



The Path of Integrating the CPC's Century-old Foreign Affairs Achievements into the Introductory Course in Colleges and Universities

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DOI: 10.32629/jher.v4i1.1139

Abstract: The Resolution deliberated and passed at the CPC 6th Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee made an important summary of the major achievements and historical experience of the CPC's foreign affairs. This article discusses the CPC's century-old foreign affairs achievements and history from four periods: "the period of new democratic revolution", "the period of socialist revolution and construction", "the new period of reform, opening up and socialist modernization", and "socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era". The specific path of integrating experience into the Introductory course in colleges and universities has rich academic value and application value.

Keywords: the Communist Party of China, the CPC Sixth Plenary Session of the Nineteenth Central Committee, century-old foreign affairs achievements, the course of Introduction to Mao Zedong Thought and the Theoretical System of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics

1. Introduction

The Resolution of the Central Committee of the CPC on the Major Achievements and Historical Experience of the CPC in the Centennial Struggle (hereinafter referred to as the Resolution) was deliberated and approved by the CPC 6th Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee. It makes an all-round summary of the glorious course of the liberation of the country, the liberation of the people and the realization of the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people. A careful review of the Resolution reveals that no matter what historical period it is, it contains an important summary of the major achievements and historical experience of the party's leading diplomatic and foreign affairs work. The ideological and political course in colleges and universities is an important position to implement the fundamental task of cultivating people. How to learn and understand the spirit of the Resolution from the diplomatic level, and integrate the achievements and historical experience of the CPC into the course of Introduction to Mao Zedong Thought and the Theoretical System of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in colleges and universities (hereinafter referred to as Introductory course) is the main issue discussed in this paper.

Exploring the teaching path of integrating the achievements of the CPC's century-old foreign affairs into the Introductory course has rich theoretical and practical value. From the perspective of academic value, we can fully understand the century-old struggle and brilliant achievements of the CPC in the field of diplomacy and foreign affairs, enrich relevant research on the foreign affairs work of the CPC, and help college teachers and students to strengthen their road confidence, theoretical self-confidence, institutional self-confidence and cultural self-confidence; it can further enrich and improve the content of teaching materials and design; it can deepen the understanding of the teaching of ideological and political courses, and provide useful reference for integrating the major achievements and historical experience of the CPC's century-old struggle into other courses. From the perspective of application value, it can provide specific teaching ideas, suggestions and related cases for the teaching of ideological and political courses, especially the teaching of Introductory course; teachers can directly apply the research results to daily teaching, and further enhance the ideological nature of ideological and political course teaching, theoretical, and pertinent; it can further broaden students' world outlook, historical outlook, overall situation, and role outlook, and better cultivate newcomers of the era who will take on the great task of national rejuvenation.

The innovation of this article is that it is full of sense of the times, and it is in line with the spirit of the Party Central Committee on effectively integrating the spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the CPC into the teaching of ideological and political courses. Besides, the research object is new. From the field of diplomacy, it is relatively rare at home and abroad to study how to integrate the achievements of the CPC's century-old foreign affairs into the Introductory course. What's more, the most prominent value and significance of this article is that paying more attention to integration, and conducting research on the path of integrating the achievements of the CPC's century-old foreign affairs into the Introductory course.

2. Literature Review

2.1 The development history of the CPC's century-old foreign affairs

100 Years of the CPC's Foreign Work written by the IDCPC comprehensively introduces the CPC 100-year development history and brilliant achievements of foreign affairs in the five main stages: "the new democratic revolution", "after the founding of New China", "after the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the CPC", "after entering the new century" and "ten years since the 18th National Congress of the CPC". However, the vast majority of officials and scholars sort out the 100-year development history of foreign affairs work according to the four periods of "new democratic revolution period", "socialist revolution and construction period", "reform and opening up and socialist modernization construction" and "socialism with Chinese characteristics enters a new era".

2.2 Important achievements of the CPC in its century-old foreign affairs

Most scholars believe that in the early days of the founding of the party, the main achievements of the CPC's foreign affairs work were concentrated on overthrowing the "three big mountains", establishing and consolidating the international anti-fascist united front, and laying an important foundation for the founding of new China and the development of diplomatic undertakings. After the founding of new China before the reform and opening up, the main achievements were to adhere to the independent foreign policy, put forward the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, break the diplomatic isolation and blockade, and strengthen the strength of the socialist camp. After the reform and opening up, the important achievements were reflected in scientifically judging the theme of the times, adjusting foreign policies, deeply participating in economic globalization, and actively building a new pattern of foreign relations. As socialism with Chinese characteristics enters a new era, the achievements are to comprehensively promote major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, promote a new type of international relations, and build a community with a shared future for mankind.

