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The Communist Party of China Congress: Day by Day Not on the front page



Dominik Mierzejewski

**The Communist Party of China
Congress: Day by Day
Not on the front page**



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This volume is a collection of short day-by-day commentaries on the 20th Party Congress. As we know, Xi Jinping has cemented power and established his now unique place in the history of the Communist Party of China. However, the commentaries are not taken from the front pages of Chinese media outlets that were dominated by images and words of senior leaders and mainly Xi Jinping. The commentaries look at “People’s Daily” articles that discussed the Party Congress but not exclusively from the perspective of party members from the higher echelon.

THE PARTY CONGRESS DAY 1#

What can be learned from the editorial of “People’s Daily”?

As introduced by today’s “People’s Daily” editorial, the Party, the military, and the people are the three pillars of China’s development. According to the editorial, the Party has achieved the historic goals of alleviating poverty and building a well-off society. The Party is the victor, not the victim. The next decade is perceived to be critical for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The editorial further states that to achieve this goal of greatness, all forces need to be united around the core leader, Xi Jinping.

The critical points are:

Firstly, the mobilization and unification of three forces: the Party, the army, and the people, meaning that the Party leads, the army stabilizes, and the people benefit. The growing role of the army points to the military taking on a greater role in the decision-making process and will result in more assertive policies in China’s backyard, particularly in the Taiwan Strait. The benefits for the people mean the egalitarian nature of the Party is once again at the forefront as it was during Mao’s period, with Xi Jinping ensuring China’s trajectory to greatness.

Secondly, another aspect stated in the editorial is the self-confidence and self-reliance of the Chinese people. Moreover, it says that people’s enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity have been further stimulated. Focusing on selflessness indicates more isolationist policies although it also points to a more assertive posture in the international arena. The need for stimulating enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity among the people indicates that the role of mobilization campaigns such as the “common prosperity” initiative has been growing and in the coming decade, will be further accelerated. It has also strengthened the Mao-style narratives of “relying on the masses”.

The third major point that the editorial makes is that the New Era signals the historical continuation of a process begun in 1949. Xi Jinping embodies the shared aspirations of the whole Party, the entire army, and people of all ethnic groups. This decisive significance of the development in China needs to be illustrated by something that would be exclusively unique to Xi Jinping. As for now, the justification of this uniqueness is being delivered by achieving the declared economic goal of poverty alleviation. However, to distinguish himself from Mao and Deng, Xi needs to do something extraordinary.

Two major issues in the party report: redistribution of wealth and development and security

Xi Jinping followed the previous meaning of the principal contradiction that is “between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people’s ever-growing needs for a better life” – the most crucial concept for the Communist Party that will be secured by the “common prosperity” concept. This interpretation means the Party seeks a more equal and inclusive approach. However, this undermines the logic of reform and opening up which in some quarters has been regarded as culpable for creating within society socio-economic classes and which may lead to possible domestic tensions. In this context, the Party sees itself as the only single guarantor of stable contradiction but only under the leadership of Xi Jinping and the party as a “Chinese Robin Hood”.

By introducing “development and security”, Xi signals the growing concerns about the domestic and international situations over the next decade that would be neither peaceful nor tranquil, as he declared during his conversation with Joe Biden. In other words, development should underpin security with the military’s growing role inside the political system also illustrating the uncertainty and possible disruptions inside and outside of China. Moreover, the entire country should follow the Maoist “people’s war” concept and strengthen the military’s capability. On the domestic front, the party is aware of growing social tensions and since the 18th Congress, as declared by Hu Jintao, must take potential risks to take social stability into account during the decision-making process.

奋力开创中国特色社会主义新局面（社论）

——热烈祝贺中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会开幕

《人民日报》（2022年10月16日 第 02 版）

举国关注、举世瞩目，中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会今天在北京隆重开幕。

党的二十大是在迈上全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程、向第二个百年奋斗目标进军的关键时刻召开的一次十分重要的大会。大会将明确宣示党在新征程上举什么旗、走什么路、以什么样的精神状态、朝着什么样的目标继续前进，对全面建成社会主义现代化强国两步走战略安排进行宏观展望，科学谋划未来5年乃至更长时期党和国家事业发展的目标任务和大政方针。开好这次大会，事关党和

Source: "People's Daily", 16th October 2022, p. 2.

