

The Practical Process and Significance of Sinicization of Marxist Theory

Yongtao Wang

Jiangxi Agricultural University, Jiangxi, China
1359257163@qq.com

Abstract: *After the publication of the Communist Manifesto, scientific socialism became a true scientific theory that guides human understanding of society and social practice, and began to spread widely worldwide, even in distant China where its influence can be seen. The realization of socialism in the world is not smooth and there is no fixed model. In the long historical process, the people have sought to combine scientific socialism with the local complex situation, and constantly created ideological theories with local characteristics and in line with Chinese values, which enriched the theoretical system of Marxism and realized the three leaps of sinicization of Marxist theory. The three leaps of Chinese Marxist theory proved that Marxism has strong vitality. The CPC has always insisted on testing and developing Marxist theory in practice, always taking the interests of the people as the starting point and premise of work, and has created a socialist development path with Chinese characteristics, which not only provides new options for other countries in the world to achieve modernization, but also provides new governance solutions for the world.*

Keywords: Scientific Socialism, Sinicization, Three leaps, Enlightenment of the times.

1. The Establishment of Marxist Theory and Its Dissemination in China

In 19th century Europe, with the gradual exposure of the drawbacks of the capitalist system, some sociologists began to reflect on the current social system and actively envision the establishment of a social model that is free from oppression and exploitation, and different from the capitalist system, in order to liberate the working class from the oppression of the bourgeoisie. It was in this social context that a large number of utopian socialist scholars were born. Utopian socialist scholars can generally be divided into the Mohr school and the Minzel school. The utopian socialism of the Mohists is a product of the early capitalist workers' movement, and its propositions mainly include: proposing the establishment of an ideal society with an "industrial system"; Advocate the use of a "collaborative system" to replace the capitalist system; Believing that private ownership is the source of evil, advocating for the establishment of a cooperative commune system as the ideal kingdom for future society. The utopian socialism of the Minclair faction is a direct product of the modern capitalist workers' movement, which has always advocated for workers to engage in resolute resistance and armed overthrow of bourgeois rule [1]. The utopian socialist ideas proposed by Saint Simon, Fourier, and Owen are the direct ideological sources of scientific socialism. However, as Lenin said, "This socialism criticizes capitalist society, accuses it, curses it, fantasizes about eliminating it, fantasizes about the emergence of better systems, persuades the rich, and says that exploitation is immoral. But it cannot point out the real way out." With the increasingly sharp contradictions between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat and the vigorous development of the workers' movement, utopian socialism can no longer provide scientific guidance for the proletariat. The era urgently needs the birth of scientific socialism. In the 19th century, Marx proposed the materialist conception of history and discovered the law of surplus value based on his participation in a large number of workers' movements and absorption and summarization of previous scientific experiences and ideas. He revealed the drawbacks of the capitalist system, pointed out the direction and laws of world

development, and thus transformed socialist thought from fantasy to science. In 1848, at the invitation of the International Communist League, Marx issued the "Communist Manifesto" representing the voice of the working class. The Marxist theory that could correctly guide the struggle of the proletariat was officially born at this time. It comprehensively and detailedly discussed the political goals and basic principles of scientific socialism, and it was a huge progress in the history of human thought. The birth of Marxist theory has fundamentally changed the course of world history, had a profound impact on many countries around the world, and led China onto a socialist path that is conducive to its historical revival.

In the early 20th century, some relatively open-minded and culturally advanced patriots in China attempted to make China stronger by learning Western technology, systems, and ideas, but their efforts ended in failure. Just as the whole of China was in a state of confusion and uncertainty, the introduction of socialist ideology brought new hope to the Chinese people. The Communist Manifesto was published for the first time in 1899 in Shanghai's Wanguo Gazette, and the Preface to the Communist Manifesto was published in 1908 in the Tianyi Daily. After the October Revolution in Russia, socialist thought began to spread widely in China, and Chinese progressive intellectuals represented by Li Dazhao and Chen Duxiu quickly accepted this ideological theory. In 1921, the CPC was officially founded under the auspices and efforts of Chen Duxiu and Li Dazhao, which showed that the CPC people realized the revolutionary vision and revolutionary determination of anti imperialism and anti feudalism under the guidance of Marxist theory. However, the CPC in this period was still in an immature stage. Especially when Wang Ming and Bogu were the main leading cadres of the Party, they copied the Marxist theory and the successful experience of the Soviet socialist revolution in an all-round way, and almost did not consider the specific situation of China. As a result, our party repeatedly suffered catastrophic losses and setbacks in the face of major issues related to China's destiny and future. Marx and Engels believed that "every principle has its century of emergence, but it has completely different forms and

