

## Research on Local Red Culture Resources and the Work of Morality Education in Colleges in the New Era ——Take Heyuan Polytechnic for Example

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**Abstract:** As a new requirement of Ideological and political work in Colleges in the new era, Morality Education is the foundation of colleges and universities. Local colleges and universities make use of social red cultural resources to build morality and cultivate people, which is a precious wealth to promote ideological and political work in Colleges in the new era, and an important subject for ideological and political educators in Colleges in the new era. Heyuan is one of the cradles of Chinese revolution. The red gene is very strong and the red resources are very rich. As the only college in Heyuan, Heyuan Polytechnic promotes the organic integration of the construction of campus red culture and the ideological and political work of the school, so as to create a distinctive brand of campus culture with red culture and moral character.

### 1. Introduction

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the CPC Central Committee, with Comrade Xi Jinping at the core, has strengthened the Party's leadership in education in an all-round way, focusing on the fundamental question of who should be raised, how and for whom. We will continue to take the people of Lide as a fundamental task, strengthen ideological and political work in schools, deepen the reform of the education system, improve the mechanism for the implementation of Lide's people, significantly increase the sense of the people in education, and comprehensively improve the people's ideological and moral qualities, as well as the scientific and cultural qualities. The Chinese characteristics of education have become more distinct, and the international influence of education in China has been accelerated.

The so-called "Lide" is to adhere to moral education first, through positive education to guide people, influence people, and inspire people. "Zuo Zhuan" has said: "Tai Shang has Li De, followed by Meritorious service, followed by a statement. "Li De, Li Gong, and Li Yan are the immortal expressions of life. The reason why Li De is put in the first place is because everything needs to start from a man. Aimier-tuergan, a famous French sociologist and anthropologist, believes that morality is a system that has been set up in advance to regulate the behavior of the public and reflects a certain degree of self-discipline. [2] The so-called "tree man" is to adhere to Marxism as the guide and put people first, and to shape, change, and develop people through appropriate education. At the 200th anniversary of the birth of Jinianmakesi, Xi Jinping pointed out that Marxism is a scientific theory, a people's theory, a practical theory, and an open theory that continues to develop.

### 2. Heyuan Local Red Cultural Resources: "Dongjiang Sanjie"

Qi Xiaoxian(1898-1935), formerly known as Ruanxizhao, Zi Jianbei, No. Ruizong, alias <UNK> <UNK>, Guangdong Heyuan County(now Dongyuan County) people, after joining the revolution, used to smile, Yan Bili, Xiaoxian and other aliases and pen names. In March 1918, he was admitted to Guangdong Provincial No. 1 A Industrial School. In the May 4th Movement, he became the main person in charge of the student union of the school and actively organized and led student strikes and parades. He joined the Communist Party of China in August 1921 and is one of the earliest

members of the Chinese Communist Party. In the autumn of 1922, he immediately joined the workers' movement and youth movement after graduating from school. In June 1923, he attended the three major Chinese Communists and later participated in the reorganization of the Kuomintang. He served as a standing member of the Kuomintang Party Committee of the Provisional District of Guangzhou. In January 1925, Peng Yu, Mao Zedong and other communists founded the peasant movement workshop in Guangzhou and served as the third director of the Institute. In November 1926, he was elected as a member of the CPC Central Committee's Peasant Movement Committee and was one of the important leaders of the early peasant movement of the Chinese Communist Party. In April 1927, he was elected as an alternate member of the Central Supervision Committee at the top five of the Chinese Communist Party(not attending the meeting). After the failure of the Great Revolution, in January 1928, the Renhua County Committee of the Chinese Communist Party was established in Renhua County and served as the county party secretary. In the same period, the Soviet government of Angang Township was established and was elected chairman. In June of this year, he attended the Sixth Party Committee in Moscow and was elected as a member of the Central Audit Committee. He later presided over the audit work of the whole party. He was elected as the Central Executive Committee in January 1934 at the Second National Congress of the Chinese Soviet Union. The first director of the Central Audit Committee of the party, Responsible for the creation and foundation work of the entire party's economic review. In August of this year, he served as secretary of the CPC Weinan Provincial Party Committee and political member of the Weinan Military Region. In February 1935, the troops led by the Weinan Provincial Party Committee were besieged by the enemy. They were sacrificed in the breakout battle on March 6 and were 37 years old. In 2009, Qi Xiaoxian was jointly named "100 heroes who made outstanding contributions to the founding of New China" by 11 departments of the Central Propaganda Department, the Central Organization Department, and the Central Party History Research Office.

