

# A Study of the Spirit of Moving to Northern Shaanxi and Its Value of the Times from Four Dimensions

Zukun Fu<sup>1,\*</sup>, Kai Fan<sup>1</sup>, Jiaxu Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Zhenwei Ma<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Politics, Law&Public administration, Yan'an University, Yan'an, China

<sup>2</sup>School of Marxism, Yan'an University, Yan'an, China

\*Corresponding author: sanzhang05@sina.com

**Abstract.** Mao Zedong and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China resolutely led the army and the people to northern Shaanxi when the KMT broke the peace agreement and threatened Yan'an, creating a soul-stirring legendary history and creating a great spirit of fighting in northern Shaanxi to win the KMT opposition. Victory is bound to be closely related to far-sighted strategy, the United army and people, and noble will. It is a symbol of this spirit and has far-reaching value in the unprecedented changes in the past century, as long as people live, there is hope for everything, and the concern for the people, the sharing of joys and sorrows, the fear of hardships and dangers, the contempt for strong enemies, self-reliance and innovation.

**Keywords:** Mao Zedong, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the spirit of fighting in northern Shaanxi.

## 1. Introduction

The accurate prediction of power load is of great significance for the electric power production and the safe operation of the power grid and the national economy. Short term load forecasting is an important part of energy management system. The prediction error directly affects the analysis results of subsequent safety check of power grid, which is of great significance for dynamic state estimation, load scheduling and cost reduction. Traditional prediction methods are based on linear regression, such as time series method, analysis method and pattern recognition method has defects of respectively.

Northern Shaanxi has a special position in the history of the Chinese revolution. It is the seat of the central organ of the Communist Party of China, the foothold of the Party Central Committee and the Long March of the Red Army, and the starting point for the Party to lead the people's army to the front line of anti-Japanese war and to New China. Thirteen years in Yan'an, including one year and five days in northern Shaanxi, but it was in this short period of a little more than a year that Mao Zedong and the Party Central Committee led the people of northern Shaanxi to show a unique revolutionary spirit-the spirit of fighting in northern Shaanxi. As one of the red revolutionary spirits of the Communist Party of China, it not only inherits and develops the essence of Yan'an but also supplements the great spirit of the Chinese nation. On the basis of inheriting and developing the fine tradition of the Chinese nation and the essence of Mao Zedong Thought, it is an important manifestation of the Marxist world outlook and methodology throughout the process of transformation. If the spirit of Yan'an is the new kindling bred by China's red revolutionary forces, then the spirit of fighting in northern Shaanxi is the torch for the growth of China's red revolutionary forces to start a prairie fire in the whole land of China. It shines on China, makes the dark rule of the KMT and the decline and extinction of Western power politics in China for decades, and inspires the Chinese people to write a new chapter in Chinese history.

## **2. The basic fundamental of BP neural network the premise of the formation of the spirit of fighting in northern Shaanxi - As long as people live, there is hope for everything**

As long as people live, there is hope for everything, which is a broad military strategic vision regardless of the gains and losses of a city or a pool. Mao Zedong read a lot of books all his life, knew the art of war on paper, and fought like a God on the battlefield. He is good at starting from the overall situation, carrying out the strategic deployment, thinking deeply and foresight, and carrying out scientific foresight. The Party and the Red Army went to northern Shaanxi after the Long March, which became the foothold of the revolution during the Anti-Japanese War, and the outbreak of the civil war became the starting point of liberating the whole of China, all of which showed Mao Zedong's outstanding military ability. When the KMT attacked Yan'an on a large scale, Mao Zedong and the Party Central Committee made a wise choice to give up a city in exchange for a new China, which not only ensured that the fruits of the revolution were not strangled but also unexpectedly attacked the strong attack of the KMT. From the loss of Yan'an to the recovery of Yan'an, Mao Zedong and the Party Central Committee led the army and the people in a long-term struggle in such an arduous process, which eventually made the enemy unable to gain profits and survive.

