

A Brief Discussion on Mao Zedong's Thought Party Building Theory and Contemporary Enlightenment in Yan'an Period

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Abstract—In the context of China's rural revitalization and construction, how to build a modern rural governance system has become an important issue of concern to the academic community. Rural governance is the cornerstone of national governance and also the most basic governance unit. It is urgent to improve the rural governance system and modernize the governance capacity. Based on the empirical analysis of rural areas in northern Jiangsu, with seven towns of Pizhou City as the research objects, this paper explores the basic connotation and practice of rural governance system, and excavates the restrictive factors of rural governance modernization. On this basis, the paper puts forward the path choice of the modernization of rural governance system and governance ability.

Keywords— Yan'an period, Mao Zedong, ideological party building, contemporary enlightenment.

I. INTRODUCTION

General Secretary Xi Jinping said at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China: "Our party has gone through a lot of hard work and is full of vigor. A very important reason is that we always insist that the party should manage the party, comprehensively and strictly govern the party, and constantly respond to its own history. The risks and tests faced by the times ensure that our party will always be at the forefront of the times in the historical process of profound changes in the world situation." Ideological construction is the basic construction of the Party, and is the key to connecting the Party's political construction, system construction, organizational construction, style construction and other aspects of construction, laying the ideological foundation for the Party's construction, providing theoretical guidance and spiritual power. During the Yan'an period, the development of the Party was faced with such problems as the separation of command from reality, the emergence of various non proletarian ideas, and the blind guidance of the Comintern, which seriously hindered the development of the Party. Under such a background, Mao Zedong led the Chinese Communists to analyze the current situation, combined with the characteristics of the Chinese revolution, enriched and developed the Marxist theory of party building, and focused on improving the party building ideologically, which has far-reaching enlightenment significance for improving the ideological and political level of the whole party.

II. BASIC CONTENT OF MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT'S PARTY BUILDING THEORY IN YAN'AN PERIOD

During the Yan'an period, Mao Zedong realized that if he wanted to carry out the ideological revolution, he must lay a solid ideological foundation for the party members and cadres, that is, he must arm the whole party with Marxism Leninism, put ideological construction in the first place of party construction, learn from movements and other ways to

strengthen the understanding of the objective world of the whole party, and transform the thought of the non proletariat.

A. Putting Ideological Party Building First

One of the most important guiding principles of Mao Zedong's theory on Party building is to put ideological construction first. Since the Gutian Conference in December 1929 proposed to strengthen ideological education within the Party and put the Party's ideological construction first, Mao Zedong's theory of ideological party building has gradually developed. During the Yan'an period, in order to liquidate the long-standing "Left" erroneous ideas in the Party, especially the "Left" dogmatism represented by Wang Ming, and the wrong ideological tendency of the Right capitulationism advocated by Wang Ming in the name of the Communist International after his return, it was extremely urgent to carry out ideological party building. At the same time, after the Zunyi Conference solved the military and organizational construction, the political and ideological problems have not been alleviated. Due to the needs of revolutionary development, the party masses of the Communist Party of China expanded rapidly, bringing some non proletarian ideas. This means that it is urgent to put ideological construction first. In order to strengthen the whole party's correct understanding of the ideological construction line, it was mentioned many times in Mao Zedong's theory of ideological party building during the Yan'an period that the whole party should adhere to in-depth study and research of Marxist Leninist theory, understand advanced and scientific basic principles and practice them in combination with the law of revolutionary development. In order to rectify the non proletarian ideology within the party at that time, Mao Zedong issued a call to the whole party, asking the party members and cadres to pay attention to the current politics and revolutionary situation, not to let the political views and ideological lines lose their vitality, and pointed out that "if the party that guides a great revolutionary movement has no revolutionary theory, no historical knowledge, and no deep understanding of the

actual movement, it is impossible to win." At the same time, mobilize the whole party to carry out the study of Marxism, and hold a competition for all members to learn. These measures set off a frenzy of ideological education activities and study of Marxist Leninist works within the Party, greatly promoting the ideological progress and unity of Party members and cadres.

