

The Contribution of People's Publishing House (1921-1927) to the Sinicization of Marxism from the Perspective of Marxist Theory

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Abstract: The first publishing organization founded by the CPC was the People's Publishing House founded in 1921. Since its establishment, the People's Publishing House has laid a solid foundation for the sinicization of Marxism and made contributions to its systematic dissemination. Now we use the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxist theory to analyze the main contributions of the People's Publishing House to the sinicization of Marxism during its founding and development period (1921-1927): First, the People's Publishing House is the main force and position for the early dissemination of Marxism in China; Second, the People's Publishing House trained a group of outstanding leaders in the early stage for the Party; Third, the People's Publishing House has laid a theoretical foundation for the popularization of Marxism in China. The centennial history of the Party is the precious spiritual wealth of the Party and the people. "We must learn and carry forward the history of the Party, and pass on and carry forward the successful experience of the Party." [1] In all periods of the Party's construction, development and struggle, the People's Publishing House is an important carrier to spread Marxism in China. The development history of the People's Publishing House is closely linked with the history of our Party, and therefore is an important part of the history of the Communist Party of China. In addition, the academic circles pay more attention to the dissemination of Marxism in the research between the People's Publishing House and Marxism. The People's Publishing House has made great contributions to the realization of the sinicization of Marxism in its early great practice of spreading Marxism.

1. People's Publishing House Has Gradually Become the Main Force and Front for the Spread of Marxism in China

"The sound of the October Revolution sent Marxism Leninism to China." [2] From the dawn of the victory of the October Revolution, China's advanced intellectuals saw the path and direction of liberating our Chinese nation, so they began to find the right way out in a scientific way. On the way that Marxism was introduced into China, many media and communication methods played a certain role. In the history of the People's Publishing House (1921-1927), from the People's Publishing House to the Shanghai Bookstore and then to the Yangtze River Bookstore, the People's Publishing House has always played the role of the main force and the main front. The first

announcement of the People's Publishing House published in New Youth on September 1, 1921 read "In recent years, due to the popularity of the new doctrine and theory, many people began to study. In order to meet the needs of scholars' research, we hereby publish such books. The nature of the books published by our press is mainly divided into two aspects: on the one hand, it is to remove the fundamental doubts of those who are not firm in thinking, and on the other hand, it is to unite the spirit of comrades at home and abroad. We are directing the trend of the new trend and measuring the speed of the tide. All books, either compiled or translated, are strictly enforced Choose, be sure of the content, be clear about the article. [3] This circular simply publicizes and explains the origin, nature, quality objectives and task objectives of the People's Publishing House. The announcement not only dispelled the doubts of those who did not believe firmly, but also spiritually united comrades at home and abroad, which strengthened the Marxist belief of advanced activists and laid an important foundation for building the main position of Marxism. During this period, after the establishment of communist groups in various regions, they engaged in the workers' movement by publishing special publications to publicize popular Marxism to workers. [4]In 1923, because the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Party's propaganda and publishing institutions were not in the same place, many problems arose, so the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China decided to move the New Youth Society, which had previously been merged by the People's Publishing House and the New Youth Society, back to Shanghai and start work again in Shanghai. When Shanghai Bookstore opened, many newspapers and magazines at that time, such as New Youth, Qianfeng, Republic of China Daily and New Construction, published advertisements to clarify the purpose and task: we did not dare to belittle ourselves or boast. We wanted to do part of the responsibility in the Chinese cultural movement... So we had to do our best to help Xianda to find various publications about this movement in the national publishing industry, And we are willing and able to take the responsibility to offer it to readers at the lowest price. " [5] Hankou Changjiang Bookstore, which was founded later, continued to operate on this basis and Shanghai Changjiang Bookstore held the belief that "without revolutionary theory, there can be no revolutionary action. Our store is willing to provide people with materials to study advanced revolutionary theory in this revolutionary climax." [6] These bookstores are based on the sense of mission of the original People's Publishing House, as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1: On the left is the No. 5 cover of Volume IX of New Youth magazine published on September 1, 1921. On the right is the Announcement of the People's Publishing House published in No. 5, Volume 9 of New Youth. In September 1921, a notice, People's Publishing House Notice, was published on No. 5, Volume IX of New Youth, marking the official birth of People's Publishing House.

In the turbulent times, the People's Publishing House, after its establishment, was able to make it clear that its purpose and task was to search for all kinds of publications about the movement and

provide as many books and periodicals as possible for advanced activists, fully demonstrating the role of the People's Publishing House as the main force and main front in the dissemination of Marxism. At the beginning of the founding of the People's Publishing House, Comrade Li Da, who was then the head of the Propaganda Bureau of the Central Committee, took the post of chief editor. Comrade Li Da edited and published 14 journals and several brochures in the stairwell of his residence in Shanghai, which was less than 6 square meters. Since then, due to the relatively bad political environment of the whole publishing industry, the address of the People's Publishing House has been constantly changing, and its name has also been changed many times. However, the People's Publishing House has always adhered to the original intention of publicizing truth and publishing high-quality books for people of insight, and consciously assumed the mission entrusted to it by our party and the whole country to publicize Marxist theory. All these prove that the People's Publishing House has always played the role of the main force and main position in the period 1921-1927.