2.3 The basic experience of the CPC's century-old foreign affairs

The following basic experiences can be drawn from the brilliant achievements of the CPC in its century-old foreign affairs. First, it always adhere to the guiding position of Marxism, and adhere to the centralized and unified leadership of the party's foreign affairs work. Second, it always adhere to the people-centered development thinking. The third is to always be able to assess the situation and make scientific judgments on the pattern of international relations. The fourth is to always adhere to the integration of theory with practice. The fifth is to always adhere to independent foreign exchanges. The sixth is to always rely on internal changes to influence the world. The seventh is to always hold high the moral banner of fulfilling responsibilities for the world, and promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind. The eighth is to always adhere to the dialectical unity of peaceful development and international struggle to safeguard the interests of the nation and the country. The ninth is to always adhere to the united front and partnership thinking. The tenth is to always build a team of diplomatic and foreign affairs cadres with firm politics, professional skills, excellent work style and strict discipline.

2.4 Thoughts and theories of the CPC's century-old foreign affairs

Some scholars have explored the source of the CPC's international strategic thinking, and believe that it comes from the inexhaustible power of Marxism, the rich nourishment of Chinese culture, and the inclusiveness of different civilizations. Some scholars focus on the theoretical innovation of the CPC on international relations, and believe that from the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence to the thesis on the "middle zone" and the theory of the division of the Three Worlds, to the thesis that peace and development were the two major themes of the times, and then to the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind, a Chinese paradigm of international relations theory has been constructed. A similar study also explores the international strategic thought and its development of the leadership core of the CPC in the past dynasties. Some scholars have analyzed the changes and invariances of the CPC's foreign strategic concept over the past century, and believe that the changes lie in the transformation from revolutionary internationalism to a community with a shared future for mankind, from a divided world to a diverse world, and from peaceful coexistence to the construction of a new type of international relations. What remains unchanged is the independent exploration of the path of major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics.

Through literature review, it is found that the current academic circle only summarizes the achievements, basic experience, and ideological theories of the CPC in foreign affairs over the past century, and the number of works discussing how to integrate with ideological and political courses in colleges and universities is limited. Therefore, the complete integration of the CPC's century-old achievements in foreign affairs into the Introductory course in colleges and universities

needs further in-depth discussion and research.

3. The specific teaching path of integrating the CPC's century-old achievements in foreign affairs into the Introductory Course of colleges and universities

3.1 The teaching integration about the CPC's century-old achievements in foreign affairs during the period of the new democratic revolution, Mao Zedong Thought and its historical status, and the theory of the new democratic revolution

When explaining the first section of "The Basis for the Formation of the Theory of New Democratic Revolution" in the second chapter of the Introductory course "Theory of New Democratic Revolution", teachers can combine the content of the Resolution to focus on introducing the national conditions of modern China and the characteristics of the Chinese revolution. In particular, it is necessary to explain clearly to the students how oppressed China was by imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism in this historical period, what social contradictions existed in modern China, why the CPC was able to grow from small to large, from weak to strong, why was it possible to find the correct path of the Chinese revolution successfully, and how did it lead the Chinese people to overthrow the "three big mountains" in one fell swoop and realize national independence and people's liberation.

When explaining the first chapter "Mao Zedong Thought and its Historical Position", the second section "Main Content and Living Soul of Mao Zedong Thought", teachers can combine the above achievements to focus on explaining "independence" as the "living soul of Mao Zedong Thought". Independence is a fine tradition of the Chinese nation, an important principle for the establishment of the CPC and the PRC, and the inevitable conclusion that the party proceeds from China's reality and relies on the strength of the party and the people to carry out revolution, construction, and reform. The textbook mentioned that in the long-term practice of leading the revolution, construction, and reform, the CPC has always insisted on independent development of the road ahead. This independent spirit of exploration and practice, this firm confidence and determination to stick to our own path, is the foothold of all the theories and practices of the party, is also the fundamental guarantee for the cause of the party and the people to move from victory to victory. Therefore, when teachers explain this knowledge, they can focus on how our party independently combined the basic principles of Marxism with China's reality in this historical period, and explored a revolutionary road that suits China's national conditions; how to correct the mistakes in the guiding ideology and start a new stage of independently solving the practical problems of the Chinese revolution, from naivety to maturity; it tells how our party insisted on independence in carrying out the anti-Japanese guerrilla war behind enemy lines and insisting on the united front.

