

入新时代,面对复杂的执政环境,以习近平同志为核心的党中央将全面从严治党作为党的建设新的伟大工程,紧紧围绕维护人民根本利益,毫不动摇坚持和完善党的领导,毫不动摇把党建设得更加坚强有力。一方面,坚持和完善党的领导,是党和国家的根本所在、命脉所在,也是人民利益和幸福所在。另一方面,我们党来自人民、植根人民、服务人民,紧密联系群众、为人民谋幸福也是党永葆生命力的关键所在。习近平总书记明确指出:只要我们党把自身建设好、建设强,确保党始终同人民想在一起、干在一起,就一定能够把党建设成为始终走在时代前列、人民衷心拥护、勇于自我革命、经得起各种风浪考验、朝气蓬勃的马克思主义执政党,引领承载着中国人民伟大梦想的航船破浪前进,胜利驶向光辉的彼岸。

民族复兴伟大梦想给新时代理论自信提出新要求

顾红亮

(华东师范大学马克思主义学院院长、教授)

为实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦不懈奋斗,是党的十九大主题之一。世界上每个民族都有自身发展的历史,都期盼美好的前途。中华民族的特殊性不仅表现在拥有延绵不绝的悠久历史,而且还经历了由盛而衰、弱而求强的历史遭遇。特殊的历史命运使中国人民谋求民族复兴成为深藏心中的夙愿。

对中国人民来说,“民族复兴”不是一个新词。但在党的十九大报告中,这个概念被赋予新的定义:不仅把民族复兴看作一般的梦想,而且看作伟大的梦想。党的十八大后习近平总书记反复指出,实现中华民族伟大复兴是近代以来中华民族最伟大的梦想。中国特色社会主义进入新时代,实现伟大梦想,必须进行伟大斗争,建设伟大工程,推进伟大事业。伟大梦想和伟大斗争、伟大工程、伟大事业一起,并列组成“四个伟大”。

怎么理解“伟大梦想”一词的含义?我们可以从伟大梦想的崇高性和神圣性来理解。更重要的是,还必须从实践的角度来理解“伟大梦想”的含义,也就是说,民族复兴伟大梦想的实现需要经历常人难以想象的艰辛。正如习近平总书记在十九大报告中所说“中华民族伟大复兴,绝不是轻轻松松、敲锣打鼓就能实现的。全党必须准备付出更为艰巨、更为艰苦的努力。”深刻认识民族复兴伟大梦想的实践意义,需要把握时代背景、历史背景、国际背景,进而为理论自信提供实践的依据。

首先,民族复兴伟大梦想有一个中国特色社会主义进入新时代的背景。近代以来,中华民族复兴历经坎坷,使命艰巨。1921年建立中国共产党这一开天辟地大事件,迎来了民族解放斗争的新曙光。从诞生之日起,为中国人民谋幸福,为中华民族谋复兴,就成为党的历史使命和奋斗目标。党带领人民进行艰苦卓绝的斗争,完成了新民主主义革命和社会主义革命,确立了社会主义基本制度,开辟了中国特色社会主义道路。“中国特色社会主义理论体系是指导党和人民实现中华民族伟大复兴的正确理论”,是为实现中华民族伟大复兴而奋斗的行动指南。中华民族伟大复兴是在中国共产党领导下开展的事业,和中国特色社会主义建设本质上是一致的。

经过长期努力,中国特色社会主义进入新时代,科学社会主义在中国焕发出强大活力。新时代我国社会主要矛盾发生了变化,已经转化为人民日益增长的美好生活需要与不平衡不充分的发展之间的矛盾。社会主要矛盾发生变化,新时代的主要任务也发生了变化,在接下来的决胜全面建成小康社会和开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家的新征程过程中,需要着力解决好发展不平衡不充分的问题。

新时代中国特色社会主义建设,有了基本方略,有了战略安排,给理论自信提出新的要求,即理论创新的自信。理论创新的自信指的是要自信党的理论将与时俱进,不断创新。理论创新的自信,跟实践创新结合在一起。理论自信不是停留在口头上和字面上,而是在理论指导实践的过程中,确信理论能够发

