

The Historical Experience and Contemporary Value of the Communist Party of China's Exploration of the Laws of Governance in the Early Days of the Founding of the People's Republic of China.

Xiaoli Duan, Wenxiao Hu

College of Marxist, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, China

ABSTRACT

The founding of the People's Republic of China marked the end of a century of turmoil that the Chinese nation had endured since the Opium War. At this critical moment of transition from the old to the new, the new China faced significant historical choices and profound challenges. In the early days of the founding of the new China, the Communist Party of China deeply pondered the country's future development path, drawing lessons from history and closely integrating the characteristics of the ruling party, the historical environment at home and abroad, and creatively integrating the basic principles of Marxism with the governing practice of the Communist Party of China. Based on summing up the party's governing experience, The Communist Party of China gradually formed a governing law with distinct Chinese characteristics. Under the guidance of this law, the Communist Party of China conducted comprehensive and in-depth exploration and practice in various fields such as politics, economy, culture, and diplomacy, taking a series of effective measures and accumulating valuable historical experience. These theoretical and practical achievements not only laid a solid foundation for the development of the new China, but also provided important reference and lessons for the continued exploration and adjustment of contemporary governing laws.

KEYWORDS

The Laws of Governance; Historical Experience; Contemporary Value.

1. THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA'S GOVERNANCE LAW IN THE EARLY DAYS AFTER THE FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

1.1. The Connotation of the Laws of Governance

As a philosophical system that reveals the underlying essence of social phenomena, Marxism explicitly states that laws are the inherent and internal necessary connections between objective things, which profoundly affect the direction and trend of the development of things. In exploring the issue of governance, we must recognize that countries under different social systems and ideologies naturally exhibit significant differences in their governance systems and methods. These differences not only stem from the fundamental distinctions in social systems and ideologies, but are also influenced by stage-specific factors such as the level of economic and cultural development in each country. However, merely acknowledging these differences is insufficient. Despite the vast array of governance methods employed by various countries, the social phenomenon of party governance itself embodies certain commonalities and regularity. This commonality is not only reflected in the basic principles and norms of political parties in controlling and exercising political power, but also

profoundly reflects the essence and inevitability of party politics. The laws of governance encompass various aspects, and due to their complexity and dynamic nature, it is difficult to enumerate and summarize all of them.

The laws of party governance constitute a complex and multidimensional system. They encompass the rules and objective requirements that political parties must follow in the process of governance, which not only involve the operational mechanisms of political power but also involve multifaceted relationships between political parties and the people, political parties and other political parties, and political parties and the state. Given the complexity and dynamic nature of the laws of party governance, it is challenging to enumerate and summarize all of their contents. However, it is precisely this complexity and dynamism that makes the study of governance laws particularly crucial.

The laws of governance possess universality and objectivity, meaning that they are not constrained by specific social systems, ideologies, or cultural backgrounds, but rather universally exist in the practice of governance by all political parties. Whether a ruling party follows the laws of governance is not only related to its own stability and long-term development, but also to the prosperity and stability of the country, social harmony, and the well-being of the people. Therefore, it is imperative for the ruling party to fully respect the laws of governance and consciously apply them to guide its governance practices. Only in this way can the ruling party maintain long-term vitality and achieve the goal of perpetual prosperity and youthfulness. Conversely, if the ruling party ignores or violates the laws of governance, it will inevitably lead to its own decline and turmoil in the country. Therefore, conducting in-depth research and adhering to the laws of governance is an important task that cannot be avoided by the ruling party.

1.2. Tbackground Conditions.

In exploring the governance environment in the early years of the People's Republic of China, we must conduct an in-depth analysis of the complexity and uniqueness of the domestic and international conditions.

First, from an international perspective, the world was then under the Cold War structure, with a confrontation between the socialist bloc and the capitalist bloc. Socialist countries such as the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe provided the Communist Party of China with initial experiences in the governance of communist parties, which served as a reference for our governance practices to a certain extent. However, the experiences and lessons learned from the Soviet Union were not perfect, and their limitations were evident. It took a relatively long historical process to recognize and learn from these experiences and lessons. Meanwhile, the Western capitalist countries led by the United States were dissatisfied with the rise of socialist China. They attempted to foment political unrest and interference, implement economic blockade and sanctions, and carry out military threats and suppression to contain China's rapid development.