When the KMT was no longer able to launch a full-scale attack on the Liberated Areas, it began to adopt the so-called "double-spear offensive" to launch a key attack on Yan'an and the Shandong Liberated Areas, in an attempt to capture Yan'an with the momentum of ploughing and sweeping holes, thus destroying the centre of our Party's government and army, in order to cover up its failure in attacking the Liberated Areas in an all-round way. After more than a year of full-scale civil war, the strength of the KMT army has been depleted and the financial situation has deteriorated, but with the assistance of the United States Army, the KMT army is still far superior to the People's Liberation Army in terms of finance, equipment and material supply. Therefore, when Hu Zongnan led a force ten times stronger than our army to besiege Yan'an, Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee chose "the best policy is to go because of the great disparity in strength". When more than 10,000 people from all walks of life gathered in Yan'an and vowed not to retreat to defend Yan'an, and when many comrades inside and outside the Party and the army could not figure out that withdrawing from Yan'an was tantamount to the failure of the revolution. The explanation of Mao Zedong and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is: "If we save people and lose land, we will have people and land; if we save the land and lose people, we will lose people and land.". He also said figuratively that throwing the burden of Yan'an to the KMT would enable us to go into battle lightly and fight flexibly. In addition, the war went deep into the liberated areas, production in many places was seriously damaged, and the patriotic movement was suppressed, especially after the KMT imposed an economic blockade on Yan'an and besieged the Jiaozhou area in Shandong Province to suppress the supply from outside to inside, which was undoubtedly an unprecedented difficulty for the Party, so it was the best choice to withdraw from Yan'an.

As early as November 1946, Mao Zedong also concluded: "After Chiang Kai-shek's army was wiped out by us with 35 brigades, when its offensive capability was about to be exhausted, even if it used the method of a surprise attack to occupy Yan'an, it would not damage the overall situation of the victory of the People's Liberation War and would not save Chiang Kai-shek's future." <sup>[1]</sup>Therefore, to attack Yan'an is undoubtedly to lift a rock only to drop it on one's own feet. Moreover, Chiang Kai-shek openly launched a civil war against the will of the people, and the KMT wantonly plundered the people, which is bound to be unpopular, and history will not be rewritten by him. On the eve of the war, Yuan Xuekai recalled: "The chairman then gave us a detailed explanation of the current situation in the war of liberation..". He also talked about the political and economic defeats and crises of the KMT, and that the victory of the Chinese people would not be far away. <sup>[2]</sup>In addition, most of the KMT troops were accustomed to frontal warfare and lacked experience in guerrilla warfare in the mountains. Strategically, they were even more obedient to Chiang Kai-shek and lacked battlefield mobility. This is also the reason why Mao Zedong and his Party Central Committee decided to

temporarily abandon Yan'an and mediate with the enemy in the gullies of northern Shaanxi. Moreover, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China said before the evacuation of northern Shaanxi: "The terrain in this area is dangerous and important, the conditions for the masses are good, the area of manoeuvre is large, and security is fully guaranteed."<sup>[3]</sup>It is precise because of this that our army, with the tacit cooperation of the people of northern Shaanxi, won three victories in the three battles of Qinghuabian, Yangmahe and Panlong, basically reversing the situation in northern Shaanxi, and then winning the battle of Shajiadian, and recovered Yan'an again on February 22, 1948, nearly a year later, thus completely defeating the key attack of the KMT. It dealt another heavy blow to the KMT. Under the leadership of Mao Zedong and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the people's army and the people of northern Shaanxi spent more than a year and travelled more than 2000 Li in a difficult environment, creating a great miracle. It was also another demonstration of Mao Zedong and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China after the feat of crossing the Chishui River four times in the Long March, crossing the Jinsha River skillfully, crossing the Dadu River forcibly and seizing the Luding Bridge. He also gave the KMT reactionaries a lesson about dramatic tension in the rapidly changing war situation.

### **3. A vivid portrayal of the spirit of fighting in northern Shaanxi-caring for the people and stick together in good times and bad**

Since the birth of the Communist Party of China, serving the people has been regarded as the fundamental mass viewpoint of the Party, and in the Yan'an period, it was put forward with a clear banner and became the starting point and foothold of the Party's ideology. During his time in Yan'an, Mao Zedong responded to an American who suspected that communism was a religion: "Call it a religion if you like-a religion that serves the people."<sup>[4]</sup>It was precisely this so-called religion of serving the people that made the Communist Party of China deeply rooted in the hearts of the people and led to the feat of defending Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee with one heart and one mind during the retreat from Yan'an.

