life and to bring still greater glory to the Party and the people.

Comrades and friends,

Today, a hundred years on from its founding, the Communist Party of China is still in its prime, and remains as

determined as ever to achieve lasting greatness for the Chinese nation. Looking back on the path we have travelled and forward to the journey that lies ahead, it is certain that with the firm leadership of the Party and the great unity of the Chinese people of all ethnic groups, we will achieve the goal of building a great modern socialist country in all respects and fulfill the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation.

Long live our great, glorious, and correct Party!

Long live our great, glorious, and heroic people!



## Ambassador Sun Weidong's Message

# Greater Vitality After a Century, Sustained Splendor in the New Era

The Communist Party of China (CPC) was born for the people, prospers due to the people, and is rooted in the people. The leadership of the CPC is the choice of history and the people.

The CPC was founded in July 100 years ago. It rallied and led the Chinese people to achieve national independence and liberation through 28 years of hard fight and sacrifice. From the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, launching reform and opening-up in 1978, to usher in the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics since the 18th National Congress in 2012, the CPC has led the Chinese people from standing up, getting rich to becoming strong, and created the brilliant prospects of rejuvenation. The 100 years of the CPC witness a history



**The 100 years of the CPC witness a history of unremitting efforts and hard work, a history of theories exploration and a history of party building.**

of unremitting efforts and hard work, a history of theories exploration and a history of party building. Generations of CPC members forged ahead during the 100-year journey with hardships and triumph, blazed a path of rejuvenation towards a tremendous modern country, and created remarkable development miracles. Meanwhile, we are soberly aware that China remains the world's largest developing

country. China's per capita GDP is still at the middle-income level. Unbalanced and inadequate development has become the main constraining factor in meeting the people's increasing needs for a better life.

The CPC is a political party that seeks happiness for the Chinese people and strives for the cause of human progress. The CPC and Chinese people go through trials and tribulations and deeply appreciate the value of peace. China is committed to an independent foreign policy of peace. China grows not by expansion or colonial plunder but through the hard work of its people. China's development offers a new option for other countries and nations who want to speed up their development while preserving their independence. It also offers Chinese wisdom and a

Chinese approach to solving the problems facing mankind.

The world is undergoing once-in-a-century changes and the COVID-19 pandemic. Facing the raging pandemic, China puts people and life first. We were the first country to bring the pandemic under control, carry out cooperation on pandemic response, resume work and production, and realise economic recovery and growth. Sticking to the spirit of solidarity and mutual help, China offers support and assistance to peoples worldwide, including India, to combat the pandemic. To date, China has provided over 450 million doses of vaccines to nearly 100 countries. After the outbreak of the second wave of the pandemic in India, China was one of the first countries to offer support and take actions. A lot of Chinese companies and

institutions donated medical materials to India. The Red Cross Society of China provided 100 oxygen concentrators and 40 ventilators to the Indian Red Cross Society.

According to available data, China exported more than 1.3 lakh oxygen concentrators, 10 thousand ventilators, 110 thousand thermometers, and over 14.5 crore masks to India from April to the first half of May. China's government agencies actively facilitated customs clearance for the transport of critical medical supplies from China. When India fought the second wave of the pandemic, China was not absent or sat back apathetically. Our purpose is to save every precious life and contribute to overcoming the pandemic by humankind at an early date.



**China's development offers a new option for other countries and nations who want to speed up their development while preserving their independence. It also offers Chinese wisdom and a Chinese approach to solving the problems facing mankind.**

President Xi Jinping points out that the goal of China's diplomacy is to foster a new type of international relations and build a community with a shared future for humankind. China is committed to peaceful co-existence with all countries, true multilateralism, and to non-hegemony, non-expansion, non-alignment, and non-coercion. World affairs should be handled through extensive consultation, and the future of the world should be decided by all countries working together. China neither copies foreign models nor exports ideologies. It does not ask of other countries to copy China's practices. Instead, we advocate that all countries follow development paths that suit their own national conditions. All countries should respect each other and learn from each other without interfering in others' internal affairs.



The first batch of medical supplies donated to the Indian Red Cross Society by Chinese charity organizations Jack Ma Foundation and Alibaba Foundation arrived in New Delhi in March, 2020.

Looking into the future, no matter how the international situation evolves, under the leadership of the CPC, China will continue to stand on the right side of history. China will always be a builder of world peace, a contributor to global development and a guardian of the international order.

China and India are both ancient oriental civilizations which shine brightly through exchanges and mutual learning. The essence of our bilateral relations is how the world's two largest developing countries get along with each other and pursue development and rejuvenation together. Both sides should take

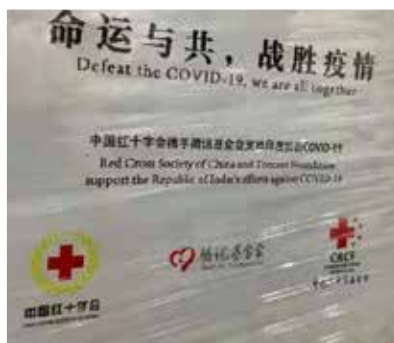
a long-term view and follow the right path towards mutual trust and cooperation between big neighbouring countries. We should respect each other, engage in equal-footed consultation, seek common ground while narrowing differences and enhance mutual trust, to promote healthy and stable development of China-India relations and benefit the two peoples. This is in fundamental interests of the two countries and also meets the common expectation of the region and the international community.

The centenary only ushers in its prime of life. The CPC is

committed to composing a more splendid chapter in the new era.

The CPC is leading the Chinese people to embark on a new journey of building a modernized socialist country. Based on the new development stage, China will follow the new development philosophy and foster the new development paradigm.

We will work with all countries through consultation and cooperation for shared benefits, to jointly build a community with a shared future for humankind, and create a more prosperous and better world together.



The first batch of 100 oxygen concentrators, 40 ventilators and other anti-epidemic supplies donated by the Red Cross Society of China arrived in India on May 9, 2021 by Chinese cargo flight from Chengdu.

H.E. Ambassador Sun Weidong

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# Putting People First, Promoting Common Development



**On July 27, to celebrate the centenary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Embassy in India held an online seminar themed “Sharing Experience on Party-Building, Promoting Exchanges and Cooperation”. Ambassador Sun Weidong delivered a keynote speech entitled “Putting People First, Promoting Common Development”.**

Shri Sitaram Yechury, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist),

Shri D. Raja, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India,

Dr. S. Senthilkumar, Member of the Lok Sabha,

Shri G. Devarajan, Secretary of Central Committee of the All India Forward Bloc,

Mr. Du Xiaolin, Counselor of Bureau I of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Comrades and friends,  
Good Afternoon. Thank you very much for attending the online seminar under the theme of “Sharing Experience on Party-Building, Promoting Exchanges and Cooperation” held by the Chinese Embassy in India.





1. Sitaram Yechury, General Secretary, CPI (M).
2. China's Ambassador to India Sun Weidong.
3. D. Raja, General Secretary, CPI.
4. S. Senthilkumar, Member of the Lok Sabha.

5. G. Devarajan, Secretary, Central Committee of the All India Forward Bloc.
6. Du Xiaolin, Counselor of Bureau of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

On July 1, the whole country of China celebrated the centenary of the Communist Party of China (CPC). General Secretary Xi Jinping addressed a ceremony marking the CPC centenary. More than 600 political parties and political organizations from over 170 countries have sent 1500-plus congratulatory messages and letters on the CPC's centenary, including the Communist Party of India (Marxist), Communist Party of India, and the All India Forward Bloc. I express

my heartfelt thanks to all of you. The participants today are leaders of relevant political parties. Many Comrades attended the CPC and World Political Parties Summit on July 6. The political parties you represent have accumulated rich experiences in party-building and party-governance in the respective developments and are important forces of the development of China-India relations.

We are good comrades and friends. I would like to take

this opportunity to share with you the experience of the CPC's party-building, and exchange views on how to jointly promote China-India cooperation and development.

You may wonder why the CPC is able to grow from merely over 50 members to more than 95 million members, and successfully lead China from poverty to prosperity. There are many "secrets" of the CPC's success. I'd like to share with you three of them.

First, the CPC always puts people first. The values of a political party are determined by its political stance and its view on the people. Fundamentally, it is the litmus test for a Marxist party to see who it believes in, who it relies on, who it works for, and whether it always sides with the great majority of the people. President Xi Jinping vividly characterized the essence of the CPC's governance in the new era, saying we are like examinees sitting the tests set by the era, and it is the people who will review our results.



**The Party led the Chinese people in advancing reform and opening up, and enabled China to achieve the historic leap from a country with relatively backward productive forces to the world's second largest economy.**

After the Opium War of 1840, China suffered greater savages than ever before. Since that time, national rejuvenation has been the greatest dream of the Chinese people and the Chinese nation. Since the very day of its founding, the Party has made seeking happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese

nation its aspiration and mission. She led the Chinese people in a 28-year hard struggle and established the People's Republic of China. We thus secured our nation's independence and liberated our people. The Party led the Chinese people in eliminating the exploitative and repressive feudal system, established socialism as our basic system and promoted socialist construction. The Party led the Chinese people in advancing reform and opening up, and enabled China to achieve the historic leap from a country with relatively backward productive forces to the world's second largest economy. The Party led the Chinese people in achieving the first centenary goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. We have brought about a historic resolution to absolute poverty in China. We are now marching in confidence toward the second centenary goal of building China into a great modern socialist country in all respects.

The century-old history of the CPC testifies that all the Party's struggles are aimed at realizing the ideals of the people. As General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out, the CPC comes from the people, is rooted in the people, was borned for the people, thrived by the people, and has always been with the people and strived for their interests. The CPC has no special interests of its own-it has never represented any individual interest group,

power group, or privileged stratum. It has always represented the fundamental interests of all Chinese people. The CPC enjoys the most solid foundation for governance and massive public support. Any attempt to divide the CPC from the Chinese people or to set the people against the Party is bound to fail.

Talking about the people, I would like to take this opportunity to talk about human rights. Increasing people's sense of gains, happiness and security is the fundamental pursuit of human rights as well as the ultimate goal of state governance. We stick to a human rights philosophy that centered on people, ensure the people to be the real masters of their country and take part in national governance and political consultation, and take active measures to narrow the wealth gap and promote all-round development of the people. The rights to subsistence and development are the primary and basic human rights. Protecting people's lives and health and enabling people to live a peaceful and prosperous life are the best protection of human rights. In the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, the CPC has fully demonstrated its values of putting people and life first. Whoever is an infant or a senior citizen over 100 years old, all of them got admitted to hospital and treated carefully. All treatment and vaccination costs are borne by the government.

At the most dangerous moment, we called for the CPC members firstly at the forefront which brought people a sense of security. Now, whenever there are very few confirmed cases in any region, we will immediately take the strictest measures such as arranging thousands of millions of citizens for testing in order to prevent the epidemic from re-emerging. These are the vivid examples of protecting the basic human rights of the Chinese people

The CPC will uphold the Party's fundamental tenet of wholeheartedly serving the people, practice the people-centered philosophy of development, promote well-rounded human development and common prosperity for all, and unite and lead the people in working for a better life. As long as we maintain close ties with the people, empathize and work with them, we are sure to win the wholehearted support of all Chinese people.

Second, the CPC sticks to its own path. Each country has its own national conditions and should follow a development path suited to its national realities. By constantly adapting the basic tenets of Marxism to China's specific realities, the CPC has finally found the right path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. We have realized the scientific truth of Marxism as well as its openness to development, and continue to keep adapting Marxism to the Chinese context and the needs of our times. For example, during



The "July 1st Medal" awarding ceremony to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China was held in the Golden Hall of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on June 29, 2021. Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, joined the "July 1st Medal" winners.

the period of revolutionary war, the CPC created a revolutionary path of encircling the cities from the rural areas and taking over political power by armed force. This was not mentioned in the classical Marxism. Since reform and opening-up, China has established a socialist market economy, joined the World Trade Organization, integrated into economic globalization and opened wider to the outside world. All these paths were forged by China in light of its own national conditions.

The path we take determines our future. It is not easy to find the right path. The CPC has explored the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics through untold hardships. We created the two miracles of

rapid economic development and long-term social stability rarely seen in the world. This is the right path proved by history and practice. We have embarked on the right path. We will keep moving unswervingly and confidently forward along the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. We will definitely follow the path through.

There is no one-size-fits-all model of development. Every country's efforts to independently explore a development path that suits its national conditions should be respected. "Only the wearer of the shoes knows if they fit or not." China will neither import "foreign models" of development nor export the

“Chinese model”. We will not ask other countries to “copy” the Chinese practice. The CPC is willing to share with political parties of all countries their respective experience to enrich each other’s toolbox to modernisation.



**The CPC constantly strengthens party-building. The CPC now has more than 95 million members, which is even larger than the population of many countries.**

Third, the CPC constantly strengthens party-building. The CPC now has more than 95 million members, which is even larger than the population of many countries. How to manage such a large team is an eternal task. More importantly, the CPC is tasked to unite and lead more than 1.4 billion Chinese people in building a greater modern country and creating a better life. It takes a good blacksmith to make good steel. The CPC must forge itself stronger.

The CPC has strong organizational capacity and a well-established organizational system. This is where our advantage and strength lies. The CPC has more than 4.8 million primary-level Party organizations all over the country. These organizations always work at the forefront of

tackling challenges, under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee functioning as the center. We have dispatched 255,000 resident teams and more than 3 million first party secretaries and resident officials to help win the fight against poverty. We have mobilized more than 3.3 million primary-level Party organizations and over 39 million Party members to participate in the prevention and control of COVID-19, and made a major strategic achievement in fighting the pandemic. Without the strong leadership of the Party, these achievements would not have been possible.

The CPC has a large number of selfless, fearless and dedicated outstanding party members. They are all ordinary heroes who fulfill their duties and serve the people wholeheartedly. This year, the CPC Central Committee for the first time awarded the July 1 Medal, the highest honor in the Party. Madam Zhang Guimei, a recipient of the medal, has been dedicated to helping nearly 2,000 girls from poor families to fulfil their college dreams for more than 50 years in the mountainous countryside. She established China’s first free high school for girls and traveled accumulatively more than 11,000 kilometers visiting her students’ homes in 13 years, despite that she suffered from 23 kind of diseases due to years of hard work and kept working by taking painkillers. She believes that an educated female can

break the intergenerational transmission of poverty and change the destiny of three generations. She said, “I always have a burst of energy in my heart that I believe it is worth risking my life to change their lives.” This is the exemplary spirit of sacrifice and struggle of the Party members and there are many like Madam Zhang in the Party.

The CPC exercises effective self-supervision and practices strict self-governance in every respect. We have the courage to carry out self-reform and scrape the bone to heal the wounds. We have solved our own problems by picking up the scalpel to remove our own lesions from time to time. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, we have been committed to cracking down on both “tigers” and “flies”. The fight against corruption has won an overwhelming victory and been consolidated in all respects. We insist that power comes with responsibility which requires a sense of accountability. Those who fail to carry out their duties will be held accountable. At the end of last year, an authoritative survey showed that 95.8 percent of the public had confidence in comprehensively strengthening Party discipline and curbing corruption. According to data from several foreign polling agencies, the support rate of the Chinese Communist Party among the Chinese people is as high as 95%. I believe this fully demonstrates the lofty position of the CPC in the hearts of

the people. Standing with the people through thick and thin is the important “secret”, enabling the century-old CPC to remain in its prime.

Comrades and friends,

The CPC is a political party that seeks happiness for the Chinese people and strives for the cause of human progress. From the very beginning of its founding, the CPC has closely linked happiness of the Chinese people with that of people around the world. Today the world is undergoing once-in-a-century changes. The destiny of mankind has never been so closely linked and the interests of all countries have never been so deeply integrated. China is committed to an independent foreign policy of peace, and has always worked to safeguard world peace, contribute to global development, and preserve international order.

The CPC has always shouldered its responsibilities as a major political party. What the CPC does is not only seeking happiness for the Chinese people, but also common good for the world. We wish the Chinese people live a better life and wish the same for people around the world. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, all the 98.99 million rural residents living below the current poverty line in China have been lifted out of poverty, enabling China to meet the poverty reduction target set out in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 10

years ahead of schedule. The CPC is willing to contribute more Chinese solutions and Chinese strength to the global poverty reduction process. At the Global Health Summit in May this year, President Xi Jinping made a solemn commitment that China will provide still more vaccines to the best of its ability. We walk the talk. China has provided more than 100 countries and international organizations with 600 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines, more than 300 billion masks, 4.8 billion testing kits and other supplies. We will continue to fully support international cooperation in fighting the pandemic, and further improve the accessibility and affordability of vaccines in developing countries to make contributions to global fight against COVID-19.

The CPC has always adhered to equity and justice. Since its founding, the CPC has dedicated itself to the pursuit of equity and justice and the emancipation of humanity. From adopting the first program of anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution to giving support for the national liberation movements of Asian, African and Latin American countries in the 1960s and 1970s, from speaking up for developing countries at the United Nations and other international fora to taking a firm stand against the headwinds of unilateralism and bullying, the CPC has always stood on the side of equity and justice. At all times, we have

underscored that all countries are equal, regardless of their size, strength and wealth, and stood against imposing one’s own will on others, interfering in other countries’ internal affairs, and the practice of the strong bullying the weak. We firmly uphold true multilateralism, the UN-centered international system, and the international order underpinned by international law. We will work with other countries to promote greater democracy in international relations. We have always believed that global affairs should be run by all countries in the world through joint consultation, not dictated by those waving bigger fists. We have always remained convinced that justice will eventually prevail over power politics and actively promoted the improvement of global governance. These ideas have been widely recognized.

The CPC has remained committed to win-win cooperation. The CPC has acted out the win-win strategy of opening up, calling for cooperation and mutual benefit rather than confrontation and zero-sum games. We have provided the world with new opportunities through China’s new development progress. China is committed to promoting common development. We will work with other countries to deepen infrastructural and industrial cooperation, and ensure the stability and smooth functioning of global industrial chains, supply chains



Zhang Guimei, who was awarded the “July 1st Medal” by Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC and Chinese President, at a ceremony to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the CPC at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. Zhang, principal of a senior high school that offers free education to girls from impoverished families, spoke at the ceremony on behalf of the awardees.

and financing environment, to improve global inter-connectivity and realize fairer, more efficient and coordinated global development. China will work with other countries to meet the challenge of climate change and strive to fulfill the commitment to have CO2 emissions peak before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060. This shows China has taken up its responsibility as a major global player.

To truly understand China, we need to have a comprehensive, real and multi-dimensional perception of China from an objective perspective. How can you see a colorful China if you wear sunglasses? A very few

countries like the United States often label China as “authoritarian”, “human rights violator”, “aggressive” and “bullying” out of ideological prejudice and self-interest. We do not accept any of them. The US has also wantonly interfered in China’s internal affairs and wielded the big sticks of sanctions against Chinese officials and companies. We are firmly opposed to this and have vigorously fought back. These “label factories” and “stick companies” will never work with us and should be shut down for the good of the world.

In fact, the US has been plagued by serious human rights problems such as racial discrimination, forced labor

and gun violence, and has bad records of illegal military intervention and indiscriminate killing of civilians in other countries. The US does not have the qualification to play the role of “a human rights lecturer” from a higher position. It should look at itself in the mirror. While facing the challenge of the pandemic, the US has engaged in “vaccine nationalism” by stockpiling vaccines far beyond its own population’s needs, thus creating an “immunization gap” and causing severe shortage of vaccines in developing countries. This is typically egocentric and self-serving. In order to maintain its hegemony, the US provokes bloc confrontation and attempts to form small circles targeting other countries for geopolitical rivalry. It is the revival of the zero-sum game and the Cold War mentality. It seriously violates the basic norms governing international relations and goes against the historical trend of openness and inclusiveness.

The human race is an integral community and the planet Earth its shared homeland. Peace, concord, and harmony are ideas the Chinese nation has pursued and carried forward for more than 5,000 years. China wishes to move forward in tandem with all progressive forces around the world to build a community with a shared future for mankind. China always believes that facing the raging pandemic, all mankind are in the same boat.



**Development and rejuvenation is the top priority for China and India. China and India are the two largest developing countries accounting for about two-fifths of the world's population.**

No one is safe until everyone is safe. China's support for India's fight against the second wave of COVID-19 is following this idea. China helped India with a large number of anti-epidemic supplies.

