

An Analysis of the Spirit of the Soviet Area and its Time Value

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Abstract

The spirit of the Soviet area is a revolutionary spirit formed by the Chinese Communists represented by Mao Zedong in the cruel struggle of "encirclement and suppression" and anti-"encirclement and suppression". It is an immortal monument in the revolutionary and spiritual history of the Communist Party of China. This article explains the basic connotation of the Soviet area spirit, such as the establishment of the Soviet area spirit, the persistence theory, and the historical interpretation of firm ideals and beliefs, seeking the truth and being pragmatic, and serving the people. Under the new historical conditions, this article discusses the importance of the Soviet area spirit in realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Dreams, unswervingly walking the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and practicing the party's mass line are of important time value.

Keywords

Soviet Area Spirit; Basic Connotation; Time Value.

1. Introduction

In the history of the Chinese revolution, the Chinese Communists represented by Mao Zedong and Zhu De established the Provisional Central Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic. The Soviet area is referred to as the "Soviet Area". During the Soviet area, although the Kuomintang's brutal military "encirclement and suppression" and strict economic blockade were outside, and there were "Left" erroneous ideas inside, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China, the revolutionary struggle was surging, forming a precious Soviet area in practice Spirit, and become an important part of the revolutionary spirit. In the journey of the great cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, reviewing the history of the Soviet area, deeply understanding the connotation of the spirit of the Soviet area, and discussing the time value of carrying forward the spirit of the Soviet area under new historical conditions are of great practical significance for realizing the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation .

2. The Establishment of the Spirit of the Soviet Area

After the founding of New China, especially after the reform and opening up, the party and state leaders have been paying close attention to the Soviet area. Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, Hu Jintao and other national leaders have respectively visited the old revolutionary areas in southern Jiangxi to condolences and visit the people in the old areas, and emphasized the inheritance and development of the spirit and fine traditions of the old areas. In recent years, some scholars believe that in August 1951, Mao Zedong wrote an inscription to the old revolutionary base areas such as the Central Soviet Area: "Promote the revolutionary tradition and strive for greater glory." Its "revolutionary tradition" is the "Soviet Area" that includes all the revolutionary base areas in the country. spirit". This "revolutionary tradition" proposed by Mao Zedong was the original expression of the spirit of the Central Soviet Area. This view does

not lack rationality, but it is difficult to reveal the basic connotation of the spirit of the Soviet area.

Although many experts and scholars in academia have made their own generalizations of the basic connotation of the spirit of the Soviet area, Shi Zhongquan believes that the basic connotation of the spirit of the Soviet area should be "the radical revolutionary spirit of selfless dedication, fear of sacrifice, indomitable progress, and the courage to die"; [1] Yu Boliu believes that the basic connotation of the spirit of the Soviet area should include: the ideological line of "opposing bookishism", the purpose and consciousness of "sincerely working for the interests of the masses"; the entrepreneurial spirit of "creating First-class work"; and "all equal before the law." The democratic tradition; the firm belief that "a single spark can start a prairie fire", etc. [2] However, because the research of experts and scholars is easily affected by personal academic vision and research angle, the definition of the basic connotation of the spirit of the Soviet area lacks a unified and authoritative position.

On November 4, 2011, General Secretary Xi Jinping made a complete summary of the "Soviet Spirit" at the meeting to commemorate the establishment of the Central Revolutionary Base Area and the 80th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese Soviet Republic: "In the establishment and development of the revolutionary base area, In the practice of the red political power and the exploration of the revolutionary road, countless revolutionary ancestors have used their blood and lives to forge the spirit of the Soviet area with firm belief, seeking truth and being pragmatic, wholeheartedly for the people, honest and clean, hard work, striving for First-class, selfless dedication, etc. "This is the authoritative and scientific positioning of the party and state leaders on the evaluation of the "Soviet Area Spirit", and it fully reflects the great importance the Party Central Committee attaches to the "Soviet Area Spirit." After that, the spirit of the Soviet area was formally established and became a part of the spiritual system of China's revolution.