Second, from a domestic perspective, China has always been an agricultural country since ancient times, with feudal smallholder ideology deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. Feudal autocratic rule has a profound foundation spanning thousands of years. This historical background has led to a relative lag in China's traditional exploration of democracy and the rule of law, lacking a corresponding social foundation and cultural soil. In the early years of the founding of the country, China had a weak economic foundation, and the closed-door policy and small-scale peasant economy model posed significant developmental pressure on the country. Additionally, while the People's Liberation War achieved a basic victory in military terms, the war had not completely ended, and the country was still in a transitional period between war and peace. Politically, the newly established regime marked the beginning of a new era, but it was still threatened and interfered with by hostile forces both domestically and internationally. Under such domestic and international conditions, the Communist Party of China faced unprecedented challenges. In exploring governance experiences, we had to start from traditional experiences, combine them with new historical conditions, and review

and adjust past theories and methods of class struggle. This adjustment was inevitable as the construction of New China faced historically and socially distinct environments and issues. Only through such adjustments and innovations could we better respond to domestic and international challenges and promote national development and progress.

Therefore, the governance environment in the early years of the founding of the country was complex and unique, presenting both opportunities and challenges. We must analyze these conditions in depth and find governance methods and strategies that meet the requirements of the times to achieve national prosperity, strength, and the happiness and well-being of the people.

1.3. Exploring the Pathway.

The founding of the People's Republic of China marked the end of the century-long turmoil that the Chinese nation had endured since the Opium War. At this historical juncture of transition from the old to the new, the new China faced unprecedented challenges and opportunities. Regarding the question of where the new China would head, Chinese Communists conducted in-depth exploration and relentless efforts. They summarized the experiences and lessons of the predecessors, deeply analyzed the key factors such as the characteristics of the ruling party and the historical environment, and drew on the experiences and lessons of the Communist Parties in the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. Based on this, they creatively combined the basic principles of Marxism with the governing practice of the Communist Party of China, gradually forming a unique governing law with Chinese characteristics. The formation of this governing law went through a long process from the period of the democratic revolution to the founding of the new China.

During the period of the democratic revolution, the Chinese Communists accumulated rich governing experience through three local governing practices - from the establishment of the Provisional Central Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic in the Central Soviet Area of Jiangxi, to the establishment of the anti-Japanese democratic government during the Yan'an period, and then to the establishment of the North China People's Government. These experiences provided valuable reference for the governing practice after the founding of the new China.

The Communist Party of China conducted in-depth exploration and practice in various fields such as politics, economy, culture, and foreign affairs. Through implementing a series of policies and measures, they promoted the rapid development of the country and comprehensive social progress. In politics, they established a people's democratic dictatorship political system to protect the people's democratic rights. In the economy, they implemented land reform and socialist transformation, laying the foundation for the country's industrialization. In culture, they proposed the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend," promoting cultural prosperity and development. In foreign affairs, they adhered to an independent foreign policy and won widespread support from the international community. These theoretical and practical supports laid a solid foundation for the continuous exploration and adjustment of contemporary governing laws.

After the founding of the new China, the Chinese Communists continued to summarize experiences and lessons, further exploring and improving the governing laws based on new historical conditions and social environments. They always adhered to the people-oriented development concept, constantly promoting the country's modernization process and comprehensive social progress. At the same time, they also faced new challenges and issues, requiring continuous adaptation to new historical conditions and social environments, contributing wisdom and strength to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

2. THE HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA IN EXPLORING THE LAWS OF GOVERNANCE IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