Chinese companies worked overtime to meet India's procurement needs. Relevant Chinese authorities actively provided facilitation for customs clearance and transportation. All these efforts have helped India fight the pandemic and save many lives. We are candid and aboveboard, and did our utmost with conscience in the fight against the virus. We sincerely hope that the Indian people will prevail the epidemic at an early date.

Chinese leaders have said on many occasions that running China's own affairs well is the biggest contribution to the entire world. For major developing countries like China and India, it needs enormous efforts and a favorable external environment to run their own affairs well. In my opinion, China and India need to do the following:

First, we need to focus on development to run our own affairs well. Development and rejuvenation is the top priority for China and India. China and India are the two largest developing countries accounting for about two-fifths of the world's population. We each have to feed over one billion population, provide employment for tens of millions

of people every year, and meet the people's various needs like education, medical care and social security. Without development, we cannot achieve this. If both China and India can develop, it will be 2.7 billion people moving towards modernization. It is of great significance to the development of both countries and mankind. China and India should see each other as development opportunities and support each other in achieving their respective development goals, which is actually more important than anything else.

Second, we need to strengthen cooperation to run our own affairs well. China and India are at similar stages of development. Our economies are highly complementary, and we have huge potential for cooperation. In the first five months of this year, our bilateral trade volume jumped by 70% year on year to 48.1 billion US dollars. Against the backdrop of the pandemic, such growth shows that China-India cooperation conforms to the rules of market and meets the needs of enterprises and consumers of both countries, which could not be blocked artificially. We should continue to promote economic, trade and pragmatic cooperation. Meanwhile we should expand exchanges and cooperation between our political parties, local governments and people-to-people exchanges. As our two countries share broad common

interests in multilateral affairs, we should strengthen coordination in multilateral institutions such as the United Nations, G20, BRICS, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and China-India-Russia Cooperation. We need to promote cooperation in areas such as pandemic prevention and control, disaster prevention, poverty alleviation, energy security, and climate change, to jointly safeguard the common interests of developing countries.

Third, to run our own affairs well, we need to properly manage our differences. It is an objective fact that we have differences on issues like boundary question. We take these differences very seriously. But differences are not and should not be the whole story of China-India relations. Heightening differences does not help solve problems and only erodes the basis of mutual trust. It would make the differences more difficult and complicated to solve. We should place the border issue

in an appropriate position in bilateral relations and seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution through dialogue and consultations. Pending final settlement, the two sides should jointly maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas.

The rights and wrongs of what happened in the China-India border area last year are very clear. China has made clear its position on many occasions. The two sides have maintained communication through diplomatic and military channels. The frontier troops of both countries have disengaged in the Galwan Valley and the Pangong Lake areas. We should consolidate the achieved results, find a solution acceptable to both sides on the issue that needs emergency response through negotiation and consultation, gradually move towards regular management

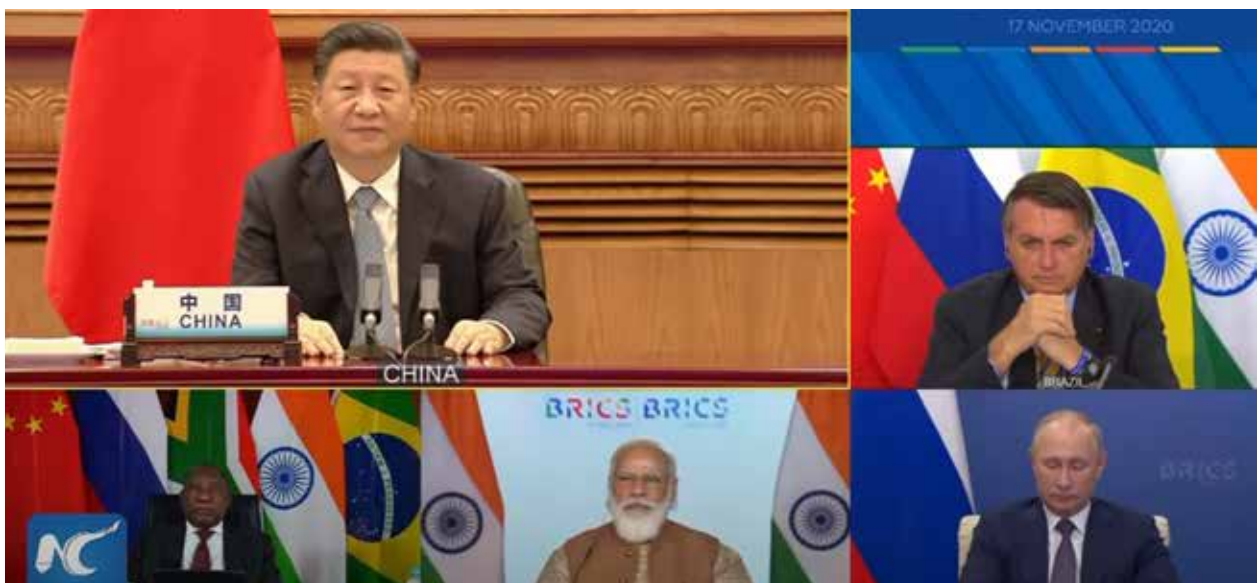
and control, in order to further ease the situation and avoid any recurrence of tensions due to misunderstanding and miscalculation. China-India relations are significant to peace and prosperity of the region and the world at large. We should view and treat our bilateral relations from a more comprehensive and long-term perspective.

China's strategic assessment of China-India relations has not changed. We always believe that China and India should unswervingly adhere to the consensus reached by our leaders, and we pose no threat but offer development opportunities to each other.

The two countries are partners rather than rivals or enemies. We need to help each other succeed instead of undercutting or even confronting each other. We should correctly view each

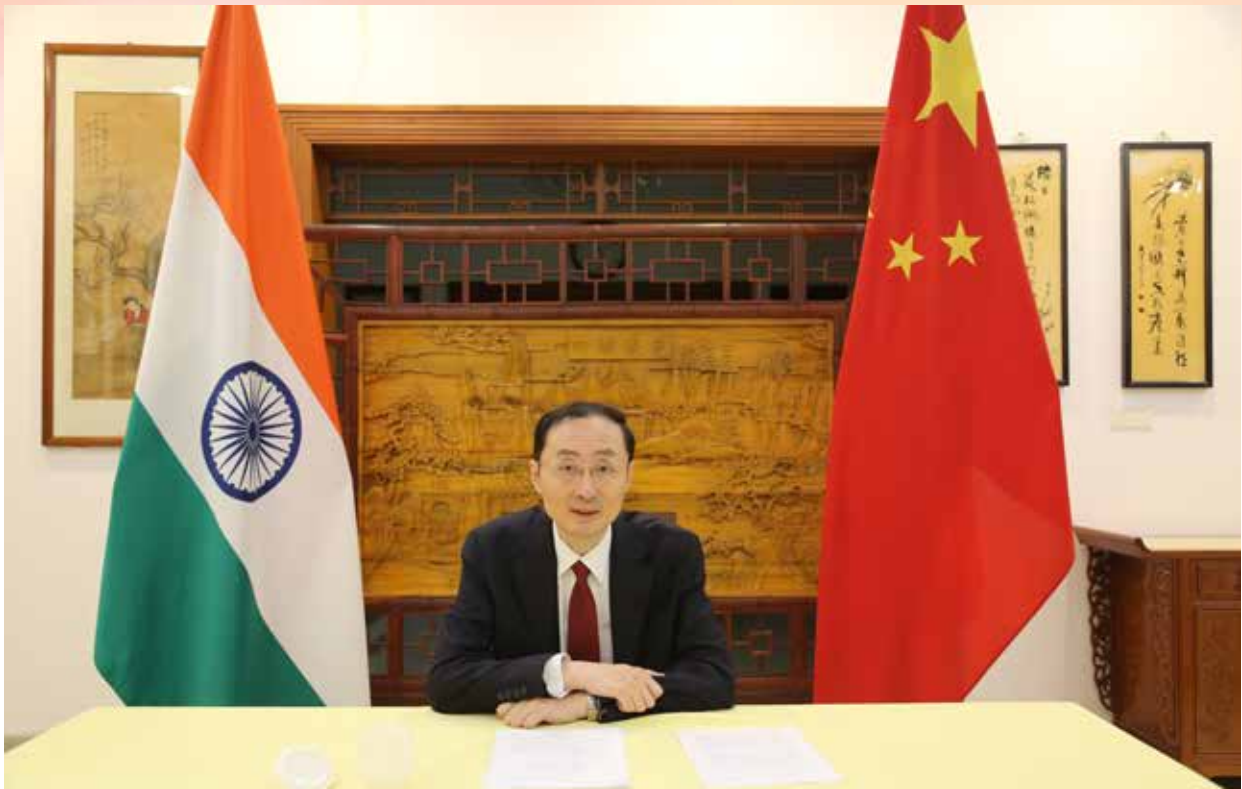
other's strategic intentions, be committed to the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and mutual respect for each other's core interests. We should be committed to regard cooperation as the main theme, seek mutual benefits and complementarity, so as to bring more benefits to our two countries and peoples.

Comrades and friends, you have made unremitting efforts and important contributions to the development of China-India relations over the years. We have common ground and many experience to share. I would like to hear your views on the centenary journey of the CPC and your thoughts on how responsible political parties can work together to promote the well-being of mankind.



Chinese President Xi Jinping addressed the 12th BRICS Summit hosted by Russia through a video link from Beijing on November 17, 2020.





## Understand China's Development, Keep Faith in Bilateral Cooperation: Ambassador Sun

**On the occasion of celebrating the centenary of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC), on June 7, Chinese Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong held an online dialogue with Confederation of Young Leaders (CYL) and students and faculty from Indian Universities, sharing stories of the CPC and China's development.**

**I**n the trying time of fighting against the COVID-19 pandemic, I am very happy to meet with you online. Every year, the Chinese Embassy in India holds exchanges with the CYL. At the beginning of last year, we held the second China-India Youth Dialogue. For more than a year afterwards, the pandemic continued to spread, causing a major impact on the world and bringing profound changes to



mankind. Defeating the virus requires all sectors of our two countries, especially the youth groups to strengthen cooperation. And deepening mutual understanding is the basis of collaboration.

For this end, I would like to take this opportunity to talk with my young Indian friends about the real China, the stories behind China's development, and how China would help build a better world. The theme of my speech today is "Understand China's Development, Keep Faith in Cooperation".

To understand China's development, it is essential to have a good understanding of the nation's history and the Communist Party of China(CPC). This year marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the CPC.

In the past one century, China has witnessed tremendous transformation - from an ancient country ravaged by war to a prosperous new China. China was extremely backward. We could only make tables, chairs, teapots and tea bowls, but not even a single car or tractor. Today, China is the world's second largest economy and the largest trader of goods.

In the past, we couldn't meet people's basic living needs such as food and clothing. Today, we are a moderately prosperous society. We feed nearly 20% of the world's population with only 9% of the world's arable land.

We have lifted more than 850 million people out of poverty. Today, China has a middle-income population of over 400 million.

China's modern science and technology started from scratch and have made great progress, including taking samples from the Moon, building a space station, and landing on Mars. China's comprehensive national strength has reached a new level. Many opinion polls have shown that the approval rating of the Chinese government among the Chinese people is more 90%. This is at the top of world rankings.

How has China achieved so much within a century since the CPC was founded? We can explain this success from two perspectives.

First, the leadership of the CPC is the choice of history.

Looking back at its 100 years history, the CPC has been the leader of China's successive victories in


revolution, construction and reform. It is the backbone of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. China had a long history and created a splendid civilization. But it has been through trials and tribulations in modern times.

After the Opium War of 1840, China entered a dark period. Foreign invasion and internal exploitation led to the disintegration of our land and unspeakable misery for our people. The Chinese nation was on the brink of extinction. To save the nation, countless patriots struggled to explore the path forward and sacrificed their lives. They tried political systems, including constitutional monarchy, parliamentarism, multi-party system and presidential system. But all these endeavors failed.

At this critical life-or-death period, the CPC adapted Marxism to the realities of the Chinese society. It led the Chinese people to achieve national independence and liberation through hard work and sacrifice.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC), the CPC embarked on the right path of development toward prosperity. This is the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

After the reform and opening up in 1978, in just a few decades, China has completed the industrialization process that took developed countries hundreds of years. We



**Today, we are a moderately prosperous society. We feed nearly 20% of the world's population with only 9% of the world's arable land. We have lifted more than 850 million people out of poverty. Today, China has a middle-income population of over 400 million.**

established a comprehensive modern industrial system in this period.


The Chinese people achieved transformation from meeting the basic living needs to building a well-off society. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC in 2012, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, China has made a series of new historic achievements. China has won a decisive victory in the battle against poverty. Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era. China's GDP has exceeded 100 trillion yuan. Our per capita GDP has exceeded \$10,000. China has become a major engine of global growth.

Nearly every Chinese knows a song - No Communist Party, No New China. History chose the CPC to lead the Chinese people from standing

up, getting rich to becoming strong. We stand with renewed confidence again in the family of nations. I also would like to stress that China is still a developing country. We are sober and clear about this. There is a long road ahead of us and huge amount of work to do to bring a better life for the people. It will take tireless struggle and a lot of effort will be required.

The second perspective is that, the leadership of the CPC is the choice of the people.

How did the CPC secure victory of the revolution and establish socialism with Chinese characteristics? One of the primary reasons is that, the CPC is the vanguard of the Chinese people and the Chinese nation, and has won the wholehearted endorsement and support of the people. Since its founding, the CPC has always represented the fundamental interests of the greatest possible majority of the Chinese people. It always gives top priority to the interests of the people. There are countless examples and I would like to share some true stories:



**Many opinion polls have shown that the approval rating of the Chinese government among the Chinese people is more 90%. This is at the top of world rankings.**



Xu Jiexiu and three female Red Army soldiers.

The first story is about a halved quilt. In November 1934, the CPC-led Red Army was on the extremely tough Long March. When the Red Army passed a village in Hunan Province, the soldiers slept in the courtyards because they did not want to disturb the villagers.

A woman (Xu Jiexiu) shared her bed with three female Red Army soldiers. These female soldiers noticed Xu was extremely poor. She had only a piece of cloth made of disintegrating cotton on the bed. Before their departure, the soldiers cut their quilt and gave one half to Xu.

They told Xu that the Red Army was people's army and they were fighting the enemy so that the people could live a good life. They promised that they would visit her after their victory with a brand new quilt.

Xu held her portion of the quilt and walked a long way to see off the Red Army soldiers. She missed the three female soldiers and often sat on a small bench by the riverside, waiting for them to come back. Then in October 1984, the 50th Anniversary of the Long March, a journalist met 80-year-old Xu at her village. Xu was still waiting for the soldiers to return. But no one knew about the soldiers, whether they survived or not. But the story showed the Chinese people that even if the CPC has only one quilt, it will give half of it to the people.

The second story is about an ordinary grassroots official, Jiao Yulu. In the early 1960s, Jiao became the Party Chief of Lankao County in Henan Province. At that time, Lankao faced "three disasters": Sandstorms, saline-alkali land,

and floods. Unsurprisingly, the people suffered from hunger and poverty. After a year in office, Jiao and his team traveled more than 2,500 km and visited 120-plus villages to learn more about the saline-alkali land problem. Jiao learned to distinguish saline-alkali land by tongue-tasting. He tasted nearly 67 square kilometers of saline-alkali land across the county and drew a detailed map, which helped in tackling the "three disasters".

While doing this seminal work, Jiao developed acute liver pain, and he couldn't even stand straight. But to continue working, he poked his belly with a rod. In May 1964, liver cancer took Jiao's life. He was 42. Jiao wanted to be buried in Lankao's sand. He said he never got the chance to see the victory over the management of saline-alkali land, but he wanted to



**After the reform and opening up in 1978, in just a few decades, China has completed the industrialization process that took developed countries hundreds of years.**



**China has won a decisive victory in the battle against poverty. Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era. China's GDP has exceeded 100 trillion yuan. Our per capita GDP has exceeded \$10,000. China has become a major engine of global growth.**

witness it after his death. When his bone ash was taken to Lankao, thousands attended his funeral. Lankao was lifted out of poverty in March 2017.

The old saline-alkali land is now an oasis. The Paulownia trees planted by people under the leadership of Jiao have become the “green bank” of the local people. Soundboard of Chinese national musical instruments made of Paulownia trees has become one of the important industries in Lankao.

Jiao's story made the Chinese people keep in mind that the CPC always puts people in the hearts without self-interests. The CPC members are pioneers who maintain a heroic spirit despite any difficulties. They work hard, live a simple life and never seek personal privileges.

The third story is about a medical worker who was diagnosed with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS). Zhang Dingyu is the president of Wuhan Jinyintan Hospital. He is a doctor, and also an ALS patient. ALS patients gradually lose their mobility due to muscle atrophy, and there is no cure. He could not stop his illness, but tried his best to save lives. He often went to bed at 2am but was woken up at 4am to attend patients.

Facing the raging Covid-19 pandemic, he led hospital staff and saved more than 2,800 COVID-19 patients. He raced against the virus and demonstrated the amazing “China speed”. As his legs

shriveled, he said, “My time may be running out, I have to run faster and outrun time in order to save more patients”. In August 2020, Zhang was awarded a national honorary title called “People's Hero”. He loves his life, and loves singing. He is a hero around us, an ordinary person, a person who suffers from incurable disease but still uses his optimism and courage to inspire others. He is a person full of love for his motherland and the people. The story of Zhang Dingyu reminds the Chinese that the CPC members are self-sacrificing people who demonstrate the philosophy of “people first and life first” with concrete actions in the epicenter of a storm.

Everything is for the people, serve the people wholeheartedly, have heart-to-heart bond with people. Such a spirit will never become outdated.

President Xi Jinping stresses that the State is the people, and the people are the State. Putting people first is the secret behind achievements made by China under the CPC. It is also the consistent values and spiritual concept in the Chinese civilization for thousands of years. Over 2,000 years ago, an ancient Chinese sage Mencius said that to a State, people come first, State comes second, and the ruler is the least important.

China's Tang dynasty followed this wise governing philosophy and created a prosperous age. They



**The CPC members are pioneers who maintain a heroic spirit despite any difficulties. They work hard, live a simple life and never seek personal privileges.**

understood that people are like water and the ruler a boat, water can support the boat or overturn it. However, since ancient times, only the CPC remains true to its original aspiration and keeps its mission firmly in mind.

In the last 100 years, the CPC practiced its original aspiration and mission, and shared weal and woe with the people, winning the heartfelt support of the people.

The CPC and the people are as inseparable as fish and water. The CPC has gone through countless difficulties and tests all the way from small to large and from weak to strong. It relies on the firm will of ideals rising above the persistence on its original aspiration and mission. And it relies on the lofty vision of keeping the well-being of the people, the country and the world in their mind.

If China's peaceful development can be described as building an edifice in the world, then the 92 million CPC

members are its iron and steel supporting framework.

To seek happiness for the Chinese people, rejuvenation for the Chinese nation, and the common good for the world is the goal and source of strength of the CPC.

The CPC is a political party that seeks happiness for the Chinese people and strives for the cause of human progress. Since its founding, the CPC has closely linked the happiness of the Chinese people with the happiness of people of the world. President Xi Jinping points out that the goal of China's diplomacy is to foster a new type of international relations and build a community with a shared future for mankind.

Xi Jinping's Thought on Diplomacy provides a fundamental guidance for China's foreign policy in the new era, and clarifies to the world the general direction in which we hope to work with other countries. I would like to

highlight this vision with three keywords: "Peace, development and cooperation".

Peace is the foundation. Without peace, there will be no development and cooperation. Amity with neighbors and harmony without uniformity are values cherished in the Chinese culture. Having been torn by wars and conflicts in the past, we know too well the scourge of turmoil and the value of peace.

Peace and stability are the only way to development and prosperity. China grows not by expansion or colonial plunder, but through the hard work of its people. China is committed to an independent foreign policy of peace, and is the only country that has codified peaceful development in its Constitution.

China is committed to peaceful co-existence with all countries, true multilateralism, and non-hegemony, non-expansion, non-alignment and non-coercion. We don't



copy foreign models, export ideologies, or ask other countries to copy China's practices.

Instead, we advocate that all countries should follow development paths that suit their national conditions. All countries should respect each other and learn from each other without interfering in others' internal affairs. Over the years, China has taken concrete actions to fulfill its responsibility in maintaining world peace. The Chinese military and police have participated in more than 30 United Nations peacekeeping operations. China is also the largest contributor of peacekeepers among the five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council.

