

Construction Mode and Effect of Science Education in the Liberation Zone during the War of Liberation

-- Taking the liberated Areas of Shandong from 1946 to 1949

Jun Chen^{1, a}

¹School of Government Management, Liaoning Normal University, Dalian, China.

^a161789787@qq.com

Abstract

The cause of science education in the liberated areas is an important part of the construction of new democratic culture and an important force of war. The Party led the Shandong liberated areas to carry out all-round and various forms of scientific education from the aspects of political propaganda, military mobilization development of education, transformation of literature and art, breaking down superstition, and propagating scientific knowledge, which played an important role in the victory of the War of Liberation and the construction of new democratic culture.

Keywords

War of liberation; Shandong liberated area; Science Education; New democratic culture.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the course of the War of Resistance against Japan, the Kuomintang's traitorous dictatorship policy aroused strong dissatisfaction among the people, and the revolutionary forces of Shandong gradually grew under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. After the victory of the War of Resistance against Japan, Jiang Jieshi still ignored public opinion, constantly created military friction and attacked the liberated areas. Under this background, in order to meet the needs of the people and their own needs, the Party and the government of the liberated areas have taken a series of measures to consolidate and strengthen the political power construction in the liberated areas, and the cause of science education is the meaning and important link in its title. On the basis of formulating relatively complete principles and policies, the liberated areas of Shandong Province, starting with political propaganda, public education, health and epidemic prevention, culture and art, and propagating the wartime form culture centered on Marxism in all directions and in various forms, have further consolidated the liberated areas of Shandong Province from the perspective of scientific education, thus realizing effective cultural guidance and more complete cultural integration.

2. STATUS AND MEASURES OF SCIENCE EDUCATION IN SHANDONG LIBERATED AREA

After the victory of the War of Resistance against Japan, almost all the strategic areas in Shandong were liberated except for several isolated strongholds and Xuhai section of Longhai Railway. The Shandong Branch Bureau of the Communist Party of China and the Shandong Provincial Government are the only provincial governments in the old liberated areas. Shandong is the only complete established province, under the jurisdiction of Binhai, Jiaodong, Bohai, Luzhong, Lunan five district party committees and corresponding administrative offices,

Shandong Provincial Government was established in August 1945. From the national strategy point of view, Shandong liberated area is the most important strategic base area and strategic base of the army. By September 1945, the enemy troops in the liberated areas of Shandong were basically eliminated and the liberated areas were further consolidated.

The Shandong Provincial Government, in accordance with the United Front Policy of the New Democratic Cultural Movement published at the Conference of Culture and Education in the Border Region and the Summary Outline of Comrade Luo Mai's Conference of Culture and Education in the Border Region, fully considers the specific conditions in the liberated areas of Shandong and defines the three central tasks that should be accomplished first: war (which is the basic), production (the center of the centre) and culture and education, and on the basis of the new politics (democratically elected government) and the economy (the mass production movement after rent reduction and interest reduction), it is also necessary to launch a large-scale cultural and educational movement [1] In this process, the cause of scientific education is an important force in consolidating the rear, With the further construction of the liberated areas and the deepening of the War of Liberation in the continuous progress [1].

2.1. Political Propaganda and Active Military Mobilization

After the War of Resistance against Japan, the people of the liberated areas faced further oppression by Jiang Jieshi's reactionary forces. Based on this, the CPC took Marxism as the center, carried out propaganda work in various forms, vigorously developed party organizations, and mobilized a large number of soldiers.

