

Historical Connotation and Practical Value of Zigong's Campaign of Saving Money and Saving the Country

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Abstract

Zigong's campaign of saving money and saving the nation has a long and deep sense of suffering, the spirit of unity and the spirit of dedication, which explains the patriotism of Zigong people from different aspects. Carrying forward the patriotism spirit of Zigong's campaign of saving money and saving the country is conducive to resolutely resisting historical nihilism, continuously enhancing local cultural self-confidence, and comprehensively promoting the sustainable development of the city.

Keywords

campaign of saving money and saving the nation; patriotism; historical connotation.

1. Introduction

The country's huge fiscal deficit and severe inflation have made the already struggling Chinese people's War of Resistance against Japan even more difficult since the outbreak of the July 7 incident. In January 1943, Feng Yuxiang, former vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the National Government, was inspired by the Soviet people's contribution to the war of defending the country, and formally launched the Chinese national movement of saving money and saving the country for the purpose of "consoling the of the War of Resistance against Japan and abundant treasury, building the army" and "relief refugees" in Chongqing, which contributed to the victory of the War of Resistance against Japan. It is especially worth mentioning that Feng Yuxiang visited the two times in November 1943 and June 1944 to preside over the Zigong campaign of saving money and saving the country, and mobilized the public to donate 120 million yuan enthusiastically." According to the statistics of the propaganda Department of the Kuomintang Central Committee,22 records of municipal contributions have been broken, accounting for one-fifth of the total national contributions of 500 million yuan."(Zheng Guanglu, the forgotten history of Anti Japanese War: the great Anti Japanese war in Sichuan, Sichuan people's publishing house, 2013 edition, page 369.).Wrote a zigong people in the life and death of the chinese nation at the time of the destruction of home relief, loyalty to serve the country. At present, some achievements have been made in the study of zigong's campaign of saving money and saving the country, but the existing achievements have not been involved in the historical connotation and practical value of the patriotic movement in those years, or have been spoken only in words, more in-depth and systematic research. In view of this, the author makes a preliminary study on the historical connotation and practical value of zigong's saving money and saving the country movement,

based on the records of the historical documents of zigong archives and the existing research results of the academic circles, in order to arouse the further interest of the scholars.

2. First,the Historical Connotation of the Zigong Movement of Saving Money and Saving the Country

As an important part of China's national movement of saving money and saving the country, Zigong's movement of saving money and saving the country has a deep and long sense of suffering, the spirit of unity of common enemies, and the historical connotation of the spirit of dedication to reducing family troubles. The three are interrelated and interdependent, focusing on the patriotic spirit of Zigong people from different aspects.

2.1. Deep and Long Sense of Suffering

"The sense of suffering is the spiritual tradition and inner character of the Chinese nation since ancient times, and is an important gene of the Chinese nation's continuous and continuous prosperity." [1] After the outbreak of the full-scale War of Resistance, due to the fact that the National Government did not mobilize the people to fight in the early days of the War of Resistance against Japan in a timely the War of Resistance, but simply relied on the one-sided line of resistance by the Government and the army, and other factors such as the disparity in strength between China and Japan, the Kuomintang troops were steadily losing ground on the front battlefield, leading to the collapse of most salt-producing areas of the country except Sichuan, and a sharp decline in salt taxes, which accounted for about one-third of the country's financial revenue. In March 1938, the Ministry of Finance of the National Government ordered Zigong to increase its annual salt production by 3 million tons to ensure wartime economy and military and civilian use. It was because of the important strategic position of Zigong in the War of Resistance that it became the important target of the special bombing on the special topic of "Salt Break" "From October 10, 1939 to August 19, 1941 alone, the Japanese army sent out 11 batches of aircraft seven times, a total of 474 times. They bombed Zigong salt field violently, causing huge losses: 522 people were killed, 1260 people were injured, 4649 houses were destroyed, and more than 50 wells, stoves and Jian were destroyed." (Volume 5-1-249, 3-5-232, Zigong archives.). In the face of the Japanese army's inhumane bombardment, the people of Zigong, who have been in the "land where the willows are flourishing and the land of gentleness and wealth" for a long time, wake up. They understand that the danger of national subjugation and extermination is in the process of dying. They have a strong sense of anxiety about the future of the country and the fate of the nation. In the Zigong campaign of saving money and saving the country, they have naturally transformed themselves into the active donation, shaping Zigong The patriotic spirit of the people "after they are unwilling to give to the Chinese people". [2]