The Chinese people know that, for the national interests and future of mankind, we must cherish peace, and stick to the path of peaceful development. We must uphold peace, and address differences through dialogue. And when peace is undermined, we must strive to defend peace.

Development is the goal. Development is the eternal theme of human society and the master key to solving almost all the problems. Through focusing on development, China has completed eradication of extreme poverty. We have met the poverty eradication target set out in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 10 years ahead of schedule.

According to the International Monetary Fund, in 2019, 69

## **Over 2,000 years ago, an ancient Chinese sage Mencius said that to a State, people come first, State comes second, and the ruler is the least important.**

countries and regions have a per capita GDP exceeding \$10,000. That includes approximately 2.8 billion people, including more than 1.4 billion people from China.

China's building of a moderately prosperous society has doubled the world population with a per capita GDP exceeding \$10,000. This is an important contribution to the cause of global poverty alleviation. This year marks the beginning of China's 14th Five-Year Plan. We will increase domestic demand and expand opening-up. China's development has not only provided more cooperation opportunities for other countries, but also offered Chinese wisdom to solving the problems facing humanity.

Cooperation is the path. As the inheritor of the ancient civilization, the Chinese people do not believe in the philosophy of using one's strength to bully the weak or in the winner-takes-all attitude. China's development has never been at the expense of other countries' interests. We will never pursue a "China first" approach, nor do we seek to dominate the world. Instead, we advocate making the pie bigger and conducting win-win cooperation.

For over 10 years, China has contributed more than 30% of global growth and more than 70% of global poverty reduction. If development is the goal, cooperation is the bridge to get there. We need to build more bridges instead of destroying them. History has proven time and again that to pursue beggar-thy-neighbor practice, conduct isolation and exclusion, and build small circles seeking zero-sum confrontation always failed. Only openness, inclusiveness and win-win cooperation are the right way forward for the mankind.

President Xi Jinping said, "There is only one Earth in the universe and we mankind have only one homeland". No country alone can address the many challenges facing the humankind. No matter how the international situation evolves, China will firmly hold high the banner of peace, development, cooperation and mutual benefit.

We will be committed to the mankind's common values of peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom. We will work together unswervingly with the people of other countries to build a community with a shared future for mankind, and we will endeavor to build an open, inclusive, clean and beautiful

world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity.

The COVID-19 pandemic shows again that no country or nation is safe. And the destiny of humankind is more closely linked than ever. China-India cooperation on fighting the COVID-19 pandemic is such an example.

After the outbreak of second wave, President Xi Jinping sent a message of solidarity and support to Prime Minister Narendra Modi. He expressed his sincere sympathies to the Indian government and people. He stated that China is willing to strengthen anti-pandemic cooperation with India, and help India. State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi spoke to External Affairs Minister Dr S Jaishankar. State Councilor Wang Yi said, as a close neighbor and partner, China fully understood the

challenges facing India. He proposed several measures that China was willing to take in accordance with India's demand to help India fight the pandemic. China has delivered on its commitment.

After the outbreak of the second wave of COVID-19 in India, China was one of the first countries to offer support to India, and act on them. A lot of Chinese companies and institutions donated medical products to India. The Red Cross Society of China provided 100 oxygen concentrators and 40 ventilators to the Indian Red Cross Society. The supplies were airlifted to Bangalore by the first resumed cargo flight of Sichuan Airlines on May 9.

Chinese manufacturers overcame difficulties such as stiff timelines, rising cost and supply shortage of raw materials to ramp up production. According to available statistics, China



**President Xi Jinping points out that the goal of China's diplomacy is to foster a new type of international relations and build a community with a shared future for mankind.**

exported more than one lakh oxygen concentrators, 8,000 ventilators, 90,000 thermometers and over 10 crore masks to India just during the first half of May.

China's customs, civil aviation and other government agencies facilitated quick customs clearance and transport of medical supplies from China. Recently, the Chinese side approved more than 10 Indian chartered cargo flights for June.

Chinese workers worked overtime during the May Day holiday and completed three batches of medical equipment, which were airlifted to Calcutta. Most of goods have been sent to hospitals, local governments and relief agencies in more than 10 states in India. Let me assure you that, when India fought the pandemic, China was not absent or sat back apathetically.

Regarding China's support for India's response to the second wave of COVID-19, I'd like to share three feelings with you.



The Red Cross Society of China sent 100 oxygen concentrators, 40 ventilators and some other medical supplies to the Indian Red Cross Society as COVID-19 assistance in May.



First, it truly reflects China's goodwill towards India. Within a short time, relevant medical supplies have completed production, customs clearance, transport and utilization. The Chinese government, companies and many sectors of society have contributed a lot to this. It reflects the true humanitarian spirit that places life above everything else.

Second, China and India have great potential to cooperate. Take the case of medical materials. They have all played an important role in helping India fight the pandemic and save lives, no matter from commercial procurement or donations. It fully shows that the industrial and supply chains with China's participation are highly effective and reliable.

Third, cooperation is the only way to beat the virus. The virus is invisible and ruthless. All countries are in the same boat, and can only defeat the pandemic through solidarity. Only when every country is safe, can the whole world be truly safe. China has practiced its vision of a community with a shared future for mankind, carried forward the humanitarian spirit, and taken concrete actions to help India in combating the COVID-19 pandemic. Our purpose is to save every precious life, and contribute to overcoming the pandemic at an early date. We fulfilled our responsibility as a major country. We are candid, transparent and genuine, and did our utmost with conscience



The Chinese Embassy and CYL co-hosted the China-India Youth Dialogue in 2020.

in the fight against the virus, which is our common enemy.

When the First National Congress of the CPC was held, the average age of the participants was 28. That was a political party built by young people. The Party was full of vigor and vitality, with optimism, and a vision for the future. Today, China has entered a new era with a new look, attracting the attention of the world. People wonder, as the CPC approaches its 100th birthday, how can it maintain the vitality of its early days. In fact, President Xi has already given an answer: "For a party which fights for the eternal well-being of the Chinese nation, the centenary only ushers in the prime of life."

The young people are the most vigorous and creative. I hope the young friends present today could be open-minded.

You could use your ears to listen, use your eyes to watch, use your hearts to communicate, and use your minds to think. I welcome you to search and discover a true, three-dimensional and comprehensive picture of China, to increase your understanding of China, and to contribute more wisdom and energy to the friendly and cooperative bonds between China and India.



**The Chinese military and police have participated in more than 30 United Nations peacekeeping operations. China is also the largest contributor of peacekeepers among the five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council.**



# GLORIOUS HISTORY

**“ All the struggle, sacrifice and creation through which the Party has united and led the Chinese people over the past hundred years has been tied together by one ultimate theme, bringing about the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. ”**





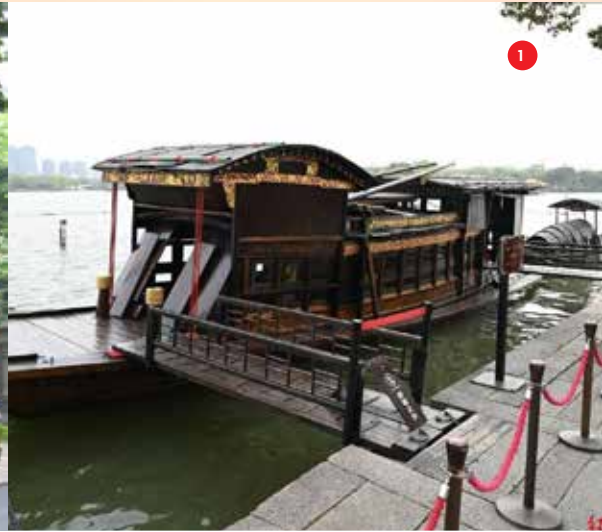
**Reviewing the past 100 years, the CPC has united and led the Chinese people in achieving great success in the new democratic revolution, socialist revolution and construction, reform and opening-up and socialist modernization, as well as for socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.**





1. The painting *The Situation in the Far East* by Tse Tsan Tai, a patriotic Chinese from Australia. The painting depicts the grim situation of China facing the danger of being divided among the powers in the late 19th and early 20th century.
2. *Youth Magazine* launched by Chen Duxiu in Shanghai in September 1915. The magazine was later renamed *New Youth* and its editorial office was moved to Beijing. Peking University and the magazine became the main hubs of the New Cultural Movement.
3. A special issue of *New Youth* designed for Marxist studies, edited by Li Dazhao who was one of the first to disseminate Marxism in China.





1. The founding of the CPC in July 1921. The First CPC National Congress was held in Shanghai and then transferred to a red boat on Lake Nanhu in Zhejiang Province.
2. “Joining Forces in the Jinggang Mountains.” After the setback in attacking big cities, Mao Zedong and Zhu De led the creation of the Jinggang Mountains Revolutionary Base and explored the correct path for the Chinese revolution of surrounding the cities from the countryside and taking political power by armed force.
3. In 1938, Mao Zedong wrote “On Protracted War” in Yan’an, proposing the general principle of protracted war for the War of Resistance.
4. CPC representative Dong Biwu signing the UN Charter in 1945.



1. The Chinese people had now stood up. On October 1, 1949, Mao Zedong solemnly proclaimed “The Central People’s Government of the PRC has been established today.”
2. On September 20, 1954, the First Session of the First NPC adopted the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China, which was a socialist constitution. Demonstrators carrying the model of the Constitution through the Tian’anmen reviewing platform on the National Day in 1954.
3. Zhou Enlai attended the Geneva Conference in 1954.



1. Table tennis players of China and the United States playing a friendly match on April 13, 1971. On April 7, 1971, China invited the US table tennis team, which was participating in the 31st World Table Tennis Championship in Japan, to visit China, opening the door to friendly exchanges between the Chinese and American peoples.
2. In December 1953, the Chinese government first proposed the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in its negotiations with the Indian government. On April 18, 1955, Zhou Enlai led a Chinese delegation to a meeting of 29 Asian and African heads of government in Bandung, Indonesia, where he proposed the policy of “seeking common ground while reserving differences.” This created an example of peaceful settlement of disputes, setting the stage for exchanges between China and Asian and African countries.



1. Mao Zedong met Richard Nixon in Beijing in 1972, marking the normalization of China-US relations.
2. On February 22, 1974, Mao Zedong put forward the theory of three worlds at a meeting with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. He believed that the two superpowers of the Soviet Union and the United States were the first world, the developed Western countries and Eastern European countries were the second world, and the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America were the third world.



3. On April 10, 1974, Deng Xiaoping led a Chinese delegation to the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly where he expounded Mao Zedong's theory of the three worlds and China's foreign policy.
4. The 26th UN General Assembly adopted a resolution to restore all legal rights of the PRC on 25 October 1971.





1. Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee held in Beijing from December 18-22, 1978. The meeting made the historic decision to shift the focus of work to socialist modernization and implement the reform and opening up policy.
2. US President Jimmy Carter held a ceremony at the White House to welcome Deng Xiaoping. On January 1, 1979, China and the US established diplomatic relations.
3. Deng Xiaoping held a meeting with the visiting British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in September 1982. On December 19, 1984, the Chinese and British governments officially signed the Joint Declaration on Hong Kong, stating that the Chinese government would resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong on July 1, 1997.



1. The development and opening up of Pudong, Shanghai, was a major initiative to expand opening up. In April 1990, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council approved the implementation of the policies of economic and technological development zones and certain special economic zones in Pudong.
2. In 1995, China successfully hosted the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. In 1992, the number of countries that had established diplomatic relations with China reached 154.





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3. The opening ceremony of the 11th Asian Games. From September 22 to October 7, 1990, the 11th Asian Games were held in Beijing. This was the first comprehensive international sports competition hosted by China. Some 6,578 people from 37 national and regional sports delegations of the Olympic Council of Asia members participated in this Asian Games.
4. Deng Xiaoping visited Wuchang, Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shanghai in 1992, pushing reform, opening up and modernization forward.



1. The Three Gorges Project under construction. The Three Gorges Hydropower Station, or the Three Gorges Water Conservancy Hub Project on the Yangtze River, also known as the Three Gorges Project, is the largest hydropower station in the world and the largest engineering project ever built in China. Construction on the Three Gorges Project officially began in 1994, water storage and power generation began in 2003, and the project was completed in 2009.
2. The 15th CPC National Congress was held in Beijing September 12-18, 1997. The Congress put forward the Party's basic program for the primary stage of socialism, clarified the grand goals of China's reform, opening up and modernization across the centuries, and included Deng Xiaoping Theory in the Party Constitution.
3. Jiang Zemin with Wu Wenjun (left), a top mathematician, and Yuan Longping (right), the father of hybrid rice, were honored with the State Supreme Science and Technology Award in 2000.





1. On December 11, 2001, China officially became a member of the WTO and embraced the world market.
2. People from all walks of life participated in the flag-raising ceremony in Tian'anmen Square to celebrate Hong Kong's return to China. From midnight of June 30 to the early morning of July 1, 1997, the Chinese and British governments held the handover ceremony of Hong Kong. The return of Hong Kong to China after a century of vicissitudes completed an important step toward national reunification.





1. People from all walks of life celebrated Macao's return to China in Tian'anmen Square. On December 19, 1999, the Chinese and Portuguese governments held the handover ceremony of Macao in the Garden Pavilion of the Macao Cultural Center. The Chinese government resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Macao.
2. China's then President Hu Jintao announced the opening of the 29th Summer Olympic Games in Beijing from August 8-24, 2008.



1. The Olympic Games' closing ceremony at the National Stadium in Beijing on August 24, 2008.
2. The World Expo with the theme of "Better City, Better Life" was held in Shanghai May 1-October 31, 2010. This was the first registered Expo held in China.
3. Lujiazui, Shanghai, home to multinational companies and foreign financial institutions. In 2010, China's aggregate economic output ranked second in the world, and the country became the world's second-largest economy.





庆祝中国共产党成立100周年  
The 100th Anniversary of the Founding of  
The Communist Party of China



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1. Infrastructure construction in China registered an upswing in May 2013 when the Jiangsu section of the first phase of the eastern route of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project was opened on a trial basis. This project is the world's largest water diversion project and a major strategic infrastructure to improve allocation of China's water resources, promote sustainable economic and social development, ensure and improve people's lives, and promote ecological conservation.
2. In May 2013, Xi Jinping with pioneers in costumes of their respective ethnic groups during their Young Pioneers of China Thematic Day activities.
3. Torchbearers of ethnic groups lighted the flame at the opening ceremony of the 10th National Traditional Sports Meet of Ethnic Groups in August 2015.





1. China is committed to developing sports. On July 31, 2015, Beijing won the bid to host the 24th Winter Olympic Games and became the first “Double Olympic City” in the history of the Olympic Games.
2. Socialism with Chinese characteristics entered a new era. On November 15, 2012, the First Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee elected Xi Jinping as General Secretary of the Central Committee. At a press conference after the meeting, Xi Jinping, on behalf of the new central collective leadership, solemnly promised, “The people’s desire for a better life must be the focus of our efforts.” On March 14, 2013, the First Session of the 12th NPC elected Xi Jinping as president of the People’s Republic of China.





1. Xi Jinping first proposed and elaborated on the Chinese Dream of National Rejuvenation on November 29, 2012.
2. Xi Jinping elaborated the concept of a human community with a shared future on September 28, 2015.
3. Chinese primary school students' drawings of the Chinese Dream in their hearts.





# 亚洲文明对话大会

## CONFERENCE ON DIALOGUE OF ASIAN CIVILIZATIONS

2019年5月15日 中国·北京

MAY 15, 2019 BEIJING, CHINA



1. Chinese President Xi Jinping attended the opening ceremony of the Conference on Dialogue of Asian Civilizations on May 15, 2019 and delivered a keynote speech entitled “Deepening Exchanges and Mutual Learning among Civilizations for an Asian Community with a Shared Future.”
2. On March 10, 2020, Xi Jinping went to the frontline of the fight against the Covid-19 epidemic. In the command center of Huoshenshan Hospital, he had a discussion with patients and doctors in a ward of the Infection Department via video.
3. Xi Jinping delivered a public lesson on Chinese history titled “‘One Country, Two Systems’ and Macao” at Hou Kong Premier School Affiliated to Hou Kong Middle School in the Macao Special Administrative Region on December 19, 2019. China works for solid and sustainable progress in practicing the principle of “one country, two systems.” The Central Leading Group for Hong Kong and Macao Work was established to strengthen the centralized and unified leadership of such work.





# China's Development and Contribution in the **NEW ERA**

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, socialism with Chinese characteristics has been in a new era. Holding high the banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics and guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, China has promoted its economic strength, scientific and technological strength, and composite national strength to a new level, and people's living standards and cultural caliber have improved significantly. The millennial expectation of a moderately prosperous society in all respects has become a reality. Socialist China has entered a new stage of development and embarked on a new journey to fully build a modern socialist China.

**Economy:** China is working to form a new development paradigm of "dual circulation" allows the domestic and overseas markets to reinforce each other, with the domestic market as the mainstay. China's GDP broke through the 100-trillion-yuan (\$15.5 trillion) mark, achieving an increase of 2.3 percent in 2020 and became the only major economy that recorded a positive growth despite the impact of COVID-19. The annual GDP per

capita surpassed \$10,000 for two consecutive years.

**Reform & Opening up:** China has been continued to deepen reform and expand opening-up, and provide a better business environment for investment and the development of Chinese and foreign enterprises. In recent years, the number of restrictive measures has been reduced by nearly two thirds. Items on the 2020 negative list for

market access shortened to 123 from 131 in 2019 and 151 in 2018. Up to now, China has set up 22 free trade zones. According to the World Bank's Doing Business 2020 report, China moved up by 15 places from the 2019 ranking to the 31st position among the 190 economies. China has signed 19 free trade agreements with 26 economies. China has 133 Chinese companies, the largest number on the world's top 500



**Society:** China has made steady progress in promoting new urbanization, with its population living in urban areas on the mainland totaling 901.99 million, which accounts for 63.89 percent of the total population. The proportion of the population living in urban areas was 14.21 percentage points higher than the figure for 2010. Between 2012 and 2020, the number of college graduates grew from more than 6.2 million to more than 8.7 million. Average life expectancy reached 77.3 years in China in 2019, which was up 0.96 years from 2015. After the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, China put people's safety and health first, led the people in building a solid defense line for containing the pandemic and achieved significant strategic results. China's railway operating mileage has reached 146,300 kilometers, ranking second in the world. Among them, the

companies list published by Fortune Magazine.

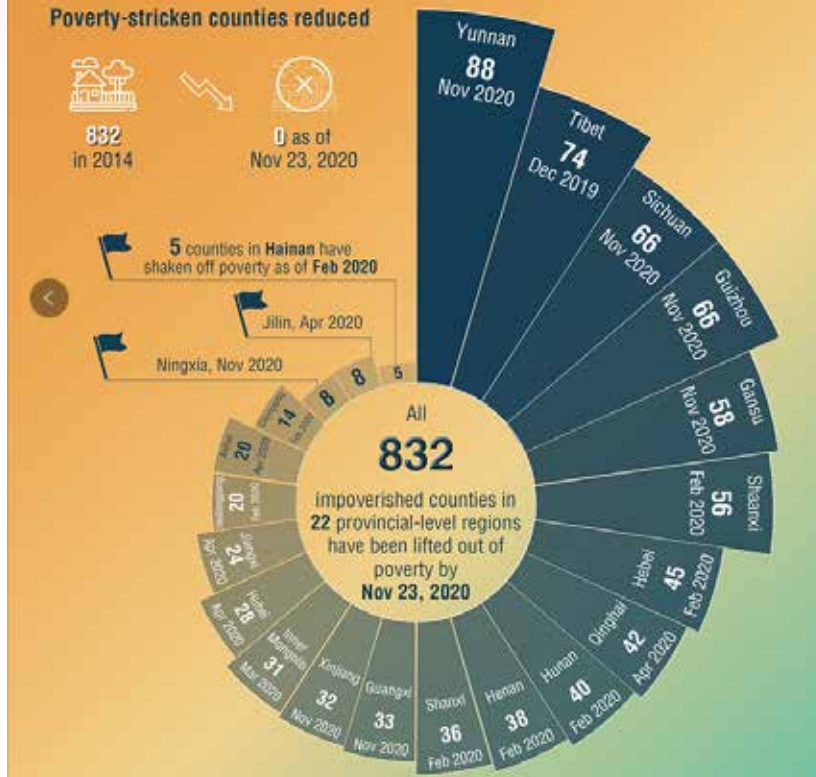
**Poverty Alleviation:** On 25 February 2021, President Xi Jinping announced that a complete success had been achieved in China's fight against poverty. All of the 98.99 million impoverished residents in rural areas have emerged from poverty, and 832 counties and 128,000 villages have been removed from the poverty list under current standards. This means that China has made historic achievements in solving the problem of absolute

poverty that has troubled the Chinese nation for thousands of years.