PARTY CONGRESS DAY 2#

The meaning of contradictions

In the 19th Party Congress Report, Xi Jinping introduced a new understanding of the general contradiction between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people's ever-growing need for a better life. This definition was repeated yesterday and implies that the party is looking towards a more egalitarian model of development, with the party and Xi Jinping as the core leader in securing what is perceived as the just redistribution of wealth.

Where are the contradictions?

The party recognizes that contradictions and problems need to be solved urgently. Furthermore, no matter how worried the people are about the future of China, the party should not be afraid as the great struggle will resolve problems. In addition, as was stated in the report, the party observes deep contradictions and problems in the economic and social development in Hong Kong and Macau, illustrating what it sees as the superiority of China's model over the previous Western system in the former British and Portuguese colonies. In fact, Hong Kong and Macau have become a testbed for transitioning from a Western liberal model to a China model. Interestingly, the post-Mao Chinese development model was also criticized as unsustainable, unbalanced, and causing new contradictions for reforms, development, and stability. This means that the last 40 years of the Deng Xiaoping dogma, "be first rich", should be redefined and the negative implications including "wrong thoughts such as money worship, hedonism, extreme individualism, and historical nihilism" should be eliminated from party operations. How to resolve these contradictions?

In his report, Xi Jinping pointed out only one concrete solution for managing and resolving contradictions. Structural employment contradictions should be resolved through a "lifelong vocational training system". There are only "big, not precise solutions" which represent coordinated development (a buzzword in Chinese politics) with an emphasis on the institutional framework. The report then mentions top-down reforms. In other words, only through strong government can China safely navigate the choppy waters of domestic and international politics. The central government instructs people, sets goals, and provides directions, while actual policy implementation largely falls to local authorities. The central government can then, through its dominant position, select the most effective solutions based on the initial

local outcomes. However, this is largely the case only in theory, as this process is also inherently political. Reshaping the definition of general contradictions and calling for more institutionalized and digital development allows the core leader to strengthen his political power base and incentivizes local governments to compete in China's political system. This logic is illustrated by a quantitative analysis of 35 articles on “managing contradictions” (化解矛盾, huajie maodun) published in People's Daily (January-September 2022), which suggests that Zhejiang, the most frequently mentioned province, won out in the competition to become the testing ground for implementing Common Prosperity at the local level (46 times). Zhejiang, which is Xi's political powerbase, was followed by some provinces that offered their own “in house” solutions to resolving contradictions.

Contrary to top-design reforms, the contradictions that remain should be resolved at the lower level through studying and implementing “Fengqiao experiences”, allowing local networks to sweep any problems “under the rug”. This in turn will result only in positive messages being sent to the higher level. This means, as before, that the central government will expect nothing but good news and positive results.

As revealed by Xi Jinping's report, the party “dares to face new contradictions and new challenges”. However, these new issues, as yet, have not been defined and suggest that Xi Jinping is opening a new theoretical front of how to understand new contradictions in China. It will be interesting to see to what extent this issue will be discussed.

高举中国特色社会主义伟大旗帜 为全面建设社会主义现代化国家而团结奋斗

——习近平同志代表第十九届中央委员会向大会作的报告摘登

《人民日报》（2022年10月17日 第 02 版）

新时代十年的伟大变革具有里程碑意义

新华社北京10月16日电 习近平同志在二十大报告中阐述了过去五年的工作和新时代十年的伟大变革。他指出，新时代十年的伟大变革，在党史、新中国史、改革开放史、社会主义发展史、中华民族发展史上具有里程碑意义。

习近平说，中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会，是在全党全国各族人民迈上全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程、向第二个百年奋斗目标进军的关键时刻召开的一次十分重要的大会。

PARTY CONGRESS DAY 3#

China-style modernization with an emphasis on a primarily domestic-based economy

According to Xi Jinping's guidelines, China has commenced a new era of "China-style modernization". As introduced by "People's Daily", the National Development and Reform Commission was selected as the administrative body for enforcing Xi's idea. As revealed by Zhao Chenxin, member and deputy director of the party group of the National Development and Reform Commission, China adheres to maintaining being extensively open to the outside world. However, this new development pattern should be mainly based on domestic circulation as the core along with the promotion of a domestic and international dual circulation economy. Building a new development pattern is an open domestic and international dual circulation economy, not a closed domestic single circulation model – as was declared. However, once this is introduced, then the CCP Central Committee will take a more active position on China's domestic market, especially with three issues, namely unemployment, energy resources, and food security. This dichotomy illustrates two things: domestic discussion about the future of China's economy is still very much open, but the "isolationist" group continues to have a considerable impact on this issue. There is to be strict and extensive governmental control but Beijing will not be responsible for the implementation or operation.