2.1. Consolidate the Party's Ruling Foundation.

First, consolidate the political foundation of the Party's governance. The Party's governing foundation actually includes the Party's mass base, especially the class base. Since the founding of New China, The Communist Party of China has repeatedly mentioned the issue of consolidating the governing foundation and clearly pointed out at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee that consolidating and expanding the worker-peasant alliance while temporarily stabilizing the alliance between farmers and the bourgeoisie is the key to maintaining the stability of the political power. They further emphasized that the realization of proletarian dictatorship relies on a broad alliance, especially the vast poor peasants, lower-middle peasants, urban poor peasants, poor strata among handicraftsmen, and revolutionary intellectuals. Without their support, the stability of proletarian dictatorship would be impossible. To further strengthen the Party's governing foundation, we have implemented democracy within the people and dictatorship over the enemy forces; in terms of political system, we have adopted the system of people's congresses to ensure that the people are the masters of the country; in terms of the party system, we have retained the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and implemented the system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party; in terms of ethnic policies, we have implemented regional ethnic autonomy, effectively consolidating and maintaining national unity and ethnic solidarity. In addition, we have always adhered to the mass line in leadership and working methods, all of which have significantly strengthened the political foundation of the Party's governance and further consolidated the Party's political power.

Second, strengthen the material foundation of the Party's governance. Development is the primary task of the Communist Party's governance, and this concept provides a fundamental empirical basis for consolidating the Party's governing position and ensuring the long-term stable development of socialist countries. Although facing external challenges such as the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea, economic work has always been placed in a crucial position. Under the leadership of The Communist Party of China , China established a basic economic system dominated by public ownership, providing a solid institutional guarantee for the economic development of the Communist Party's governance. He emphasized that after the founding of the country, it is necessary to prioritize the restoration of the national economy and place the restoration and development of production at the core of all work. With the implementation of the first five-year plan, significant progress has been made in national economic construction. Since then, China has further established a socialist economic system and emphasized that the whole Party needs to shift its focus to economic construction, actively learning relevant knowledge of economic work. At the same time, it takes the liberation and development of productive forces as the fundamental guiding principle for all work. By formulating national economic development strategies and implementing a series of policies and measures, China has successfully changed the situation of "poverty and backwardness," laying a solid material foundation for the Party's governance.

Third, build a solid philosophical foundation for the Party's governance. Seeking truth from facts constitutes the philosophical core of The Communist Party of China's governing thought, which runs through his governing thought from beginning to end and becomes the essence of his thought. They emphasized that starting from reality is the primary principle of seeking truth from facts. He clearly pointed out: "Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin taught us to study the actual situation in depth, based on objective facts, rather than subjective assumptions." Closely integrating theory with practice is the key to seeking truth from facts. Testing and developing truth in practice is the fundamental pursuit of seeking truth from facts. Truth is unique, and who discovers the truth does not depend on subjective

exaggeration but on objective practice. The revolutionary practice of millions of people is the only criterion for testing truth. These philosophical theories provide scientific and objective theoretical support for the Party's governance.

2.2. Attach Importance to the Party's Ruling Construction.

Firstly, strengthen the Party's ideological construction. As early as the revolutionary war era, "The Party will not change its nature, and the country will not change its color" was The Communist Party of China's earnest expectation for Party members and cadres. Although he repeatedly emphasized not to repeat the mistakes of Li Zicheng, after the founding of New China, some Party members and cadres still showed "discomfort" after entering the city in military uniforms. During the first large-scale rectification movement, The Communist Party of China clearly stated, "The primary task is to strictly rectify the style of the entire Party, especially the style of cadres." He deeply understood that the key to governing the country lies in governing officials, and strict governance of the Party, especially strict requirements for leading officials, is crucial to consolidating the political power. In strengthening the ideological construction of the ruling party, The Communist Party of China mainly relied on the principle of seeking truth from facts, emphasizing preventing ideological corruption and alienation from the masses among Party members and cadres. He repeatedly emphasized that the close bond between the Party and the people is the Party's greatest advantage, while alienation from the people is the greatest danger faced by the Party after taking power. Therefore, strengthening Party building lies in maintaining close ties with the people consistently. Upholding the concept of governance for the people and resolutely preventing and opposing bureaucracy and corruption is a principle The Communist Party of China consistently adhered to. The proposal of these theoretical viewpoints and the in-depth development of practical activities have effectively guaranteed the Party's purity and further strengthened its ideological construction.