contents in different times." [2] Mao Zedong and other Communists, based on a correct understanding of Marxist theory, began to independently contemplate the future of China.

2. The Combination of Marxist Theory and China's Specific National Conditions

Since the introduction of socialist thought into China, the CPC people have to face a major theoretical problem, that is, how to deal with the relationship between the orthodox Marxist theory of classical Marxist writers and the sinicization of scientific socialism. After learning the lesson that the CPC was affected by dogmatism in the early days of its establishment, which brought about a major crisis to the Party, the CPC has adhered to the principle of combining the general principles of Marxism with China's specific conditions on the basis of practice, creatively developed the orthodox Marxist theory, and embarked on the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. However, scholars at home and abroad have different views on the current sinicized Marxist theory. Foreign scholars believe that the sinicized Marxist theory is a deviation from orthodox Marxist theory and a pragmatic approach. For example, Schramm believed that the sinicized Marxist theory is a product of the mixture of Marxist thought and traditional Chinese culture [3]. Shi Huaci summarized the theory of Marxism with Chinese characteristics as "Maoism", believing that it mainly embodies the concept of moral governance and anarchism [4]. Chinese scholars have a different view [5]. Jin Mingqing stated that "the [6] sinicization of Marxist theory is the combination of the basic principles of Marxism with China's specific realities and characteristics of the times, and it is the persistence and development of orthodox scientific socialism." Wang Xiangming believes that "the sinicization of Marxist theory is the need to solve China's problems, and it is also the inherent requirement of Marxist theory." As for the sinicization of Marxist theory, I believe it is by no means a betrayal of orthodox scientific socialism, as some Western scholars believe. On the contrary, it is an innovation on the basis of inheriting orthodox scientific socialism, and has experienced three historic leaps in China's specific practice. The essence of the localization of scientific socialism in China refers to: firstly, the interpretation of Marxist theory from a Chinese perspective; Secondly, the specific principles of scientific socialism are combined with the actual situation in China to create new theoretical ideas.

2.1 The First Leap of Sinicization of Marxist Theory

Mao Zedong Thought is a model of combining the universal truth of Marxism with the specific realities of China, promoting the transition of scientific socialism from the theoretical stage to the practical stage in China, and marking the first leap in the sinicization of Marxist theory. Mao Zedong fundamentally grasped the essence of Marxist theory, whether during the period of the New Democratic Revolution or socialist construction, and insisted on using Marxist worldview and methodology to view the issue of China's destiny and future. Mao Zedong Thought is the first great achievement of the sinicization of Marxist theory, which paved the way for the innovative development of Marxist theory in the future.

During the period of the New Democratic Revolution, Chinese society was still in a semi colonial and semi feudal state. In response to the one-sided understanding of Marxist classic texts and blind copying of Soviet socialist revolutionary theory and experience by dogmatists and essentialists within the party at that time, Mao Zedong proposed the revolutionary path of "surrounding cities from the countryside and seizing political power through armed means" based on the basic national conditions of China at that time, which was still a country with a majority of farmers, and opposed the risky route of concentrating in big cities to carry out worker uprisings and seize political power. Mao Zedong correctly understood and utilized Marxist theory, and reasonably solved the problem of adapting bourgeois democratic revolution to socialist ideological concepts. In 1941, Mao Zedong proposed in "Transforming Our Learning" that the whole party should maintain "seeking truth from facts" in the ideological field, comprehensively criticizing dogmatism and subjectivism within the party, and warning the whole party to establish Marxist ideals, beliefs, and working methods. Seeking truth from facts is the core of Mao Zedong Thought and the essence of Marxist theory. The line of seeking truth from facts is the best embodiment of the combination of Marxist theory and traditional Chinese culture, and it is the concrete ideological crystallization of the sinicization of scientific socialism.