Tian Peiyan, deputy director of the Central Policy Research Office, recognized that "two establishments" secure both China's position in the international arena as well as its domestic stability. By saying that the party must improve the leadership system that takes charge of the overall situation by coordinating all parties concerned, and has to enhance the process of major decision-making, Tian Peiyan recognized the biggest headache for the leaders: a lack of implementation capacity and willingness among lower level dignitaries to carry out certain initiatives. Having their own interests and networks, local government leaders can easily bypass all regulations which come from the upper level. The remedy for such chronic problems is the centralization of power and "strict government" in the hands of one man. In this regard, the institutionalization of the current anti-corruption campaign was intimated. In the long term, this approach should provide stability, predominantly on the lowest administrative tier – the village level. Interestingly, Tian Peiyan said that "grassroots party organizations and party members have always been the most

reliable, and the strong backbone of the masses”, meaning that the responsibility for providing stability through institutionalizing the anti-corruption campaign is down to these grassroots.

中国式民主行之有效（国际论坛·读懂中国·读懂中国共产党）

埃万德罗·卡瓦略

《人民日报》（2022年10月19日 第 03 版）

中国坚持从本国国情出发推进民主建设，实现了民主发展与政治稳定、社会进步的良性互动，为各国发展符合本国国情的民主提供了重要启示

中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会正在召开，发展全过程人民民主、保障人民当家作主是本届大会的代表讨论的重要内容之一

Source: “People’s Daily”, 18th October 2022, p. 4.

PARTY CONGRESS DAY 4#

“China-style” concept only effective for an external audience?

As we learned through recent Chinese publications, the concept, “China-style,” has been widely adopted in the country’s press. Not only is there China-style modernization, but the phrase, “China-style democracy” has also been introduced. One might think that this may mark the beginning of replacing Deng Xiaoping’s slogan of “socialism with Chinese characteristics,” with a phrase like “China-style.” However, these changes are only for an external audience. In this context, the use of “China-style” will serve as symbolic shift in China’s external propaganda, marking a new era under Xi Jinping. In this propaganda arena, this “China-style” concept will have to face “Western-style” and “American-style” concepts such as human rights.

The “People’s Daily” issue on 19th October introduced the concept of “China-style” democracy. In order to authenticate its own point of view, a pro-China article was introduced by a scholar based in Brazil. The first major point of a China-style democracy was that the political system was introduced with national conditions in mind, adjusted accordingly and should be people-centered. The second factor mentioned was effectiveness. “Compared with the democratic practice of many other countries, China’s democratic practice is more effective in responding to the demands of the people” as stated in the “People’s Daily.” Third is its superiority to the Western model that fell into “a development dilemma.” The introduction of a China-style democracy was supported by reporting friendly voices from around the world saying, for example, that “China’s development cannot be separated from the party’s strong leadership” (中国的发展离不开中国共产党的坚强领导) - paraphrasing Deng’s slogan that “China’s development cannot be separated from the World” (中国的发展离不开世界).

Interestingly, in the “Theory” section, the discussion on the Chinese system still uses “Socialism with Chinese characteristics.” In other words, the domestic audience still sees the old slogan, introduced by Zhao Ziyang at the 13th Party Congress, while the translation for external consumption is “China-style.” The major points discussed here touched on: adjustment to national conditions, people-centered policies, and the system’s superiority. However, “effective” was omitted from the section. A reason for this might be that a definition of an effective model in front of domestic audiences is not easy – people know the difference between theory and practice. Furthermore, the economic downturn, weak GDP numbers and

zero-COVID policy do not support the effectiveness of this concept. However, the external audience which follows general assumptions of the China-style system, does not see the complexity of China's development. As a consequence, "effectiveness" can be utilized for external propaganda.

中国式民主行之有效（国际论坛·读懂中国·读懂中国共产党）

埃万德罗·卡瓦略

《人民日报》（2022年10月19日 第 03 版）

中国坚持从本国国情出发推进民主建设，实现了民主发展与政治稳定、社会进步的良性互动，为各国发展符合本国国情的民主提供了重要启示

中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会正在召开，发展全过程人民民主、保障人民当家作主是出席大会的代表讨论的重要内容之一。

Source: "People's Daily", 19th October 2022, p. 3.