Liusersong(1899 ~ 1927), milk name Fuhai, the word Jiyue, Guangdong Zijin County people. In the autumn of 1918, he was admitted to the First Class A Industrial School in Guangdong Province. He was a classmate with Yan Xiaoxian and was the chairman of the school student Association the following year. During the May 4th Movement, he led the Guangzhou Patriotic Student Movement. Later, he returned to his hometown to promote Marxism to young students, making Zijin one of the earliest regions in the country to carry out Marxist communication. In the summer of 1921, he joined the party organization and became the earliest member of the Chinese Communist Party. In the winter of 1922, Shunde led the workers' movement, developed party members, and ignited the flames of the workers' and peasants' movement in the Pearl River region. In June 1923, he attended the three major parties of the party and later participated in the reorganization of the Kuomintang. He served as a commissioner of the Kuomintang Workers' Department and visited the workers' movement. In July, he led a strike of 9,000 foreign workers in Shamian, Guangzhou, and decided to create the Guangzhou Workers Corps. In October, according to Sun Yat-sen's instructions, he led the corps army and the peasant corps army and the Huangpu student army to work with the troops of Guixiang, Guangdong, and Henan to calm down the rebellion of the Guangzhou trade group. In June 1925, he participated in the crusade against Chen Yuming's Eastern Campaign. In October, the aid for the second time made contributions to the unification of Guangdong Province and the consolidation of the Nationalist Government. In April 1926, at the Third National Labor Congress of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, he was elected as a member of the National General Executive Committee and was one of the top leaders of the China Federation of Trade Unions at that time. In July, the National Revolutionary Army took part in the Northern Expedition and actively mobilized workers' pickets and young workers to participate in the National Revolutionary Army and launched provincial and Hong Kong strike workers to support the Northern Expedition. In April 1927, Chiang Kai-shek launched the "April 12th" counter-revolutionary coup d'état. Unfortunately, he was arrested on the 15th and detained at the South Stone Prison. On the 19th, he was secretly killed in Baietan, Guangzhou, Zhujiang, at the age of 28. In 2011, the "History of the Communist Party of China"(Volume I), written by the Chinese Communist Party History Research Office, mentioned Liusersong twice and affirmed his historical Meritorious service in the early

revolutionary struggle of the Communist Party of China.

Huangjuren(1904 ~ 1928), a native of Longchuan County, Guangdong Province, was an early member of the Chinese Communist Party. He lost his father in his childhood and was raised by his mother. In the autumn of 1922, he was admitted to the First Class A Industrial School in Guangdong Province. During his stay in school, he became acquainted with the progressive seniors Liuersong and Li Yuxian. In November 1923, he joined the Chinese Socialist Youth League and became the backbone of the group. In the spring of 1924, he left the school to go to society and engaged in youth movements. In October of the same year, he served as a member and organization minister of the Guangdong(Guangdong and Guangxi) District Committee of the Youth League. In March 1925, he joined the Communist Party of China and successively served as the organization minister and secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal Committee of the Youth League. He shouldered the responsibility of leading the Guangdong Youth Movement. In April 1927, the Kuomintang created the "April 15th" counter-**revolutionary** coup in Guangdong, then transferred to underground work, transferred to the secretary of the CPC Shantou Special Committee, and later served as the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee Inspector to assist in commanding the Guangzhou Uprising. After the failure of the uprising, in January 1928, he served as secretary of the Huiyang County Party Committee of the Communist Party of China, organized peasant armed forces, carried out guerrilla warfare, and was arrested when he returned to Guangzhou to secretly restore the caucus organization. He was married to his wife Zhangxueying in Guangzhou in the fall of the year. He was 24 years old.