During the period of socialist construction, the CPC led by Mao Zedong began to explore how to develop and build a socialist society after answering the historical question of "Where is China going?". In response to this issue, Mao Zedong proposed, "I believe the most important lesson is independence, investigation and research, understanding of our own national conditions, combining the basic principles of Marxism [7] Leninism with the specific realities of our revolution and construction, and formulating our line, principles, and policies... Now is the period of socialist revolution and construction, and we need to carry out the second combination to find the correct path for socialist revolution and construction in China." This sentence means that China's socialist construction will continue to adhere to and promote the sinicization of Marxist theory. For example, in the transformation of capitalist industry and commerce, China adopted the policy of "redemption" and embarked on a new path of peaceful socialist transformation; Unlike the Soviet Union, which forcibly expropriated private property of the bourgeoisie. Mao Zedong delivered two important speeches, "On the Ten Major Relationships" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions among the People," emphasizing the need to combine socialist construction with China's specific realities in response to the problems and drawbacks arising from China's study of Soviet socialist construction.

2.2 The Second Leap of Sinicization of Marxist Theory

At the 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, then General Secretary Hu Jintao first proposed the political concept of the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, which is composed of Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thought of the Three Represents, and the Scientific Outlook on Development. It is the second leap in the sinicization of Marxist theory. It was created by the

older generation of revolutionaries represented by Deng Xiaoping after arduous exploration. It emphasizes that on the one hand, the construction of China's social economy must not abandon the basic principles of scientific socialism, and on the other hand, the development of socialism must not be divorced from the actual situation of Chinese society. The theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics has enabled China to firmly pursue a development path that suits itself, while also taking into account the development of the social economy and the improvement of people's quality of life. It has surpassed the erroneous claims of the left such as "taking class struggle as the key" and "two whatevers", as well as the malicious intentions of the bourgeois liberals to deny Mao Zedong Thought and the leadership of the Party.

After the Third Plenum of the Eleventh Central Committee, under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, the country put an end to the social chaos caused by the ten-year Cultural Revolution, and implemented political rectification and large-scale rehabilitation of wrongful convictions; We have formulated a national strategy centered on economic development in the economy; We have reestablished the ideological line of "liberating the mind and seeking truth from facts" in our thinking; Implement openness to the outside world in foreign relations. Guided by the concepts of "white cats and black cats catching mice are good cats" and "crossing the river by feeling the stones", the enthusiasm of the Chinese people for building socialism has been fully mobilized, and China's reform and opening up has achieved unprecedented success. On the basis of inheriting the first major achievement of the Sinicization of Scientific Socialism, Deng Xiaoping put forward a series of theories on socialist construction, such as "Three Beneficial", "Socialist Essence Theory", "Socialist Primary Stage Theory", and "Socialist Economy Theory". These theories were defined as Deng Xiaoping Theory at the 15th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Deng Xiaoping Theory is not only a major ideological and theoretical innovation after Mao Zedong Thought, but also a supplement and improvement to the Party's guiding ideology. It is the second major theoretical achievement of the sinicization of scientific socialism, and it points out the direction for building a socialist society with Chinese characteristics.