PARTY CONGRESS DAY 5#

Which sectors in China are seeking technological self-reliance?

Since Mao's time, self-reliance has been a popular slogan among the cadres in China. In more recent times, the term has increasingly gained traction as tensions with the United States have increased, and access to global resources has become even more limited. In today's "People's Daily," AI self-reliance in the areas of science research and the biomedical industry was discussed.

Artificial Intelligence is an essential driving force behind biomedical development. Due to the fact that the biopharmaceutical industry is inefficient and billions of dollars of investment by no means guarantees a return on investment, new methods are urgently needed to attain the product, timely delivery to market and profitability.

The second area where AI is regarded as crucial is food security. As global food supply chains have been disrupted, domestic laboratories stand ready to help in this regard. At the beginning of this year, a protein prediction model, operated by the National Supercomputing Chengdu Center, helped a team from the Wheat Research Institute at the Sichuan Agricultural University to successfully analyze the molecular mechanism of PGS1, a protein that regulates seed development. This research provided a theoretical basis for the cultivation of high-yielding and high-quality wheat. "People's Daily" reported that researchers praised AI as the technology had helped them to be more effective. Finally, AI may prove to be important in the design of mRNA vaccine sequences as it may lead to more efficient and less costly processes.

However, the development of AI+life science is not free from problems. First and foremost is the fragmentation and lack of cooperation within China. Recently, the Ministry of Science and Technology and six other departments jointly issued the "Guiding Opinions on Accelerating Innovation and Promoting High-quality Economic Development with the High-level Application of Artificial Intelligence", focusing on creating several significant scenarios and expanding artificial intelligence applications. Another issue is illustrative here: only by integration can the Chinese domestic high-quality science achieve its self-reliance goal with "People's Daily" stating that "close integration is required to help scientific research be more efficient and accurate". This state of affairs shows two major issues in China's development: fragmentation and fierce horizontal competition.

Regardless of the problems, the “People’s Daily” concluded with a very optimistic prediction. “Creating major scenarios around high-level scientific research activities will promote the application of artificial intelligence in China and inject ‘intelligent kinetic energy’ into high-quality economic development.”

From a domestic perspective, the party shows that after the reduction of poverty alleviation, the government intends to take care of people’s health and ensure what it sees as an affordable healthcare system. Furthermore, the article reiterates the growing importance of China’s pharmaceutical industry as laid down by the 14th FYP. The central government calls for the laboratories “to become innovation leaders”. At the same time an annual increase of more than 10% in R&D investment has been seen across the industry, with a call for investors to pump their money into China’s pharmaceutical sector.

From an international perspective, self-reliance does not translate into an isolationist China. It rather means that the country continues to participate in international markets as part of China’s global outreach, especially in the international pharmaceutical sector. This view is supported for example, by China’s activities in the Human Rights Council when the majority of the resolutions sponsored or co-sponsored by the country, proposed the need for easy access to medicines as well as affordable health services. This illustrates China’s growing role in the global pharmaceutical sector. According to the WTO, as of 2021, China holds 12% of the global pharmaceutical market, behind only the United States (40%).

Interestingly, Xi Jinping’s name was not mentioned in the article.

既带来新的研究方法，也助力经济高质量发展

人工智能，为科研注入智慧动能（科技自立自强）

本报记者 喻思南

《人民日报》（2022年10月20日 第14版）

核心阅读

日前，科技部等六部门发文，着力打造若干重大场景，拓展人工智能应用，高水平科研活动是其中之一。如今，我国人工智能技术快速发展，在数据获取、实验预测、结果分析等方面具有优势，生命科学、数学、化学、空间科学等学科研究纷纷拥抱人工智能。丰富的应用场景也反哺技术发展，推动产业智慧升级。

PARTY CONGRESS DAY 6#

Does the mutual assistance system work for “common prosperity”?