**China has actively carried out international cooperation to combat the pandemic and advocated building a human health community. China has honored its commitment by providing free vaccines to more than 80 developing countries in urgent need and exporting vaccines to 43 countries. China has provided 2 billion U.S. dollars in assistance for the COVID-19 response and economic and social recovery in developing countries hit by the pandemic.**

## Achievements of China's Poverty Alleviation



high-speed railway mileage is 38,000 kilometers, ranking first in the world.

### Science & Technology:

China's spending on basic research nearly doubled during the 13th Five-Year Plan period (2016-2020). China took the first spot in 2020 among international patent applications for the second consecutive year, ranked 14th in the "Global Innovation Index" in 2020 as only middle-income economy in the top 30. China has made

significant breakthroughs: Chang'e-5 marks a successful conclusion of three-step lunar exploration program of orbiting and landing, and bringing back samples; Shenzhou-12 manned spaceship successfully sent 3 astronauts to China's own space station core module Tianhe; The successful landing of Tianwen-1 on the Mars makes China the second country to land and operate a rover on Mars; The complete deployment of BeiDou Navigation Satellite

System makes China the third country to have its own satellite navigation system.

### Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy

provides fundamental guidance for China's foreign policy in the new era, and clarifies to the world the general direction in which we hope to work with other countries. Under the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, China is committed to peaceful co-existence with all countries, true multilateralism and to non-hegemony, non-expansion, non-alignment and non-coercion. We will be committed to the mankind's common values of peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom. We will work together unswervingly with the people of all countries to build a community with a shared future for mankind, and we will endeavor to build an open, inclusive, clean and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity.

**On Peace:** China takes concrete actions to fulfill its responsibility in maintaining world peace, and is always committed to political settlement of hot-spot issues. Having participated in more than 30 UN peacekeeping operations, China has become the largest contributor of



peacekeepers among the permanent members of the Security Council.

**On Development:** China has been the largest trading partner of more than 120 countries and regions, its total value of trade and exports both continues to rank No.1 in the global trade in goods. For over 10 years, China has contributed to more than 30 percent of global growth, playing as a major engine of global growth.

**On Poverty Relief:** China has met the poverty eradication target set out in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 10 years ahead of schedule. Over the past 40-plus years of reform and opening up, more than 700 million people in China have been lifted out of poverty, contributing more than 70 percent of the global poverty reduction. China has made a historic contribution to the cause of human poverty reduction by winning the battle against

poverty, and has provided Chinese wisdom and a Chinese approach for global poverty reduction governance.

**On Fighting COVID-19:** China has actively carried out international cooperation to combat the pandemic and advocated building a human health community. As of May 21 this year, China has sent medical supplies to more than 150 countries and 13 international organizations, and provided more than 280 billion masks, 3.4 billion protective suits and 4 billion testing kits to the world. China has honored its commitment by providing free vaccines to more than 80 developing countries in urgent need and exporting vaccines to 43

countries. China has provided 2 billion U.S. dollars in assistance for the COVID-19 response and economic and social recovery in developing countries hit by the pandemic.

**On Climate Change:** China has contributed to the conclusion of the Paris Agreement on climate change, and announced its targets for peaking carbon emissions before 2030 and carbon neutrality before 2060. The time span between these two targets of ours is much shorter than that in developed countries. China will increase its forest stock volume by 6 billion cubic meters from the 2005 level, and bring its total installed capacity of wind and solar power to over 1.2 billion kilowatts.



# Significant Economic Leap a Testament to Party's Success

**Under the Party's leadership, the nation now produces 220 types of industrial goods; it has hugely improved per capita national income and lifted nearly 770 million rural residents out of poverty.**

The Chinese economy has grown 189 times in real terms since the People's Republic of China was founded, demonstrating how the country's economic strength has made great strides under the Communist Party of China leadership, *China Daily* reported on June 28.

"When the PRC was just founded, the country was unable to make even a tractor. Now the country is the world's only economy that has all the industrial categories classified by the United Nations," said Han Wenxiu, deputy head, Office of the Central Commission for Financial and Economic Affairs.

"China's output of more than 220 types of industrial products, including automobiles and computers, has ranked first across the globe," Mr Han said, adding that the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has surpassed 100 trillion yuan (\$15.48 trillion) and accounts for more than 17% of the world economy.

Under the Party's leadership, people's living standards also

saw huge improvements since the PRC was founded more than 70 years ago, as per capita national income has increased from tens of dollars to more than \$10,000 while the average life expectancy has increased sharply from 35 years to 77.3 years, Mr Han said.

Up to 770 million rural residents have been lifted out of poverty in China since reform and opening-up started, accounting for more than 70% of the world's total during the same period, according to Mr Han.

China has embarked on a new journey of fully building a modern socialist country, which will feature common prosperity for everyone, coordination of economic development with environmental protection, and peaceful development that strives for mutual benefits with other economies, he added.

"The country's modernization will be "unprecedented" in human history, given China's population as large as more than 1.4 billion, and will contribute more to the advancement of mankind".



A woman walks past flower decorations set up along Chang'an Avenue in Beijing.

# Decoding CPC's Strategy of Economic Revolution

**Rather than solely relying on existing economic development theories, the CPC has developed economic theories and models in line with China's national conditions. Another key factor contributing to China's sound development is the CPC's creativity and its down-to-earth approach to policymaking.**

In its pursuit of bringing happiness to the Chinese people and realizing the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, the Communist Party of China (CPC) has led the Chinese people in creating a phenomenon of rapid economic development and long-term social stability rarely seen in the world. This has become one of the most exciting success stories of this era.

Last year, China emerged from the global headwinds to become the only major economy to register positive growth in GDP and foreign trade in goods, thanks to its effective anti-COVID-19 measures. The country's GDP increased by 2.3% year-on-year to cross the 100-trillion-yuan (about \$15.49 trillion) threshold, while its imports and exports of goods expanded by 1.9%.

The country's economic resilience, achieved under the leadership of the CPC, may be explained by the Party's unique



A night view of Lujiazui in Pudong of east China's Shanghai Municipality.

governing philosophy and development strategy. From “ensuring adequate food and clothing” to “completing the construction of a moderately prosperous society in all respects,” the work of the CPC has centered on one theme: Improving people's livelihoods.

According to a prediction from McKinsey & Company, more than 75% of urban Chinese households will have an annual disposable income of 60,000 yuan to 229,000 yuan by 2022. Thus, China's middle class has been expanding at an astonishing rate.

The CPC has shown its proficiency in planning long-term goals and breaking them down into phases. China's most notable strategic planning cases are its five-year plans, which map out social and economic development frameworks with targeted goals and reform initiatives. They help ensure the coherence and strength of the policies, thus offering a stable and safe environment for domestic and foreign investors.

While China is making five-year plans for the next generation, Americans are planning only for the next election, said Robert Engle, a Nobel laureate in economics from the United States.

Another key factor contributing to China's sound development is the CPC's creativity and its down-to-earth approach to policymaking.

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**Last year, China emerged from the global headwinds to become the only major economy to register positive growth in GDP and foreign trade in goods, thanks to its effective anti-COVID-19 measures.**

economic theories and models in line with China's national conditions. For instance, China's reform and opening-up, launched in 1978, is the fruit of such models. Approximately 770 million rural residents have since shaken off poverty when calculated per the current poverty line.

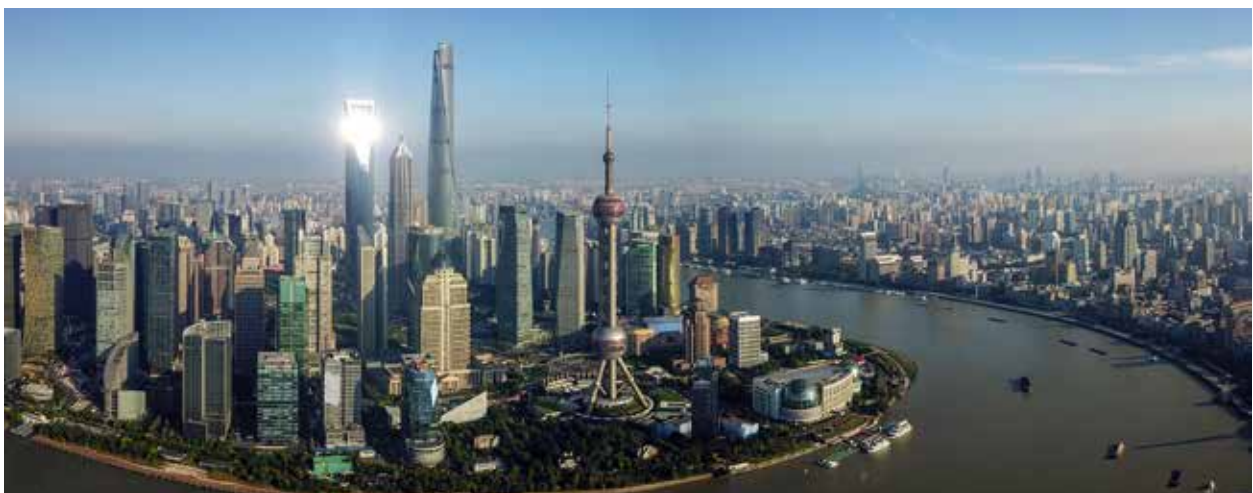
As China's reform is entering a deep water zone, the Communist Party of China will lead the country to break through deep-rooted institutional barriers and vested-interest blockades. The latest CPC-led reforms include forging a new development paradigm of "dual circulation," in which domestic and overseas markets reinforce each other,

with the domestic market as the mainstay.

This will serve as a resource for the CPC's future endeavors, and may also provide a useful reference for other political parties worldwide. It is important to note that the CPC does not seek to export China's model, nor does it ask other countries to follow in China's footsteps.

Now, under the CPC leadership, China has become one of the main drivers of the global economy. The Party will continue to lead the country to make more progress in various aspects, and will contribute further to global prosperity.

*Xinhua Commentary, June 29, 2021*



Pudong new area of Shanghai is China's first free trade zone and the first pilot site for comprehensive reform. It has been at the forefront of the country's development in the process of reform and opening-up.



# Putting People First: Promoting Human Rights and Happiness

**The CPC promotes the well-rounded development of the individual, and strives to give every person a stronger sense of gain, happiness and security. Its success in pioneering human rights in a socialist country is unique.**

China's State Council Information Office has issued a white paper on the practice of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in respecting and protecting human rights, *Xinhua* reported on June 24.

The year 2021 marks the centenary of the CPC. Over the past century, the CPC has invested a huge effort in human rights protection, adding significantly to global human rights progress, said the white paper.

For 100 years, the CPC has always put people first, applying the principle of universality of human rights in the context of the national conditions. It regards the rights to subsistence and development as the primary and basic human rights, and believes that living a life of contentment is the ultimate human right, said the white paper.

The CPC promotes the well-rounded development of the individual, and strives to give every person a stronger sense of gain, happiness and security.





Its success in pioneering human rights in a socialist country is unique and readily apparent, said the white paper. For 100 years, the CPC has committed itself to peaceful development and common progress. China is firm in its international stance -- to safeguard world peace and seek progress through cooperation, ensuring human rights with the benefits deriving from development, according to the white paper.

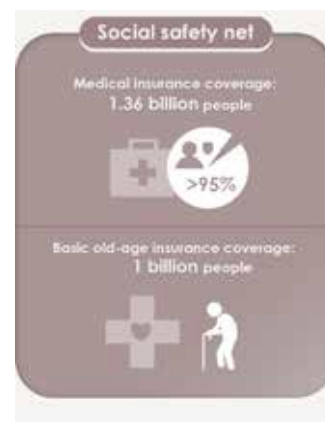
China has been an active participant in matters of international human rights, providing a Chinese contribution to global human rights governance and progress, and working with other countries to forge a global community of shared future, according to the white paper.

The CPC is leading the people towards the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation and the second centenary goal -- to build China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful by the centenary of the People's Republic of China.

At that time, all rights of the Chinese people will be safeguarded at a higher level, and they will have a better sense of dignity, freedom and happiness.

China will make a greater contribution to the protection of human rights, enabling the world to develop better and become more prosperous, said the white paper.

**China is firm in its international stance -- to safeguard world peace and seek progress through cooperation, ensuring human rights with the benefits deriving from development, according to the white paper.**





# How China Eliminated Absolute Poverty and Tackled COVID-19

**The CPC's strong leadership and China's national solidarity and strength are responsible for these twin successes. Flexibility and ingenuity are highlights of the process.**

**I**n the run-up to its centenary this year, the Communist Party of China (CPC) demonstrated its exemplary governance capabilities by efficiently containing the COVID-19 outbreak and eliminating absolute poverty in the world's most populous country.

The national spirit behind the victory over poverty and the strategic outcomes of COVID-19 control offers a glimpse into the Party's strong leadership and the nation's solidarity and strength.



**Dedicated to serving the people wholeheartedly, the CPC has always put people's interests first, improving people's livelihoods while developing the economy, fighting poverty and epidemics, and sticking to the goal of prosperity for all.**

## Combating COVID-19

In early 2020, a previously unknown virus wreaked havoc in Hubei Province. This development prompted the Chinese government to take unprecedented measures to curb its rapid spread, including the sealing off the hardest-hit provincial capital, Wuhan.

Defying the gloomy predictions of many foreign observers, China, in three months, reduced new cases from thousands each day to zero. The Chinese leadership later attributed the success to the people's fighting spirit, which puts people's lives first and values nationwide solidarity, sacrifice, a respect for science, and a sense of purpose for humanity.

China has shown strong solidarity throughout the battle. With a mature mobilization system, China ensured that even villagers in remote

mountain areas were aware that everyone must act as one to defeat the virus.

Hundreds of millions of Chinese people answered the government's call to wear masks, stay at home and forego festive activities during the Spring Festival, the most important holiday of the year for Chinese people. Public cooperation helped China build a people's "Great Wall" against the virus.

Medical staff and resources were poured into the worst-affected cities. At the peak of the epidemic, a one in 10 intensive care medics in China was in Wuhan. Backing the nationwide mobilization was science. China swiftly erected makeshift hospitals, set up quarantine facilities and made mask-wearing compulsory.

Medical treatment, rapid contact tracking and mass nucleic acid testing all

contributed to the efficient control of the epidemic in a short period of time in China. Openness and internationalism have also been features of China's fight against COVID-19 since the beginning. While many China-critics may not acknowledge, but the truth is China began to regularly update the World Health Organization and relevant countries on the new disease as early as January 3, 2020.

Through the course of its intensive and wide-ranging emergency humanitarian aid, China has supplied more than 350 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines abroad, including donations to more than 80 countries.

In retrospect, the country's national spirit in combating COVID-19 has underlined the CPC's inherent people-centered philosophy, along with a globalist touch fitting into



**Openness and internationalism have also been features of China's fight against COVID-19 since the beginning. While many China-critics may not acknowledge, but the truth is China began to regularly update the World Health Organization and relevant countries on the new disease as early as January 3, 2020.**

China's call for the construction of a global community with a shared future.

## Poverty Alleviation

In early 2021, China announced that it has eliminated absolute poverty, after lifting its remaining 98.99 million rural residents out of poverty over the past eight years.

The announcement marked a complete victory in China's long-running campaign to end poverty. Since the late 1970s, China has lifted more than 770 million rural residents out of poverty due to continuous poverty relief efforts.

The great cause has contributed to the powerful national spirit, which also encompasses unity, innovation, bravery, dedication to the people, and targeted and practical approaches to challenges.

The spirit of the Chinese people has helped boost national morale and pool wisdom to tackle poverty in the country's poorest areas, helping China realize its goal on schedule despite the headwinds of the pandemic. The accomplishment

is a further testament to the CPC's commitment to the people.

By positioning the fight against poverty as a top policy goal, the CPC has again shown that it is striving to ensure no disadvantaged groups are left behind in China's economic growth.

Flexibility and ingenuity are highlights of the process. China

adopted a targeted poverty-relief approach and local authorities rolled out specific anti-poverty measures to suit local conditions. China has also offered to share its experience with other countries fighting poverty. China's national spirit will continue to inspire Chinese people in their pursuit of better lives and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

*Source: Xinhua, June 28, 2021*



President Xi Jinping inspected the local poverty alleviation work in Jinping community of Laoxian township, Pingli county of the city of Ankang, Northwest China's Shaanxi province, in April, 2020.

# Why Western Political Theories Can't Explain CPC Success Story

**The CPC is substantially different from Western-style political parties. In a nutshell, it is viewed by the Chinese people as “a party of our own.” All major decision-making in this “whole-process democracy” is procedure-based and follows democratic deliberations.**

**A**t an altitude of 3,300 meters, Sonam Tsering offered a hada, a traditional Tibetan silk scarf that symbolizes purity and auspiciousness, to a guest who had come from afar –President Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee.

The Tibetan herdsman, whose family previously struggled to make ends meet in a mountainous rural village in northwest China's Qinghai Province, today owns 80 sheep and 20 cattle, thanks to the poverty-alleviation subsidies and loans from the government.

Sonam Tsering, who had bid farewell to his former home, a dilapidated structure with uneven stone walls, welcomed President Xi outside his new house, which is equipped with a flush toilet and a driveway that leads up to the front door.





**Data shows that as many as 3.7 million CPC members sacrificed their lives from 1921 to 1949 in striving for the establishment of the People's Republic. This figure does not include countless such individuals who died anonymous deaths.**

Western political theories fall short in explaining the CPC's success. For a party that has remained committed to serving the people, the country's 1.4 billion citizens are an inexhaustible source of strength.

### **A Party of "Our Own"**

The CPC is substantially different from Western-style political parties. In a nutshell, it is viewed by the Chinese people as "a party of our own."

Born in the early 20th century, a period when the downtrodden Chinese people were struggling against foreign invasions and internal divisions, the CPC established its original aspiration and mission --- to seek happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation. The Party has been translating the needs of the people into concrete actions ever since.

"Thanks to the Party's favorable policies, the lives of us herdsmen are getting better every day," Sonam Tsering said.

President's Xi's visit came less than a month before the world's largest Marxist party, which has seen its membership explode from 50-plus individuals to more than 91 million, celebrates its centennial.

Over the past century, the Party has transformed the once-

shattered and impoverished country into the world's second-largest economy. The CPC has led China to achieve miracles of rapid economic growth and long-term social stability, which has had profound global implications.

Under the CPC's leadership, the modernization goal that the Chinese people, such as Sonam Tsering, have been striving toward is no longer out of reach.

**THE CPC IS SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERENT FROM WESTERN-STYLE POLITICAL PARTIES.**

In a nutshell, it is viewed by the Chinese people as "a party of our own."




CPC members have vowed to fight for the freedom, democracy and happiness of the people. Through their sacrifices, they have played a pioneering and exemplary role, with their influence transcending the boundaries of space and time. Committed to the cause, they have never gone back on their word.

Li Dazhao, one of the main founders of the CPC and also a man of great learning, was arrested, imprisoned and tortured in 1927. At the age of 38, Li, whose articles had inspired millions of Chinese youths, remained steadfast in his beliefs even in the face of death at the hands of a warlord. The gallows where he was hanged have been enshrined as the No. 0001 cultural relic of the National Museum of China.

Data shows that as many as 3.7 million CPC members sacrificed their lives from

1921 to 1949 in striving for the establishment of the People's Republic. This figure does not include countless such individuals who died anonymous deaths.

  
**More than 39 million CPC members and cadres fought against COVID-19 on the front lines; nearly 400 lost their lives, according to official figures.**

This spirit of sacrifice has been carried forward by Chinese Communists in the country's latest efforts to battle both extreme poverty and the COVID-19 pandemic. More than 39 million CPC members

and cadres fought against COVID-19 on the front lines; nearly 400 lost their lives, according to official figures.

Fully aware that poverty is incompatible with socialism, the CPC led the Chinese people to initiate reform and opening up, which changed the fate of countless individuals. Among them are Mo Yan, the peasant-turned-Nobel laureate, and Nan Cunhui, the billionaire who was once a roadside cobbler.

From 1949 to 2019, China's per capita disposable income grew at an average annual rate of 6.1% in real terms.