Xi Zhongxun recalled: "The fundamental starting point for Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other comrades to insist on staying in northern Shaanxi is to care for the people."<sup>[5]</sup>Hu Zongnan retreated in defeat after entering Yan'an, but the People's Army was in sharp contrast to him, which was closely related to the Communist Party's deep understanding of the people's needs. In the process of fighting, Mao Zedong would help solve the local difficulties everywhere, and constantly guide and promote the land reform work in the old and newly liberated areas throughout the country. Zhou Enlai also said later, "Eighty per cent of the country's population are peasants, and more than 90% of them have benefited from land reform. Can such great benefits not win battles?"<sup>[6]</sup>In addition, when the KMT reactionaries attempted to assassinate the patriotic democratic parties, Cheng Meidong said: Since the winter of 1947, to avoid the persecution of KMT secret agents, the Shanghai Bureau of the Communist Party has planned to take important figures from the democratic parties, cultural circles and industrial and commercial circles Gradually sent to the liberated areas.<sup>[7]</sup>And whenever faced with difficulties, Chairman Mao always took the side of the masses first. After the victory celebration meeting in Zhenwudong, when Hu Zongnan's Liu Kui led four and a half brigades to Wangjiawan, Mao Zedong first told the comrades below to comfort the masses not to run around and then organized to withdraw with the troops. However, the comrades below are worried that this will expose the trend of the Central Committee and allow the masses to evacuate eastward. However, when Chairman Mao learned about it, he was furious and urged them to recover the masses quickly, thus avoiding the suffering of the masses. Mao Zedong said at that time: "Now that the army and the people have become one, we should be responsible to the masses to the end!"<sup>[8]</sup>All this shows that the Communist Party cares about the people and has won the hearts and minds of the people as much as possible with this attitude.

As the saying goes, "He who wins the hearts of the people wins the world", which is particularly prominent in the Party Central Committee's fight in northern Shaanxi. When Peng Dehuai learned

that Hu Zong had attacked Yan'an in the south, he rushed back to Lingshien County and said, "Everyone heard that they were very energetic in defending Chairman Mao." At a mass meeting held by the Northwest Bureau, Peng Dehuai said, Comrade Xi Zhongxun spoke to me and mobilized to defend Yan'an and the Border Region. The mobilization meeting was very good.<sup>[9]</sup> Thus it can be seen that the image of the Communist Party of China, which is concerned with the people and serves the people, is deeply rooted in the hearts of the people and is supported by the masses. Under the difficult circumstances of Hu Zong's encirclement, pursuit and interception in the south, in all previous wars, the local Party organizations in northern Shaanxi actively mobilized the people to raise grain and grass, spontaneously expanded production, spun cotton yarn, carried water and food, treated the wounded, and volunteered to join the army to actively support the front-line operations. Even Xue Lohan, Mao Zedong's former landlord, who was unfortunately arrested and had his fingers cut off, did not reveal the whereabouts of the man named "Li Desheng". While crossing the Wunu River in Jiaxian County, a flash flood broke out and the situation was critical. The security forces repeatedly failed to build bridges. When the villagers learned about it, they took the initiative to help the soldiers build the bridge, and the leaders were able to cross the river in time and get out of the predicament. After entering Yan'an, Hu Zongnan also established the so-called "Service for the People" to provide relief to the local people, but ultimately it was difficult to win the hearts and minds of the people, and he was even more reluctant to propagate the KMT. Therefore, it is said that even Hu Tsung-nan had to sigh with emotion: It is easy to attack a city, but it is difficult to kill the heart. Therefore, while the Party protects the people, the people have also become the iron wall of the Communist Party, and in this difficult process, it has deduced what is reciprocity. As Mao Zedong said at the Yangjiagou Conference, "As long as we can master the science of Marxism-Leninism, trust the masses, work closely with them and lead them forward, we are fully capable of overcoming any obstacles and difficulties." [10]Peng Dehuai later said, "Without the support of the masses in northern Shaanxi and without cadres and soldiers advancing wave upon wave, how could 25,000 men defeat 250,000 powerful enemies?"

[11]It was under the cover of the people of northern Shaanxi that the army and the people worked together to overcome the difficulties and laid a solid foundation for the victory of the war. The Communist Party has always been concerned about the people and shared the joys and sorrows of the people. In this situation where the enemy is strong and we are weak, and the enemy is outnumbered, the Party and the people have worked hard together, burned together, and finally resisted the strong with the weak, which has also created a great spirit of fighting in northern Shaanxi, and caring for the people and sharing the joys and sorrows has become a vivid portrayal of this spirit.

