

Research on the Translation and Dissemination of Marxism Before and After the Founding of the Communist Party of China

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Abstract: *Before and after the founding of the Communist Party of China, there was a wave of translation and introduction of Marxism in China. The content of the translation basically covers all aspects of Marxist theory. Although the translation and introduction of Marxism at this stage was in an immature stage, it promoted the emancipation of the people's minds and expanded the ranks of Marxist supporters; it initially promoted the Sinicization of Marxism and the combination of Marxism and Chinese reality; it constructed the rudiments of organizational construction and theoretical construction of the early Communist Party of China and provided theoretical guidance and spiritual nutrition for the growth of the Communist Party of China.*

Keywords: *Marxism, translation, propagate*

1. Introduction

Marxism is the theoretical basis and ideological source of the establishment of the Communist Party of China. Before the founding of the Communist Party of China, due to factors such as the victory of the Russian October Revolution and the launch of the May Fourth New Culture Movement, the translation and introduction of Marxism became an integral part of the introduction of foreign thoughts and theories. After the founding of the Communist Party of China, the systematic translation and introduction of Marxism, the spread of Marxism increasingly deepened, the scope of expansion. Understand the translation, introduction and dissemination of Marxism before and after the founding of the Communist Party of China, and adhere to the combination of Marxism and Marxism with China's reality, it is not only the theoretical insistence of the Communist Party of China to stay true to its original aspiration and lead the Chinese people to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, but also the ever-changing topic of the Communist Party of China to maintain the advanced nature everlasting invariable topic.

2. Translation of Marxist content before and after the founding of the Communist Party of China

Before and after the founding of the Communist Party of China, a large number of translated works of Marxism appeared in the public's field of view, the translated content is extensive, mainly involving the following aspects.

2.1 Marxist philosophy

Many of Li Dazhao's articles relate to Marxist philosophy. From 1919 to 1920, he successively published articles such as "My View on Marxism", "Material Transformation and Moral Change", "The Value of Historical Materialism in Modern History" in "New Youth". New Youth published a series of articles on Marxist philosophy, which comparatively and systematically discussed Marxist philosophical thought.

2.2 Scientific Socialism

The Communist monthly magazine introduces socialism and communism to readers. In 1920, the monthly The Communist published "What is Communism" translated by Mao Dun. The article discussed that the purpose of communism and the Communist Party is to eliminate private ownership,

establish a labor dictatorship, and change the gap between the rich and the poor. It shows that the construction of a communist state is based on equality.

2.3 Marxist Political Economy

From May 9th to June 1st, 1919, "the Morning News" published 24 articles of "Labor and Capital", which were translated by Shi Li and written by Kawakami Hajime. In the preface, Kawakami Hajime believes that Marx's discussion of the slavery of laborers and the dominance of capitalists is extremely complete, but it is relatively simple to discuss the inevitable hardships of the middle class and the common people in the current system, and points out that the historical materialism and the theory of surplus value are Marx's theories are the two bases of Marx's theory.

2.4 Lenin's article and the Soviet-Russian Revolutionary work

The news of the October Revolution's victory spread to China, the "New Youth" published "A Comparative View of the French and Russian Revolutions", "The Victory of the Common People", "The Victory of Bolshevism" and so on. The "Morning News" serialized "History of the Russian Revolution" and "Russian Economic Issues", "October Revolution Commemoration of Japanese and Russian Speeches" and so on, introduced Russia's educational policy, industrial policy, administrative organization, equal rights for men and women, and unemployment insurance.

3. The influence of Marxist translation before and after the founding of the Communist Party of China

In the process of translation and communication of Marxism, the practitioner of Marxism -- the Communist Party of China was founded, and translation played a particularly important role in it, mainly reflected in the following aspects.

Promoting the emancipation of the people's mind and expanding the ranks of people who support Marxism Before the founding of the Communist Party of China, Marxist translations were mostly spread among intellectuals; after the founding of the Communist Party of China, the Communist Party of China organized and systematically spread on a large scale dissemination of Marxism. In view of the uneven knowledge level of each class, the Communist Party of China has targeted the spread of Marxism to all walks of life in accordance with the audience's different levels of knowledge, interest demands and environment. Through the constant propaganda, the people's minds were gradually liberated and joined the Marxist camp. In the process of Marx's translation, introduction, and practice, the Communist Party of China has become increasingly close to the people through acts of benefiting the people. Revolutionary consciousness has gradually penetrated into the grassroots people. The people have accepted and participated in the ranks of the Communist Party of China. The number of supporters and supporters has increased, and the team supporting Marxism has continued to grow.

It initially promoted the Sinicization of Marxism and the combination of Marxism and Chinese reality The Sinicization of Marxism is the guiding principle that The Communist Party of China has always adhered to. Before the founding of the Communist Party of China, the advanced Chinese elites had consciously combined Marxism with Chinese reality when they translated and introduced Marxist works. "Keeping pace with the times, sharing the destiny with the people, paying attention to and answering the major issues raised by the times and practice are the secrets of Marxism's eternal vitality." Before and after the founding of the Communist Party of China, Marxists continued to promote the Sinicization of Marxism in practice, and the Marxist theory was more closely related to the reality of China.

It constructed the rudiments of organizational construction and theoretical construction of the early Chinese Communist Party and provided theoretical guidance and spiritual nutrition for the growth of the Chinese Communist Party

The Marxist translation and introduction before and after the founding of the Communist Party of China provided a source for the early organizational and theoretical construction of the Communist Party of China. In the construction of the organization, after the victory of the October Revolution, Li Dazhao, Chen Duxiu, Li Da and others accepted and spread Marxism, and then formed a communist group and the Communist Party of China. The organizational structure of the Communist Party of China became increasingly complete. In terms of theoretical construction, the Communist Party of

China is based on China's specific national conditions and formulates strategies in line with China's national conditions based on objective reality. Theoretical construction has sprouted and developed in specific practice. The early organizational and theoretical construction of the Communist Party of China provided theoretical guidance and spiritual nutrition for the growth of the Communist Party of China. However, the translation and introduction of Marxism before and after the founding of the party was still in the juvenile stage of translation and interpretation. "Due to the limitations of the times and understanding, the early Marxists had very superficial knowledge and understanding of Marxism." There were certain errors and even the spread of Marxism. The positive and the negative are mixed, but the flaws do not cover up the good, and its role in promoting the dissemination of Marxism must not be ignored.

4. Conclusion

The translation and dissemination of Marxism before and after the founding of the Communist Party of China was the result of the active choice of the advanced Chinese intellectuals. In the process of translation, introduction, and dissemination, Marxism gradually penetrated into all strata of Chinese society through its integration with Chinese reality, laying a solid mass foundation for the establishment of the revolution and construction of New China. Through continuous practices and trainings, the Communist Party of China has made great progress in organizational and theoretical construction, laying a solid foundation for becoming the ruling party in the future. Understanding the translation and dissemination of Marxism before and after the founding of the Communist Party of China is an important manifestation of the Chinese Communist Party's original aspiration. In the new era, the Communist Party of China adheres to the guidance of Marxism, upholds the important policy of Sinicization of Marxism, and leads the Chinese people to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation as soon as possible.

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