Easy to understand slogan is one of the important forms of propaganda that can create an atmosphere of public opinion and be widely accepted by the people. It can "according to a certain propaganda goal, seize the spiritual excitement of the audience, adopt the shortest, warmest and most powerful language, and maximize the enthusiasm of the audience to achieve a certain goal "[2], is a common propaganda means of the Communist Party of China. The Shandong Provincial Government pointed out in its instructions for the development of large-scale mass cultural and educational work that oral propaganda should be separated from written propaganda, and that mass education should be separated from public propaganda. Although the Kuomintang is doing everything possible to "oppose the Communist Party" and "attempt to overthrow the Communist Party" today, it has not dared to openly put forward the slogans of "anti-Communist" and "overthrow the Communist Party" to the people. The slogans of "anti-Chiang "," overthrowing Chiang Kai-shek" and "killing Chiang Kai-shek" spontaneously put forward by the people of the liberated areas can be orally educated among the masses, but they can not be mentioned in public propaganda, such as newspapers and magazines, or in foreign propaganda, otherwise they will be used by the reactionaries as reactionary excuses or cause misunderstandings among the middlemen.

Make good use of and master the blackboard newspaper and radio station, which are popular and accepted by the masses. Pay attention to the activities of the wall newspaper, do not simply regard the wall newspaper as a "writing garden ", but also regard it as a " place for ideological struggle "," a garden for discussion and research "[3], encourage the masses to create collectively, freely express their views, and organize free criticism of the wall newspaper activities. The blackboard newspaper will be set up in the natural gathering place of the masses, should be needed by the public, attract the audience text to strive for simplicity and simplicity, and at a certain time to read the newspaper (or organize the newspaper reading group), mobile publication of the village prominent events, highlight its educational significance; radio station is strictly prohibited as "call station "," send station ", clearly set the use authority and scope of the radio station, personnel management, timely broadcast, broadcast, broadcast words, facts strive to be concise, easy to understand, easy to remember. In 1948, the district party committee instructed that after the construction of the liberated areas in Shandong Province entered a

peaceful environment, the masses should put forward the slogan of opposing the lazy and the lazy in time.

Military propaganda is an important force of war, and the immediate mobilization of all forces to serve the War of Liberation is the focus of propaganda work. On 16 August 1945, the Propaganda Department of the Shandong Sub-Bureau of the Communist Party of China and the Political Department of the Shandong Military Region issued instructions on propaganda work, including giving full play to the power of newspaper news agencies; mass printing of various forms of propaganda materials and notices, leaflets, telegrams, propaganda leaflets and various policy statements; propaganda teams following military activities to encourage fighting between the military and the people, reaching the corps and battalion companies in the newly liberated areas, organizing temporary propaganda teams and conducting propaganda activities; After recovering the city, take part in the rehabilitation work such as pacification, arrange propaganda work, and strive for intellectuals to take over the measures and tasks of theatres, cinemas, radio stations and all cultural and entertainment places, civil education halls and libraries, and protect the Confucius Temple, Confucius Forest and all places of interest, so as to lay a solid foundation of public opinion for the consolidation of the liberated areas of Shandong. In the 1946 Instruction of the New Fourth Army and the Command of the Shandong Military Region, the Political Department and the Propaganda Department of the East China Central Bureau of the Communist Party of China on the military propaganda of the self-defense war, it was pointed out that the propaganda work in the current self-defense war should be fully organized to make it an important part of the war forces and the reality of the war, and detailed and careful arrangements were made in the aspects of propaganda purpose, propaganda mode, organization and leadership [4].

It can be seen from this that the propaganda work of public opinion in the state of war should be constantly grasped and made an important force of war, which complement each other. With the victory of the War of Liberation, the propaganda focus of the Communist Party of China changed immediately. In the future, we should pay attention to the study according to the current political opinions of the Central Committee. The current propaganda policy should be based on documents such as Comrade Lu Dingyi's "settlement of several basic problems in the post-war international situation", political commissar Rao's "heroic duel, welcoming the climax of democracy", the statement of today's central spokesman and the recent editorial of the Liberation Daily, etc.