挥巨大的力量。从邓小平理论、“三个代表”重要思想、科学发展观,到习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想,中国特色社会主义理论在不断丰富和发展,这一发展历程体现了理论创新的自信。中国特色社会主义理论在改革开放40年实践中形成了具有丰富内容的思想体系,坚持和发展新时代中国特色社会主义思想,理论自信的新要求对实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦具有保证作用。

其次,民族复兴伟大梦想有一个“强起来”的新历史阶段的背景。一方面,民族复兴伟大梦想是未来战略目标。虽然前景光辉灿烂,“我们比历史上任何时期都更接近、更有信心和能力实现中华民族伟大复兴的目标”,但是,民族复兴毕竟还没有实现,是中国人民需要付出艰辛努力的奋斗目标。另一方面,民族复兴伟大梦想的实现是一个长期的过程,需要经历不同的发展阶段。“中国特色社会主义进入新时代,意味着近代以来久经磨难的中华民族迎来了从站起来、富起来到强起来的伟大飞跃,迎来了实现中华民族伟大复兴的光明前景。”现在,中华民族已经进入“强起来”的阶段,成功跨过了“站起来”、“富起来”的阶段。

“强起来”的历史阶段呈现民族复兴的阶段性特征。“强起来”不仅仅体现在我国经济总量居于世界第二位,不仅仅体现在综合国力进入世界前列,而且体现在中国人的精神面貌发生前所未有的变化,体现在人民对美好生活的追求有了更高的期盼。这些都给理论自信提出新的要求,即理论武装的自信。“强起来”的中华民族需要党的理论的指导和武装。“强起来”有一个过程,会面临许多新的更强的挑战,接受新的更强的考验,没有自觉地用党的理论来武装自己,没有能力用党的理论来指导具体的实践,新的挑战和考验将无法应对,民族复兴的梦想就会变成一句空话。

中国特色社会主义进入新时代,理论武装的自信主要体现为用马克思主义理论武装全民族的自信,用习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想武装全党的自信。党的十九大报告两次使用理论武装概念:“要加强理论武装,推动新时代中国特色社会主义思想深入人心”;“用党的创新理论武装头脑”。这两处用法都体现出“强起来”背景下理论武装的自信。

第三,民族复兴伟大梦想有一个日益走近世界舞台中央的背景。中华民族伟大复兴既构成中国自身的内部运动,又实现于全球化的外部氛围。封闭搞不成社会主义,也实现不了中华民族伟大复兴。当前,整个世界处于一个大发展大变革大调整的时期。世界多极化、经济全球化、社会信息化、文化多样化的发展趋势日益明显,世界格局呈现出开放、合作、共赢的特征。中华民族的复兴已经成为推动世界和平发展的一股重要力量。因为,这是在人类命运共同体建构之中的民族复兴,这是为人类作出新的更大贡献的民族复兴。

繁荣的复兴事业把中华民族推向世界舞台的中央,这给理论自信提出新的要求,即理论引领的自信。在全球化的背景下讲理论自信,是要讲国际传播的理论自信。怎么把中国特色社会主义理论通过引人入胜的传播形式,为国际社会所理解,所接受?我们不仅要国内的听众讲理论自信,而且要对国际的听众讲理论自信。我们不仅要讲好中国故事,还要讲好中国理论,不仅要讲好,而且要引领好。党的十九大报告讲到我们要为世界贡献中国智慧和方案,这里包含着如下意思:在国际上树立中国特色社会主义理论自信,发挥理论引领的作用。

总之,认识中华民族复兴的伟大梦想,必须审视它在时代背景、历史背景、国际背景下的动态性,即中国特色社会主义进入新时代的背景、“强起来”的新历史阶段的背景、日益走近世界舞台中央的背景。在这三个背景下,推进民族复兴伟大梦想的实现,给中国特色社会主义理论自信提出了新的要求,即要求在新的历史方位上,增强理论创新的自信、理论武装的自信和理论引领的自信。进入新时代,民族复兴伟大梦想和中国特色社会主义理论自信紧紧结合在一起。梦想和理论相结合,梦想因理论而有厚重感,理论因梦想而有感染力,这样,理论和梦想既抓得住青年,又抓得住未来。“中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦终将在一代代青年的接力奋斗中变为现实”。实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦,离不开中国特色社会主义的坚定理论自信,理论自信是中华民族伟大复兴的强大力量支撑。