3. The Basic Connotation of the Spirit of the Soviet Area

3.1. Firm Belief: Deeply Believe that "A Single Spark can Start a Prairie Fire"

Firm conviction is the ideological support and spiritual strength of the spiritual system in the Soviet area, and is the soul and characteristic of the Communists. During the Soviet area, under the brutal military "encirclement and suppression" of the Kuomintang and the strict economic blockade, the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries represented by Mao Zedong, as well as ordinary party members and people in the Soviet area were full of firm belief in the victory of the Chinese revolution. They firmly believed in "A single spark can start a prairie fire." The tenacious struggle smashed the enemy's attacks again and again and continuously led our party to victory. The leader of the Soviet area, Fang Zhimin, was unmoved by the Kuomintang's persuasion and said: "The enemy can only cut off our heads and must not shake our faith!" [3] Jiang Shanzhong, "The dead will not turn back against the water and protect the Communist Party." Thousands of years!" [4]...In their hearts, it is because they have a firm belief in the cause of the party that they can remain unwavering. A woman from the Soviet area, Chi Yuhua's husband left home to join the revolution on the third day of their marriage. She took the old mirror left by her husband and waited at the door for her husband's return until her death at the age of 95 in 2005; Chen Fagu's husband Following the Long March of the Central Red Army, she firmly believed that the revolution would be victorious and that her husband would return one day. In 75 years, Chen Fagu waited from black hair to gray hair until his death on September 12, 2008... More than 70 years of waiting is not only a watch for his love, but also a belief in the victory of the revolution. Simple expression!

3.2. Seeking Truth and being Pragmatic: Oppose "Book-basedism"

Seeking truth and being pragmatic is the consistent scientific spirit of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, that is, insisting on the unity of subjectivity and objectivity, correctly grasping objective laws, doing practical work, and seeking practical results. During the Soviet period, the party had Marxist dogmatization and "Left" erroneous thinking. Mao Zedong deeply felt the harm of this kind of thinking to the Chinese revolution. In order to get rid of the shackles of this kind of thinking, Mao Zedong personally went to the Soviet area to carry out on-the-spot investigation work, and proposed that "without investigation, there is no right to speak." During the investigation in Xinquan, the Front Committee of the Fourth Red Army collected various materials. Mao Zedong sorted out the collected materials and drafted the "Gutian Conference Resolution", which clarified the issue of the establishment of the army and the party; in Changgang Township and Caixi During the township investigation, Mao Zedong realized that revolutionary war and economic construction are not opposed to each other, and that expanding the Red Army's influence on production is untenable. Under the leadership of Mao Zedong, a climate of investigation and research has formed within the Communist Party of China. Through extensive rural investigations, it has reflected the Chinese Communist Party's spiritual character of seeking truth and being pragmatic in the Soviet revolution. In 1930, he wrote the brilliant work "Investigation Work" based on the experience gained in the party investigation and his own personal experience. By 1964, Mao Zedong personally revised and renamed the original "Investigation Work" as "Against Capitalism," and pointed out that "Marxist 'books' must be studied, but must be combined with the actual situation in our country; we need 'books', But we must correct the bookishism that is divorced from the actual situation.[5]

3.3. Serve the People Wholeheartedly: "Work for the Benefit of the People Wholeheartedly"

From serving the people wholeheartedly to working for the interests of the masses wholeheartedly, it is the inheritance of the fundamental purpose of the Communist Party of China. Mao Zedong proposed: "Do you want the support of the masses? Do you want the masses to put their all in the front? Then you have to be with the masses, you have to arouse the enthusiasm of the masses, you have to care about the pain of the masses, and you have to be sincere. To work for the interests of the masses, solve the mass production and living problems, the salt problem, the rice problem, the house problem, the clothing problem, the childbirth problem, and solve all the problems of the masses." [6] Mao Zedong in his speech It was pointed out that to do this, the Soviets could not shout empty slogans, they needed practical action. In order to ensure the interests of the poor peasants, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China made the decision to confiscate all the land of the rich peasants, and proposed a dual distribution method in which the poor and hired peasants are equally distributed according to the population, and the rich peasants are distributed in accordance with labor standards, helping the poor peasants to be liberated; The interests of the working class, to protect the rights and interests of workers, formulated and passed a series of labor laws and resolutions to ensure the implementation of labor laws, Its "Labor Law of the Chinese Soviet Republic" clearly stipulates the general provisions, employment procedures, working hours, rest hours, wages, insurance, etc., which not only ensures the status of the master of the working class, but also improves the quality of life of the working class; in order to solve the people's livelihood Difficulties in production, to meet the survival needs of the people, established consumer cooperatives, opened banks, credit cooperatives, farmers' lending institutions and other private financing institutions, organized women to participate in production and labor, organized labor unions and cattle cooperatives, and improved farmers' lives; The cultural level

of the people has enriched the people's spiritual and cultural life, and many cheap schools, literacy classes, libraries, clubs, and Lenin rooms have been opened.

