

The China Dream

**China in
Peaceful
Development**

The "China Dream"

Is Being Turned into Reality

The Roots of the "China Dream"

The Steps to Realize

the "China Dream"

The Trend of the "China Dream"



Foreign Languages Press

The China Dream

Li Junru



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Foreword

Do you still remember?

It was the 112th Plenary Session of the International Olympic Committee at the World Trade Center in Moscow at 6:00 pm on July 13th, 2001. When then IOC Chairman Juan Antonio Samaranch announced that the 29th Olympic Games, scheduled to be held in 2008, would be held in Beijing, the members of the Chinese delegation there to bid for the hosting of the Games all jumped for joy, embracing together and shedding tears of excitement. The news turned Tiananmen Square, Beijing, as well as places all over the world where there are Chinese communities into scenes of jubilation, as people waved Chinese national flags. Along

■ Members of the Chinese delegation bidding for the hosting of the 2008 Olympic Games all jumping for joy, at the 112th Plenary Session of the International Olympic Committee, held in Moscow July 13, 2001, when IOC Chairman Juan Antonio Samaranch announced that the Games would be held in Beijing.

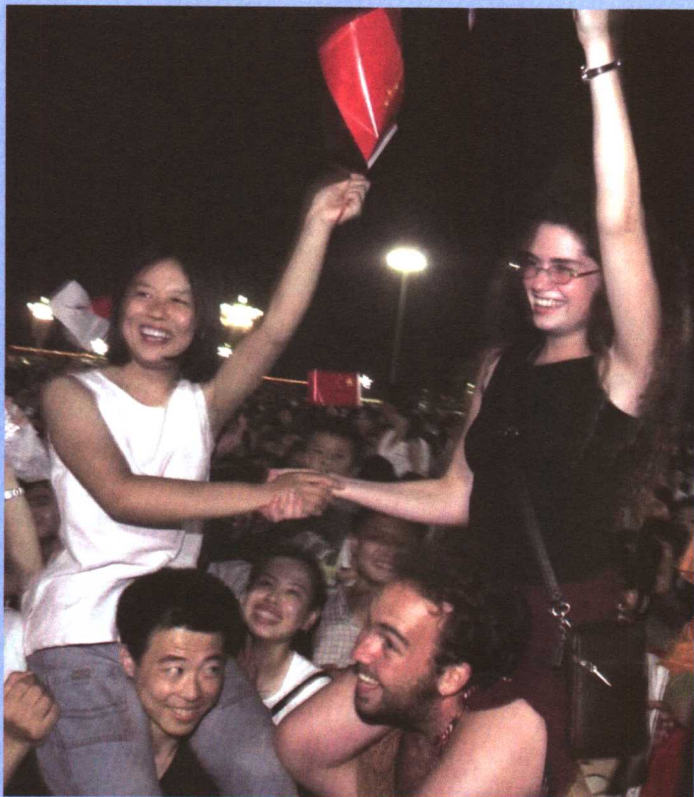


Foreword

Beijing's Chang'an Avenue, which passes the square, people smiled from the roofs of cars while waving national flags.

He Zhenliang, a Chinese member of the IOC, recalled that "it was an unforgettable time in my life." He clearly

■ On July 13, 2001, when the news came out that Beijing had won the hosting of the Olympic Games in 2008, Beijing citizens and expatriates celebrated in Tiananmen Square.



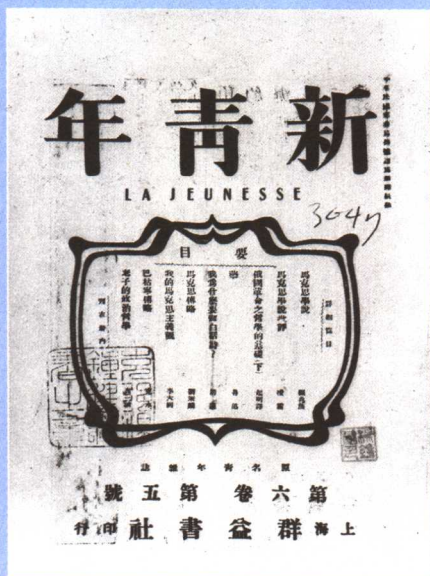


On October 15, 2003, Yang Liwei, the first Chinese astronaut, orbited the earth in the space capsule Shenzhou V, returning to the earth after 21 hours. The picture shows Yang Liwei stepping out of the space capsule.

remembered that he and Wu Ching-kuo, Chinese Taipei member of the IOC, both had tears in their eyes when they hugged each other. Wu Ching-kuo said: “This is the first time that the Chinese have won the right to host the Olympic Games. I am very pleased and excited. Our wishes have come true.”

Similar scenes appeared when China’s spaceships Shenzhou V and VI flew in space.