As we all know, the significance of the new democratic revolution theory is divided into theoretical and practical significance. The achievements in foreign affairs during this period fully reflected the practical significance of the new democratic revolution theory. Therefore, when explaining Chapter 2 "Theory of New-Democratic Revolution" Section 3 "Road and Basic Experience of New-Democratic Revolution", teachers should focus on explaining to students the practical significance of the theory of New-Democratic Revolution, which is the Resolution as mentioned in the article, the Chinese people have established a new China and have stood up since then; it has greatly changed the political structure of the world, and has strongly encouraged and promoted the struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples of the world against imperialism and colonialism. It has greatly enhanced their confidence in the struggle against imperialism and strengthened the power of the people of the world to fight for peace.

3.2 The teaching integration about the diplomatic achievements of the CPC and the preliminary exploration of the road of socialist construction during the period of socialist revolution and construction

In the early days of the establishment of the socialist system in China, the CPC led the Chinese people to achieve two significant achievements on the diplomatic front. The first important achievement was victory in the Korean War. In 1950, the Korean Civil War broke out, and the newly established New China faced the threat of external aggression. At this critical juncture, the CPC judged the situation, acted proactively, and made a historic decision to resist US aggression and aid North Korea, defended the country with extraordinary strategic courage and boldness, and finally won the war. When explaining Chapter 3 "Theory of Socialist Transformation", Section 3 "Establishment of the Basic System of Socialism in China", the teacher should supplement the explanation for the students. Although the CPC has established the basic system of socialism in the new born China, the socialist regime was not completely stable. It was not until this diplomatic victory was achieved on the Korean battlefield that it marked that the new socialist China had truly gained a firm foothold. In particular, it is

necessary to clarify the diplomatic significance of this war based on the content of the Resolution: "One punch will be used to avoid a hundred punches". This battle ended the myth of the US military's "invincibility" and safeguarded the security of New China. It is a declaration of the Chinese people standing in the east of the world after standing up, and it is a vital milestone for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation; this battle has completely wiped away the century-old humiliation of the Chinese people who have been slaughtered since modern times, and completely thrown away the hat of "sick man of East Asia". New China's principle position in Asia and even international affairs demonstrates the great power status of itself.

The second important achievement is the formulation of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. At the end of 1953, when Zhou Enlai met with the Indian delegation, he proposed that the two countries should resolve outstanding issues between the two countries based on the principles of mutual respect for territorial sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. These principles were later summarized as the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. In June of the following year, Zhou Enlai was invited to visit India and Myanmar, and issued joint statements with the prime ministers of the two countries, agreeing to take the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence as the basic principles guiding the relationship between the two countries and apply them to general international relations. Since then, the principles have been finalized as: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. At the Bandung Conference held in April 1955, China and Asian and African countries jointly advocated the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference, which fully reflected and expanded the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. When teaching Chapter 3 "Theory of Socialist Transformation", Section 3 "Establishment of the Basic System of Socialism in China", teachers should explain to students that in the initial stage of socialist revolution and construction, China not only firmly maintained its own independence, sovereignty and dignity, through participation in the Geneva Conference, Bandung Conference and other channels, vigorously develop relations with emerging national independent countries, especially neighboring national independent countries, actively support and assist the cause of liberation of oppressed nations in the world, and advocate peaceful coexistence. This principle has achieved remarkable results and far-reaching significance. It is still the cornerstone of China's foreign policy. It has played a positive role in promoting the establishment of a fair and reasonable international political and economic order, and effectively maintained the international strategic balance and world peace and stability.

During the initial exploration stage of socialist construction, the CPC also united and led the Chinese people to win many tough and major diplomatic battles and achieved many diplomatic achievements. Teachers can combine the content of the Resolution to teach these achievements as supplementary content of the fourth chapter of the Introductory course "Theoretical Achievements of the Initial Exploration of the Road to Socialist Construction". First, restoring its legitimate seat in the United Nations and adjust its international strategy. On October 25, 1971, the 26th session of the United Nations General Assembly voted and passed Resolution 2758, deciding to restore the lawful seat of the PRC in the United Nations, laying an important foundation for China to play a more important role on the world stage. In the 1970s, major changes occurred in the international situation. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other revolutionaries of the older generation keenly seized the opportunity, adjusted their international strategies, promoted the relaxation of Sino-US, Sino-Japanese, and Sino-European relations, and established diplomatic relations with major capitalist countries. As mentioned in the Resolution, "the party adjusts its diplomatic strategy in light of the situation, promotes the restoration of all our country's legal rights in the United Nations, opens up a new situation in foreign affairs, and promotes the formation of a pattern in which the international community adheres to the One China principle". Teachers should explain this clearly. It was a major achievement, and let students understand that this achievement greatly improved China's external environment at that time, broadened the stage for diplomatic activities, and created favorable conditions for China to open up to the outside world and participate in international affairs. Second, putting forward the "Three Worlds" strategy. In February 1974, Mao Zedong proposed for the first time the division of "Three Worlds", believing that the United States and the Soviet Union belonged to the first world, countries and regions including Japan, Canada, Australia, and Europe belonged to the second world, and the vast majority of Asia, Africa, and Latin America belonged to the third world. As stated in the Resolution, this strategy "makes a solemn promise that China will never seek hegemony, and wins the respect and praise of the international community, especially the vast number of developing countries", laying a solid foundation for the establishment and development of an international united front against hegemony under new historical conditions. Teachers should supplement them when explaining this chapter.