2.2. Developing Educational Undertakings and Establishing A Proletarian Education System

According to a series of instructions from the East China Bureau and the Shandong Provincial Government, Summing up educational achievements and experiences, To train and register teachers, Launching students back to school, Rapidly set off the climax of the rehabilitation and development of education, And combined with the actual production timely adjustment. Four educational conferences were held in the liberated areas of Shandong Province from 1945 to 1949, All clearly put forward to put the ideological transformation work in the first place, So that educators gradually lay a revolutionary outlook on life serving workers and peasants. 1945, Shandong Provincial Government held the first provincial education conference, The immediate resumption of education is required. Such as Zhucheng "immediately set off the high tide of education", "Organized social celebrities, gentry, teachers' representatives, county and district cadres to visit Jagozhuang' Zhuanghuxue', And 13 primary schools in the suburbs, As a demonstration, And constantly accumulating experience, Lessons learne[5]:

On the one hand, we should correctly estimate the gains of education in the past, including the establishment of many middle schools, teachers and primary schools, the establishment of various forms of mass education, and the training and transformation of some primary and

secondary school teachers. On the basis of the review, we should strengthen educational reform, and education should become one of the most important tasks in the construction of base areas. We should implement Chairman Mao's "New Democratic Cultural United Front" policy, especially the principle of mass needs and willingness. In order to adapt to the current political and economic social formation, promote its progress.

At the Third Provincial Education Conference in 1948, it was pointed out that the educational policy of new democracy is to train cadres and educate the masses with the new democratic ideology. The Conference formulated a concrete plan for the resumption of educational work and discussed issues such as the school system and curriculum for primary and secondary schools and teachers' schools. It can be seen that the formulation of the educational work policy by the Party and the government always puts the interests of the people first, fully combines the needs of the Party and the government with the needs of the people, and makes a full summary and reflection in this process, which is a constantly changing, more comprehensive, focused and step-by-step process, which is an important reason for the rapid recovery and development of education in the liberated areas.

At the Second Administrative Conference of Shandong Province held in 1944, it was considered that the main problems existing in the education work in the anti-Japanese base areas of Shandong Province were "the disconnection between education and anti-Japanese democracy" and "the disconnection between education and the masses and reality ". The new policy stipulates that cadre education is more important than mass education, the improvement of serving cadres is more important than the training of future cadres, adult education is more important than children's education, and the education of knowledge and skills in war and production is more important than general cultural education. In 1946, Sun Taolin, deputy director of the Department of Education, summed up the work of education from the aspects of cadre education, mass education, education of cadres, intellectual training courses, and winter school movement [6].

At the same time, the pause of primary education in liberated areas, especially the deviation from the reform of education, has a certain relationship with the dissatisfaction of the masses. At the Third Administrative Work Conference of Shandong Province in 1944, Li Yu proposed that "education reform should be carried out thoroughly and mass cultural and educational campaigns should be carried out on a large scale." To reform mass education, village studies (village schools) are the form of mass education, private public assistance is the best method of mass education. Give full play to heroism in education, cultivate and select educational models, and make ruthless struggle with old education. Model teacher Zhang Jianhua and the Zhuanghu School he founded are the new direction of mass education." teacher Zhang Jianhua has the concept of the masses, takes the mass line, carries out the new education, should give the title of education hero "[7]. Under the condition of poverty, backwardness and feudalism, the education in the liberated areas has assumed the historical task of anti-feudalism and teaching farmers to get rid of poverty, so all educational activities must conform to the actual needs of the rural areas and farmers.

Taking the cultural club as the representative, we can clearly show the advantages and disadvantages of the people's cultural and educational work. After the conference held in February 1948, we studied and discussed the needs of the future cultural and educational work. With the exception of special tasks, club work is reformed [8]. In the cultural club set up a lift station mobile KuaiBao, class in the class class, singing group and KuaiBao question and answer column. The shortcomings of the cultural club are as follows: the lift platform replaces the staff, and the leaders do not study the company's specific help to correct the bias in time; the big club is far away and the slogan is not popular; the weekly time is not taken to get students to the club activities, the top-down joint writing on the wall newspaper, the task view is less reviewed; the

big club is out of touch with the small club, the class KuaiBao, praise draft and so on are not posted on the big club KuaiBao in time; the club has poor administrative contact; the club work is delayed and relaxed; the leader studies the club work and points out that the bias is not enough.