2.2. The Spirit of Unity

Since Zigong well salt mining has been recorded in history, especially in modern times, the fierce struggle of exploitation and anti exploitation, oppression and anti oppression between Zigong salt merchants and salt workers, and between salt merchants and salt officials around the huge interests of salt industry, has been going on throughout the history of Zigong well salt development. For example, under the leadership of the special branch of Ziliujing of the Communist Party of China, Zigong salt industry broke out in 1927, 1928 spring strike, 1929 salt workers' General Union strike and 1930 salt workers' movement of "seizing power in Zigong area and establishing Soviet government". "In May 1931, Nanjing National Government promulgated the new salt law. Before and after the enactment of the law, around its creation and implementation, there were long-lasting disputes and competitions among the relevant stakeholders, forming a wide range of profound social disturbance." [3] However,

after the outbreak of the all-round Anti Japanese War, in the face of the unprecedented national crisis of the Chinese nation, all walks of life in Zigong society, including the salt officials, salt merchants and salt workers, insisted on starting from the national righteousness, further gave up their ideas, weakened the interest struggle, eased the class contradictions, and turned to devote themselves to Feng Yuxiang's two campaigns of saving money and saving the country, which was presided over by Zigong The immortal legend of "salt city is the best in the world". For example, the salt officer represented by Zeng Yangfeng, director of Chuankang salt administration, and Zhu baocen, chief engineer, not only took effective measures to help salt merchants solve various difficulties encountered in increasing production and transportation, but also actively organized the overall staff to donate a total of 800000 yuan, which was praised by Feng Yuxiang as "the pioneer and model of Zigong City's donation". Some salt merchants, represented by Huang Xiangquan, launched a long-term donation activity for 77 groups on the anniversary of the "7·7" Anti Japanese War, with each person contributing 1000 yuan per month until the victory of the war. More salt workers are unknown to the world. They not only risk being bombed and killed by Japanese planes every day, but also contribute to the increase of production and transportation of Zigong salt field under extremely poor production and living conditions. In addition, they also donate a total of 10.9 million yuan in the Zigong campaign of saving money and saving the country, which shows the high patriotic spirit of salt workers, so Feng Yuxiang feels after hearing about it "Salt workers in this very period, the responsibility is particularly heavy, but the value of the campaign, it is very exciting!" The solidarity spirit of all circles of Zigong society in the campaign of saving money and saving the country further led the social trend of thought, gathered the social consensus, integrated the social forces, and made important contributions to the final victory of the Chinese people's Anti Japanese war in its unique way, which will be recorded in history forever.

2.3. The Spirit of Dedication to Help Families

Zigong was built in 1939 with an area of 160.9 square kilometers and a population of 235000 (Provisional organizational rules of Zigong municipal preparatory office, Sichuan archives, No. 54, Catalog No. 1, file No. 2456.). However, "although the land is narrow, it is famous for its salt production in the southwest, and those who have contributed to the country and the local area are very magnificent."(Liu Renan(Preface)in the municipal overview of Zigong.). The reason why Zigong is so highly appraised by history is that "Zigong salt industry is the first example in the country in terms of its contribution to wartime economy, which embodies the selfless spirit of" dedicating people who are unwilling to be Chinese ", which is very outstanding and touching."[4] In November 1943, Feng Yuxiang came to Zigong for the first time to advocate the campaign of saving money and saving the country. In just three days, he received 1997771yuan.(According to the statistics of 7 telegrams, receipts and electricity generation generated during the first Zigong saving and donation campaign.). In June 1944, at the invitation of Zigong society, Feng Yuxiang once again came to Zigong to preside over the campaign of saving money and saving the country. As the campaign of saving money and saving the nation was highly valued by Zigong municipal government and Chuankang salt administration, widely reported by Zigong news and Xinyun daily, and actively participated by all sectors of society, it was successful in both the total amount of money and the participation of the public. In terms of the total amount of donations, according to the statistics of the Propaganda Department of the Kuomintang Central Committee, as of July 1944, Zigong had only donated 120 million yuan (excluding more than 800 phyll rings and other physical objects); in terms of public participation, no matter rich businessmen, public officials and school teachers and students, or small traders in trade, prison prisoners and widows and widows, the climax of people competing for donations was repeated. For example, salt merchants of ziliujingshang joint office donated 6 million yuan in the name of anonymous.