The CPC leaders have been consistent with their people-centered philosophy. As early as 1934 when the CPC-led Red Army fought against the ruling Kuomintang party to liberate the Chinese people, Mao Zedong pointed out that "We must ... solve the problems



facing the masses -- food, shelter and clothing, fuel, rice, cooking oil and salt, sickness and hygiene, and marriage.”

“In short, all the practical problems in the masses’ everyday life should claim our attention,” Mao said. Following through on his commitment, he declared the founding of the People’s Republic of China in 1949.

Decades later, echoing Mao’s words, President Xi repeatedly stressed that “the people’s aspiration for a better life is our goal.”

“No matter where our Party cadres are, they will always ask the villagers ‘What kind of good life do you expect to have?’” President Xi said during his tour of Qinghai. “Let’s work together for a better life.” Issues related to people’s livelihoods, including employment, income distribution, education, social security, medical care, housing, elderly care, childcare and food safety, all weigh heavily on President Xi’s mind.

China has declared a war against pollution, as “lucid waters and lush mountains” are demanded by the people. The country has announced its ambition to peak its carbon emissions by 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2060. Data shows that China has contributed a quarter of humanity-caused greening between 2000 and 2017.

The CPC has made it clear to all that the greatest political achievement for itself is

improving the well-being of the people.

## Inseparable, Invincible

In the 1930s, Edgar Snow visited Yan’an, the then center of the Chinese Communist revolution, where the American journalist found “a rocklike solidarity” among the people of the region led by the CPC. The Red Army, though ragged and poorly armed, had a charm that made them invincible.

The unity between the people and the Party observed by Snow has remained unbreakable. In old times, people volunteered to provide food to the revolutionary soldiers and even dismantled their own wooden doors to make stretchers for the fallen.

In the fight against COVID-19, hundreds of millions of Chinese citizens have responded to the call of the Party and the government to quarantine themselves to prevent the spread of the virus. The engines of the “world’s factory” have been roaring and the country’s daily mask production capacity rapidly exceeded 100 million.

Today, CPC members can be easily found in all walks of life, including workers, farmers, students, private entrepreneurs, Chinese employees of foreign companies and internet influencers. Despite their different ages and jobs, they all “serve the people” -- the most concise and accurate summary of the fundamental purpose of the CPC. The Chinese people recognize the good governance





of the CPC in their own ways: People raised red banners to express their gratitude to earthquake rescuers; Children stood on tiptoe to offer water to flood fighters; octogenarians bowed to anti-epidemic medical convoys; Villagers in Xinjiang presented flowers to cadres who had helped them eradicate extreme poverty.

A report from Harvard University in 2020 showed that the Chinese people's overall satisfaction with the government exceeded 93%.

The "mass line," a methodology of the CPC that requires its members to stay close to the people, has been written into the Party's Constitution. The CPC believes in pooling people's wisdom and power.

The east China village of Xiaogang is widely hailed as "China's number one reform village." Back in 1978, 18 farmers in the poverty-stricken village took great risks in secretly signing an agreement to contract collective land to individual households. The household contract responsibility system that derived from Xiaogang was spread nationwide in a few years.

The history of Xiaogang is widely cited as an example of the CPC pooling grassroots wisdom to solve national problems. China's "whole-process democracy," a hallmark of socialist democracy that distinguishes it from Western political systems, runs through

## **Issues related to people's livelihoods, including employment, income distribution, education, social security, medical care, housing, elderly care, childcare and food safety, all weigh heavily on President Xi's mind.**

all processes including elections, decision-making, administration and supervision. All major decision-making is procedure-based and follows democratic deliberations.

In the formulation of the Party leadership's proposals for formulating the 14th Five-Year Plan, extensive solicitations of comments and suggestions from various sectors were held. Online solicitations also received over one million comments within a matter of weeks.

A total of 546 comments and suggestions were finally reflected in the proposals, a drafting process which President Xi called "a vivid example of the CPC's intraparty democracy and China's socialist democracy."

The Party, which believes that China has no need for the model of democracy found in the West, has established a democracy that suits the country itself.

## **Self-Improvement**

Over the past century, the Party has constantly adapted to the changing circumstances with policy changes -- one latest such shift being China's adoption

of the three-child policy to improve the demographic structure of the world's most populous country.

But one thing that remains unchanged is the CPC's bond with the Chinese people, a relationship often described as being as "inseparable as fish and water."

The Party sees corruption as the "greatest threat" to its survival and its relationship with the Chinese people.

In 1952, Liu Qingshan and Zhang Zishan, two corrupt senior Party officials, were executed in China, demonstrating the early anti-corruption determination of the CPC. This determination remains to the present day. In recent years, the CPC's anti-graft watchdog has ousted corrupt officials all the way from low-level "flies" to high-ranking "tigers."

The investigation of Zhou Yongkang, a former member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, came as a shock to some outsiders who had doubted the CPC's anti-corruption campaign would ever extend its reach to such heights. When a grassroots-level government employee failed to



pay for two apples from a local salesman in Shandong Province in 2015, he was disciplined. Yet this was not a case of making a mountain out of a molehill, as shown by a well-known anecdote of Mao. In 1948, when China was beset by civil war, the Communist army chose not to take a single apple from civilians, as “they were apples of the people,” according to Mao.

Underlying this commitment, President Xi urged all CPC members to have the resolve and tenacity to persevere in the “never-ending” fight against

  
**From 1949 to 2019, China's per capita disposable income grew at an average annual rate of 6.1% in real terms.**

corruption. In 2020, around 604,000 people were disciplined by China's top anti-graft body.

The Party not only ensures it remains principled and professional but also guarantees it stands on the cutting edge of the times. At the launch meeting

of a recent campaign on Party history learning and education, President Xi stressed the importance of maintaining the Party's tight bond with the people. The campaign was the latest of the CPC's efforts to unify its members' thought, enhance discipline and boost their morale as they march forward.

Having embarked on a new journey, the CPC is leading the Chinese people to build China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious and beautiful by the centenary of the People's Republic of China.

This will be the largest modernization drive achieved through peaceful development in the history of humanity.

Recently, three Chinese astronauts, all CPC members, flew into space and entered the in-orbit space station core module Tianhe, which will be their home for the next three months.

Foreign astronauts are welcomed to cooperate with their Chinese counterparts after the construction of China's space station is completed, an embodiment of the CPC's concept of “a community with a shared future for humanity.”

While a century of glory has been recorded in the annals of history, the CPC stands ready to write a new chapter for the people and by the people.

Source: Xinhua, June 26, 2021

# How China has Achieved Long-term Social Stability

**The world is undergoing changes unseen in a century. The COVID-19 pandemic is accelerating this evolution. Despite a complicated situation, the CPC will push for reform, development, and stability to build a modern socialist country.**

The global pandemic has been a test for the Communist Party of China (CPC), the world's largest political party with nearly 92 million members. But the Party and the government have taken the lead in controlling the epidemic and restoring the economy. Take for example, Guangdong Province. A manufacturing hub in south China, it contained a recent resurgence of local COVID-19 infections in just about one month.

## Tackling challenges

Since founding of "New China", the CPC has led the nation to tackle internal and external tests, and accomplish tremendous and historic achievements through the arduous and consistent efforts of all ethnic groups. Rapid

economic development and long-term social stability are the two "miracles" that the CPC has realized over the past seven decades.

Before 1978, the country experienced major tests, such as the War to Resist United States' Aggression and Aid Korea (1950-1953) and the Tangshan earthquake in 1976. Since the reform and opening-up policy began over 40 years ago, China faced the Asian financial crisis in 1997, the Yangtze River flood in 1998, the SARS epidemic in 2003, and the global financial crisis in 2008, among other hardships. But under the strong leadership of the CPC, China surmounted all these difficulties and obstacles in its development process.

Besides eliminating absolute poverty, the country has tried various means to expand

employment in recent years amid challenges both at home and abroad. From 2016 to 2020, China created more than 60 million jobs.





## Securing the Future

The guarantee for China's long-term social stability lies in socialism with Chinese characteristics, of which the leadership of the CPC is the defining feature and the biggest strength. The picture of political and social stability, economic development, and ethnic unity in China are in sharp contrast to aggravating social divisions and political upheavals in some countries due to their systematic ills and selfish partisan interests.

## People First

Dedicated to serving the people wholeheartedly, the CPC has always put people's interests first, improving people's livelihoods while developing the economy, fighting poverty

**Dedicated to serving the people wholeheartedly, the CPC has always put people's interests first, improving people's livelihoods while developing the economy, fighting poverty and epidemics, and sticking to the goal of prosperity for all.**

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Besides income increases, Chinese citizens enjoy other tangible development benefits, such as access to better education, medical care, and a safe environment. For example, a "toilet revolution" in recent years has helped farmers to replace dirty latrines with flush toilets. The CPC attaches importance to the relationship between reform, development,

and stability. Everyone has an increasingly strong sense of gain, happiness, and security in China. Through endeavors such as advancing rule of law and building a "safe China," the country has been recognized as one of the safest countries worldwide.

Meanwhile, the country's improved social governance on the principle of collaboration, participation, and mutual interests has also contributed significantly to social stability.

The world is undergoing changes unseen in a century. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerates this evolution. Despite such an uncertain situation, the CPC will push for reform, development, and stability to comprehensively build a modern socialist country.

As the CPC upholds and improves Chinese socialism and modernizes the State governance system and capacity, China will continue its miracle of long-term social stability, which is also a significant contribution to global development.

Source: Xinhua, June 28, 2021



# WHITE PAPER

## Shows Prosperity, Stability and Harmony in Xinjiang

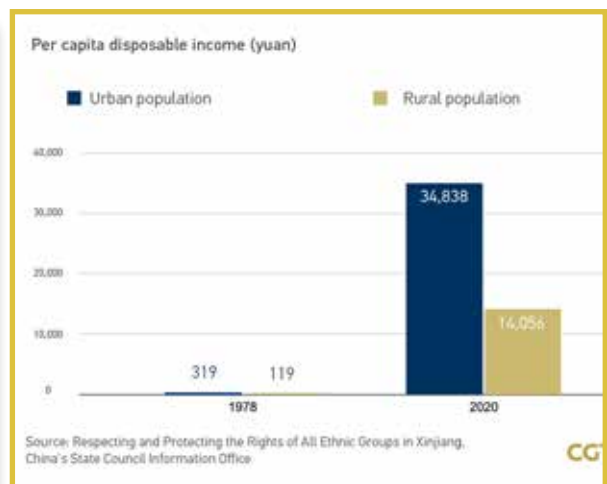
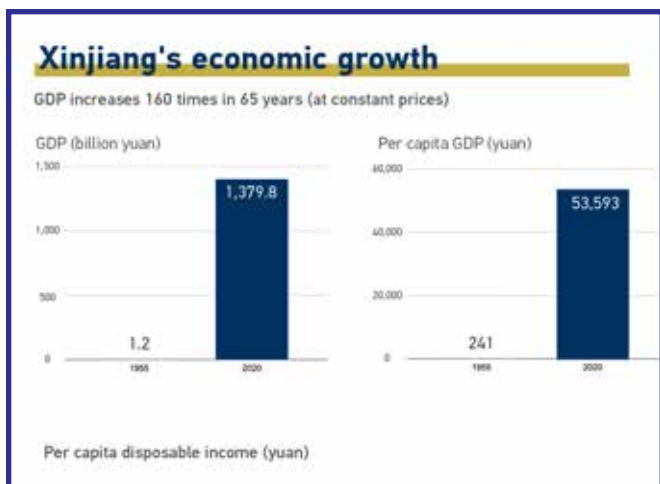
Key statistics in the new white paper on ethnic groups in Xinjiang reveal all-round economic prosperity and social stability in the province. The paper also shows that there has been no terrorist incident in the region since the end of 2016, indicating that local ethnic groups live in mutual harmony and peace.

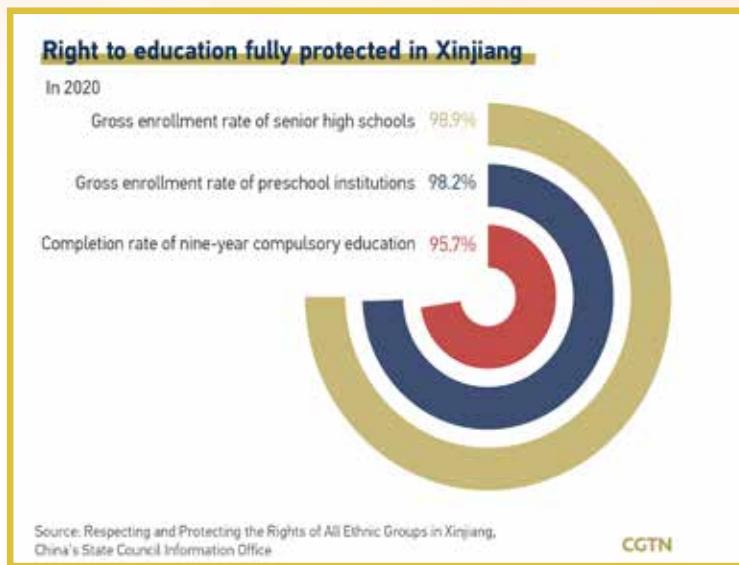
China's State Council Information Office issued a white paper on July 14, detailing the country's progress in protecting the rights of all ethnic groups in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

The white paper, titled "Respecting and Protecting the Rights of All Ethnic Groups in Xinjiang," said the Communist Party of China and the Chinese government have upheld a people-centered approach to human rights protection, and

Xinjiang has made steady progress in this regard over the past 70-plus years.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the region increased about 160 times (at constant prices) in 65 years. The per





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By the end of last year, more than 2.7 million rural people in Xinjiang living below the current poverty line had emerged from poverty, thus eradicating extreme poverty.

The actual coverage of basic old-age insurance for urban and rural residents now stands above 95 percent.

Thanks to the markedly improved health services, the average life expectancy of residents grew from 30 years in 1949 to 74.7 years in 2019. Free annual health checkups

are offered for every resident, and all villages have doctors, the white paper said. The right to work and education are also fully protected.

From 2014 to 2020, the total employed population in Xinjiang grew from 11.4 million to 13.6 million, up by nearly 20 percent.

In 2020, the gross enrollment rate of preschool institutions in Xinjiang reached 98.2 percent, the completion rate of nine-year compulsory education was 95.7 percent, and the gross enrollment rate of senior high schools reached 98.9 percent.

"All ethnic groups in Xinjiang, regardless of their population,

history, development level and customs, have equal status," said the white paper.

All the autonomous areas fully exercise the power to govern their local affairs and participate as equals in the administration of state affairs.

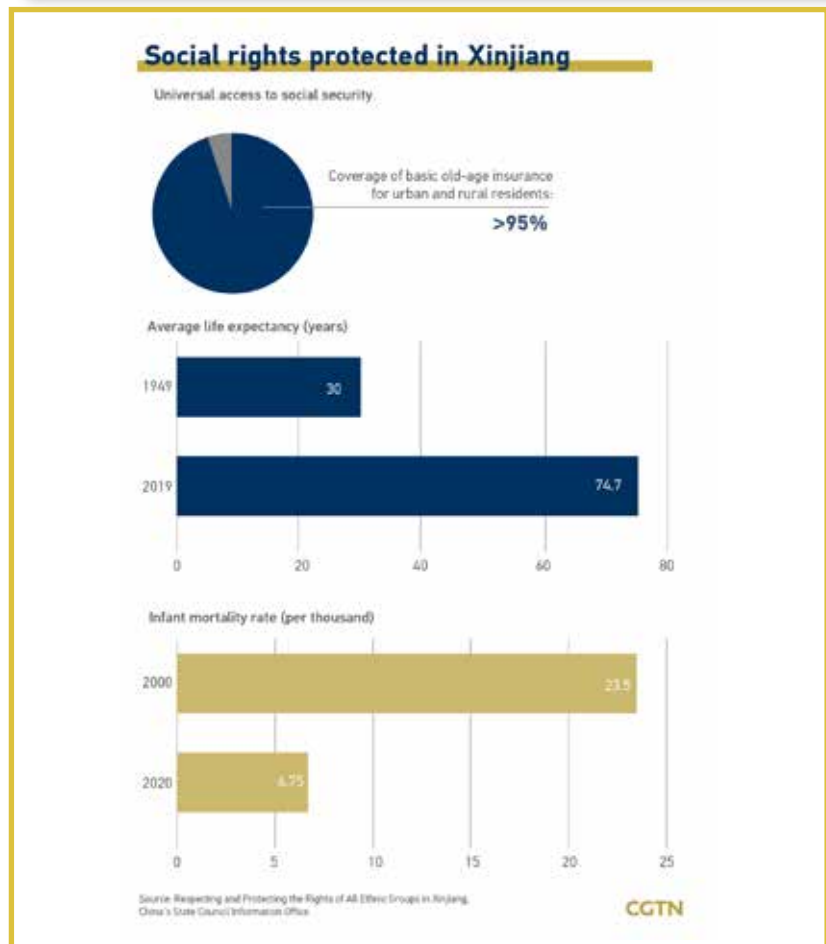
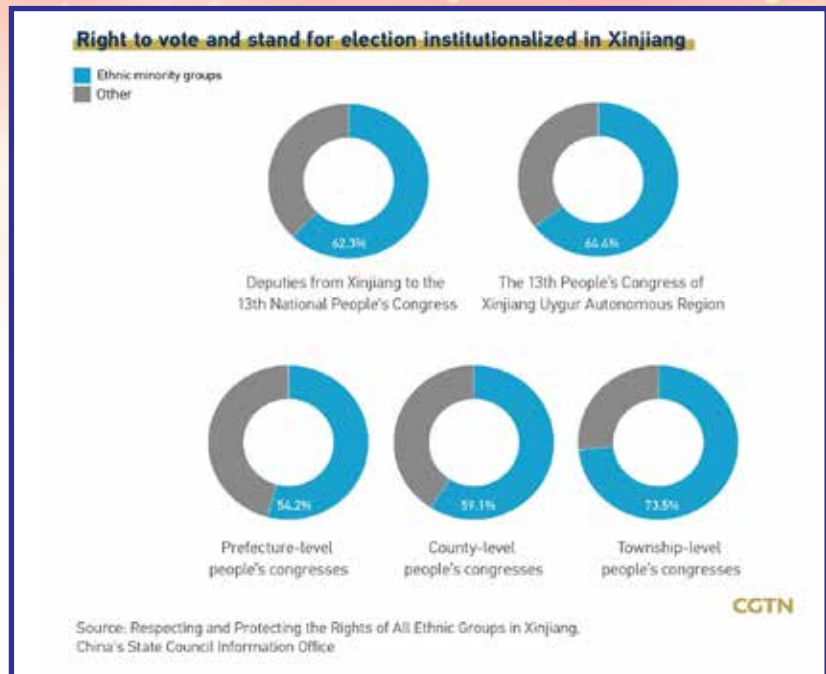
Members of ethnic minority groups make up over 60 percent of Xinjiang's regional legislators. On the national level, the 13th National People's Congress has 61 deputies from Xinjiang, of whom 38 are from ethnic minority groups. The NPC Standing Committee also has ethnic minority members from Xinjiang.

In Xinjiang, the diversity of spoken and written languages is ensured, and the freedom of religious belief is guaranteed by law. Currently, more than 10 spoken and written languages are used among its ethnic groups. There are also 133 key cultural heritage sites under state protection. "The ethnic groups in Xinjiang unite and work together to achieve common development and prosperity. The political, economic, social, cultural, and many other rights of the people of every ethnic group are effectively guaranteed," said the document.

Thanks to the counter-terror effects, the infiltration of extremism has been effectively curbed in Xinjiang, where thousands of terrorist acts were once plotted and carried out, resulting in the deaths of large numbers of innocent civilians and hundreds of police officers.

There has been no terrorist incident in the region since the end of 2016. Xinjiang is now a stable and orderly society, where the local ethnic groups live in mutual harmony and peace. "It is experiencing an optimal period of development," the document said.

As Xinjiang has achieved moderate prosperity in all respects together with the rest of the country and embarked on a new journey of building China into a modern socialist country, all the people of Xinjiang will enjoy a happier and more prosperous life, the document said.





# HONG KONG

## Celebrates CPC Centenary, 24<sup>th</sup> Return Anniversary

A series of celebrations – a parade of buses and fishing vessels, festive decorations on landmark buildings, the release of a commemorative stamp, and a film – marked the occasion across Hong Kong.