In 1946, the Kuomintang launched an all-out civil war, General education in Shandong liberated areas stopped in an all-round way. To 1947, Through "learning new characters" and "strengthening practical writing", It emphasizes the three stages of consistency in learning and the combination of culture and politics, To be consistent, The combination of teaching materials and political tasks", "the progress of each squadron and the organization (literacy level) are unified", In the future, the ideological bias of cultural teachers should be corrected in a timely manner, Establishment of the Cultural Training Progress Monitoring Team, We will strengthen the professional study of comrades in culture and education. With the establishment of the Institute of Education in 1948, General education in the old liberated areas was initially restored, By the end of the year, In Shandong liberated areas, education rehabilitation was largely completed, And took over a number of colleges, At the same time began to adjust and standardize all levels of education. Shandong liberated area finally established the new democratic education system, Mass culture and education are the top priority of the revolutionary cause, Active cultural and educational activities are of positive significance to overthrow the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, It also has indelible historical significance for the transformation and progress of rural society. From the perspective of education itself, The liberated areas explored the cause of culture and education, constructed a new type of education system that meets the needs of the masses [], For the development of education today laid a good foundation [9].

2.3. To Reform the Literary and Artistic Front and Enliven the Atmosphere of Literature and Art

There is a process to put forward the thought of literature and art popularization of the Communist Party of China. The guiding role is Mao Zedong's speech at the Yan' an Literature and Art Symposium in 1942, which is the concrete implementation of the new democratic cultural thought and the concrete plan of the popularization of literature and art [10]. Literary and artistic activities are important forms of cultural expression, which can grasp the main line of war and social development, become a favorable means to express the aspirations of the people and play the role of organizing the people's thoughts. Literature and art activities have their unique characteristics, its content is spontaneously created in the life of the people, the real "from life", and with the accumulation of history gradually heavy and "higher than life".

In the process of literary and artistic transformation, intellectuals experienced the transformation from "creator" to "worker" status, and the content of literature and art became more diversified. At the same time, they cooperated with the central political work and laid the foundation for the development of new democratic culture. Although most of the people experienced the winter school movement during the War of Resistance against Japan, the general cultural quality and political consciousness still need to be improved. Therefore, Shandong Jiefang District actively implements the idea of popularizing central literature and art, on the basis of absorbing the contents of traditional literary and artistic work, Under the guidance of Marxist literary and artistic theory, the old literary and artistic contents are utilized and reformed in various forms to make them conform to the trend of the times, eliminate the dross, become a true portrayal of the people's mass production and life, and radiate new vitality.

Because the direction of some literary and art workers facing workers, peasants and soldiers was not established, this was the bias of literary and artistic thought and work. The policy of the masses to carry out the new cultural movement is the United front policy pointed out by Chairman Mao at the Cultural and Educational Congress: first, unity, second, criticism or

educational transformation. Gathering all available old forms of old artists to help them reform and reform, at the same time, cultural workers must have a high degree of enthusiasm for serving the people, abandon the bad habits of leaving the masses, and educate the people with dedication and dedication. Closely combine with workers, peasants and armies. In the process of reforming literary and art workers, we should take "who serves" as the inspection standard, correct their artistic views, and let them reform their work and life style in the long-term practical work exercise [11].