3.4. "The Good Work Style of Soviet Cadres" Recorded in the Annals of History: Upright and Honest, Hard Work, Striving to be First-class

"Soviet cadres have a good style, bring their own dry food to work, wear straw sandals to divide fields every day, and walk mountain trails to light lanterns at night." [7] This popular ballad was the most concise to the good style of Soviet cadres at the time. The generalization.

Uprightness and integrity: Uprightness and integrity are the sublimation of the excellent style of Soviet cadres, and the embodiment of the lofty ideals and revolutionary style of the Communists. In order to establish a clean government in the Soviet area, by strengthening the construction of laws and regulations, giving full play to the legal system's severe punishment and deterrent education functions, to ensure the integrity of party members and cadres; by strengthening the democratic supervision system, a large number of corrupt elements have no place to hide; and doing ideological and political work, Severely punish corruption and corruption. For example, Tang Renda was the head of the Accounting Section of the Ministry of Finance of the Ruijin County Soviet Government. After investigation was suspected of corruption and waste, Lan Wenxun, the Minister of the Soviet Finance Ministry of Ruijin County, sheltered and condoned this. Tang Renda was sentenced to death by the Central People's Committee and his personal property was confiscated. Lan Wenxun was removed from office for investigation and the responsible leader issued a warning.

Hard work: Hard work is a consistent fine tradition in the revolutionary spirit of the Communist Party of China. In order to alleviate the financial burden of the Soviet district government, the office layout of the Soviet district officials is very simple and has bedrooms. Under Hu Hai's leadership, many comrades of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China bring their own meals to work. Bring their own meals to the office one after another; through publicizing the "Practice of the Six Savings Protocols" to reduce financial expenses.

Striving to be First-class: Striving to be First-class is not only a realm of work, but also a pursuit of life. Xingguo County is very outstanding in terms of its red-increasing work, agricultural production and construction, and education. In January 1934, at the Second National Congress of the Soviet Republic, Mao Zedong enthusiastically praised: "The comrades of Xingguo have created First-class jobs, and they deserve our praise as job models." [8] Northeast Jiangxi The Soviet area is also very good in military, economic, cultural, and party building. "Comrades in northeastern Jiangxi also have very good creations. They are also exemplary workers." [9] In addition to Model County and Model Province, there are also two models: Changgang Township in Xingguo County and Caixi Township in Shanghang County. township.

3.5. Selfless Dedication: "All for the Soviets"

Selfless dedication is the traditional virtue of the Chinese nation and the common value pursuit of all mankind. During the Soviet revolution, the Communist Party of China adhered to the ruling concept of "one heart for the people", which made the people of the Soviet area feel that without the Communist Party of China, the Soviet government and the victory of the Soviet revolution, there would be no liberation of themselves. Therefore, in their red-increasing movement and logistics work, the people of the Soviet area actively participated in the army and participated in the war, selflessly dedicated everything they had, and made great contributions and sacrifices to the Soviet area's revolution. In terms of the red expansion movement, the total population of the southern Jiangxi Soviet area was about 2.4 million at that time. Among them, more than 330,000 of the 500,000 young people chose to join the army, and more than 600,000 people from the Soviet area participated in the frontline support team. There is a family in the second village of Qixiang, Xiaxiao District, with a total of eight brothers.

During the mobilization again, the government only asked one of them to join the Red Army. However, all of them signed up to join the Red Army and the "Three Red Brothers" in Caixi Township. In terms of logistics, women in the Soviet area actively participated in farming, water conservancy construction, mutual aid and cooperative organizations, and organized wasteland reclamation teams to endure hardships and stand hard work, improve the productivity of the Soviet area, and provide protection for the food problem of the hundreds of thousands of the Red Army. Women in the Soviet area abandoned their small families to protect their families. I sold the gold and silver jewelry in my home, actively purchased public bonds, and members of the poor peasant group donated a few dollars from the family to support the economic construction of the Soviet area; Soviet women organized the propaganda team, the comfort team, the laundry team, the rescue team, and the transportation. The team led the way for the Red Army, transported food, rescued the wounded, etc., forming a strong logistics support team.

4. The Historical Value and Era Value of the Spirit of the Soviet Area

The arduous Soviet area revolution has become history, and the great Soviet area spirit will last forever. Although the spirit of the Soviet area was produced under a specific historical period and historical conditions, the ideological connotation it contains will never be out of date. Therefore, regardless of the past, present, or future, the spirit of the Soviet area has important value.