Hong Kong held various events to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the 24th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the motherland, Xinhua reported on July 2, 2021.

China's national flag and the flag of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) were hoisted and the national anthem was played at the Golden Bauhinia Square during a flag-raising ceremony held by the HKSAR government. Helicopters flew over Victoria Harbor and a fireboat sprayed a water salute.

Hong Kong's smooth return to the motherland is an important part of the CPC's great achievements over the last 100 years, Acting Chief Executive of the HKSAR John Lee said. Mr Lee vowed continued efforts to safeguard national security,

improve the implementation of "one country, two systems" and forge ahead with a pragmatic approach and the spirit of rising to the challenge.

With the leadership of the CPC, the strong support of the nation and the success in implementing "one country, two systems," Hong Kong compatriots will be able to share the glory of a prosperous and strong nation, said Chen Dong, deputy director, Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR.

Chuang Tze-cheung with the Hong Kong Celebrations Association said Hong Kong will continue to give full play to its unique advantages under "one country, two systems" and make greater achievements with the effective administration of the HKSAR government and concerted efforts of the entire society.

**Hong Kong's smooth return to the motherland is an important part of the CPC's great achievements over the last 100 years, Acting Chief Executive of the HKSAR John Lee said.**

## Grand Celebrations

A series of celebrations were organized across Hong Kong, including parades of buses and fishing vessels, and festive decorations could be found in many places from stores along the streets to landmark buildings. At Victoria Harbor, fishing vessels sailed in a procession and were greeted by joyful Hong Kong residents on the bank.

A torch relay race was also held to mark the centenary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the 24th anniversary of Hong Kong's return. A participant born in 1997 said this year's July 1 is a meaningful day and he felt the responsibility to carry on the success of Hong Kong. Hong Kong Post issued commemorative stamps for the big day, its first release on the theme of the CPC. Long queues were spotted outside post offices in the morning even before the opening hour. A commemorative movie named 1921 is on the big screens in multiple cinemas.



Singers performed at a ceremony marking the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China and the 24th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the motherland by the Hong Kong Celebration Association at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre on July 1, 2021.

# Xizang (Tibet): From Serfdom To Socialism

In the last 70 years, the Xizang (Tibet) Autonomous Region has seen unprecedented human and socio-economic development.

**D**odramog was born a serf at Shigatse, Xizang (Tibet) Autonomous Region. Before the liberation of Xizang, the 86-year-old was familiar with only three kinds of days: First, the days he would serve

his lord without pay; second, the days he would work for fortunate serfs, and third, the day he would farm the land rented from his lord. “At the end of the year, I hardly had any highland barley left for

myself after paying the rent and repaying the grain borrowed in the previous year,” he said, adding that he also had to pay all kinds of taxes to the lords.

Now, 70 years after the peaceful liberation of Xizang,





**On May 23, 1951, the 17-Article Agreement was signed by the central government and the local government of Xizang for the peaceful liberation of Xizang. Since then, the people of Xizang have broken free from the fetters of invading imperialism for good, and embarked on a bright road of unity, progress and development with all the other ethnic groups in China.**

Dodramog and other Tibetans are living much better lives as the region has made unprecedented strides in social and economic development.

### Complete Makeover

In old Xizang, the three major stakeholders – officials, aristocrats and higher-ranking lamas – and their agents, made up about 5% of the population, but owned almost all of the land, pastures, forests, mountains, rivers and flood plains, and most of the livestock.

Serfs and slaves, who accounted for 95% of the local population, had no means of production or freedom of their own.

On May 23, 1951, the 17-Article Agreement was signed by the central government and the local government of Xizang for the peaceful liberation of Xizang. Since then, the people of Xizang have broken free from the

fetters of invading imperialism for good, and embarked on a bright road of unity, progress and development with all the other ethnic groups in China.

In March 1959, democratic reforms were undertaken in Xizang and feudal serfdom was finally abolished. In September 1965, the First Session of the First People's Congress of Xizang was convened, proclaiming the founding of the Xizang Autonomous Region.

With regional ethnic autonomy established and through the socialist transformation of agriculture and animal husbandry, Xizang embarked on the road of socialism.

During the democratic reforms, Dodramog received his share of land as well as beef and mutton. "I never dreamed that I would one day get so much land of my own."

Now, Dodramog and his three sons own 50 mu (about 3.33 hectares) of arable land, and their annual income exceeds 200,000 yuan (about \$31,000).

### Unprecedented Feats

"In New China, all undertakings in Xizang have seen unprecedented development and progress," said Qin Yongzhang, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Since 1978, the Communist Party of China Central Committee has held seven national meetings on Xizang to make major decisions and

plans for the region. Thanks to the leadership of the central government and strong support from the rest of China, Xizang is catching up with other parts of the country in various endeavors.

Over the past 70 years, the central government has introduced many favorable policies for the region, covering tax and finance, infrastructure, industrial development, education, health, cultural preservation and environmental protection. In 1951, Xizang's regional GDP was approximately 129 million yuan. Last year, its GDP exceeded 190 billion yuan.

Since its peaceful liberation, the region has established a comprehensive transport network of highways (118,800 km), railways, air routes and pipelines.

The region has also made coordinated progress in improving its environment,

investing a total of 81.4 billion yuan in the area by the end of last year. In 2020, the forest coverage reached 12.3%, and the comprehensive vegetation coverage of natural grassland grew to 47%.

In the new era, Xizang is enjoying rapid and sustained growth thanks to social harmony and stability.

## Human Development

"Since the peaceful liberation, well-rounded human development has been Xizang's greatest historical achievement," said Li Xuan, a researcher with the Institute of Tibetology at Sichuan University. By the end of 2019, all registered poor residents and counties in Xizang had shaken off poverty, eliminating absolute poverty in the region for the first time in history.

Before 1951, more than 90% Tibetan residents did not

have private housing. In 2020, the per capita living space of farmers and herders reached 41.46 square meters, and that of urban residents reached 33.4 square meters. The average life expectancy has increased from 35.5 years in 1951 to 71.1 years in 2019.

Education has also witnessed tremendous advances. In old Xizang, there was not a single proper school. The illiteracy rate exceeded 95%.

From 1951 to 2020, the central government invested 224 billion yuan in Xizang's education. Students now benefit from 15 years of publicly funded education in the region.

"Today's Xizang has an unprecedented foundation, unprecedented opportunities and unprecedented stamina for development," said Qizhala, chairman of the regional government.

*Source: Xinhua, May 23, 2021*




# *Paying Tribute to July 1 Medal Recipients*




**Wang Lanhua**  
Community worker  
dedicated to  
resolving daily  
concerns of residents




**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**




**Shi Guangyin**  
Farmer who repels sand  
with line of trees



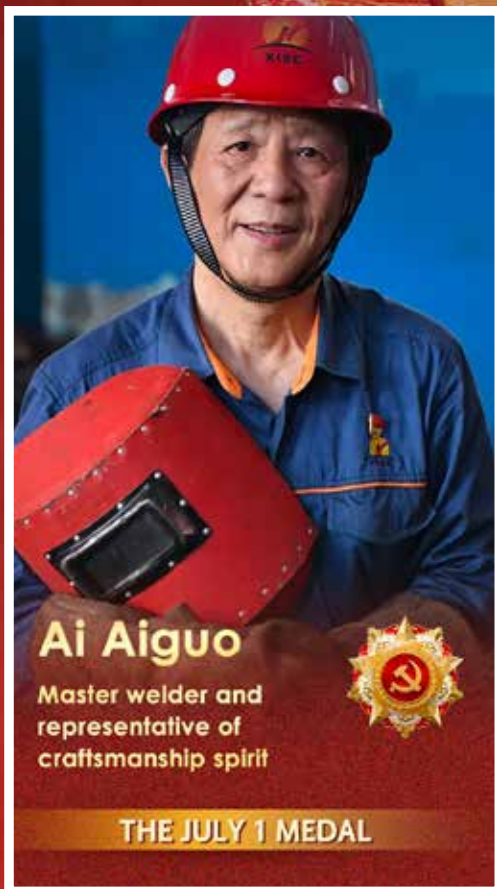
**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**



**Lyu Qiming**  
Composer who lauds  
Party, nation and  
working people



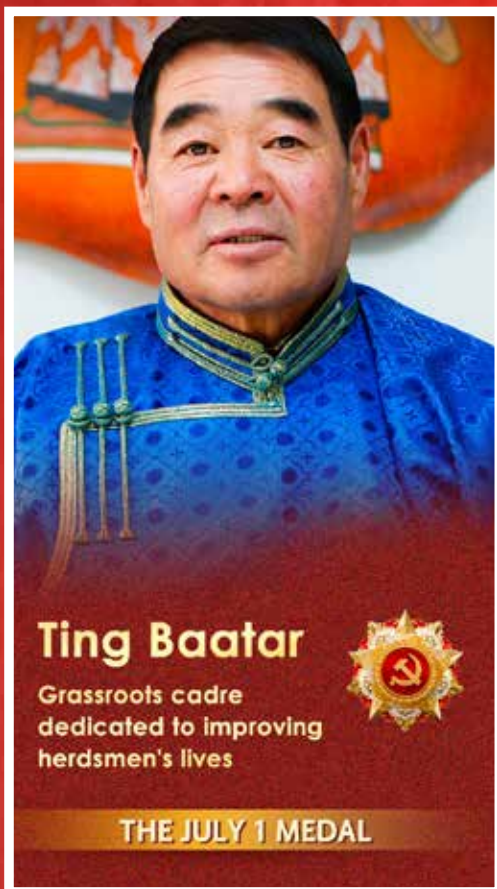
**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**



**Ai Aiguo**

Master welder and  
representative of  
craftsmanship spirit

**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**




**Ting Baatar**


Grassroots cadre  
dedicated to improving  
herdsmen's lives

**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**






**Wang Zhanshan**  
Hero In War of Liberation




**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**




**Liu Guijin**

Veteran diplomat who served as China's first special envoy on African affairs



**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**




**Wang Shumao**

Defender of nation's sovereignty over South China Sea




**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**



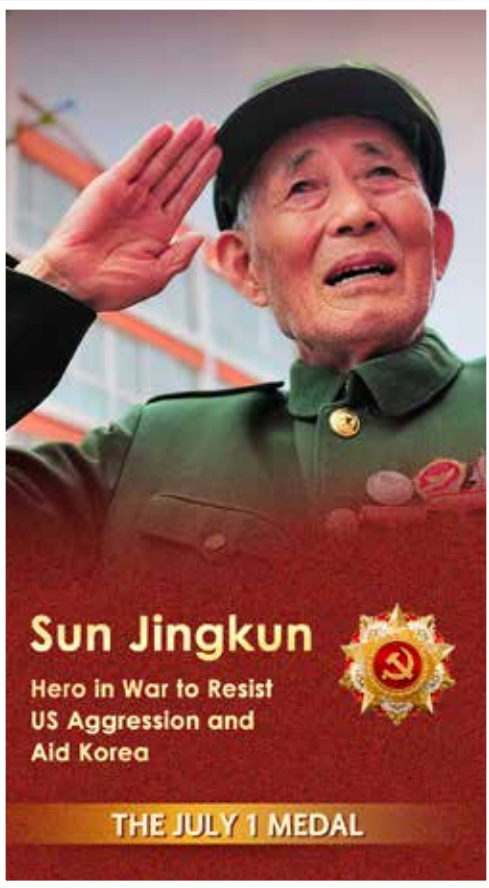
**Ma Maojie**

Hero in Crossing Yangtze River Battle



**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**



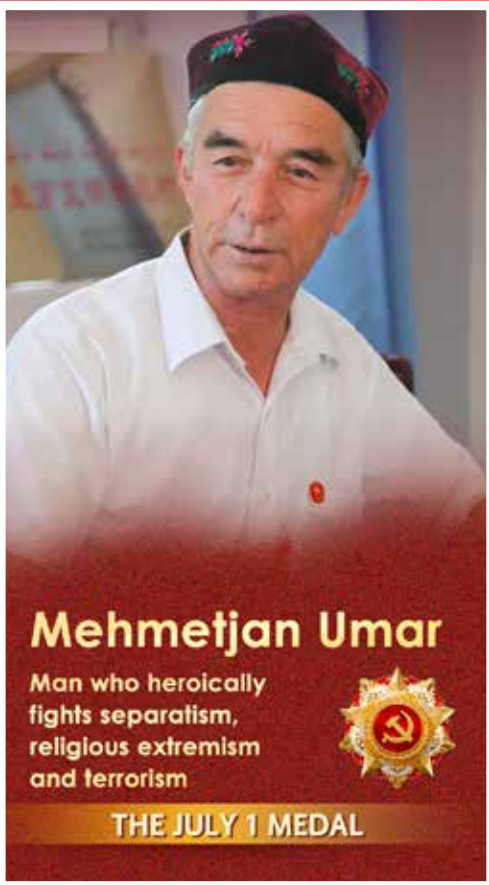


## Sun Jingkun

Hero in War to Resist  
US Aggression and  
Aid Korea



THE JULY 1 MEDAL




## Mehmetjan Umar

Man who heroically  
fights separatism,  
religious extremism  
and terrorism



THE JULY 1 MEDAL






**Li Hongta**

Follower of communist revolutionary traditions and good family values




**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**




**Wu Tianyi**

Pioneer in high-altitude medicine




**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**

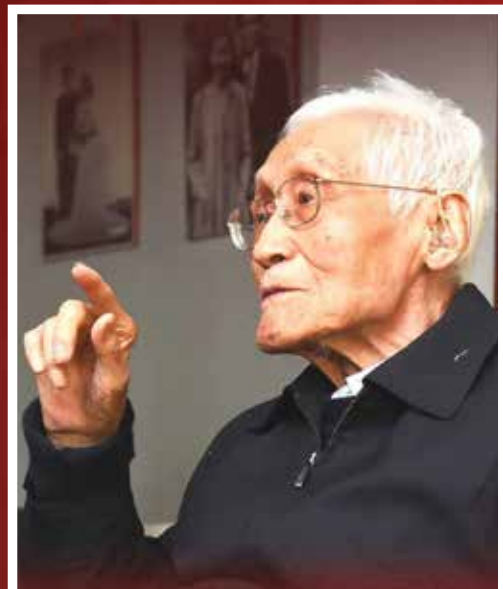


**Zhang Guimei**

Founder of high school that offers free education for poor girls




**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**



**Lu Yuanjiu**

Pioneer in automation technology




**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**




**Xin Yuling**  
Pioneer in  
thoracic surgery



**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**

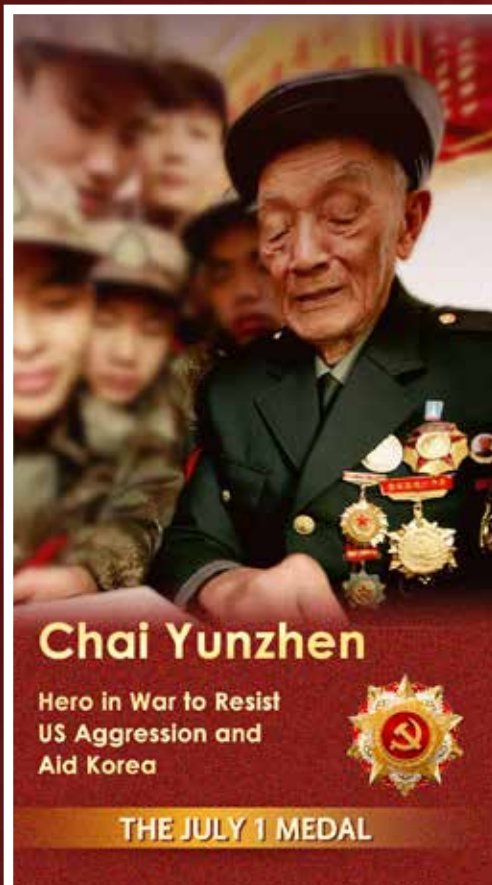
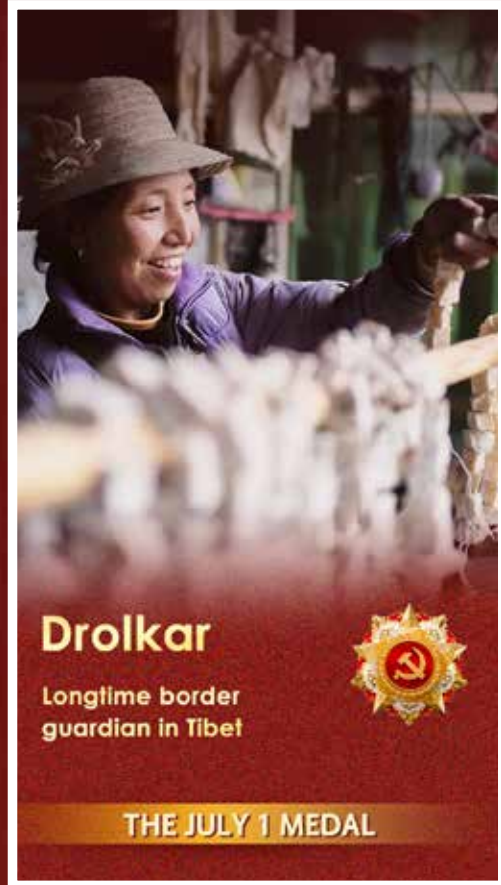


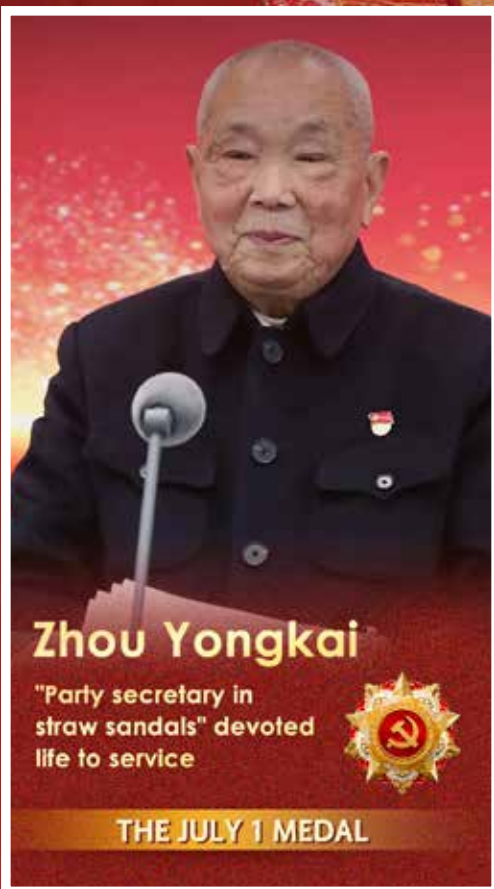
**Chen Hongjun**  
Martyr who sacrificed  
life, safeguarding  
nation's territory



**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**







## Zhou Yongkai

"Party secretary in straw sandals" devoted life to service



THE JULY 1 MEDAL




## Guo Ruixiang


Hero in War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression



THE JULY 1 MEDAL





**Huang Dafa** 

Village official led locals to excavate a canal on cliff


**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**




**Huang Baomei** 

Model textile worker

**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**



**Wei Deyou** 

Herdsmen guarding nation's border for half a century

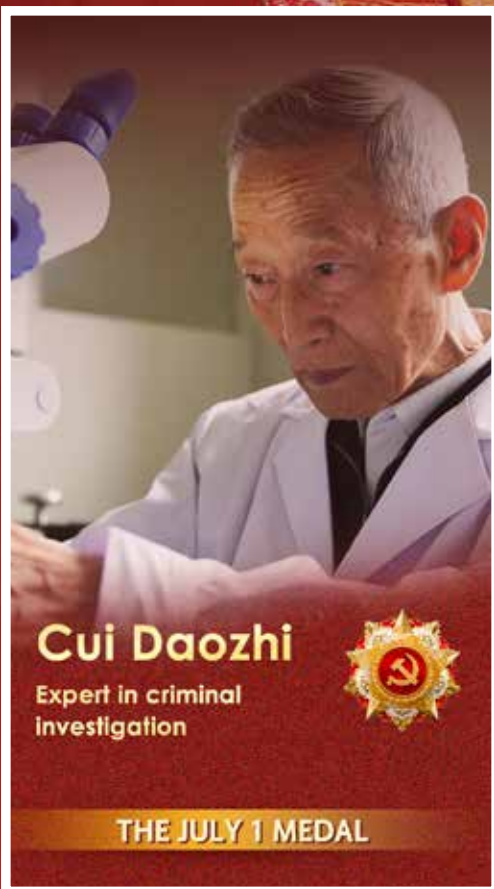
**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**



**Qu Duyi** 

One of China's first foreign correspondents, descendant of revolutionary martyr

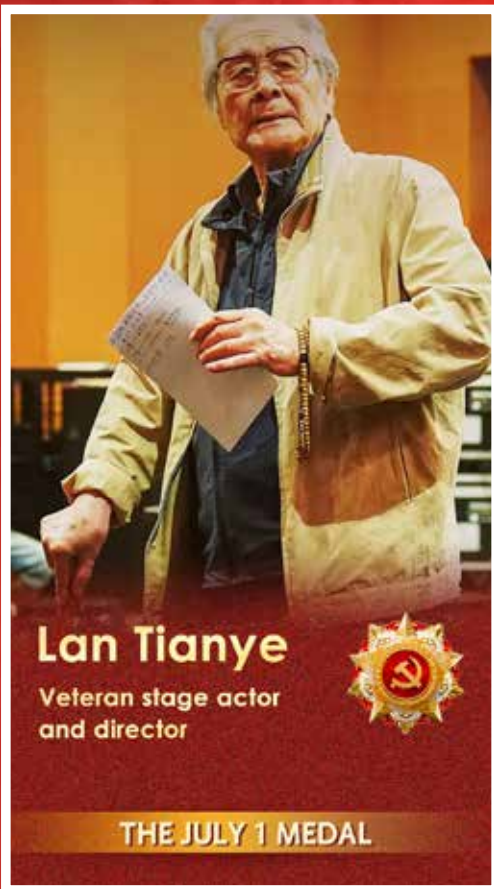
**THE JULY 1 MEDAL**



**Cui Daozhi**

Expert in criminal  
Investigation

THE JULY 1 MEDAL



**Lan Tianye**

Veteran stage actor  
and director

THE JULY 1 MEDAL



# Strengthening Cooperation Among Political Parties to Jointly Pursue the People's Wellbeing

## Keynote Address by Xi Jinping at CPC and World Political Parties Summit

Your Excellencies leaders of political parties,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Friends,

It gives me great pleasure to join you, leaders of more than 500 political parties, political and other organisations from over 160 countries as well as the ten thousand and more representatives of political parties and various circles, at this cloud event to discuss the important question of “working for the people’s wellbeing and the responsibility of political parties”, as the Communist Party of China (CPC) reaches its 100th anniversary.