B. Require Party members to "join the Party ideologically"

Since the Communist Party of China had been in rural areas and built revolutionary base areas for a long time during the Yan'an period, it absorbed many peasants and common people to join the Party organization. Although a large number of ordinary people have been absorbed, they have different purposes and motivations for joining the Party organization, whether for the peasants who can share land after the victory of the revolution or for the petty bourgeoisie who can solve their work and life problems, and their identity levels are different, so naturally it is difficult to meet the requirements that a Chinese Communist should have in terms of ideological awareness and political position. At the same time, some old and decadent non proletarian ideas and backward feudal ideas also began to permeate the Party, which requires that Party members not only join the Party organizationally, but also ideologically. Mao Zedong explained that "joining the Party ideologically" meant arming his mind with scientific and advanced Marxism Leninism, persisting in guiding practical work with Marxist principles, and consciously overcoming various non proletarian thoughts. During the Yan'an period, Mao Zedong analyzed the non proletarian ideology existing in the Party and published many articles to educate the broad masses of Party members and comrades, such as "Transforming Our Learning", "Rectifying the Party's Style", etc., and successively established the Central Party School of the Communist Party of China, the Anti Japanese Military and Political University, and the Lu Xun Art Institute to encourage everyone to receive ideological education. During the Yan'an period, the spirit of "joining the Party from ideology" was emphasized, so that Party members, especially party members and cadres, deeply studied Marxist works and ideas, had a further understanding and experience of the current revolutionary situation in China and the people's hard life, mastered the basic revolutionary weapons and revolutionary ideological lines, and laid the ideological foundation within the Party for the victory of the War of Resistance.

C. Take rectification movement as the main way

During the Yan'an period, in order to transform the non proletarian ideology and effectively improve the level of political theory within the Party, it was imperative to carry out a profound ideological education activity for all Party members. Mao Zedong creatively proposed to carry out Marxist Leninist criticism and self-criticism within the Party, taking rectification movement as the main way. After the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China proposed to launch a "learning campaign" for the whole Party, the Central Committee also stipulated that 22 documents should be

studied uniformly within the Party, and required Party members to conduct self-examination and make timely improvements. During the rectification movement, the Party's inner thoughts were rectified mainly from three aspects: Party style, style of study and style of writing. First of all, in 1942, Mao Zedong delivered a speech titled "Rectifying the Party's Style" at the opening ceremony of Yan'an Central Party School, proposing to oppose sectarianism to rectify the Party's style. At the same time, the whole Party is required to follow the principles of individual subordination to the organization, minority subordination to the majority, subordinate subordination to the higher level and the whole Party subordination to the Central Committee to rectify Party discipline. It also started to study the history of the Communist Party of China and the revolutionary history, set up a special learning organization to urge Party members, strictly checked the progress of learning, and publicized the Yan'an experience to the whole Party at the end of 1942, thus rectifying the Party situation. Secondly, in order to promote the rectification of the style of study, the Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has been reorganized three times, and gradually promoted to all departments and regions. The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee has also successively issued 22 study documents for Party members to carry out study activities. In view of the problems such as the educational level and uneven learning progress in the rectification of the style of study, the CPC Central Committee has adopted different requirements for study and examination according to the principle of seeking truth from facts, and has also carried out a rectification campaign in the enemy base areas to understand the spirit of the documents. Finally, rectifying the style of writing is an important part of rectifying the three styles of conduct. At the end of 1942, the General Learning Committee of the CPC Central Committee issued the Notice of the General Learning Committee of the CPC Central Committee on Learning Style, requiring Party members and comrades to check themselves, including previous and current works, whether there is a style of stereotyped writing of the Party, and to thoroughly eliminate it. During the rectification movement, under the instructions of the Central Committee of the Party and Mao Zedong, Party members in all departments exchanged ideas and pointed out their style of writing.

III. CONTEMPORARY ENLIGHTENMENT OF MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT'S PARTY BUILDING THEORY IN YAN'AN PERIOD

Although the times and themes are different, the exploration process and historical experience of the Party's construction in Yan'an period still have a profound guiding significance for the current CPC to explore ideological, political, institutional and other construction, as well as the research on the theory of Marxist localization in China, and still have an enlightening significance for promoting the innovative development of Marxism.