3.3 In the new era of reform and opening up and socialist modernization, the diplomatic achievements of the CPC are integrated into the teaching of Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thought of "Three Represents" and the Scientific Outlook on Development

The party scientifically judged the characteristics of the times and the international situation, and put forward that peace and development were the themes of the times mentioned in the Resolution was one of the most significant diplomatic achievements since the reform and opening up, and it has laid an important foundation for the adjustment of foreign policies since then. When explaining the first section of Chapter 5 "Deng Xiaoping Theory", "The Formation of Deng Xiaoping Theory", teachers should combine this achievement and focus on explaining the background of the formation of Deng Xiaoping Theory, that is, after the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the CPC, Deng Xiaoping keenly grasped the major changes in the international situation, changed the view that war was inevitable and imminent, and made a new scientific judgment on the transformation of the theme of the times. When teaching the second section "Basic Issues and Main Contents of Deng Xiaoping Theory", students should be supplemented with an explanation of the adjustments made to foreign policy during Deng Xiaoping's period. After the 1980s, China changed its previous "one-line" strategy of uniting the United States against the Soviet Union, solemnly affirmed its adherence to an independent foreign policy, gradually realized the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, and strengthened cooperation with neighboring countries and developing countries. This achievement is exactly what the Resolution said in "adjusting relations with major powers, developing good-neighborly and friendly relations with neighboring countries, and deepening friendly cooperation with developing countries". Teachers should effectively integrate it here.

When explaining Chapter 6 "The Important Thought of the 'Three Represents'", the first section "The Formation of the Important Thought of the 'Three Represents'", teachers can also integrate "the party's scientific judgment of the characteristics of the times and the international situation" in the Resolution. It will be explained in the context of the era when the Important Thought of the "Three Represents" was formed. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the international communist movement suffered major setbacks with the disintegration of the Soviet Union and drastic changes in Eastern Europe. The Chinese Communists, represented by Jiang Zemin, judged the situation scientifically, fully grasped the overall situation, and calmly dealt with difficulties and risks, the Important Thought of "Three Represents" was formed at that time. When explaining the second section "The Core Viewpoints and Main Contents of the Important Thoughts of the 'Three Represents'", it is necessary to combine the content of the Resolution to provide students with a supplementary explanation of a series of achievements in diplomatic work during Jiang Zemin's period, mainly including: adjusted diplomacy policy, actively established partnerships with different countries that are non-aligned, non-confrontational, and not targeting third countries, and clearly opposed hegemonism and power politics; proposed a new security concept with mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, and cooperation as the core; actively deepened multilateral diplomacy, participated in the activities of the United Nations and multilateral organizations in the Asia-Pacific region, established the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Boao Forum for Asia, joined the World Trade Organization, etc., actively participated in international and regional affairs, and established a new pattern of all-round and multi-level foreign relations.

"The party scientifically judges the characteristics of the times and the international situation" is also applicable to the first section "Formation of the Scientific Outlook on Development" in Chapter 7 "Scientific Outlook on Development". When explaining the historical background of the formation of the Scientific Outlook on Development, teachers should make it clear to students that the Scientific Outlook on Development was formed and developed on the basis of a profound analysis of the international situation, conforming to the development trend of the world, and learning from foreign development experience. When explaining the second section "Scientific Connotation and Main Contents of the Scientific Outlook on Development", it is necessary to combine the content of the Resolution to supplement the lectures on the diplomatic achievements of the Hu Jintao period. Entering the new stage of the new century, China has accurately grasped the development trend of increasingly close ties with the world, actively advocated the construction of a harmonious world, and put forward the overall layout of diplomatic work of "big powers are the key, neighboring countries are the first, developing countries are the foundation, and multilateralism is the important stage", actively participated in global governance, promoted the development of the international political and economic order in a more just and reasonable direction, and strived to promote lasting peace and common prosperity in the world.