Secondly, oppose bureaucracy. When deeply analyzing the core issues of socialist construction, we must mention the firm opposition to bureaucracy. The Communist Party of China emphasized that if cracks appear in the Party-masses relationship, the construction of socialism will inevitably be severely hindered and may even face the risk of failure. To maintain the Party's advanced nature and purity, we must be vigilant against the breeding of bureaucracy. Bureaucracy is not only manifested in arrogant attitudes and alienation from the masses, but also involves disregard for the interests of the masses and trampling on democratic principles. Therefore, we cannot tolerate any form of bureaucratic style and cannot indulge in behaviors that put on airs or seek privileges. On the contrary, we should actively reach out to the masses, listen to their voices, understand their needs, and truly share the same heart, breath, and destiny with the people. In specific practice, we resolutely oppose arbitrary, bureaucratic, and command-style behavior. Such a style not only violates the Party's principle of democratic centralism but also harms the interests and rights of the people. Instead, we should promote a democratic style, widely solicit opinions and suggestions from non-Party personnel and the masses, and ensure the scientificity and democracy of decision-making.

2.3. Form a Good Governing Environment.

The governing environment refers to the temporal and spatial background in which the governing activities occur, encompassing various aspects such as domestic and international politics, economy, culture, and diplomacy. Any changes in these environments can have profound impacts on the ruling party. The Communist Party of China once explicitly pointed out that we need to create a favorable international and domestic political environment, where a vibrant political atmosphere is fostered domestically, and a peaceful and friendly diplomatic pattern is established internationally.

From a domestic perspective, to achieve the vitality and harmony of political life, we need to construct a political environment that is both centralized and democratic, disciplined and free. Such an environment can unify the will while ensuring individuals' comfort and vitality, contributing to the

smooth progress of socialist revolution and construction, accelerating the development of modern industry and agriculture in China, and strengthening the stability of the Party and the country to better cope with various risks. In handling internal contradictions among the people, we regard them as the core issue of national political life. Through implementing a series of policies, measures, and campaigns such as the "Three Anti-Corruption" campaign, the "Five Anti-Corruption" campaign, and the rectification movement, we have effectively punished corrupt officials, saved some Party members and cadres, and purified the Party's ranks. These campaigns have also strengthened the Party's spirit of investigation and research, brought the Party closer to the people, and laid a solid domestic foundation for the Party's governance.

In terms of the cultural environment, given the semi-colonial and semi-feudal nature of education in China during the old era, we urgently need to establish a new education system and carry out ideological reform movements among intellectuals. While this movement has shown positive, progressive, and healthy trends on the mainstream, there have also been some issues. Pointed out that although ideological reform in the past has achieved positive results, there were still roughnesses in the methods, which have to some extent affected the process of China's socialist modernization construction. Therefore, we actively reformed bourgeois intellectuals, accepted and reformed old educational institutions, widely promoted education for workers and peasants, emphasized that literature and art should serve the working and peasant masses, and worked hard to create a harmonious, scientific, and people-oriented cultural atmosphere. At the same time, we resolutely abandoned old bad habits and successfully adjusted the relationships between people, social classes, and strata.

From an international perspective, in the early days of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we faced political isolation, military siege, and economic blockade from imperialist countries led by the United States. These countries attempted to stifle our newborn regime, posing significant challenges to the Party's governance. To address this situation, proposed a foreign policy aimed at safeguarding national independence and maintaining world peace, establishing the diplomatic principles of "leaning to one side," "building a new stove," and "cleaning up the house before inviting guests," laying the foundation for the independence and autonomy of New China's foreign policy. Emphasized that we are willing to establish diplomatic relations with all countries on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. During the Korean War, the Party Central Committee assessed the situation and made the decision to resist the US aggression and aid Korea, ultimately achieving victory in the war, greatly enhancing the international status of New China. These efforts have created a favorable and relatively stable international environment for the governance of the Communist Party of China.

3. THE CONTEMPORARY VALUE OF THE HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA IN EXPLORING THE LAWS OF GOVERNANCE IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

During the revolutionary war era and the early days of the founding of New China, The Communist Party of China explored the laws of governance and historical experience through scientific theories in line with China's actual conditions, which are of great guiding value for strengthening the party's governance capacity today. These experiences are not only the theoretical crystallization of Sinicization of Marxism, but also constitute an important cornerstone for us to deepen the theoretical research on the party's governance. Facing the rapidly changing domestic and international environment, as the ruling party, the Communist Party of China must continuously update its governance philosophy and keep pace with the times to adapt to the changes of the times and the needs of the people. This requires us to constantly enrich and improve the party's governance

philosophy while adhering to the party's basic line, principles, and policies, in order to cope with various challenges and tests.