As the voices for self-reliance have gained momentum, the “People’s Daily” promoted well-known solutions for mutual assistance at the local level. The central government asked provinces, lower-level entities, and the people to cooperate and support less developed areas. The article starts with a bang by saying that livelihood assistance gives people a greater sense of attainment as well as equal treatment. “We should stimulate the endogenous motivation of less developed places and achieve a jump in sustainable development,” declared Xu Yuyao. In this regard, “People’s Daily” recalls that donating funds and materials has always been the most natural part of counterpart assistance. Guangdong’s “group-style” medical aid to Tibet, led by doctors and trainees, has helped to train many local doctors. The publication also stated that the cooperation with Guangdong regarding the concept has inspired and motivated local talent. Through this cooperation, the less developed areas could enjoy the benefits of this development and the wealth that is “equally” redistributed. In other words, top-down charitable action should be considered part of the “common prosperity” concept in China. But ordinary people in China, who are eager to help, do not have enough resources to cover the needs of the less developed areas.

Two issues should be addressed here: the reality of the “mutual assistance framework” and the projection of a leapfrogging approach. The first is initiated by the central government calling for more cooperation and redistribution of resources between more developed provinces, mainly coastal and less developed inland provinces. As I discussed in “China’s Provinces and the Belt and Road Initiative,” the realities of cooperation between, for example, Guangdong and Heilongjiang are completely the opposite to those illustrated by “People’s Daily”. As the former industrial base of China, Heilongjiang needs capital for its own development. At the same time, Guangdong positions itself as the champion of China’s tech development and hopes to utilize the northern province’s limited resources. However, both sides complain that the official agreement signed by the provincial governments falls below their expectations.

This system of mutual assistance is seen as taking a leapfrogging approach that refers to the ability to develop a country by making a “quick jump in economic development”. In other words, it suggests that Xi’s government prefers to bypass

evolutionary economic development and skip the traditional stages of development. This is illustrated by utilizing the latest technologies (stage-skipping) or exploring an alternative path of technological development involving emerging technologies with new benefits and opportunities (path-creating). Referring to quickness and jumping reminds me of the failure of the Great Leap Forward as well as Mao's economic, state-centric policies.

Today, we see that the "mutual assistance" approach is perceived as a mechanism/institution that stimulates a sense of equality among people and, in the long term, one of many mechanisms whose purpose is to secure stability inside the country. However, what the connection is between mutual assistance and the leapfrog approach is still a theoretical question that party academic institutions at all levels of the party's administration in China are discussing.

深化对口援助 激发内生力量（民生观）

徐驭尧

《人民日报》（2022年10月21日 第13版）

深化民生援助成果，让群众更有获得感，最终还是要激发被支援地方的内生动力，实现跨越式可持续发展

前段时间，在西藏自治区林芝市米林县援藏的一名医生突发急性心脏病，林芝市胸痛中心开通绿色通道，普布扎西和次仁罗布两位医生为其实施了冠状动脉介入手术。从送入急诊到血管开通不超过20分钟，生命之“脉”打通了。本地医务工作者的医疗水平在不断提高，医疗对口支援正在留下一支“带不走的医疗队”。

Source: "People's Daily", 21st October 2022, p. 13.

PARTY CONGRESS DAY 7#

“In a state of constant readiness” – anti-corruption drive through self-revolutionizing character and a never-ending campaign

As Hu Jintao was escorted out of the closing ceremony of the 20th Congress of the Chinese Communist party, the permanent anti-corruption campaign took on new meaning – the era of the intra-party democracy has ended and the era of mass mobilization in Xi’s China has arrived. “People’s Daily” declared that the numbers speak for themselves. Since 2017, more than 761,000 cases of violations against the “spirit of the Eight-point Regulation” have been investigated. More than 4.6 million cases have been filed by discipline inspection and supervision institutions nationwide, with more than 650,000 cases of corruption and work style problems involving the education and medical care sectors, senior citizen social security, law enforcement and justice, and other areas of people’s lives having been investigated.

“People’s Daily” stated that “the people hate corruption”, as in the past, the struggle against corrupted people has never stopped and has demonstrated the Chinese Communists party’s distinctive character. The publication went onto say that “corruption is the biggest cancer that endangers the party’s vitality and combat effectiveness” and must be conducted through self-revolutionizing character.

“The anti-corruption struggle cannot be stopped for a moment, and we must always blow the trumpet, fight corruption and punish evil with a zero-tolerance attitude, and will never tolerate it” – declared Xi Jinping. And it implies another meaning, that the anti-corruption approach is Xi’s signature concept based on the experiences of the permanent revolution from the Maoist period. The Party needs an internal enemy and to constantly cleanse its own ranks. The anti-corruption campaign utilizes metaphorical language such as fighting “tigers” (big bosses) when they show their heads, confronting “flies” (medium level officials) when they fly haphazardly and chasing “foxes” (low level officials) no matter how far away they are. Interestingly, this language stems from the very first period of the Cultural Revolution when the call went up to “destroy all cow ghosts and snake demons!” and “wipe out all ghosts and monsters and Khrushchevian counter-revolutionary revisionists”. This quotation is from the first dazibao ‘big character poster’ of Nie Yuanzi, a student at Beijing University.