This was because the Chinese people today, no matter whether they are living in China — including those on the other side of the Taiwan Strait — or residing overseas, all



On September 15, 1915, the magazine *New Youth* edited by Chen Duxiu, one of the founders of the Communist Party of China (CPC), was published in Shanghai. The first issue was called *Youth Magazine*, being renamed *New Youth* for the second edition.

have one dream, namely, to turn China as soon as possible into a powerful country, catch up with the tide of world modernization, and realize industrialization and modernization.

The Chinese have made relentless efforts already for a century and a half in order to turn this dream into reality. According to the present goals, China needs another half a century to basically achieve modernization, so as to move closer to or catch up with the middle-level developed countries. In other words, the Chinese need at least two centuries to realize their dream of industrialization and modernization.

The China dream to achieve industrialization and modernization, furthermore, has its roots in the historical environment when major powers from the West, together with Japan, invaded China, which then faced the danger of being conquered and destroyed. Such a historical context and special characteristics dictated that the situation in the first 100 years would be very different from that of the second 100 years.

The “first 100 years” refers to the time between the outbreak of the Opium War in 1840, which subsequently reduced China into a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country, and the founding of the People’s Republic of China in 1949. Over these 100 years, the Chinese did not succeed in building an industrialized country like the Western industrialized countries. This was not because the Chinese did not work hard enough, but because the major industrialized powers inflicted colonial rule on China, whose ruling class was corrupt and reactionary. In such circumstances, only by making revolution and overthrowing the imperialists and the feudal rulers could the Chinese create the necessary social and political conditions for modernization. The theme of the “China Dream” in the first 100 years, therefore, was to achieve national independence and people’s liberation through democratic revolution.

The process of striving for democratic revolution over these 100 years was full of twists and turns. It was not until 1919, when China launched the New Cultural Movement,



■ In July 1921, the CPC was founded. The picture shows the site of its First National Congress, No. 76 Xingye Street, Shanghai.

that Marxism-Leninism and Western culture of various types were introduced. The Communist Party of China was founded in 1921 amid the combination of Marxism and Leninism with the workers' movement, and the democratic revolution in China was turned into the New Democratic Revolution by the broad masses of the people in their fight against imperialism and feudalism.

This process ended in victory, which helped the Chinese people for the first time obtain the democratic right to become masters of their country. China took a very valuable step toward political modernization, having brought about the political conditions for realizing industrialization and modernization.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Chinese people have been marching forward step by step toward the goals of industrialization and modernization, aiming at basically realizing modernization by the year 2050. Of course, the Chinese people originally planned to achieve this goal by the year 2000, but owing to the serious mistakes of the "cultural revolution" (1966-1976), much time was wasted. The Chinese people have, furthermore, attained a better understanding of the realities of their country. After the restart of the process of industrialization and modernization at the end of 1978, Deng Xiaoping, the chief architect of China's reform programs, put forward the more practical goal of basically realizing modernization by the year 2050. The theme of the "China Dream" in the second 100 years is to strive for the prosperity of the country, the happiness of its people and to build China into a modern socialist country with wealth, democracy and civilization.

The Chinese have traveled half way in the second 100 years so far. Although they have experienced successes, mistakes, happiness and miseries, they have discovered a



On October 1, 1949, the inauguration of New China was held on the Tiananmen Rostrum. The picture shows the scene of the inauguration.

correct road to realize industrialization and modernization. We should say that before China adopted the policy of opening to the outside world at the end of 1978, the semi-colonial and semi-feudal old China had been turned into the socialist New China, and independent industrial and national economic systems had been established in a backward agricultural country. Since China introduced the reform programs in 1978, the Chinese people, based on their past experiences, have taken a socialist road with Chinese characteristics, and made remarkable progress with a

sustainable, fast and healthy development of the national economy. China has found, in practice, a new model for the industrialization road of peaceful development.

It can be expected, therefore, that the first half of the 21st century will be the historical period in which the “China Dream” for industrialization and modernization during the process of peaceful development is realized.

We can also forecast that, with ever-growing strength and peaceful development, China will promote world peace and common development, and create good development

■ April 18-24, 1955, the Bandung Conference, attended by representatives from the newly independent Asian and African countries. Premier Zhou Enlai of the Chinese delegation delivered a speech at the conference.



opportunities for the rest of the world. This signifies that all the people of other countries friendly to China can also turn their “China Dream” into reality.

To sum up: we have two types of “China Dreams” — the Chinese people’s “China Dream” and the “China Dream” of friendly countries. The Chinese “China Dream” consists of two periods, i.e., the first 100 years of striving for national independence and the people’s liberation, and the second 100 years of pursuing prosperity and a happy life for the people. This will constitute the major content and aim of this book.

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