2. The Revolutionary Publishing Activities of the People's Publishing House Tempered A Group of Leading Cadres of the Party

In studying and studying the history of the People's Publishing House (1921-1927), it is not difficult to find a phenomenon that most of the great historical figures 2,3 of the CPC can carry out advocacy and truth dissemination through the press, which has rich publishing experience. That is to say, they understand the social dynamics more intuitively through the press and publication work, deepen their understanding of the law in combination with the theory and practical experience of communication, and deepen their profound thinking on the revolutionary road.



Figure 2: No. 625 Fudelhi, South Chengdu Road, Shanghai (now No. 30, Lane 7, Old North Chengdu Road) was once Li Da's residence and the birthplace of People's Publishing House



Figure 3: At 625 Fudelhi, South Chengdu Road, Shanghai, there is a desk in a 6 square meter area, which is the former site of the editorial office of the People's Publishing House. (Information picture)

As one of the early leaders of the Party, Comrade Li Da started the work of the People's Publishing House when he was the propaganda director of the Central Bureau. He has always regarded translating and publishing Marxist theoretical works as his primary task. After Li Da left, in order to avoid damaging the publishing business of the People's Publishing House, Chen Duxiu handed it over to his friend Su Xinfu, and in the future, he will reduce expenses and merge with the New Youth Society. Su Xinfu has followed Chen Duxiu to participate in various revolutions in early years. For example, Su Xinfu has been helping Chen Duxiu publish the Anhui Folklore when he founded Anhui Folklore in Anqing, Anhui. With the establishment of New Youth, Su Xinfu became the main person in charge of the New Youth Club. In addition to New Youth, he is also responsible for publishing Guide and Weekly Review. In 1926, he also participated in the relevant affairs of Hankou Changjiang Book Company. As the CPC Central Committee and the Party's propaganda and publishing institutions are not in the same place, many problems have arisen. Under the leadership of Qu Qiubai, the person in charge of the Central Committee, the New Youth Society moved back from Guangzhou to Shanghai on November 1, 1923 was renamed "Shanghai Bookstore". Su Xinfu, the person in charge of the New Youth Society of Guangzhou, and Xu Baimin, the person in charge of Shanghai, joined hands. Xu Baimin was the leader of the Hangzhou Student Movement in the May Fourth Movement. In 1920, he participated in organizing and leading the "One Division Tide" in Hangzhou. In November 1922, he also served as the chief editor of Xiaoshan Weekly of Responsibility. Mao Zemin served as the manager of the local and district executive committee of the CPC Shanghai Committee. He was responsible for presiding over the work of the Shanghai Bookstore and the printing factory, and printing all the publications for external publicity of our party and some intra party documents. At that time, the revolutionary situation began to improve, and there was a certain demand for some related publications. To meet this demand, Shanghai Bookstore established its own secret printing organization. Comrade Ni Aitian, who is responsible for the printing of the Central Propaganda Department, is the manager, and Mao Zemin is responsible for the distribution. In 1920, Comrade Ni Aitian served as the Director General of Zhejiang Printing Company for Mutual Assistance and set about founding Qujiang Industrial Tide. In 1922, he served as a workshop manager and general director of the Comrades' Association in the Shanghai Republic Daily. In 1923, he initiated the establishment of the "Hangzhou Printing Club" and also served as a minister. In 1925, he accepted the assignment of our Party and began to undertake the task of preparing for the printing house. He served as the director of the first printing house in Shanghai. In January 1927, the Party organization appointed him to go to Hankou to prepare for the "Yangtze River Printing Factory" and focus on the work of the printing factory headquarters. These great historical figures constantly understood the society and spread the truth in the press and publication work, and combined the Marxist theory with the revolutionary practice at that time, making great contributions to the sinicization of Marxism.