4.1. The Historical Value of the Spirit of the Soviet Area

4.1.1. The Spirit of the Soviet Area Strengthened the Party's Political Construction

In the early days of the founding of the government, the cadres of government agencies in the county and township Soviets had problems of hedonism, formalism, and extravagance in their ideological style. These problems eroded the new Soviet regime. Soon after the establishment of the Provisional Central Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic, it focused on solving the problems of hedonism, formalism, and extravagance. From the chairman of the central government to the grass-roots cadres, they not only had heavy tasks but also paid part of their living expenses. In this difficult environment, most cadres did not even receive this small part of the living expenses, "bring their own dry food to work", and created "First-class work" with full enthusiasm and positive attitude, and achieved "A clean Soviet government". The majority of party members and cadres have integrated the Soviet area spirit of "serving the people with one heart, striving for First-class, clean and honest" into every work, and strengthened the party's political construction.

4.1.2. The Spirit of the Soviet Area Strengthened the Economic Construction of the Soviet Area

During the Soviet period, under the Kuomintang's brutal military "encirclement and suppression" and strict economic blockade, the economic construction of the Soviet area was almost deserted. However, economic construction is related to the survival of the masses and the supply of military supplies to the Red Army. Therefore, to solve the crisis in the Soviet area, it is necessary to develop the economy. Under the difficult environment of the Soviet area, the people of the Soviet area, under the leadership of the party and the Soviet government, carried forward the spirit of hard struggle and developed various undertakings. In the area of agriculture, it is actively reclaiming cultivated land; in the area of medical and health care, it develops its own medical equipment and medicine substitutes; in the area of military industry, it establishes small arsenals. Under the guidance of the spirit of striving for First-class, the people of the Soviet area actively invested in production to increase output, and solved the needs of materials and the difficulties in the lives of the people. The spirit of hard work and

striving to create a First-class Soviet area has encouraged the people of the Soviet area and strengthened the economic construction of the Soviet area.

4.1.3. The Spirit of the Soviet Area has Enriched the Cultural Construction of the Soviet Area

During the Soviet area, most people were peasants who had not read books. If they want to be truly liberated and developed, they must carry out cultural construction. Therefore, cultural construction is one of the priorities of the Soviet government's work. In terms of education, the Soviet government vigorously carried out school education, cadre education, etc., to popularize cultural education among the people in the Soviet area and improve the overall cultural level of the masses; in terms of propaganda, the Soviet government created publications such as "Red China" and "Red Star", and provided them to the Soviet area. The people publicize advanced culture; in terms of literature and art, the music and dance of the Soviet area have also developed rapidly, entertaining the masses, and also raised the height of the culture of the Soviet area...The spirit of the Soviet area, as the unique spiritual culture of the Soviet area, enriches the culture of the Soviet area. Construction has promoted the development of cultural undertakings in the Soviet area.

4.2. The Time Value of the Spirit of the Soviet Area

4.2.1. Firm Ideals and Beliefs are the Source of Strength to Realize the Chinese Dream of the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation

In the Soviet area, although the revolutionary environment was very difficult and the struggle situation was extremely severe, the reason why the revolutionary struggle was able to win, the firm ideals and convictions played a vital role. "We have worked hard for the past few decades by uniting the people with firm ideals and convictions and fighting for the people's own interests. Without such convictions, there can be no cohesion. Without such convictions, there will be nothing." [10]

At the moment, our country is taking advantage of the momentum and embarking on a new journey of building a socialist modern country in an all-round way and marching towards the second centenary goal. But in this process, it is impossible to be without difficulties and risks. This requires us to strengthen our ideals and convictions, adhere to the spiritual pursuit of the Communists, be vigilant and prevent the ideals and beliefs from being shaken, and always adhere to and strengthen the ideological and political education of the Communists, and establish A correct outlook on life, values, and world outlook, firm belief in Marxism, firm belief in socialism and communism, firm confidence in socialist modernization, and firm pursuit of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. In the face of big right and big wrongs and the test of storms, only firm ideals and convictions can achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

4.2.2. Seeking Truth and being Pragmatic is an Important Guarantee for Unswervingly Following the Path of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics

During the Soviet period, the Chinese Communists, represented by Mao Zedong, abandoned "Book-basedism" and opposed "dogmatism". Through seeking the truth and being pragmatic, in-depth investigation and research, scientific analysis of the situation, the attitude and working methods, they explored a line in line with China's reality. Revolutionary road and won the great victory of the Chinese revolution. It can be seen that the question of what kind of road our country takes is very important.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics has been the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Based on the party's historical experience, our party has adhered to a truth-seeking and pragmatic approach, combined Marxism with China's actual conditions, and

explored a specific path that suits China. The road of national conditions, this road has been proved to be a correct road in the practice since the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially since the reform and opening. On the way forward, no matter what difficulties and risks we encounter, we must base ourselves on our country's actual conditions, unswervingly hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics, emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts, and advance with the times. "History and reality tell us that only socialism can save China, and only socialism with Chinese characteristics can develop China. This is the conclusion of history and the people's choice." [12] Therefore, we must unswervingly follow socialism with Chinese characteristics. On the road, we are not afraid of any risks, we must be clear-headed in the face of any interference, and we will continue to advance the great cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