Over the past weeks, more than 600 political parties, political, and other organisations from over 170 countries have sent 1500-plus congratulatory messages and letters on the CPC’s centenary conveying

their goodwill and best wishes. I wish to take this opportunity to express to all of you, on behalf of the Communist Party of China, our heartfelt thanks!

A few days ago, we celebrated the CPC’s centenary with a grand gathering. Over the past 100 years, the CPC has united and led the Chinese people in working ceaselessly towards the tremendous transformation of the Chinese nation from standing up and growing prosperous to becoming strong. Over the past 100 years, the CPC has persisted in closely associating the future of the Chinese people with that of other peoples of the world and steered the course of China’s development amid the general trend of the world and the currents of the times to promote common development and prosperity of all countries.

The historic achievements

the CPC and the Chinese people have made would not have been possible without the generous support of world peoples.

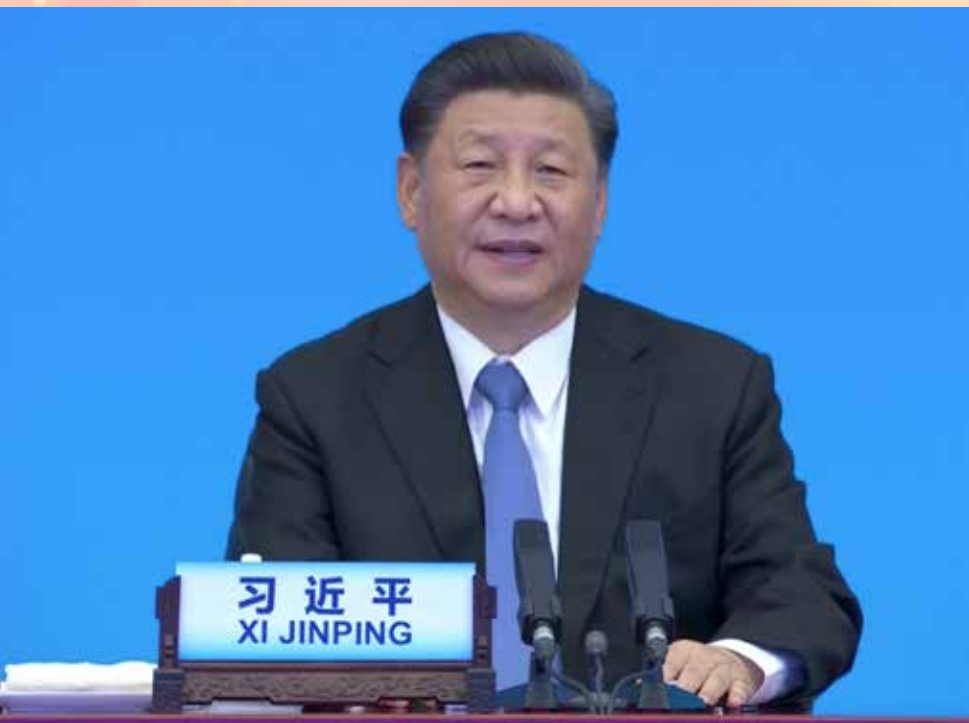
Here, on behalf of the CPC and the Chinese people, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to political parties, peoples and friends of all countries who have cared about, supported and helped the CPC and the cause of revolution, development and reform in China.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Friends,

The world today is undergoing profound transformation unseen in a century, amid which the trend of multipolarity and economic globalisation is experiencing a sea change, and countries are becoming increasingly intertwined, interdependent and interconnected.





To cope with COVID-19, restart the economy, and safeguard world stability, the international community has made strenuous efforts. Political parties in various countries have also exhibited a strong sense of responsibility by making active explorations. Meanwhile, in some places, wars and conflicts are still raging, famine and diseases remain prevalent, and estrangement and confrontation grow even deeper. The call for a better life from people of all countries is becoming all the more loud and clear.

Today, human society has once again found itself at a historic crossroads. It is about hostile confrontation or mutual respect, seclusiveness and decoupling or openness and cooperation, zero-sum game or win-win results. The choice is in

our hands and the responsibility falls on our shoulders.

The human race is an integral community and the planet Earth its homeland. In the face of common challenges, no person or country can remain insulated. The only way out is to work together in harmony with one accord. Political parties, as an important force behind human progress, need to set the right course forward and shoulder their historic responsibility to ensure the people's wellbeing and pursue human progress.

In my view, political parties need to work even harder on the following:

First, we need to shoulder the responsibility to steer the course by seizing and shaping the shared future for mankind. People aspire to affluence and

contentment. They yearn for fairness and justice. Great times call for grand architecture, and grand architecture calls for great vision.

Viewed from the perspective of "my own country first", the world is a cramped and crowded place perpetuated in fierce competition. Viewed from the perspective of "a global community with a shared future", the world is a vast and broad place full of cooperation opportunities.

We need to heed the voices of the people, follow the trend of the times and strengthen coordination and cooperation. By doing so, the interests of the people of one country will be kept in line with those of all others and humanity will move forward towards a shared future.

Second, we need to shoulder the responsibility to build consensus by upholding and promoting the common values of humanity. Despite differences among countries in history, culture, institution and level of development, their peoples do subscribe to the common values of humanity for peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom.

With a strong sense of responsibility for the future of all mankind, we need to champion the common values of humanity, foster broad-minded tolerance toward the understanding of values by different civilisations, and respect the explorations of different peoples to turn values into reality. By doing so, the common values of humanity will



be translated into the practice of individual countries to serve the interests of their own people in a concrete and realistic way.

Third, we need to shoulder the responsibility to promote development by bringing greater benefits to all peoples in a fairer manner. Development holds the key to the people's wellbeing. On the road to the wellbeing of all mankind, no country or nation should be left behind. All countries and nations are equally entitled to development opportunities and rights to development.

We need to face squarely up to major problems such as wealth gap and development divide, with particular attention and care given to underdeveloped

countries and regions, and impoverished people so that hope prevails in every corner of the world.

As an ancient Chinese adage goes, "Those who only seek comfort for themselves will ultimately be rejected and those who sacrifice their own interests for the success of others will be supported".

Development is the right of all countries, rather than an exclusive privilege of the few. We need to enable all countries to step up development cooperation, and see to it that the fruits of development are shared by all. We need to bring greater equity, higher efficiency and stronger synergy to global development,

and jointly oppose the practice of seeking technology blockade and divide as well as decoupling. I believe that, in the final analysis, any political manipulation for the purpose of sabotaging the development of other countries and undercutting the livelihood of other peoples will receive little support and prove to be futile.

Fourth, we need to shoulder the responsibility to enhance cooperation by working together to address global risks and challenges. In the face of the on-going COVID-19, we need to continue with a science-based response approach and advocate solidarity and cooperation so as to close the "immunization gap".



We must oppose the practice of politicising the pandemic or attaching a geographical label to the virus. We need to work together to build a global community of health for all. In the face of terrorism and other common enemies of mankind, we need to pursue security and stability through cooperation so as to tighten the security fences together.

In the face of the fragile ecological environment, we need to respect Mother Nature, follow the laws of Nature and protect her so as to build a green homeland together. In the face of the severe challenges to human existence and development brought about by climate change, we need to be brave enough to take responsibilities and work as one to find a way of harmonious co-existence between man and Nature.

Fifth, we need to shoulder the responsibility to improve governance by enhancing our capacity to ensure the people's wellbeing. There are different pathways toward wellbeing. People of all countries are entitled to choose their own development paths and institutional models. This, in itself, is what wellbeing entails. In the same vein, democracy is the right of all peoples, rather than an exclusive privilege of the few.

There are multiple ways and means to realise democracy,

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## **Political parties, as an important force behind human progress, need to set the right course forward and shoulder their historic responsibility to ensure the people's wellbeing and pursue human progress.**

instead of a single stereotype. The judgment on whether a country is democratic or not should be made by their people, not by the handful of others.

To advance political democracy in a way that suits the national conditions of a country, we need to strengthen exchanges and mutual-learning, improve mechanisms for communication, be fully aware of the public opinion, put into place well-fledged institutions and enhance our governance capacity. By doing so, our capacity and efficacy to ensure the people's wellbeing will be elevated continuously.

Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Friends,

Working for the people's wellbeing has been the original aspiration the CPC cherishes all the way. With the goal of moderate prosperity in all respects achieved, China has embarked on a new journey towards building a modern socialist country.

The Chinese people are brimming with a greater sense of fulfillment, happiness and

security with each passing day. It is the unswerving goal of the CPC to run our own house well, ensure a happy life for the 1.4 billion plus Chinese people, and advance the lofty cause of promoting peace and development of all mankind.

The CPC will continue to uphold the people-centred development philosophy, reflect upon the overarching issues of national rejuvenation and human progress in the greater context of time and space and lead the entire Chinese people in creating an even better tomorrow through ceaseless pursuit and in an enterprising spirit.

As history has taught us, we can only embrace the future when we embrace the world, and can only travel safe and sound when we walk together.

The CPC stands ready to work with world political parties to live our dreams and act to create a better future. Let us always be builders of world peace, advocates for global development, and guardians of the international order.

**The CPC will unite and lead the Chinese people in pressing**

ahead with the Chinese-style modernisation to make new contributions to humanity's search for ways to modernise.

Proceeding from reality in all it does, the CPC has led the Chinese people in finding, through trial and error, the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. History and practice have proven and will continue to prove that this is not only the correct path that works, but also the sure path that pays off.

We will unswervingly follow the path leading to a bright future to ensure that development is pursued for both our own good and the benefit of the world. There is no fixed model for the path to modernisation, and the one that suits you well will serve you well. Cutting one's feet to fit the shoes will lead nowhere.

All efforts of individual countries to independently explore the path to modernisation in light of their specific national conditions are worthy of respect. The CPC is willing to share with political parties of all countries modernisation experience to enrich each other's toolbox to modernisation for better ensuring the wellbeing of their own people and all other peoples.

The CPC will unite and lead the Chinese people in taking comprehensive steps to deepen reform and opening up to make new contributions to shared development and prosperity of all countries of the world.

Currently, economic globalisation, despite facing considerable headwinds, has in storage even greater impetus to move forward. On the whole, the impetus prevails over the headwinds and the trend towards opening-up and cooperation in all countries remains unchanged, and will not change.

The CPC is ready to enhance communication with world political parties in steering economic globalisation towards greater openness, inclusiveness, and balance and win-win results. We stand ready to work with the international community to improve global connectivity and further promote high quality Belt and Road cooperation, so that more countries and peoples will be able to share the fruits of development.

The CPC will shoulder its responsibilities as a major political party in a major country to make new contributions to improving the wellbeing of mankind.

The eradication of poverty has been a common aspiration of people of all countries and an important objective that



**The CPC stands ready to work with world political parties to live our dreams and act to create a better future. Let us always be builders of world peace, advocates for global development, and guardians of the international order.**

# 中国共产党与世界政党领导人峰会 AND WORLD POLITICAL PARTIES SUMMIT



all political parties strive to achieve. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, all the 98.99 million rural residents living below the current poverty line in China have been lifted out of poverty, enabling China to meet the poverty reduction target set out in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 10 years ahead of schedule. The CPC is willing to contribute more Chinese solutions and Chinese strength to the poverty reduction

process worldwide. It will spare no effort to support international cooperation against COVID-19 and to enhance the accessibility and affordability of vaccines in developing countries.

China will make extremely arduous efforts in delivering its promise of achieving carbon peak and carbon neutrality and contribute more to the global fight against climate change. China is going to host the 15th

Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, where parties will consult with one another on new strategies for biodiversity and embark on a new journey of global biodiversity governance.

**The CPC will actively improve global governance to make new contributions to humanity's joint response to common challenges.**

Multilateralism has been the core concept of the current international system and order. The better multilateralism is practiced, the faster humanity's common problems will be resolved. International rules should be based on universally-recognised norms rather than rules of the few. Cooperation among countries should aim at serving all mankind instead of seeking hegemony by way of group politics. We should stand opposed to the practice of unilateralism disguised as multilateralism and say no to hegemony and power politics. Upholding the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, China is of the view that matters concerning all shall be handled

through joint consultation so that the international order and system will be more just and equitable.

I wish to reiterate that China will always be a member of the developing world, and is committed to enhancing their representation and voice in the global governance system. China will never seek hegemony, expansion or sphere of influence. The CPC will work with political parties of all countries to promote state-to-state coordination and cooperation through party-to-party consultation and cooperation and bring into better play the due role of political parties in global governance.

Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Friends,

Our journey ahead will be a long and arduous one. But as long as we press ahead with a sense of perseverance, there will be much to expect. There will be twists and turns down the road, but hopes abound.

The CPC stands ready to continue to work with political parties and political organisations of all countries to stand on the right side of history and the progressive side of mankind. Let us make even greater contributions to the building of a community with a shared future for mankind and that of a better world!





庆祝中国共产党成立100周年  
The 100th Anniversary of the Founding of  
The Communist Party of China



# Communist Party of China members in numbers

The Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee released a report on CPC members as of June 5, 2021 on Wednesday.

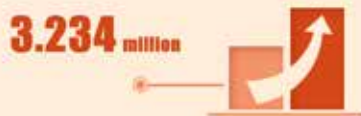


## Number of CPC members



## Number of new Party members

(Jan 1, 2020 – June 5, 2021)



## Gender distribution



## Age distribution



## Occupations

Technicians	6.481 million
Farmers in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries	25.817 million
Professionals at enterprises, public institutions and social organizations	15.075 million
Managers of enterprises, public institutions and social organizations	10.612 million
Party and government staff	7.773 million
Students	3.067 million
Other professionals	7.205 million
Retirees	19.118 million

## Level of education



Source:  
Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee

**CHINADAILY** 中国日报  
.COM.CN

# Why is CPC a Keen Supporter of Global Cooperation



**In an increasingly well-connected world, human beings have been plagued by common threats such as COVID-19 and climate change. None of these threats can be resolved by a single country.**

**U**nder the leadership of the 100-year-old Communist Party of China (CPC), the world's second largest economy has been contributing to and benefiting from global cooperation. Despite rising protectionism and anti-

globalization sentiment around the world, China has repeatedly pledged that it will never close its door to the outside world. It has remained committed to openness and international cooperation, which it believes are essential for continued

progress both for the country itself and for humanity.

Xi Jinping, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, has stressed the Party's commitment to leading the Chinese people in unswervingly following the path of reform



and opening up during his inspection tour in south China's Guangdong Province in October last year.

The world's largest political party with over 91 million members is fully aware that globalization and multilateralism are the irreversible trends of history, and seclusion leads only to backwardness.

History serves as a mirror. China's reform and opening up, the country's fundamental State policy since 1978, has transformed a poverty-stricken country into a vibrant economy, which has proved to be one of the most impressive success stories in the world over decades. Through its cooperation with the rest of the world, China has also become the leading engine of global development and an anchor of stability for global peace.

In an increasingly well-connected world, human beings have been plagued by common threats. Among the problems confronting the world, ranging

from post-epidemic economic recovery to the pressing challenge of climate change, none can be resolved by a single country alone.

And this is why the CPC, as a staunch supporter of multilateralism, has been advocating global cooperation.

It has taken a further step to propose the building of a community with a shared future for humanity, a concept that has been enshrined in the Party Constitution.

The concept, which was proposed by President Xi eight years ago, embodies the ideas of building an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity.

Under the leadership of the CPC, China stands ready to join hands with other countries to address the problems facing humanity. The latest evidence of China's active role in global cooperation is in the sphere of public health. As of June

16, China had donated and exported more than 350 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines around the globe.

The CPC is also actively engaged in exchanges with parties around the world to draw on their experiences and wisdom. Data shows that the CPC has relations in various forms with more than 600 political parties and organizations in over 160 countries and regions.

The original aspiration and mission of the CPC is to seek happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation. The Party is keenly aware that such aspiration and mission can only be achieved in an environment of peaceful development and global cooperation.

For the CPC, the past 100 years are the prologue that will usher in a new chapter of its endeavors to lead China's win-win cooperation with the world.

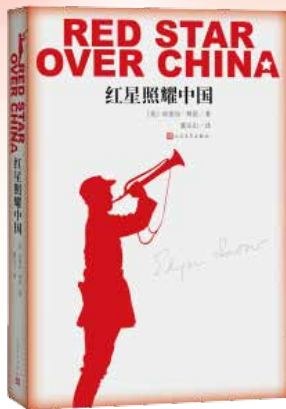
*Xinhua, June 24, 2021*



# Remembering Edgar Snow: The first Western journalist to introduce the **RED ARMY** **TO THE WORLD**

In the 1930s, the Kuomintang (KMT) propaganda demonized the Communist Party of China. But the world got to know the other side of the story, thanks to the American journalist's authentic and first-hand reports on Mao Zedong and the Red Army.





China in the 1930s was engulfed in the war against Japanese aggression. After the cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China (CPC) broke down, the Kuomintang started a cleansing campaign against the CPC who had to take the Central Red Army on a long march that finally took them to Northern Shaanxi (known as Shaanbei) in October 1935.

Yan'an, a small town in Shaanbei and then the base of the CPC, was like an islet surrounded by the ocean of the Kuomintang's military and information blockage. The world knew little about the CPC and the Red Army but the demonized images propagated by the Kuomintang. What were the Chinese Communists like? And why so many Chinese people were willing to risk their lives to join the CPC and the Red Army? Snow's instinct told him that Yan'an behind the Kuomintang's

Great Wall of blockage was the only newsworthy story in China and that he had to go no matter what it took. With the help of Madame Soong Ching Ling, Snow set out for Yan'an. On July 13, 1936, after a long and difficult journey, he made it to Bao'an, a village in Yan'an where the CPC Central Committee was based.