3. People's Publishing House Has Laid a Theoretical Foundation for the Popularization of Marxist Theory

The CPC was founded in July 1921, and the People's Publishing House was founded under the overall arrangement of Li Da on September 1 of the same year. In November, Chen Duxiu made a request for publishing work in the first signed notice: "By next July, the Propaganda Department of the Central Bureau must publish more than 20 books (about pure communists)," as shown in Figure 4.5.[7]

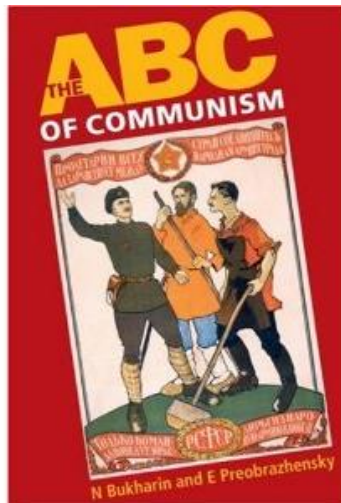


Figure 4: ABC of communism, written by Bukharin and YepleoBlarensky ([Russia],New Youth League February 4th, 1927)

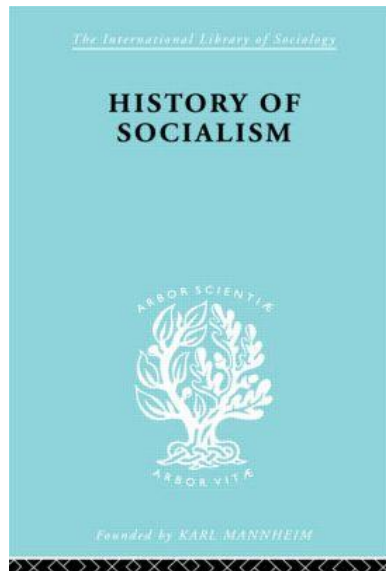


Figure 5: The History of Socialism ([English] Kekapu's [English] Edited by Bi shi Li Ji. The New Youth Club, first edition in October 1920)

According to the "Brief List of Publications during the First Civil Revolutionary War" in the "Historical Materials of China to Be Published First (A Edition)" annotated by Zhang Jinglu, the People's Publishing House has published 16 new books, including: "Lenin's Complete Works", 4 kinds: "Construction of the Workers' and Peasants' Association", "The Sixth Worship of the Communist Party", "Lenin's Biography", and "Plan for Discussion"; There are three "complete works of Marx": Wage, Labor and Capital, Introduction to Capital, and Communist Manifesto; There are four kinds of "Cominist Series": the Third International Proposal and Declaration, the Russian Communist Party's Platform, the Communist Party's Basic Plan, the Important Current Issues in the International Labour Movement, and four temporary brochures, namely, the Russian Revolutionary Record, the Two Workers' Conversation, the Pacific Conference and Our Attitude, and the Libknesi Memorial. These books are published to publicize to the masses of the people Introduce the basic theory of Marxism and the Party's policy propositions. The People's Publishing House Notice listed behind the Third International Bill and Declaration, published in April 1922,

also recorded the books that the People's Publishing House planned to publish and had also published at that time. The total number is 54 species, five more than the 49 species in No. 5, Volume 9 of New Youth. On July 1, 1922, New Youth, Volume 9, No. 6, listed the number of people's publishing houses on sale. After comparing with the advertisement after the Third International Proposal and Declaration, there are three more: "Cominest Series": the Third International Proposal and Declaration. "Others": History of the Labor Movement, Two Workers Talk. In fact, at the very beginning of its establishment, the People's Publishing House has put forward a broad plan for publishing more than 50 kinds of books, including "The Complete Works of Marx", "The Complete Works of Lenin" and "The Cominest Series", which reflects the requirements of the times for Marxist reading materials from one side. " [8]

After the October Revolution, many research societies and organizations at that time compiled, printed, translated and published works on Marx and Lenin. Their conscious efforts to adapt to the trend were valuable, but they were not enough for the historical requirements at that time. We can see that this spontaneous and scattered work level can not fundamentally solve the problem, so how to organize It is urgent to organize a Marxist theoretical team in a planned way throughout the Party and the country to systematically compile and publish Marxist works so as to better disseminate Marxism. The establishment of the People's Publishing House conforms to this requirement and reflects the consciousness of adapting to historical development. The appearance of the People's Publishing House has an organizational team of Marxist theory, a publication content with the publishing direction of "about pure communists", and the courage and boldness to publish "the whole book". The emergence of the People's Publishing House is the key carrier that enables the spread of Marxist theory in a wide range so as to popularize its discourse expression. It is also the key carrier that combines Marxist theory with the reality of our revolution so as to socialize the communication path. In other words, the initial publishing plan of the People's Publishing House is the initial plan of the CPC to systematically publicize Marxism Leninism, which has laid a solid foundation for the popularization of Marxist theory. "It has profoundly proved that Marxism is the lifeline of the Party and the People's Publishing House. The Communist Party can only grow larger than in the Marxist movement, and the People's Publishing House can only grow larger than in the cause of Marxism." [9] It is precisely because Marxism has been widely recognized and accepted by the Chinese people in China that the Chinese people can constantly explore the important contribution of the People's Publishing House as a carrier to the sinicization of Marxism. [10]

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