The important thought of "Three Represents" focuses on improving the progressiveness and purity of the Party and improving the Party's governing ability. Strengthening the Party's construction has become the most important political topic in this period; The Scientific Outlook on Development is a guiding ideology proposed to address the serious adverse effects of China's extensive development mode in the past. In the face of new problems and challenges since the beginning of the new century, the Scientific Outlook on Development adheres to the principle of putting people first, the Marxist development concept, and emphasizes the transformation of development concepts and modes. The important thought of the "Three Represents" and the Scientific Outlook on Development are both new theories proposed based on a series of ideological propositions put forward by Deng Xiaoping, expanding the theoretical depth and content extension of the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

2.3 The Third Leap of Sinicization of Marxist Theory

At the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of

China, Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era was written into the Party Constitution as the guiding ideology of the Party in the new era. It is a new achievement in the application of basic Marxist ideas in the new era, and it is the third leap in the sinicization of Marxist theory. Since the reform and opening up, the country has made tremendous progress in various aspects such as economy, politics, society, culture, and national defense. However, in the more than 40 years of rapid development, serious problems have also accumulated, such as deteriorating ecological environment, widening wealth gap, and a sharp increase in the number of corrupt officials. After entering the new era, the new stage of development requires new development goals, and new social contradictions require new national governance capabilities. Xi Jinping has successively put forward such original theories of scientific socialism as the "Chinese Dream of Great Revival", the "Four Comprehensive Strategic Layouts", the "Five Development Ideas", the "People Centered Theory", and the "Building a Community with a World Future".

The proposal of the four comprehensive strategic layouts breaks through the limitations of the past "crossing the river by feeling the stones" and strives to promote the socialist modernization construction from a macro perspective of "top-level design". The four comprehensive strategic layout is that General Secretary Xi Jinping, starting from dialectical materialism and historical materialism, perfectly combines China's specific actual conditions with the basic principles of scientific socialism. It is a general national governance plan with universal utility proposed by General Secretary Xi Jinping after summing up years of practical experience in social governance. The four comprehensive strategic layouts refer to the comprehensive construction of a moderately prosperous society, the comprehensive rule of law, the comprehensive deepening of reform, and the comprehensive strict governance of the Party, which are interrelated and mutually reinforcing. General Secretary Xi Jinping once elaborated on the logical relationship between the Four Comprehensives as follows: "Building a moderately prosperous society in all respects is our strategic goal, and comprehensively governing the country according to law, comprehensively deepening reform, and comprehensively governing the Party strictly are the three major strategic measures." Building a moderately prosperous society in all respects is a huge upgrade to the strategic goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, reflecting the value pursuit of achieving common prosperity required by scientific socialism. Comprehensively deepening reform is a continuation of the scientific socialist reform concept, an inevitable choice to achieve the transformation of social and economic development momentum, and a policy guarantee to eliminate the deep-seated drawbacks of China's public sector mechanism and system. Comprehensively governing the country according to law provides legal guarantees for the successful fulfillment of the Party's commitment to the "Two Centenary Goals", and will ensure that China builds a legal country and a legal government. Strictly governing the Party in an all-round way has fulfilled the requirements for building a scientific socialism party, making the CPC always focus on the interests of the people, and always maintain the nature of a Marxist party.

The five development concepts of innovation, coordination,

green, openness, and sharing indicate that China will continue to focus on economic construction, but will completely bid farewell to the old development model of "pollution first, treatment later". The five development concepts are one of the most wonderful parts of a series of thoughts and theories on China's social construction proposed by General Secretary Xi Jinping, which are highly consistent with the scientific socialist development concept. The five development concepts have further deepened people's understanding of the importance of ecological and environmental protection, set the direction of socialist development for a considerable period of time in the future, and are the theoretical guidance for achieving high-quality development of Chinese society, expanding the value connotation of Marxist theory in China. Innovation and development are the five major development concepts, and innovation is the primary driving force for development. The upgrading of China's industrial structure, the transformation of its economic development mode, and the development of science and technology all rely on innovation. Through innovation in various aspects such as social systems, cultural theories, management systems, and production tools, the social productive forces are adapted to production relations, and the economic foundation is adapted to the superstructure, promoting the sustained prosperity of China's socialist cause. Coordinated development refers to promoting coordinated development between urban and rural areas, promoting coordinated development between the eastern and western regions, and promoting coordinated development between material civilization and spiritual civilization construction. Coordinated development serves as the "ballast" and "balancer" for China's reform, development, and stability. Green development is the continuation of China's resource conservation and environmental protection policies, and it is an institutional confirmation that "green mountains and clear waters are as valuable as mountains of gold and silver, and protecting the ecological environment is protecting productivity". Open development reflects China's responsibility to continue promoting economic globalization under the resurgence of trade protectionism, and is an inheritance of the successful experience of reform and opening up. Shared development is an essential requirement of socialist society and a direct embodiment of the Marxist concept of fairness and justice.

