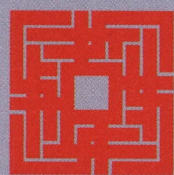


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The Practical Dialectics of the Communist Party of China

Xin Ming

The magnificent historical practice activities of the Communist Party of China in the past century is “a conscious reflection of the dialectical movement of the real world”, at the same time provides an answer to “why the Communist Party of China is capable”. The Communist Party of China builds its belief in communism — a dialectical unity of sublime ideal and realistic movements, and a dialectical unity of the process of natural history and the activities of individuals who are pursuing their goals — on its profound understanding of the laws of development of human society. It forms the practical character of a Marxist party in the dialectical unity of promoting social revolution and self-revolution, forging the dialectical unity of the revolutionary party and the governing party, continues to generate and expand the significance represented by the party in the dialectical unity of strengthening the class foundation and consolidating the mass foundation, striving for the happiness of the Chinese people and the cause of human progress. The Communist Party of China’s leadership is realized in the dialectical unity of the status identifications of core and tool, and the behavioral identifications of educational organization and communication service. The practical dialectics of the Communist Party of China demonstrates the practical dimension of Marxism in changing the world, which displays the “greatness” of the biggest political party in the world.

The Anti-poverty Thought in the Perspective of Historical Materialism and China’s Practice of Poverty Alleviation

Tang Zhengdong

From the perspective of historical materialism, Marx and Engels profoundly grasped the social and historical nature of poverty and distinguished different types of poverty under capitalist conditions, such as the poverty of employed workers, the poverty of the unemployed relative surplus population, and the poverty under the feudal autocratic system. In the interpretation of the anti-poverty path, they emphasized that the subversion of private production mode is the fundamental way to solve the problem of workers’ poverty. At the same time, they also saw the possibility that workers can temporarily solve the problem of poverty utilizing immigration and rural-urban migration under the premise that the internal contradictions of capitalism have not been intensified. In the practical context of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, the Chinese Communists understand and practice the anti-poverty thought in historical materialism from the perspective of institutional basis, mode of production basis, and multi-dimensional poverty alleviation path by upgrading the fight against poverty to the height of building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way.

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