#### **4. the source of strength of the spirit of fighting in northern Shaanxi is not afraid of hardships and dangers and despising the enemy**

After the Party Central Committee learned that Hu Zongnan had attacked Yan'an on a large scale, the Party and the people's army still held the confidence of daring to fight and win. Faced with the enemy's excellent troops, the crisis between the enemy and our forces is about ten to one. Mao Zedong and the Party Central Committee took the risk of leading Hu Zongnan through more than a dozen counties and more than 30 villages in northern Shaanxi, giving the enemy a heavy blow with "mushroom tactics". However, this period was also the most dangerous after the Communist Party of China and the Red Army settled in northern Shaanxi. The main leaders of the Party made a detour between the gullies and gullies in northern Shaanxi, shuttling between well-equipped enemies, passing by the enemy several times, but they always survived and saved the day. Moreover, our army and people have always been able to carry out literary and artistic activities to ease the tense atmosphere and enhance their revolutionary aspirations with laughter and laughter, [12]all of which show the spirit of the Party Central Committee and the army and people in northern Shaanxi who are not afraid of hardships and dangers, despise strong enemies and are optimistic about revolution.

The psychological dauntless spirit of the people and the heroic attitude of despising the strong enemy made the people of northern Shaanxi braver and braver in Vietnam, giving full play to the fighting enthusiasm of the people and the great strength of the People's Army to defeat the strong by the weak and to defeat the superior by the inferior. The masses of the people have never been afraid of the KMT and never yielded to the enemy's threats and inducements, while the Central Committee of the Party has shown great calmness in dealing with the enemy in dangerous cracks and has made one excellent combat strategy after another in such a manner, and it is also under these strategies that the Central Committee of the Party has gradually changed from passive to active. As a result, the KMT gradually shifted from offensive to defensive in the overall situation. For example, in April 1947, it entered Wangjiawan, where it formed the smallest headquarters, but fought the largest people's liberation war. In Xiaohe Village of Jingbian County, the decision of the People's Army from strategic defence to strategic attack was formulated. For the first time, the slogan "Down with Chiang Kai-shek and liberate the whole of China" was put forward at Shenquan Fort. And set the general goal of liberating the whole of China. In the face of Hu Zong's pressure on the south, Mao Zedong even said: "Now I have to leave as soon as there is danger. I have no face to face the villagers in northern Shaanxi". Never cross the Yellow River without defeating Hu Tsung-nan. [13]It was such a decision that showed the spirit of being fearless in the face of danger, fearless of sacrifice and fearless of difficulties, which greatly inspired the determination of the people of the Border Region to defend the Party Central Committee and northern Shaanxi. Even under the strong pressure of the KMT's key offensive, we can deal with it calmly and make the restless KMT troops afraid of it.

The Communist Party of China has always despised the enemy strategically and attached importance to the enemy tactically, thus attacking the enemy flexibly and flexibly. Mao Zedong and the Party Central Committee devised strategies to fight the enemy calmly on the battlefield, showing the spirit of not being afraid of sacrifice and daring to challenge. Although the party and the army are facing unprecedented difficulties, this is also inevitable in the course of the development of new things. When Guo Moruo talked with Mao Zedong, Mao Zedong said: "The future is bright, but the road is tortuous." The struggle is bound to be arduous and dangerous, but the Communist Party of China represents a new direction in line with the times, as long as it is not afraid of suffering, it can always meet the arrival of victory. In the face of the KMT's nearly \$4 billion in help and the equipment of one million troops left behind by the Japanese aggressors after their surrender, it formed a hugely superior force of more than four million troops. Our Party is not afraid, and our morale is still high. Nearly half a month after the withdrawal from Yenan, the Central Committee of the Party issued a circular deciding that the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region and the Northwest Liberated Area must be defended and developed with a resolute fighting spirit and that this project could be fully realized. Apart from the support of the people of the Border Region and other favourable external factors, the Central Committee's decision is closely related to our Party's fine style of hard struggle and lofty belief in communism formed in the difficult revolutionary environment over a long period time, 1948 and to the people's belief in victory in the war of liberation. Our Party has a firm belief in Marxism, our army is an iron and steel army trained with firm belief, and the people firmly believe in our army and recognize the leadership of Mao Zedong and the Party Central Committee. Mao Zedong said in February 1948: "The superiority lies in the democratic forces, not in the reactionary forces." The money and guns of the reactionaries are not their real advantages. The people hate the reactionaries and disapprove of them. The people unite against the reactionaries and fight against them. This strength is the real advantage. In addition, we have always adhered to the principle of not fighting unprepared battles and not fighting battles that we are not sure of. [14]At an enlarged meeting of the Front Committee of the Northwest Field Army in January 1948, Mao Zedong proposed to some comrades that they should only rush on the battlefield: "Strategically, we must despise the enemy, and this is a rush." In the face of U.S. aid to Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Tsung-nan, who had 200,000 troops, said, "We must not underestimate the enemy on specific issues. This is another attack.[15]and fully aware of the decline of the KMT's strength and its inability to gain a firm foothold in northern Shensi, Chairman Mao boldly said that it would not be long before he defeated the enemy.". He also boldly