3. The Enlightenment of the Era of Sinicization of Marxist Theory

3.1 Proving the Enduring Vitality of Marxist Thought

What flag a political party raises determines what path it takes; The guiding ideology determines its political party nature. Since its birth, Marxism has always served the establishment of proletarian dictatorship and the realization of communist society. Marxist theory belongs to the core part of Marxism and is a doctrine about the liberation of proletarians around the world. Marxist classic writers believe that the inevitable demise of capitalism and the inevitable victory of communism are objective laws of world development. The development of human society, like the biological evolution of nature, is a process of evolution from lower to higher levels, and communism is the highest stage of human social development. The CPC has been advancing in the direction of communism pointed out by Marx, insisting that the interests of the people

are above everything, and adhering to the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Although the dramatic changes in Eastern Europe and the dissolution of the Soviet Union caused enormous losses and setbacks to the development of the world socialist cause, plunging scientific socialism and the international communist movement into a low tide, this does not deny the objective law that communism will inevitably replace capitalism, nor does it deny the scientific, practical, and revolutionary nature of Marxism. The CPC has always been promoting socialist modernization under the guidance of Marxist theory, whether in the period of the new democratic revolution or the period of socialist construction.

3.2 Theory can Only be Tested and Developed in Practice

From the first generation of leaders of the Party headed by Mao Zedong to the fifth generation of leaders of the Party headed by Xi Jinping, from the creation of Mao Zedong Thought to the formation of Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics has become wider and wider because the CPC has always adhered to the application of the scientific socialist theory to combine with China's actual national conditions. During the exploration period of socialist construction, the erroneous practices guided by erroneous theories have brought profound lessons to the country and the people. China blindly copied the political system, economic system, industrial development model, and agricultural development model of the Soviet Union, launched the Great Leap Forward movement, and proposed the goal of "surpassing Britain in three years and surpassing the United States in five years". To this end, it established the people's commune system, carried out large-scale steel smelting, and implemented the leftist adventurism line. During this period, China's socialist construction was completely detached from China's actual development situation and productivity level due to the subjective influence of Soviet leaders, causing huge losses to both the country and the people, as well as missing out on the development opportunities brought by the third technological revolution in the early post World War II period. During the period of reform and opening up, the flexible application of Marxist theory based on practice revitalized socialism. The CPC found that the history, humanity, natural geography, social system, folk customs, etc. of various countries are different from each other in the exchange and interaction with the world. Because of different realistic foundations, countries have chosen different development paths. It is also the result of the CPC's continuous verification, application and creative development of scientific socialism in practice that China chooses to take the road of modernization that conforms to its own characteristics, thus promoting China's reform and development to victory.

3.3 Only with the Correct Values and Concepts can We Win the Support of the Masses

The key to the CPC's ability to make the right choice repeatedly when the life and death of the party and the country are at stake, and to lead the Chinese people to achieve brilliant achievements today, is to always adhere to the people as the center rather than dogmatize Marxist theory. Marxism holds that the people play a decisive role in historical development and social change, and that the Communist Party and the

people fundamentally share common interests. Therefore, since its inception, the CPC has adhered to the Marxist viewpoint and working methods, with the basic purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, adhered to the principle of coming from the masses, and actively went deep into and contacted with the masses. In the construction of the socialist cause, the Party and the government have always implemented the development concept of putting people first, and regarded safeguarding the legitimate interests of the people as the top priority of the Party and the government. In the new era, based on the people-oriented scientific development, the extension and connotation have been expanded, and the development concept centered on the people has been established. The development strategy centered on the people reflects the theoretical innovation carried out by the Party and the government to comprehensively build a moderately prosperous society, and is also a policy response made at the highest level of the Party and the government to achieve common prosperity.