### **3. Lide Shuren of Heyuan Vocational and Technical College: Construction of Campus Red Culture System Engineering**

As far as schools are concerned, Heyuan Vocational and Technical College is the only institution of higher learning in Heyuan City. It has a long tradition of red revolution. Its predecessor, Longchuan County Rural Normal School, was established in 1930, and nearly one-half of the teachers were Communist Party members. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, the school established a party organization to withstand the test of the Japanese invaders. In November 2015, in order to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the victory of the Anti-Japanese War, the school promoted the Great spirit of the Communist Party of China and further deepened the study of Heyuan Red Culture. With the strong support of the Party History Research Office of the Heyuan City Party Committee and the Heyuan City Social Science Association, the Heyuan Vocational and Technical College was established. Red Culture Research Center, where the school party secretary concurrently serves as honorary director.

As far as the local level is concerned, the history of Heyuan Party and red cultural resources are very rich. There are Longchuan County in the area, Heping and Lianping County in the Central Soviet Area, and Zijin is the old revolutionary county in the country. Heyuan occupies an important position in the history of the Chinese revolution. According to Guanlin, former deputy director of the Central Party History Research Office, The specific performance is one of the six earliest "regions(parties)" in the following countries: Heyuan is one of the earliest regions in the country to carry out Marxist communication, Heyuan is one of the earliest areas in the country to carry out peasant movements, and Heyuan is the earliest in the country. One of the regions where peasant riots took place, Heyuan It is one of the earliest places in the country to establish county-level revolutionary regimes. Heyuan is one of the earliest areas in the country to establish workers and peasants armed forces and revolutionary bases. Heyuan is one of the earliest places in the country to establish a county-level Soviet government.

First, Li Deshu's students will be guided by Xi Jinping's firm believers, active communicators and model practitioners of the socialist ideology with Chinese characteristics in the new era, so as to lay a scientific ideological foundation for their lifelong growth. In order to promote other work in the school, such as the pilot military class reform, the military theory course will be linked to the Red Culture Research Center, the quality of teaching of military theory courses will be improved, and a good style of study and examination will be created, so that the school's development will be

well-managed, well-managed, and well-adjusted.

Second, to serve the local side, set up a professional application development and promotion service platform that combines cooperation and cooperation between schools, schools, and research, and carry out advisory services for local governments and industry enterprises, and serve as a think tank for the construction of local government and industry enterprise culture. Establish a social training system that "specializes and characterises" to meet the needs of the development of party culture in the history of the Heyuan Party, and form a distinctive training brand. At the same time, we will carry out internal quality assurance system diagnosis and improvement construction, form a regular and cyclical system of feedback diagnosis and improvement of work and activities, carry out multi-dimensional and multi-dimensional self-diagnosis and improvement work, and achieve continuous improvement of service capabilities and levels.

Third, in terms of academic research, the Red Culture Research Center of the school will be established as a leading research institution in Guangdong Province and a first-class high-level research institution in Heyuan City. First, train three leading talents in the direction of research, form a red cultural Lide Shuren professional cluster, and promote the construction of party history culture and school moral education in Heyuan City; Second, to build a pool of experts in Heyuan Red Culture and Lide Shuren, build a high-level "double division" research team that has a combination of professional influence and influence, and lay a talent foundation for Heyuan's "red culture" and school moral education construction; Third, we will create a boutique forum, promote academic exchanges, take the road of connotation development, and build a group of red cultural Lide Shuren brands that are leading in Heyuan City and well-known in Guangdong Province, to enhance the academic and cultural heritage of the school.

One is that human property is limited. At present, the construction of the school's red culture Lide tree people is more based on the enthusiasm of a group of people. The second is the gap between the individual and the times. The specific content of the red culture relates to the era of the "post-00" college students in the current era and the social education is completely different, so it is bound to be very different from their world Outlook, outlook on life and values. The basic content contained in red culture makes it difficult for some college students to understand the contemporary background, and they can not appreciate the valuable qualities that are brave enough to explore and sacrifice for the revolutionary cause. Third, the teaching method is single. At present, the ideological and political teaching methods in colleges and universities are mainly taught in the form of traditional lectures. Students are in the process of passive acceptance. There is no equal interaction between students and teachers. This passive form of teaching can not achieve the teaching purpose of improving students 'innovative ability and developing students' intellectual ability. Fourth, the prevalence of social utilitarianism. Under the impact of Western ideology and culture, utilitarianism has had an important influence on the psychology of contemporary college students.

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