The party Department of Zigong City of the Kuomintang launched a long-term donation campaign of one thousand people and one hundred yuan. Xia, the wife of Liu Yanchen, a salt worker, donated all her savings of 2000 yuan despite the difficulties of life. The prisoners in the detention center of Najing police headquarters donated 10500 yuan through hunger strike and other ways. Liao Defu, a 77 year old beggar, donated all his only 297 yuan to Zigong donation branch, although he was old and frail. Luo Jieli, the widow of Chen Jieli, the Deputy brigade chief of the 135 brigade of the 45th division, donated a wedding ring of more than three yuan to the state despite her poverty. There are so many other touching patriotic deeds. Feng Yuxiang was deeply moved by the high patriotic enthusiasm of Zigong people. In his twelfth letter to patriotic friends, he praised Zigong as "the birthplace of the campaign of saving money and saving the country"; he wrote down four words of "repay me, the river and the mountain", which has been engraved on the stone wall of Longfeng Mountain on the North Bank of Fuxi River so far, which has become the historical witness of Zigong people's enthusiastic donation of money; he also wrote "tribute song" Poems such as "Ode to Zigong City" and "present Mr. Yu Shuhuai" eulogize the high patriotic enthusiasm and dedication of Zigong people in the campaign of saving money and saving the country.

3. The Practical Value of Zigong's Campaign of Saving Money and Saving the Nation

3.1. Conducive to Resolutely Resist Historical Nihilism

In recent years, with the exposure of typical events such as "clean and good" of a good graduate student in the school of environment and ecology of Xiamen University, "Jingri" has repeatedly become the "today's headlines" of the news media because of its challenge to the bottom line of social members' feelings and the violation of national laws and regulations, which has aroused widespread, high and sustained attention of the whole society. If we use the historical materialism, we can find that the essence of "Jingri" is historical nihilism. "Historical nihilism not only continues to focus on the history of Chinese revolution and the history of new China's development, and chooses the revolutionary history as a breakthrough, but also grasps some important time nodes of historical events, extends the tentacles of" Nihilism "to the field of history and historical materialism since the reform and opening up, and even creates" Jingri "incidents, which hurt the historical feelings of the Chinese nation and the cultural values of the nihilistic nation And cultural spirit ",[5]and then to achieve the goal of" to destroy a country, we must first go to its history ", which poses a serious threat to the security of China's socialist ideology, and we must attach great importance to it. Zigong, as the birthplace of the campaign of saving money and saving the country, has a long tradition of patriotism and a profound gene of patriotism. The patriotism deeply planted by Zigong people in the campaign of saving money and saving the country is of great practical value to resolutely resist historical nihilism. First, it is conducive to educating the general public, especially the young people, to always remember the glorious Anti Japanese War history of Zigong campaign of saving money and saving the country, which is now forgotten by the world, and to cherish today's hard-earned happy life, so as to achieve the goal of "never forget the past and the teacher of the future", so as to establish a correct view of history, nationality, country and culture; and always remember the Zigong people of that year The great contribution and sacrifice made for the victory of the Chinese people's Anti Japanese War, thus establishing a sense of national self-esteem, national pride and national self-confidence. Second, it is conducive to educating the general public, especially the young people, to fully understand the manifestation, main harm and ideological essence of historical nihilism, to constantly enhance their awareness and ability to distinguish right from wrong and stand firm in front of national dignity and national interests, to resolutely fight against historical nihilism

in all aspects in real life, and to fully mobilize the vast market The enthusiasm and initiative of the people, with their own practical actions to defend the national bottom line, safeguard national dignity, carry forward national culture, inspire the national spirit, and strive with one heart and determination to make new and greater contributions to maintaining the security of our socialist ideology and realizing the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