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary has put forward a series of people-oriented ideas, political responsibilities, and development concepts. These ideas not only demonstrate the Communist Party of China's profound understanding of the laws of governance, but also mark a new stage of the party's maturity in governing the country. The new ideas and strategies for governing the country provide scientific guidance for strengthening the party's governance capacity, and also inject strong momentum into advancing the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

3.1. Solidifying the Philosophical Theoretical Foundation of Contemporary Policies and Principles.

The ideological line of seeking truth from facts, which emphasizes the close integration of theory and practice, requiring the Chinese Communists to guide their governance work with the principle of seeking truth from facts. As the core essence of philosophy, the essence of seeking truth from facts guides us to always proceed from reality, adhere to integrating theory with practice, and constantly test and develop the truth in practice, thus promoting the scientific formation and development of Sinicized Marxism. In addition, the prominent practical characteristics of The Communist Party of China governance thought provide solid theoretical support and action guidelines for the governance practice of modern Chinese society.

Insisting on taking seeking truth from facts as the fundamental ideological line of the Party, ensuring that all work proceeds from reality, opposes all forms of falsification, and constantly tests and enriches the truth in practice, ensuring that the Party's decisions are always in line with the truth. In implementing the mass line, explicitly proposing to adhere to the principle of putting the people first and governing for the people, ensuring that the Party always maintains close ties with the people. To effectively address the "four winds" issue, he took the lead in carrying out educational practice activities on the Party's mass line within the entire Party, and set an example by personally visiting Shenzhen with a simple style, advocating concise writing, speech, and meeting styles. also actively inherits the rectification spirit of the Yan'an period, emphasizing the importance of criticism and self-criticism. He requires leadership teams at all levels to actively hold democratic life meetings, create an honest and open atmosphere, and let leading officials understand that actively self-criticizing is not losing face but an important process of sincerely helping others correct mistakes and untie ideological constraints. Self-criticism is to better understand one's shortcomings and achieve personal improvement. For problems identified in democratic life meetings, he demands serious rectification to ensure that the people can tangibly feel the results, thereby strengthening the Party's unity, cohesion, and combat effectiveness.

3.2. Promoting the Party's Self-revolution and Maintaining its Original Nature.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, The Communist Party of China's exploration of the laws of governance, though fraught with twists and turns, drew valuable lessons from both positive and negative experiences, providing a solid foundation for the self-construction of the ruling party in later years. He upheld the Party's leadership and the socialist path, and promoted anti-corruption and prevention of degeneration in parallel to ensure the long-term stability of the Communist Party of China's governance. Not only inherited the ideas of integrity construction from Marx, Engels, and Lenin, but also deepened and developed them.

The Communist Party of China deeply held a strong aversion to corruption, severely punishing corrupt officials. They resolutely executed several major corrupt officials to demonstrate his determination. Inheriting emphasis on anti-corruption, punishing corruption with a firm "zero tolerance" attitude, demonstrating a strong anti-corruption resolve. He has proposed three major anti-

corruption principles: anti-corruption in accordance with the law, normalization of anti-corruption, and using people's satisfaction as the standard. He has built a complete system of "not daring to corrupt, not being able to corrupt, and not wanting to corrupt" from containing corruption to eradicating it, and introduced a series of innovative anti-corruption measures.

First, starting with style construction, he resolutely corrected the "four winds" issue, issued the "Eight-Point Decision" and the "Six Prohibitions," and carried out in-depth mass line educational practice activities within the entire Party, including thematic education such as "Three Stricts and Three Honests" and "Two Studies, One Action," to strengthen the Party's discipline. Second, he insisted on comprehensive anti-corruption, setting no forbidden zones, resolutely combating corruption in all fields of the Party, government, and military, while strengthening the cleanup of "naked officials" and the pursuit of fugitive corrupt officials. Finally, he focused on innovative mechanisms, striving to build a sound anti-corruption system to ensure long-term effectiveness in anti-corruption work. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the strength, scope, speed, and effectiveness of anti-corruption work have marked the entry of China's anti-corruption work into a normalized stage, truly achieving a shift from "treating symptoms" to "addressing root causes."