3.4 The Path to Achieving National Modernization is Diverse

Since modern times, the path of national modernization has been mainly based on the Western capitalist modernization model, until China's reform and opening up achieved great success, forming another modernization path under the leadership of the CPC, that is, the socialist modernization path with Chinese characteristics. As General Secretary Xi Jinping described, socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics is not a direct copy of Chinese traditional civilization, nor is it a simulation and revision of the social system of other socialist countries, nor is it a copy of the development model of Western capitalist countries. The path of modernization in China adheres to the development model of "putting the people at the center", combining the basic principles of scientific socialism with China's specific realities, absorbing excellent traditional Chinese culture as spiritual assistance, and using the socialist system as political guarantee. The success of the "Chinese model" has demonstrated the absurdity of the "end of history" and "Western centrism" theories, showing that any country can choose its own path or model to achieve national modernization, but achieving modernization is a tortuous process, and developing countries must maintain political patience and policy tolerance. The modernization path of China embodies the superiority of the socialist system and is a successful practice of Marxist theory after the dramatic changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. It demonstrates a non-westernized "Chinese solution" for other developing countries to quickly achieve modernization and promotes the vigorous development of the sinicization of Marxist theory in the 21st century.

3.5 Adhere to the Global Governance Plan of Building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

According to the scientific understanding of the fundamental contradictions in human society based on Marxist theory, the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind has proposed a governance plan for China to address the problems of global productivity and production relations being incompatible, and the economic base and superstructure being

incompatible. Marx believed that Marxist theory should serve all mankind, but due to the limitations of the times and inappropriate practices in various countries, the dissemination of scientific socialism worldwide has encountered certain setbacks. After entering the new era, the people of the CPC, taking advantage of their experience in successfully practicing scientific socialism in China, combined with the basic situation of the development of the world today, proposed to build a community with a shared future for mankind that meets the interests and needs of all countries and the basic spirit of Marxism. Terrorism, global ecological degradation, cybersecurity, nuclear proliferation, and other issues have become serious obstacles to peace and development in the world today. The root cause of these problems lies in the fact that the superstructure of global production relations and global governance can no longer keep up with the development of the times. Based on this, the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind has timely provided new ideas for the reform of global production relations and the superstructure of global governance. As General Secretary Xi Jinping has said [8], "In this world, the degree of interconnection and interdependence among countries is unprecedentedly deepening. Humans live in the same global village, in the same time and space where history and reality intersect, and are increasingly becoming a community of shared destiny where we are intertwined." Against the backdrop of global economic globalization and political multipolarity, countries around the world are increasingly interconnected in various aspects. The concept of a community with a shared future for mankind is committed to establishing a more fair and just international order and a more effective global governance system, and to building a world of universal security, lasting peace, and common prosperity.

4. Epilogue

Looking back at the 99 years of history since the founding of the CPC, the utopian socialism born in the West has developed from Marx to Marxist theory on the basis of summing up the experience of the labor movement, and has guided one group after another of the Communists to work tirelessly to achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Marx, influenced by the objective temporal and spatial conditions of his life, was unable to provide specific plans for establishing socialist states and political power for different countries. Innovation is the source of social development. Under the guidance of Marxism, the people of the CPC continue to innovate in practice, theory and system, and maintain the scientific and progressiveness nature of scientific socialism. From the establishment of the CPC to the new era, CPC people have always tried to coordinate the relationship between Marxist theory and the traditional culture, social cognition and ideal pursuit of the local people, and constantly enrich and expand the practical form and content of Marxist theory. Socialism with Chinese characteristics fundamentally belongs to the world communist movement, representing the direction of future world progress and providing path choices, value references, and successful experiences for countries that want to achieve national modernization while maintaining national independence.

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Author Profile

Yongtao Wang male, born in 1993, is a teaching assistant and master's degree holder at the School of Marxism, Jiangxi Agricultural University. His research focuses on red culture, and his contact phone number is 17339927792. His email is 1359257163@qq.com.