envisaged future combat tasks and estimated that victory would be assured in three to four years. This courage to despise the enemy is linked to the reactionary interests of the big bourgeoisie and landlords who oppress the people and represent the interests of the Communist Party, which represents the legitimate interests of the broad masses of poor people. It can be said that it is precisely this advantage that makes the Party and the people's army have the courage and determination to deal with the strong enemy, to catch the enemy by surprise, to make the enemy lose heart, and ultimately to make the people's power to blow away the KMT army.

## **5. the fine tradition formed by the spirit of fighting in northern Shaanxi-self-reliance, pioneering and innovative.**

Self-reliance and innovation are a fine tradition of the Communist Party of China in the period of democratic revolution and the War of Resistance Against Japan. The natural conditions in northern Shaanxi have always been relatively harsh, the ecological environment is fragile, and the productivity is extremely underdeveloped. Shortly after the end of the War of Resistance Against Japan, most of the people are still living in dire Straits. In addition, after the war against the KMT's successive anti-encirclement and suppression wars, the area of arable land is shrinking day by day, and animal husbandry is gradually declining, resulting in a very weak economic foundation. It can not effectively guarantee the supply of the people's army. Therefore, self-reliance and innovation have become an inevitable choice.

When the Great Revolution failed, our troops moved to the Chingkang Mountains, where, through self-reliance, they established their first base area and repelled four counter-campaigns of the KMT reactionaries. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, Mao Zedong put forward: "We should attack the Japanese aggressors and prepare to recover the lost territory." However, we are in a rural environment where individual economy is divided and guerrilla warfare is carried out. How can we achieve this goal? We stand for self-reliance. We rely on our own efforts and on the creativity of all soldiers and civilians.[16] Now the KMT has penetrated into the hinterland of Yan'an, and the Party and the People's Army have fought in northern Shaanxi to continue to adhere to the fine traditions of the past, which is particularly evident in this period. In order to seize the revolutionary power and win the victory of the People's Liberation War, facing such a grim reality, the Communist Party of China must be self-reliant and innovative in order to find a new way and a way out. Therefore, some soldiers asked the local people to teach them how to sew, repair their clothes, and go up the mountain to look for wild things to overcome difficulties. Even Mao Zedong would pick up a hoe to look for wild vegetables in the interval between battles. However, this is only a drop in the bucket and can not solve the long-term demand for material supply, so the Communist Party must carry out economic construction to consolidate its economic foundation in order to achieve economic self-sufficiency. In order to survive the enemy's tight blockade and military attacks, the economic situation in the Border Region must also be changed to meet the needs of counter-encirclement and suppression. After determining the ideological basis of self-reliance, the Communists accelerated the pace of improving agricultural productivity, promoting economic development, improving agricultural production conditions, constantly promoting land reform and formulating relevant policies to make up for the deficiencies of the system in accordance with the actual needs of the people.