A. Laid a theoretical foundation for the development of contemporary ideological party building

Today's "new great project" of the Party's construction is

still inseparable from the guidance of the Party building theory of Mao Zedong Thought in the Yan'an period. On the one hand, during the Yan'an period, we attached great importance to joining the Party ideologically, carried out the Party wide learning campaign, and deeply studied Marxism Leninism, which greatly improved the theoretical level of Marxism Leninism of the whole Party. This inspired us to continue to vigorously implement the policy of learning within the Party, combine today's efforts to achieve the second century goal, actively learn the basic principles of Marxism, and combine with the task of the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. At the same time, we should also raise the ideological awareness of Party members and actively devote ourselves to the cause of exploring common prosperity. On the other hand, Mao Zedong proposed the "localization of Marxism in China" at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee, laying a theoretical and practical foundation for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The exploration of the Party in the Yan'an period left us not only the theory of ideological party building, but also the excellent style of criticism and self-criticism, the principle of democratic concentration, strict governance of the Party, the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly and other excellent theoretical experience, which promoted the development of Marxism in China.

B. It provides direction guidance for the construction of new great projects

In his report to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping clearly pointed out that "The Party exercises overall leadership over all areas of endeavor in every part of the country." Therefore, the construction of the party determines the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and also affects the common prosperity of the people.

First of all, in the Yan'an period, Mao Zedong gradually cleared up some non proletarian erroneous thoughts and some subjectivism, hedonism and sectarianism existing in the Party from the ideological point of view. In the new era, General Secretary Xi Jinping leads the party to carry out the special rectification activities of the "Four Styles". It is necessary to adhere to the strict management of the party, carry out active ideological education activities, and unify the thinking of the whole party; Secondly, we should learn from the Yan'an period to carry out criticism and self-criticism, actively self check and self correct, and cooperate with the corresponding supervision and rectification measures to serious the Party's ideological style; Thirdly, we should learn from the mainstay role of Party members and cadres in Yan'an period, maintain the remarkable achievements in building a clean and honest government in the new era, set an example for leading cadres, regulate their own behavior and severely investigate and deal with violations of discipline, put an end to formalism or face saving projects, and severely crack down on unhealthy tendencies. Today, the Party has a team of 95 million people. Facing the trend of economic, cultural and social diversification, the quality of the Party's ideological construction is related to the survival and development of the

Party. We should grasp the development of the times and work together to promote the great project of the Party.

C. It provides precious experience for the construction of contemporary Marxist "three type" political parties

The Communist Party of China puts forward the requirement of building a learning, service and innovative Marxist ruling party, and strives to improve the progressiveness and purity of the party. First of all, during the Yan'an period, the Party Central Committee actively guided Party members, cadres and the masses to learn Marxism Leninism through the learning movement and rectification movement. These practices provide useful experience for building a learning party and even a learning society. Secondly, during the Yan'an period, whether from the ideological and cultural aspects, social assistance or medical work, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China launched a rural governance model in Shaanxi, Gansu and Ningxia, and created a democratic governance model suitable for the development of border villages in the anti Japanese base areas, which promoted the smooth development of border area autonomy. Today, these experiences are still very valuable. Thirdly, many members of the Communist Party of China in the Yan'an period came from the masses, so they were more able to go deep into the masses. During the War of Resistance against Japan, they were able to support each other with the masses. The mass work was carried out smoothly, and the people were satisfied with the victory of the revolution. These experiences have laid a good foundation for building a service-oriented party. Again and again, during the Yan'an period, our Party was able to carry forward inner-party democracy, no longer rigidly following the guidance of the Communist International and the Soviet Union. At the same time, we used the rectification movement to clean up the adverse impact of subjectivism on the development of the revolution and the Party's ideological construction, successfully walked out a road of resistance belonging to our own, and won the victory of the revolution. Today, we should adhere to building an innovative political party, further emancipate our minds, enable the development of the Party to conform to the trend of the times, and adhere to the scientific thinking of advancing with the times to lead the development of the Party.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The 13 years of the Yan'an period witnessed the continuous development and maturity of Mao Zedong Thought and the important role played by the Party's ideological construction. During this period, Mao Zedong formed the ideological soul and methodology of seeking truth from facts, independence, and the mass line, and also cultivated a number of revolutionary leading cadres of the times through the rectification study, leaving precious historical experience and spiritual wealth for the "great project" of today's party construction that we should cherish.

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