In the vast rural areas, we should make full use of and transform the rural theatrical troupes and Yangko so that they can express their political direction, cooperate with the central task, and formally include novel literature, poetry, reportage and so on. The requirement for rural theatrical troupes is to make up a good script and break the shackles of the old form; the requirement for Yangko should be combined with singing, with questions and answers, impressive, and as far as possible to adopt the pace of social labor. In order to inspire the production enthusiasm of mass labor, reduce fatigue among the masses. In addition, through the people's cultural center and cultural station, master the city's citizens of all the original mass cultural entertainment. In the army, the hospital, the migrant workers team all take the literature and art transformation as the main line, takes the self-creation as the important form, unifies the existing tool and the atmosphere, for the wartime propaganda struggle, they transform the literature and art subject matter widely but the reality, but reflects the war the work is few, the system theory construction is poor.

2.4. Vigorously Breaking Down Superstitious Ideas and Propagating Scientific Knowledge of Health and Epidemic Prevention

Rural sanitation environment is poor, farmers conservative, superstitious and unhealthy habits, these are serious obstacles to rural health work. In the vast rural areas, despite the numerous scientific and positive organizations, there are still tens of millions of superstitious, feudal and dark traditions backward, ideologically become a stumbling block to the progress of the vast number of rural women and farmers, so to move forward, cultural movements and sound democracy, production should become the first central work. This kind of cultural movement, is the new democratic education, health, art, newspaper activities []. In the light of the acceptance of farmers and the specific environment in rural areas, the Shandong Provincial Government has adopted such forms as health exhibitions, production exhibitions, blackboard newspapers, street propaganda, temple fairs and cultural sheds to publicize scientific and hygienic knowledge [12].

During the War of Resistance against Japan, the General Ministry of Health of the military Commission put forward the slogan of "prevention first" to support the strengthening of health work. Shandong liberated areas attached great importance to health work. In March 1944, the Shandong military region held the first health work conference. The troops actively propagated health and epidemic prevention knowledge to the resident masses and helped local health institutions and trainers. In 1947, the Shandong Provincial Health Conference (Shandong, Shandong, Southern and Coastal) requested that "simple prevention and treatment methods and general hygiene knowledge should be used as far as possible to make use of local newspapers and periodicals and make picture films, and generally post or use walls to write eye-catching sanitary propaganda words for extensive publicity. On the one hand, we make extensive and in-depth health education in contact with educational institutions and school organizations," and make detailed provisions to support the front line, hospital work, medical cadre training, etc. From the content point of view, on the one hand, the harmful facts of feudal superstition and witches are used to persuade the people, such as using the example of Sun Shenpo in Zhu Chen Town to warn everyone, so that the people can discover the facts of feudal superstition around them and reverse the traditional feudal concept. On the other hand, reform

Chinese medicine to make it scientific, propagate scientific health knowledge, and mobilize the masses to set up health cooperatives. The annual vaccination and epidemic prevention, the implementation of cooperation, to the people "Luzhong Linqiu malignant plague treatment" example, to explain the importance of health cooperation.

Through blackboard newspaper, wall newspaper, public health pictorial, health wall chart and other ways to carry out social health education, to the masses to publicize the truth of disease prevention. Use popular media, such as the use of children's songs, widely spread the plague prevention, hygiene, pay attention to eating habits, such as the preparation of epidemic prevention lyrics : " God, spring, smallpox measles pertussis, subauritis is also popular, scarlet fever he is more severe, children to prevent disaster "; use pictures, and with words, such as "flies can spread plague, harm is not light, flies are terrible, out of the pit into the home, with germs everywhere, food on the food it is crawling ", the importance of the sanitary environment at a glance.[13]In addition, a large number of slogans have been used, such as anti-injection propaganda slogans , " to avoid cholera quick vaccination, in case of cholera patients KuaiBao health office ", " everyone is safe to prevent epidemic, one person is negligent in everyone suffering "; epidemic prevention tips, do not eat cold, quick vaccination ", " the city's major hospitals free injection of vaccination ", " their own vaccination to persuade people to also fight vaccination "[14] and so on.