3.2. It is Conducive to Continuously Enhancing the Confidence of Local Culture

"What is cultural self-confidence? Cultural self-confidence is a nation, a country and a political party's full affirmation and active practice of their own endowments and cultural values, and the hope to maintain firm confidence and development of their cultural vitality." [6] The practice of socialist cultural construction with Chinese characteristics proves that "cultural self-confidence reflects the firm loyalty of a mature political party and a country full of vitality in theory and belief." [7] "Without a high degree of cultural self-confidence and cultural prosperity, there will be no great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation." [8] From the perspective of radiation range, culture is divided into social mainstream culture and local culture, and cultural self-confidence correspondingly includes social mainstream culture self-confidence and local culture self-confidence. Local cultural self-confidence plays an important role in enhancing local people's psychological identification with local culture. Taking Zigong as an example, the well salt mining and production history of more than 2000 years has formed a rich and splendid well salt culture with a long history, including the Anti Japanese war culture, which has become Zigong's unique endowment and temperament. Zigong's well salt culture not only includes the towering material culture such as the crown block which can be seen everywhere in urban and rural areas, but also includes the spirit culture such as patriotism created by the campaign of saving money and saving the country. The patriotic spirit of Zigong's campaign of saving money and saving the country is conducive to the continuous enhancement of local cultural self-confidence. First, it is a precious spiritual wealth left over from a specific historical era to Zigong. It is an expansion and deepening of the connotation of patriotism in the new era. Both the connotation and content are highly consistent with the socialist core values that the party and the state are vigorously advocating and members of society are actively practicing. It is of great significance to improve the patriotism awareness of Zigong citizens, especially the young people It has important practical significance. Second, it embodies the noble value pursuit and spiritual character of Zigong people, and it is an important content and effective carrier of the ideological and moral construction of citizens in the new era. The in-depth exploration of the rich ideological and political education resources contained in Zigong's campaign of saving money and saving the country is conducive to the continuous improvement of the ideological and moral quality, scientific and cultural quality of Zigong citizens, and to the construction of Zigong's national civilized city. Third, the patriotic spirit of Zigong's campaign of saving money and saving the country is the "source" of Zigong's cultural undertakings and cultural industry development. Literary and art workers look for creative inspiration from the patriotic spirit of Zigong's campaign of saving money and saving the country, which is conducive to improving the popularity and influence of Zigong's well salt culture, especially the Anti Japanese War Culture in the mainstream culture of society, and promoting the prosperity and development of Zigong's cultural cause and cultural industry.

3.3. Conducive to Promoting the Sustainable Development of the City in an All-round Way

Zigong, as a typical resource-based city, flourished because of salt, developed because of salt and declined because of salt. Since modern times, due to the influence of many subjective and objective factors, such as history and reality, Zigong has experienced the glory of entering two "golden periods" because of the "Sichuan salt Jichu" twice in history, and also experienced the

industry transformation not in time in the tide of market economy And encounter the loneliness of development bottleneck. City one belt, one road, one belt, one road, the Yangtze River economic belt and the Chengdu Chongqing economic circle, will be the main city in Sichuan's economic development. Zigong should accelerate the construction of the transformation and upgrading demonstration area of the old industrial cities and integrate the western region into the "one belt and one road" area. Cultural tourism destination and national cultural export base, which make the Millennium salt full of vitality again, should vigorously carry forward the patriotism spirit of Zigong's campaign of saving money and saving the country. The first is to carry forward the patriotic spirit of Zigong's campaign of saving money and saving the country. Matter determines consciousness, and consciousness reacts on matter. Through the comprehensive use of diversified means, the patriotism spirit of Zigong's saving money and national salvation movement was deeply explored and scientifically expounded, and its renewed ideological connotation and greater educational value were given. Combined with the actual economic construction of Zigong, creative transformation was carried out. "To guide the whole people to carry forward the spirit of" salt capital", internalize and externalize the spirit of entrepreneurship, perseverance and patriotism, activate the pattern of comprehensive and open development, stimulate the enthusiasm of citizens for entrepreneurship, innovation and excellence, and realize the leap forward development of the city."[9]The second is to carry forward the patriotic spirit of Zigong's campaign of saving money and saving the country. The patriotic spirit of Zigong's campaign of saving money and saving the country is a precious spiritual and cultural heritage and a unique and unrepeatable resource left by history. It has an important value in the local patriotic education in the new era. We can strengthen the rescue protection of cultural protection units such as the former site of Zigong donation branch, strengthen the construction of municipal level patriotism education base, carry forward the dedication of "Yan Ze Tian, de run Jia Bang", promote various activities such as voluntary service in Yandu, and integrate the patriotism of Zigong saving and donation campaign into the lives and blood of the general public It is reflected in all aspects of Zigong's economic construction and social development, and constantly enhances the popularity and reputation of Zigong, the Millennium salt capital.

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