4.2.3. Wholeheartedly for the People is the Fundamental Purpose of Practicing the Party's Mass Line in the New Era

During the Soviet area, our party paid great attention to the interests and sufferings of the people, listened to the voices of the people, and took the initiative to help the people solve difficulties in the production and life of the people. In the end, it won the lofty honor and enthusiastic support from the people's hearts, and thus won the bronze wall and iron wall to defeat powerful enemies and various difficulties, and created a situation of vigorous development of various undertakings in the Soviet area.

In the context of building a modern socialist country in an all-round way, we must uphold this fine tradition of serving the people with one heart, always adhere to the party's mass line, and care about the lives of the masses at all times, be considerate of the masses at all times, and sincerely work for the interests of the masses. Since the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping has carried out in-depth education on the party's mass line throughout the party, effectively solving prominent problems of formalism, bureaucracy, hedonism, and strong mass reactions, and has achieved remarkable results. But work style building is always on the way. "The historical process of implementing the party's mass line and maintaining the flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses will never end." [12] Only the fundamental interests of the broadest masses of the people should be taken as the fundamental starting point of all work. Only with our foothold can we gather the majestic power to realize the Chinese dream and jointly write a glorious chapter of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

4.2.4. The Good Work Style of Soviet Cadres is an Inevitable Requirement for the Construction of Party Style and Clean Government, the Construction of Governing Ability and the Construction of Advanced Nature in the New Era

During the Soviet area, cadres consciously pursued a clean and honest work style, worked hard and strived for a First-class work style, kept close contact with the people, were willing to be public servants of the people, and served the people sincerely and wholeheartedly. It is precisely because of this good style that the most incorruptible Soviet government was created, the "First-class work" was created, the party's ruling position was consolidated, and it became a benchmark for military and civilian learning in the Soviet area.

Since the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping has put forward clear requirements for the "style building" of party members and cadres at various important meetings, and put forward the "Eight Regulations", "Three Strict and Three Real" special education activities, " "Good cadres" standards and other content, these contents all reflect the continuous hard work of the Party Central Committee with General Secretary Xi Jinping at the core, leading the majority of party members and cadres to realize the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. However, in the process of advancing, some party members and cadres will inevitably have outstanding problems in ideological style,

academic style, leadership style, and life style. Therefore, in-depth education on revolutionary traditions has been carried out to allow the majority of party members and cadres to have a deeper understanding of the spirit of the Soviet area. In daily work, we can consciously follow the example of Soviet cadres, be honest and clean, and serve the people, to achieve solid results in the construction of party style and clean government, to promote the construction of the party's political capacity and maintain the party's advanced nature.

4.2.5. Selfless Dedication is the Inherent Requirement of Sticking to the Spiritual High Ground of Communists in the New Era

During the Soviet period, in a very difficult environment, the Soviet military and civilians provided food and property to the Red Army without reservation, and even their lives were not stingy, leaving an immortal chapter in the history of the Chinese revolution. It is precisely because the soldiers and civilians of the Soviet area have made great sacrifices and made major contributions, laying an important material foundation for the victory of the revolution, that the soldiers of the Red Army have a solid rear guarantee.

Today, when the country has made great achievements in social and economic development, whether the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics can go further and further and whether the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation can be realized depends on whether the ideological and political level of the majority of party members and cadres can be improved and determined. Ideals and beliefs enhance the selflessness of dedication to the party and the people. Only when the comrades of the whole party firmly establish the spirit of dedication, and guard the spiritual high ground of the Communists with an unselfish, public and private mind, can the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation be realized.

5. Conclusion

In summary, the spirit of the Soviet area is the precious spiritual wealth left to us by revolutionary martyrs, an important part of the spirit of the great Chinese nation, and the glorious tradition and fine style of our party and the country. As the young generation of the new era, we should pass on this lofty spirit, vigorously promote the spirit of the Soviet area, let more people deeply understand the connotation of the spirit of the Soviet area, and in the process of advancing the great cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, Combining with the new historical conditions, practicing the spirit of the Soviet area, constantly opening up a new realm of the spirit of the Soviet area, winning the great victory of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, and striving unremittingly towards the second centenary goal.

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