3.3. Assisting in Promoting President Xi Jinping's People-Centered Thought.

The Communist Party of China advocated the cultural concept of new democracy, emphasizing its people's nature, popularity, and scientificity. The core of this concept lies in putting the people first and advocating that cultural development should closely align with the people, deeply reflecting the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly. Its connotation provides a rich reference for "people-centered" development thought. While inheriting the spiritual core of serving the people in new democratic culture, the thought utilizes the methodology of historical materialism and combines China's current national conditions. Through continuous innovation and development, it has gradually formed new theoretical achievements. The evolution from "serving the people" to "being people-centered" not only reflects the excellent tradition of our Party upholding the interests of the people first, but also marks another significant innovation in China's people's livelihood thought under new historical conditions.

The New Era has always placed the people in the supreme position in his heart, emphasizes being closely connected with the people, sharing weal and woe, and striving together. Under the leadership of The Communist Party of China , the Party Central Committee adheres to the position of historical materialism, absorbs the essence of traditional people-oriented concepts such as "the people are the foundation of the nation," "founding the country for the people," and "politics lies in nurturing the people," and constructs a theoretical and practical framework centered on the people, promoting the Chinese Communist Party's in-depth understanding and innovative development of the people-oriented philosophy. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese government has launched a comprehensive and in-depth anti-corruption campaign, achieving full coverage of anti-corruption work and greatly boosting people's confidence. This action profoundly reflects his governance philosophy: serving the people wholeheartedly and boldly assuming responsibilities. For Chinese Communists, responsibility and commitment are reflected in listening to the voices of the people, caring for their hardships, and striving to help them achieve their dreams of a better life. This is a sense of mission that is highly responsible for the country, nation, and people.

3.4. Diversified Innovation and Transformation of Traditional Culture

Combining the characteristics of the new era and China's specific national conditions, The Communist Party of China has profoundly expounded the value of traditional Chinese culture in numerous important speeches, calling on all people to actively inherit and promote excellent traditional Chinese culture. His governance philosophy is deeply nourished by traditional Chinese culture and has injected new vitality into it. The socialist core values not only inherit and develop the

values of "harmony," "friendliness," "patriotism," and others in traditional Chinese culture, but also guide people's values and deepen their practices.

To build a socialist cultural power, we must have firm cultural confidence and strive to enhance the country's cultural soft power. This requires us to actively showcase the unique charm of Chinese culture, align the most fundamental cultural genes of the Chinese nation with contemporary cultural trends, and coordinate with current social realities. At the same time, we should also strive to enhance our voice on the international stage, innovate in external publicity methods, tell China's stories well, spread China's voice, and showcase China's characteristics. The New Era assertions such as "iron smelting requires self-discipline" and "only when you wear the shoes can you know if they fit" not only emphasize the importance of self-improvement but also embody the spirit of seeking truth from facts. Additionally, emphasizing "leaving a mark when stepping on stones and grasping iron with a firm grip" reflects a rigorous attitude towards work and a persistent pursuit of results. These assertions all demonstrate the uniqueness and profundity of The Party's governance philosophy in the new era.

3.5. Create a Favorable Diplomatic Environment and Safeguard World Peace.

Against the backdrop of the new era, China's independent and peaceful foreign policy has been further enriched and developed. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as its core has profoundly observed the general trend of domestic and international development, proposing a series of innovative diplomatic concepts and initiatives such as building a community with a shared future for mankind, establishing a new type of international relations, and jointly building the "Belt and Road." These measures have effectively promoted new breakthroughs in China's major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics and gradually constructed a diplomatic ideology and strategic system with Chinese characteristics.