At the beginning of its founding, the Communist Party of China put forward the struggle goal of "cultivated land for farmers" to the peasants of the whole country and set off the peasant movement in the southern provinces. In 1927, the Communist Party of China held the August 7th Conference, which determined the policy of the agrarian revolution, and carried out the agrarian revolution in the rural revolutionary base areas with the main contents of fighting local tyrants, dividing land and abolishing feudal exploitation and debt. In 1931, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China formulated the agrarian revolutionary line of "relying on poor peasants and farm labourers, uniting middle peasants, restricting rich peasants, eliminating the landlord class, and changing feudal and semi-feudal land ownership into peasant land ownership". The agrarian revolution satisfied the

peasants' desire to acquire land, aroused their enthusiasm for revolution and production, consolidated the revolutionary base areas, and consolidated the red people's regime. After the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan, in order to consolidate the liberated areas, prepare the material basis for a long-term struggle and strengthen the strength to smash the KMT's military offensive, from the autumn and winter of 1945, our Party organized a large-scale mass campaign to reduce rent and interest in the newly liberated areas; In order to support the peasants' urgent demand for land and further mobilize the peasants to fight for the consolidation of the liberated areas, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China's Directive on Land Issues (the "May 4th Directive") was adopted until the directive could not meet the needs of fighting, and the Outline Land Law was formally promulgated and implemented in October 1947. From the very beginning, the Outline clearly stipulated that the land system of feudal and semi-feudal exploitation should be abolished, the land system of land to the tiller should be implemented, and the basic principle of equal distribution of land should be clarified. It also stipulates that the peasants enjoy democratic rights that have never been enjoyed in history, which openly sets up a great banner to completely eliminate the feudal exploitation system and has a strong appeal to mobilize the peasant masses, which is also an unprecedented feat for the peasant masses to obtain more democratic rights. Some scholars pointed out that the Outline was equivalent to "millions of PLA troops." Even Han Ding, an American friend, said: "The role of the newly issued Outline Land Law during the Chinese Civil War from 1946 to 1950 was just like the role of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation during the American Civil War from 1861 to 1865." [17]History has proved that whoever wins the peasants will win China; Whoever solves the land problem will win the peasants. Fighting in northern Shaanxi, self-reliance in the border region thousands of miles away from the river has become a magic weapon for the people of northern Shaanxi, the Party Central Committee and the people's army to win and to lock in the world with a pioneering and innovative attitude, which has issued a strong challenge to the KMT reactionaries for the arrival of New China.

## 6. Conclusion

Where the red spark is scattered, the spirit of justice can be formed. For the first time, the Party and the Red Army withdrew from Jinggangshan and marched 25,000 miles to Wuqi Town in northern Shaanxi and then to Yan'an, the Red Holy Land. Along the way, we scattered red sparks, forged the spirit of the Soviet Area and the Long March, and formed the spirit of Yan'an and the Anti-Japanese War during the Anti-Japanese War. Then, during the War of Liberation, it formed a unique spirit of fighting in northern Shaanxi. War begins with the reactionaries and ends in the hearts of the people. Faced with the heavy military encirclement and suppression of the KMT, the people of northern Shaanxi were not afraid of hardships and dangers and were concerned about the overall situation. Together, they defended Chairman Mao, defended the Party Central Committee, and won a new victory for the liberation of China. The people of northern Shaanxi paid a huge price. Marxist mass view of history holds that the masses are the creators of history. It is in this way that the Party, together with the people's army and the people of northern Shaanxi, has written a generous page of history. It can be said that without the people of northern Shaanxi, there would be no Party Central Committee, let alone a new China.

The spirit of northern Shaanxi is consistent with the Party's concept of struggle in the new era. It should be noted that the development of a nation is bound to be inseparable from the inheritance and development of the national spirit. Only in this way can we carry forward the past and forge ahead into the future, uphold the integrity and innovate. Therefore, we still need to inherit the great national spirit formed in the past, learn the spirit of fighting in northern Shaanxi, understand the historical features in-depth, learn from the past and educate people. At the same time, we should adhere to the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the guiding position of Marxism, constantly promote the localization of Marxism in China, combine the basic principles of Marxism with the concrete reality of China, test and develop the truth in practice, constantly carry out theoretical innovation, and

guide us forward with new theories that conform to the development of the nation and the times. We are still facing unprecedented challenges, such as the economic blockade and political repression of capitalist countries, and the spread of the epidemic. Therefore, our historical mission has not yet been completed. In the new era, we should continue to inherit and carry forward our spirit of turning to northern Shaanxi and create more remarkable achievements in the new era with this spirit.

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