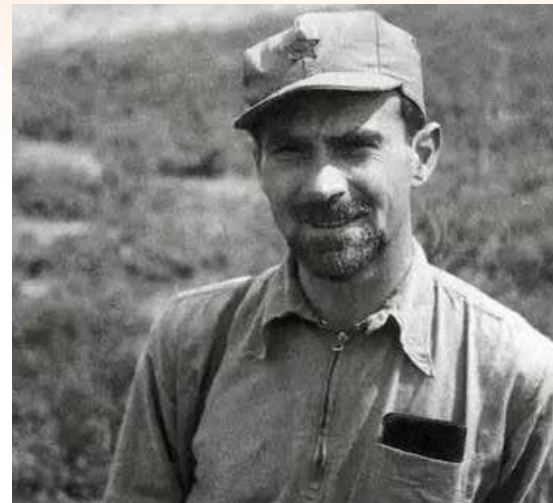
That very night, he met Mao Zedong. In the house cave (Yaodong) and by the flickering candlelight, the two of them spent many nights talking, often starting at about 9 pm until the crack of dawn.

### Mao Zedong and Snow

During these conversations, Mao Zedong recounted for the first time the birth and growth of the Red Army, and the development of CPC bases and its policies; first shared his prediction of the Sino-Japanese war and China's ultimate victory; elaborated on the CPC's stance for a national united front against Japan and its sincerity in cooperation with the Kuomintang; and for the first time shared his views on the CPC and international issues, expounded on the Chinese Soviet Government's diplomacy, and China's readiness to seek stronger cooperation with friendly countries based on mutual respect.

Snow was impressed by the ideals of Chinese Communists and Mao Zedong's charisma and

knowledge. He saw Mao Zedong's experience as a microcosm of a whole generation of Chinese people.



Snow in Shaanbei

What made Mao Zedong different was that when he spoke, he was speaking for the ordinary Chinese, especially peasants. Snow later described these talks as the most valuable ones in his lifetime.

Zhou Enlai promised Snow he could write about anything he saw and had personally made him



Mao Zedong and Snow



Bo Gu, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and Mao Zedong/ Edgar Snow



Actresses of Red Army theaters (right top)/ Edgar Snow; A Red Army soldier doing high-jump

a 92-day interview plan. Snow was able to talk to over a 100 Red Army commanders, interviewed soldiers at the front line and recorded their daily life.

He also engaged extensively with everyday people. Snow's authentic, first-hand reports presented vastly different pictures as opposed to the Kuomintang propaganda: Mao Zedong, who led the Red Army for a decade, had little personal property other than his quilt and a few clothes, and he refused to wear shoes if the soldiers had none; Zhou Enlai's "only luxury observable" was the

mosquito net hanging over his clay bed; Peng Dehuai had a vest made of parachute cloth; and Lin Boqu, the "Minister of the Treasury", used strings to fasten his broken glass frame onto his ears.

Most Red Army soldiers were peasants and workers who joined to "help the poor and save China". Officers and soldiers were equal, and the casualty rate was high among commanders as they fought side by side with soldiers.

The ruddy-faced young soldiers were, as Snow observed,

"Cheerful, gay, and energetic". In the Soviet Area, schools were opened to provide free education to poor kids. Theaters were free of charge with no exclusive seating or luxury boxes, with officials usually sitting among the audiences.

Children called the Red Army "our army". Peasants referred to the government of the Soviet Area as "our government". There were no opium, corruption, slavery or begging. The freedom of marriage was respected and protected.

In every Muslim neighborhood they stayed, the Red Army helped guard and clean the mosques. People were impressed by "their careful policy of respecting Islamic institutions", even the most suspicious ones among peasants and imams, according to Snow. When asked by Snow, "What do you think of the Red Army", a bare-footed farmer boy said, "The Red Army is the army for poor people, and they fight for our rights".

And when asked “How do you know they liked the Reds”, the soldiers answered, “They made us a thousand, ten thousands, of shoes, with their own hands. Every home sent sons to our Red Army.” “We, the Red Army, are the people.”

After over 100 days in Shaanbei, Snow found the answer he had been looking for. He was fascinated by this unique charm of the East, something he believed representing the light of rejuvenation for the ancient nation of China.

## A Different Take

For Snow, the Communists were the most outstanding men and women he had met in China in the past decade with the “military discipline, political morale, and the will to victory”, and “for sheer dogged endurance, and ability to stand hardship without complaint”, they were “unbeatable”. Snow recalled his four-month time with the Red Army as a most inspiring experience, during which he had met with the most free and happy Chinese he’d ever known.

In these people who devoted themselves to what they believed was the right and just cause, Snow felt a vibrant hope, passion and the unbeatable strength of mankind, something he had never felt again ever since. In the preface to the Chinese edition of *Red Star Over China*, Snow attributed

the global popularity of the book not to its style or form, but the stories.

According to him, the stories were created by the young Chinese revolutionaries and based on the accounts of Mao Zedong, Peng Dehuai, Zhou Enlai and many others. What he did was simply writing them down in words. The spirit, strength, desire and passion that made these people invincible represented the richest and most glorious of human history.

After returning to the United States, Snow continued to share stories about China’s war against Japanese aggression in his country and with the world. He regarded the Chinese people’s cause as one for truth, fairness and justice.

Snow went back to China in 1970, standing side by side with Mao Zedong on the Tian’anmen gate tower. That moment was the highlight of his life-long bond with China’s revolution.

In 1972, one week before his death, Snow was visited by Huang Hua, then China’s permanent representative to the United Nations, who took a detour to Geneva en route to New York. Huang brought



Mao Zedong and Snow on the Tian’anmen gate tower, October 1, 1970

Snow Mao Zedong’s regards. George Hatem, a doctor sent by Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai to care for Snow, recalled, “The two of us (Hattem and Huang) and Snow had spent so many days and nights in the house caves in Bao’an...”

Snow recognized us instantly. He sat up in surprise and said, “Great! Now the three Red Gangsters are reunited!” We both burst in laughter with him.” Today, by the lake in Peking University, one of China’s most prestigious institutions of higher learning, there is a gravestone with the epitaph that reads, “In Memory of Edgar Snow,

An American Friend of the Chinese People”, written in both Chinese and English. Snow never hid his love for China. He is now resting in peace in China – as he wished in his will – a land that he deeply loves and where he is loved.

Source: April 16, 2021



Group photo of the delegation attending the San Francisco Conference

# CPC's debut at the UNITED NATIONS

Communist Party of China (CPC) representative Dong Biwu's attendance at the San Francisco Conference in 1945 and his signature on the UN Charter demonstrated the CPC's commitment to the well-being of the Chinese people and people around the world, and its aspiration to achieve victory and liberty together with the rest of the world.

**A**t the United Nations Conference on International Organization (UNIO) in San Francisco (San Francisco Conference) on June 26, 1945, a refined and composed senior signed his name -- Dong Biwu -- on the Charter of the United Nations (UN). The signature, consisting of three Chinese

characters 董必武, written with strength and solemnity marked the Communist Party of China (CPC)'s debut on the international stage, an extraordinary and hard-won moment engraved in history. In early 1945, good news about the World Anti-Fascist War kept pouring in. The Yalta Conference decided to hold the UNIO in San Francisco on April 25, 1945.

The United States (US) issued formal invitations to countries on behalf of China, the US, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union. At that time, the CPC-led anti-Japanese forces were growing rapidly. In its memo to the US State Department, the US embassy in China opined the CPC had become the most active force

and the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression had been successful.

However, the Kuomintang (KMT) authority planned to send only KMT members to the conference. This was unacceptable to the CPC, other political parties and the Chinese people. With unremitting efforts by the CPC, strong condemnation from the entire nation and great pressure from the Allies, the KMT authority had no choice but to accept Dong Biwu, a CPC member who attended the First National Congress of the CPC and participated in the Long March, as the representative of the CPC Central Committee to attend the San Francisco conference.

## Chongqing Address

In his address in Chongqing, Dong Biwu stressed that he, sent by the CPC Central Committee to the Conference, for the sake

of the greater good and peace, would strive for democracy, unity and international peace. What he said reflects the CPC's understanding of the historical inevitability and the importance of the founding of the UN. It also points to the CPC's nature as a party that, instead of serving its own selfish interests, works for the well-being of the Chinese people and the people around the world.

The world back then was still at war, and it was extremely difficult to travel from one country to another. As the San Francisco Conference drew near, the KMT representatives flew straight to the US on the luxurious private jet of Soong Tse-ven, the head of the KMT delegation.

Dong Biwu and his delegation set out on a tortuous journey with a small military plane on April 12, 1945, that took them across four continents before finally landing in the US 10 days later.

Exhausted as he was, the 60-year-old Dong Biwu was keenly aware of the responsibilities on his shoulders and expressed, with the confidence and optimism of a proletarian revolutionist, his determination in a poem:

*A good journey in my life, I enjoy flying these thousands of miles.*

*Braving the wind and the waves, we leave behind the clouds that will no longer block our way.*

*War and strife in Europe no more, a defeated Japan will be held to account.*

*A bright future lies ahead, but not without twists and turns.*

## Formulating a Charter

At the Conference, Dong Biwu worked tirelessly with the delegates of various countries to formulate a charter that would serve the fundamental interests of all the people in the world. During discussions of the trusteeship system in



Two stamps were issued in 1986 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dong Biwu. The second stamp (right) features the photo of Dong when attending the San Francisco Conference.



particular, Dong Biwu and other Chinese representatives argued that the ultimate purpose of the trusteeship was to achieve the freedom and independence of the trust territories. By doing so, they safeguarded the interests of people in colonized and semi-colonial territories and established a brand new international image for China.

Peter Chi-Choong Kwong, a well-known Chinese American, wrote that when the UN was founded in San Francisco in 1945, Soong Tse-ven, the representative of the KMT government, came to visit New York. He stayed in a luxurious hotel and refused to deliver a speech at the Chinatown. In contrast, the representative of the CPC Dong Biwu impressed the Chinese community in New York by addressing many Chinese-hosted gatherings.



Dong Biwu signing the Charter of the United Nations.

## China's Light of Hope

In the few months when he was in the US, Dong Biwu and his assistants compiled, printed and distributed 5,000 English copies of the *Memorandum on China's Liberated Areas: A Factual Report on Chinese Areas Liberated from Japanese Occupation*, sharing with the world the CPC's political program and the great achievements made in the anti-Japanese base areas.

He met with many overseas Chinese leaders and progressives and paid field visits to overseas Chinese

workers. The local Chinese newspaper covered Dong's meetings with overseas Chinese groups with the title of *China's Light of Hope*, and published his entire speech, *Basic Policies of the Communist Party of China*.

On November 26, 1945, Dong Biwu effectively fulfilled the important task entrusted by the CPC, other political parties and the whole nation, and returned to China safe and sound. His attendance at the Conference and signature on the UN Charter demonstrate the CPC's commitment to the well-

being of the Chinese people and people around the world, and its aspiration to achieve victory and liberty together with the rest of the world.

At the same time, what he did goes a long way toward helping overseas Chinese and people around the world better understand the CPC and the direction of China's great national rejuvenation. He was indeed a true representative and envoy of the Chinese people.

Source: *China Daily*, June 9, 2021



# Bandung, China, and the Making of World Order

Against all odds, Premier Zhou Enlai, who was also China's Foreign Minister, led the nation's delegation to the Bandung Conference in 1955, and put forward the resounding principle of "seeking common ground while shelving differences."

On April 18, 1955, the Asian-African Conference was convened in Bandung, a picturesque mountainous city in Indonesia. As the first large-scale international conference attended exclusively by Asian and African countries, the meeting attracted great global attention. Moreover, it echoed the upsurge of national liberation movements across the world.

Against all odds, Premier Zhou Enlai, who was concurrently China's Foreign Minister, led the Chinese delegation to the conference and put forward the resounding principle of "seeking common ground while shelving differences." His proposal not only contributed to the successful conclusion of the conference, but also greatly enriched the body of international relations. Premier Zhou's attendance at the Bandung Conference is still talked about.





**The main part of the 10 principles has much in common with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which were expounded by Zhou Enlai when he met a visiting Indian delegation in 1953.**

## A Bumpy Start

However, the Chinese delegation's participation in Bandung had a bumpy start. Hostile forces at home and abroad did not want to see Chinese Communists making their voice heard on the world stage or New China raising its international profile. Taiwan's secret service engineered the Kashmir Princess plane crash, an assassination attempt targeted at Zhou Enlai.

Fortunately, Mr Zhou himself was not on board. But in the wake of the incident, the Chinese delegation's attendance at the Conference, and whether the conference would be held at all became a question on many people's minds. But, despite security risks, Mr Zhou decided to go to Bandung nevertheless, a display of China's resolve to promote international peace in defiance of all difficulties.

Neither did the final success of the Conference come easily. The 29 participating countries, though many warmly supporting

the Conference and hoping for its full success, had divergent views on major international issues due to different national realities.

Compounding the situation, the United States-led West tried every means to lure Asian and African countries to their side to form a military bloc against socialist countries. Therefore, while most participating countries called for peace, a few lashed out at communism and questioned China's choice of the socialist road. As a result, the amicable climate of the Conference was overshadowed.

## The Principle of Coexistence

At the critical moment, Premier Zhou made a strategic decision: Instead of being among the first to speak, he decided others finish. The plan was to make a targeted response to the questions. He did not read out his prepared speech. Instead, his printed speech was circulated and the premier

gave an extempore speech. He rose above a tit-for-tat response. Instead, he stressed that the Chinese delegation same to seek unity, not pick a fight, to find common ground, and not create differences. He underlined China's readiness to establish normal relations with Asian and African countries, and for that matter, with all countries globally, but first of all with its neighbors, based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

He articulated the position of the Chinese Communists. While we are never shy of expressing our faith in communism or the strength of the socialist system, the Bandung Conference is not supposed to be the venue to market anyone's ideology or any country's political system, he said.

## A Positive Tone

His words immediately won support from most participating countries, thus easing the tense atmosphere and striking a



## **During his visit to India and Myanmar later that year, Premier Zhou elaborated on the underlying ideas of the Five Principles with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Prime Minister U Nu of Myanmar.**

positive tone for the Conference. On the sidelines of the plenary sessions, the Chinese delegation actively reached out to other delegations, contributing its share to the adoption of the Final Communiqué of the Asian-African Conference.

Drawing on China's input, the Communiqué put forth 10 principles for living together in peace with one another and developing friendly cooperation, which embodied a new type of international relations featuring solidarity, friendship, and cooperation.

The main part of the 10 principles has much in common with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which were expounded by Zhou Enlai when he met a visiting Indian delegation in 1953.

At first, the principles were designed to address issues between China and India, especially for India's relations with China's Xizang region. In April 1954, the Agreement Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India on Trade and Intercourse Between Xizang Region of China and India was signed; at



the beginning of the Agreement, the Five Principles were defined as the guidelines for China-India relations.

During his visit to India and Myanmar later that year, Premier Zhou elaborated on the underlying ideas of the Five Principles with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Prime Minister U Nu of Myanmar. Both leaders agreed with the principles; hence they were written into the joint statements China issued respectively with India and Myanmar. It became a powerful weapon of New China to break the US-led Western blockade and expand foreign exchanges.

### **Five Principles**

More than six decades of diplomatic experience shows that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are not only the cornerstone of China's foreign policy, but are also widely recognized by the international community. Throughout the years, China has been committed to forging ahead with other countries by seeking common ground while shelving differences. It is a path that accords with both the trend of history and the progress of humanity. More and more countries will join China on this right path.

*Source: China Daily, June 16, 2021*

# Qiao's Laugh and China's Return to UN

The year 2021 marks the 50th anniversary of the restoration of China's lawful seat at the UN. The nation has now embarked on the new journey of diplomacy with Chinese characteristics.

On November 15, 1971, headed by former Vice Foreign Minister Qiao Guanhua, the People's Republic of China (PRC) made its debut at the United Nations (UN) Assembly Hall. The Chinese delegation at the UN immediately became

the focus of attention at the 26th Session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA). When asked about how he felt, Qiao replied with a loud laugh that impressed everyone present. Qiao said later that his expression had already answered the question. That

was the moment when a classic photo of Qiao's Laugh was taken. Behind this confident laugh though was a long struggle. Since the PRC was founded, the Central People's Government has been the only legitimate government representing all the Chinese



Qiao Guanhua

people. It naturally deserves the seat of China at the UN. Due to the manipulations of the US, however, China's representation had long been kept off the UN agenda.

With China's rising international profile and the increasingly important roles of Asian, African and Latin American and Caribbean countries at the UN, the issue of China's representation was submitted to the 16th Session of UNGA held in 1961 for deliberation, breaking through the obstacles set by the US. Subsequently, the US proposed that the issue be discussed as an Important Question (IQ) that required a two-thirds majority to pass, attempting to distort the nature of China's representation.

## Lawful Seat

Despite what the US did, the overall momentum was in China's favor. More and more members of the international community supported the PRC in restoring its lawful seat at the UN. At the 25th Session of UNGA in 1970, when the number of votes for restoring China's lawful rights and expelling the Kuomintang representatives for the first time exceeded votes of opposition (specifically, 51 votes in favor, 47 votes against), applause swept the Assembly Hall.

Reluctant to accept the result, the US cooked up a resolution on "dual representation." Its chief representative to the UN



Huang Hua, a Chinese statesman, served as president of the United Nations Security Council in 1972 and later as China's foreign minister.

said the US was deeply worried by the fact that both Taipei and Beijing claimed they were the only government of China. The US held that this fact must be considered when deliberating over China's representation and the UN should not be asked to choose between Taipei and Beijing.

On September 21, 1971, the 26th Session of UNGA opened in New York. At the session, three draft resolutions on China's representation were submitted. Heated debates among member states lasted for a week from October 18 to 25. The US and some other Western countries lobbied around wielding the carrot and the stick, attempting to draw the Third World countries into their orbit.

The IQ resolution (any proposal depriving the "representation" of the "Republic of China" at the UN was an Important Question) was rejected with 59 votes against, 55 votes for and 15 abstentions. That was an exciting result for the Assembly. The Tanzanian representative even left his seat and danced to celebrate.

## Turning Point

Before the draft resolution backed by Albania and Algeria was put to vote, the US representative George HW Bush made one last try. He suggested deleting the sentence about expelling forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek. The attempt failed after setting off a storm of opposition.

The draft resolution, known as Resolution 2758, was passed with an overwhelming majority of votes (76 votes for, 35 votes against and 17 abstentions). The “dual representation” draft resolution submitted by the US, Japan and other countries (accepting the representatives of the PRC while retaining the representation of the “ROC”) immediately became null and void.

The Chinese people finally restored their seat at the UN, which truly made the UN the biggest international organization in the world.

George HW Bush admitted later that it was a turning point in the history of the UN and the anti-Western group for the first time defeated the US when the country’s prestige was shaken.

The whole Chinese nation was thrilled to hear the news. As for whether China should attend the 26th Session of the UNGA, Mao Zedong gave a definite answer: A delegation must soon be formed. Mao said that it was the African brothers who carried us into the UN, and we should stand with them. China would be there not to complain, but to promote justice for people of the world, boost their confidence, and voice support for countries fighting foreign interference, aggression and control.

Qiao Guanhua, after being appointed head of the delegation, shut himself up in the room for a couple of days



**In his remarks, President Xi shared four proposals for the UN to better play its role in the post-COVID era: Stand firm for justice, uphold the rule of law, promote cooperation and focus on real action. President Xi underlined that China will continue to be a true follower of multilateralism, firmly uphold the UN-centered international system, firmly uphold the international order underpinned by international law, and firmly defend the UN’s central role in international affairs.**

to write the first address at the General Assembly. The address was warmly received by many countries and Qiao’s Laugh became an icon for China’s diplomatic confidence. Adam Malik, President of the 26th Session of UNGA, welcomed the Chinese delegation, saying it would contribute to the work of the UN.

### A Key Player

China today plays a critical role at the UN. On September 21, 2020, President Xi Jinping attended the High-level Meeting to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the UN.

In his remarks, President Xi shared four proposals for the UN to better play its role in the post-COVID era: Stand firm for justice, uphold the rule of law, promote cooperation and focus on real action.

President Xi underlined that China will continue to be a true follower of multilateralism, firmly uphold the UN-centered

international system, firmly uphold the international order underpinned by international law, and firmly defend the UN’s central role in international affairs.

The original aspiration and the mission of Chinese Communists is to seek happiness for the Chinese people, rejuvenation for the Chinese nation, and the common good for the world. China has been contributing more Chinese wisdom and proposals to global governance.

The year 2021 marks the 50th anniversary of the restoration of China’s lawful seat at the UN. From China’s return after relentless efforts to presenting China’s ideas at the UN, the photo of Qiao’s Laugh has never faded. Rather, it has borne new significance. Time flies, and we have now embarked on the new journey of major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics.

*Source: China Daily, June 29, 2021*



庆祝中国共产党成立100周年  
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