3.4 The teaching integration about the diplomatic achievements in the new era since the 18th National Congress of the CPC and major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics

First, the content of the Resolution must be effectively integrated with the core essence of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy. Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy is an important part of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese

Characteristics for a New Era. The concentrated expression of the field is the fundamental compliance and action guide for China's foreign work in the new era. The Resolution mentioned that "the Party Central Committee emphasized that in the face of complex and severe international situations and unprecedented external risks and challenges, it is necessary to improve the leadership system and mechanism of the party's foreign affairs work, strengthen the top-level design of foreign affairs work, and make strategic plans for major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics" can be integrated with the first core essence of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy. When explaining, teachers should make it clear that insisting on maintaining the authority of the Party Central Committee and strengthening the party's centralized and unified leadership over foreign affairs is the fundamental guarantee for doing a good job in foreign affairs. "It is necessary to take into account the two major situations at home and abroad", which can be integrated with the second core essence of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy. Teachers should make it clear that to do a good job on diplomacy, we must keep in mind the overall strategy of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the major changes in the world unseen in a century, and adhere to the mission of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation to promote major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. This is what the new era entrusts to foreign work historical mission. "Promoting the building of a new type of international relations and building a community with a shared future for mankind" can be integrated with the third core essence of Xi Jinping's Thought on Diplomacy. Teachers should focus on explaining that the general goal of foreign work in the new era is to promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind with the purpose of maintaining world peace and promoting common development.

Second, it is necessary to effectively integrate the content of the Resolution with the promotion of building a new type of international relations. Proposing "promoting the construction of a new type of international relations" is one of the important diplomatic achievements of the CPC since the 18th National Congress of the CPC. This "new" is reflected in mutual respect, fairness and justice, and win-win cooperation, and opposes hegemonism, power politics, and zero-sum games in the old international relations. In the explanation, teachers should combine the content of the Resolution and focus on explaining how the party develops a new type of international relations, including building a framework for overall stable and balanced development of major power relations, and including following the concept of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness and being good to neighbors. Building a community with a shared future in the neighborhood through the foreign policy of being a neighbor and partner, also includes upholding the correct concept of justice and benefit and the concept of truth, affinity and sincerity, and strengthening solidarity and cooperation with the vast number of developing countries. Teachers can also give examples of China's home diplomacy since 2012, such as the 22nd APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, Shanghai Cooperation Organization Leaders Summit, BRICS Leaders Meeting, Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, Hainan Boao Forum for Asia, Shanghai Import Expo, Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation etc., tell students about China's active actions in participating in the reform and construction of the global governance system.

Third, it is necessary to integrate the content of the Resolution with the promotion of building a community with a shared future for mankind. Proposing "promoting the building of a community with a shared future for mankind" is also one of the important diplomatic achievements of the CPC since 2012. Nowadays, the future and destiny of all countries and nations have never been so closely linked, especially the outbreak of the COVID-19, which proves that the international community has formed a community with a shared future in which I am among you and you are among us. Therefore, when teaching the section "Promoting the Building of a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind", teachers can start with "China's international cooperation in the fight against the COVID-19 and the launch of the largest global emergency humanitarian action since the founding of the PRC" mentioned in the Resolution. This can trigger students' thinking and understanding of China's promotion of building a community with a shared future for mankind. Promoting the construction of the BRI is not only the overall management plan for China's opening up and cooperation with the outside world for a long time to come, but also an important practice platform for the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind. The Resolution pointed out that "the party grasps the overall situation of diplomatic work in the new era... to promote and improve the all-round, multi-level and three-dimensional diplomatic layout". Therefore, in the process of teaching, teachers should clearly explain how China has transformed the Belt and Road from an initiative into a reality, and that China has successfully held two Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, attracting 140 countries and 32 countries. The achievements of international organizations joining the BRI family should be clearly stated, and the relationship between the BRI that benefits China and the world should be clearly stated.

4. Conclusion

Studying, propagating, and implementing the major achievements and historical experience of the CPC's century-old struggle are extremely important political tasks at present and in the future. As one of the main positions for researching and

propagating Marxism theory, colleges and universities should more consciously integrate those into textbooks, classrooms, and students' minds in a timely manner. From the perspective of diplomacy, this article innovatively discusses the specific path of integrating the achievements of the CPC's century-old diplomatic affairs work into the teaching of Introductory courses in colleges and universities according to the four historical periods divided by the Resolution, so as to strengthen the historical confidence, enhance the historical initiative of teachers and students, and improve the ideology, theory, and pertinence of ideological and political courses, broaden students' views on history, the overall situation, and roles, and cultivate more newcomers of the new era who will take on the task of national rejuvenation.

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