To fulfill the historical mission of China's major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, China's diplomacy in the new era has adopted a comprehensive and multi-level strategy. We actively develop partnerships with countries around the world, adhere to the principle of partnership without alliance, non-confrontation, and non-aggression, and widely make international friends, forming a new pattern of peaceful and friendly diplomacy. We prioritize neighboring countries as the primary direction of diplomacy, deepening friendly relations with them; at the same time, we attach importance to relations with major powers and strive to build a stable and balanced framework for major-power relations. In addition, we regard developing countries as the foothold of diplomacy and strengthen solidarity and cooperation with them. On the multilateral stage, we actively uphold the multilateral system, jointly address global challenges, and comprehensively develop friendly and cooperative relations with all countries.

The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly states that China will continue to uphold an independent and peaceful foreign policy, formulate diplomatic positions and policies based on the merits of the facts themselves, and resolutely uphold the basic norms of international relations and international fairness and justice. We firmly oppose any form of hegemony and power politics, oppose the Cold War mentality and interference in other countries' internal affairs, and insist on not applying double standards. China will never seek hegemony or expansion and is always committed to promoting the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind and achieving the common goal of world peace and development. This policy has continuously achieved new leaps in China's great historical process of standing up, getting rich, and becoming strong, demonstrating the characteristics of the times that keep pace with the times.

4. SUMMARY

In exploring the historical experience and contemporary value of The Communist Party of China's governance laws during the early days of New China, we are deeply struck by the profoundness of history and wisdom. The sparkle of wisdom shining through the long river of history not only illuminated the path forward for New China, but also provided us with valuable insights for governing the country today. Their profound insights into the laws of governance and continuous innovation in practice embody the original intention and mission of the Chinese Communists, which is to seek happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation. In this process, he not only laid a solid theoretical foundation for socialism with Chinese characteristics, but also set an example for us to be brave in taking responsibility and daring in innovation.

History is the best textbook, recording the precious footprints left by our predecessors in their explorations. For our generation, it is essential to remember history and draw wisdom from it to better address the challenges and problems we face today. The Communist Party of China's governance experience during the early days of New China not only holds profound historical significance, but also possesses distinct contemporary value. Under the new era, we must continue to uphold the glorious traditions of Comrade older generation revolutionaries, uphold the leadership of the party, strengthen party building, and constantly promote the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics. At the same time, we should maintain an open and inclusive mindset, actively learn from the development experiences of other countries around the world, and promote the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind, achieving common development and prosperity.

REFERENCES

- [1] Gao Xiaojing, Zhao Qiwu. Analysis of Mao Zedong's Governance Thought in the Early Days of New China's Founding [J]. *Xue Lilun*, 2012(10): 34-35.
- [2] Cai Kewen, Wang Ping. Mao Zedong's Discussions on the Party's Governance Laws before and after the Founding of the People's Republic of China [J]. *Journal of Inner Mongolia Agricultural University (Social Sciences Edition)*, 2011, 13(05): 297-299+315.
- [3] Xiao Guangrong. A Comparative Study of the Governance Thoughts of Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, and Jiang Zemin [J]. *Journal of Social Sciences of Hunan Normal University*, 2011, 40(4): 79-84.
- [4] Bi Honglin, Xu Peng. Analysis of Mao Zedong's Governance Thought [J]. *Journal of the Party School of the CPC Leshan Municipal Committee*, 2013, 15(03): 21-23.
- [5] Gao Lijuan. A Brief Analysis of Mao Zedong's Exploration of the Chinese Communist Party's Governance Theory [J]. *Journal of Jiamusi Vocational Institute*, 2016(02): 97-98.
- [6] Wu Ju. Xi Jinping's Inheritance and Development of Mao Zedong's Talent View [J]. *Journal of the Party School of the CPC Nanchang Municipal Committee*, 2020, 18(02): 28-32.
- [7] Xie Jialiang, Hu Zufeng. The Current Status, Evaluation, and Prospects of Domestic Research on Mao Zedong's Governance Thought in the New Era [J]. *Journal of Urumqi Vocational University*, 2010, 19(01): 1-6+18.
- [8] Ji Duwu. Mao Zedong's Outstanding Contributions to the Exploration of Governance Theory [J]. *Network Wealth*, 2009(01): 179-180.
- [9] Li Zhengmin. Mao Zedong's Exploration and Practice of the Chinese Communist Party's Governance Methods [J]. *Journal of Shaanxi Institute of Socialism*, 2006(04): 21-23.