“必须永远吹冲锋号”（人民论坛） ——用新的伟大奋斗创造新的伟业④

仲音

《人民日报》（2022年10月22日 第04版）

在党的二十大第二场记者招待会上，公布了一组最新数据：党的十八大以来，共查处违反中央八项规定精神问题76.1万多件，全国纪检监察机关共立案464.8万余件，共查处涉及教育医疗、养老社保、执法司法等民生领域的腐败和作风问题65万多件……作风建设和反腐败斗争，十年磨一剑，一刻不停歇，彰显了我们党勇于自我革命的鲜明品格，体现着中国共产党人“将反腐败斗争进行到底”的坚定决心。

Source: “People’s Daily”, 22nd October 2022, p. 4.

PARTY CONGRESS FINAL “PEOPLE’S DAILY” EDITORIAL#

The editorial chimes with the composition of the Standing Committee – a united struggle prevails

As the first sentence of the “People’s Daily” editorial illustrates, the country must uphold the banner of thoughts that have led the way. Practice is less important and will not be the sole criterion for truths – the era of Deng Xiaoping’s motto: practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. The new banner forges unity and has a historical significance in the process of both the party and the country’s development.

The editorial states that, “The past five years and the past ten years since the new era (meaning since 2012) have been extremely unusual and extraordinary in the process of the development of the party and the state”. These victorious narratives contradict the previously introduced discourse of China’s humiliation. Xi Jinping, at the core, is now responsible for the coordination of the plan, not for ruling or governing.

Interestingly, the vocabulary of China-style modernization was mentioned; however, being based on Chinese conditions, this concept is understood as a new form of civilization, which provides new options for humanity to achieve modernization. The editorial continued, “The next five years will be a crucial period for the beginning of building a modern socialist country”. Indeed, as the process of power transition inside the Communist Party of China has not been resolved, the party and the highest echelon of leaders as well as Xi Jinping himself face the dilemma of selecting the next leader. As we know from history, the most significant political turbulence occurred during periods of power transition: in 1971 with Lin Biao and then in 1989 with Zhao Ziyang.

The editorial then introduced an international perspective: “The world has entered a new period of turbulence and change.” So true. As the globe faces deglobalization and growing regional tensions, Chinese leaders need to be ready to answer all uncertainties. The editorial sees only one solution, stating that only under the leadership of Xi Jinping can China safely navigate these choppy geo-political waters. As we know, similar narratives from Mao’s rule and the Cultural Revolution would also go on to shape the besieged fortress mentality and mobilize domestic resources as a deterrent to the United States. As declared by the “People’s Daily,” the unification inside the country will be delivered by “the party’s self-revolutionizing approach, self-purification, self-refining, self-innovation, and self-improvement.”

This purported selflessness is meaningful, as it intimates that China will rely more on its resources than previously but will also adopt a more assertive position in global affairs. To a certain degree, it reflects the character of the one-child generation that the party needs to govern.

The final message from the editorial is announced with much fanfare. Society needs “to work hard to prosper the country, strengthen confidence, work with one heart and one mind, immerse in hard work, forge ahead bravely, and unite and struggle for the comprehensive construction of a modern socialist country and a comprehensive promotion of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation!”

团结奋斗，谱写新时代中国特色社会主义更加绚丽的 华章（社论）

——热烈祝贺中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会胜利闭幕

《人民日报》（2022年10月23日 第 04 版）

思想之旗领航向，人间正道开新篇。中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会圆满完成各项议程和崇高使命，在北京胜利闭幕。一个走过百年奋斗历程、立志于中华民族千秋伟业、致力于人类和平与发展崇高事业的马克思主义政党，踔厉奋发、勇毅前行，吹响了全面建设社会主义现代化国家、全面推进中华民族伟大复兴的奋进号角。

Source: “People’s Daily”, 23rd October 2022, p. 4.



人民日报



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中国共产党是中国人民的领导核心，没有这样一
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分裂，要光明正大，不要搞阴谋诡计。
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关键，促生产，促工作，促战争。