Abstracts and Keywords of Major Articles

ZHENG He's Voyages to the West and the "Kylin Diplomacy" in the Ming Dynasty

(by ZOU Zhen-huan)

Abstract: When ZHENG He travelled to the West ,the Ming Dynasty greatly developed not only political and economic but also cultural exchanges ,including the exchange of animals such as kylins(actually giraffes) with Asian and African nations. ZHENG He's voyages can be divided into two stages ,the first stage including the first three trips ,while the second the last four trips. At the first stage ,he mainly visited the nations in Southeast Asia and South Asia while at the second stage ,he visited those far in West Asia and East Africa. The maritime "kylin tributes" related to ZHENG's voyages roughly happened seven times at the second stage. The later "kylin tributes" were also closely connected with voyages to the West. It was also said that the geographical expansion of ZHENG's last four voyages was directly related to "kylin tributes". In contrast to a nation's domestic affairs ,diplomacy is aimed to deal with foreign affairs by peaceful means such as dispatching missions to resolve disputes in order to achieve the maximization of national interests. Emporer Yongle made foreign policies based on the diplomatic experiences of previous dynasties and his own experiences in East Asia and consequently implemented them in the South China Sea and the West at that time. Originally ,ZHENG was sent to find the missing Emperor Jianwen and to fight against the remnant rebellions ,but later his voyages were gradually aimed to search for rare animals and precious native products ,protect the security of waterways ,promote the national prestige in the South China Sea and establish diplomatic relations with non-vassal states. In the early Ming Dynasty ,the consciousness of "tianxia"(under Heaven) and the distinction between Chinese and barbarians were deepened via a series of diplomatic ceremonies of "kylin tributes" ,which were not only performed for local natives but also politically served to attract neighboring countries as well as the states in South Asia and East Africa to join the ally of the "heavenly sovereign" so as to establish the central status of China in the tribute system in the Ming Dynasty.

Keywords: ZHENG He's voyages to the West , kylin , giraffe , kylin tribute , "kylin diplomacy" , supernatural animal politics

The New Era and the Historical Mission of CPC in the New Era(Symposium)

(by QI Wei-ping , LIU Jian-hui , LIU Jing-bei , WANG Yue ,
JI Ya-guang , GU Hong-liang & WANG Zi-ti)

Abstract: As an important political judgment ,the statement that "socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era" has profound philosophical implications ,while as a historical narrative ,it can be comprehended from three historic perspectives respectively at grand ,middle and basic levels. As one of important theoretical contributions of the 19th CPC National Congress ,the "four greats" based on the "new era" not only deepens the understanding of the historic mission of CPC(the Communist Party of China) but also provides important theoretical foundation for upholding and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics. As the summary of CPC's historic mission in the new era ,the "four greats" embodies the general requirement of seeking happiness for people. To understand the scientific connotations and basic requirements of the "four greats" in a comprehensive and accurate manner ,we should figure out the relationship between general historic mission and concrete missions at different historic stages ,the relationship between China's great national rejuvenation and the historic mission of the proletariat ,and other key theoretical issues. We should also pay attention to special practical issues such as establishing theoretical confidence and understanding the strategy of the "great struggle" and the foundation of the "great project" based on the new characteristics of the era.

Keywords: new era ,historic mission , "four greats"

Strengthening the Overall Leadership of the Party and Comprehensively Governing the Party with Strict Discipline: Theoretical Logics and Practical Difficulties

(by YAO Huan)

Abstract: To ensure the overall leadership of the Party through comprehensively governing the Party with strict discipline embodies the law of the modern construction of Chinese socialism and reflects the internal logic of the "four greats". It would be impossible to strengthen the overall leadership of the Party in the new era without comprehensively governing the Party with strict discipline. High standards and drastic measures must be systematically and comprehensively applied in the entire process and all aspects of strictly managing and governing the Party. We must make strictly governing the Party entirely function to improve the Party's leadership. We must create upright and honest political ecology to provide a sound environment for comprehensively governing the Party with strict discipline. We must prevent the formation of interest groups to preserve the advanced nature of the Party. We must prevent and eliminate various dual-character phenomena to eliminate blind areas of comprehensively governing the