3. RESULTS OF SCIENCE EDUCATION IN SHANDONG JIEFANG DISTRICT

Through political propaganda and active military mobilization, a large number of Party organizations have been developed in the liberated areas of Shandong Province, ideological obstacles have been seriously removed by some Party members, concepts such as "the theory of backwardness in the new areas" and "a great deal of development will reduce the quality of Party members" have been corrected by some people. On the basis of summing up the experience of Party branch building and combining with the new situation of land reform, we have boldly absorbed land reform activists to join the Party and established and perfected grass-roots party organizations in rural areas. At the same time, organizations such as the Agricultural Rescue Committee, the Women's Rescue Committee, the Youth Rescue Committee and the Children's League have been generally established and perfected, creating very favorable conditions for the restoration and development of the rural economy in the liberated areas of Shandong Province. In 1947, the Kuomintang army carried out a key attack on Shandong, and the Shandong Provincial Government issued the "eight prohibitions on reducing the burden of the people and saving up for famine," suspending the expansion of the army. In 1948, the PLA entered the stage of strategic decisive battle and was in urgent need of a large number of troops. Through propaganda and mobilization, Shandong liberated areas paid attention to the role of organizations such as youth, women and poor people's associations, linked the propaganda of the situation with support for the army and the expansion of the army, resulting in public opinion that "everyone has a share in victory and everyone has a responsibility to join the army "; linked class education with arousing hatred against the enemy class; linked the nature of the PLA education with the implementation of the task of joining the army, adopted memories, complaints, accounts, comparison and other ways to educate the masses from shallow to deep, and formed the climax of joining the army among the masses. At the same time, in the tide of land reform, through in-depth education on current affairs and class education to the masses, the enthusiasm of farmers has been aroused, and a large amount of material support has been provided for the victory of the Huaihai campaign.

The construction of literature and art in the liberated areas of Shandong has always cooperated with the central work of the Party, made important contributions to the victory of the War of Liberation and the development of the new democratic culture. It also breaks down

superstition and feudal stereotypes, plays the role of changing customs, enriches the cultural life of the people in the liberated areas, and is a subtle social transformation movement. Shandong Jiefang District has set up many societies, research societies and science societies, the impact of Shandong Natural Science Society. In 1946, the Natural Science Research Association was established with the aim of breaking down superstition, improving production technology, promoting social health and assisting scientific education and scientific research.

In the early 1950s, Shandong carried out mass prevention by means of vaccination, and within a few years achieved the goal of basically eliminating smallpox, cholera and other epidemic diseases, and took the lead in eliminating epidemic diseases such as black fever and malaria in the whole country. Through the above flexible and diverse ways, the liberated areas of Shandong Province have reshaped the people of the liberated areas from the perspective of culture and concept. While consolidating the sanitary conditions in the liberated areas, they have reformed the people's ideology, established a scientific concept of health, and effectively controlled the outbreak and epidemic of various epidemic diseases. Through propaganda, linking the image of the Communist Party of China serving the people with "science", "health", "anti-feudalism" and so on is an important way to transform the rural areas to expand their foundation.

4. SIGNIFICANCE AND ENLIGHTENMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION IN SHANDONG JIEFANG DISTRICT

The Communist Party of China (CPC) led the Shandong liberated areas to strengthen the construction of science and technology education, strengthen cultural education and ideological propaganda to the masses, promote the masses to master culture, enrich spiritual life, meet the people's cultural needs, get rid of feudalism ignorance, and establish a sense of ownership. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of China is facing more severe challenges from domestic and foreign countries, economic, political and national defense. In order to eliminate illiteracy and raise the people's cultural level and political consciousness, the liberated areas of Shandong should absorb experience and lessons, strengthen the development of science and technology education, popularize and improve social education, and generally promote private schools, literacy classes, clubs, winter schools, evening schools, weekly schools, amateur schools, etc.; set up secondary schools and various specialized schools to train all kinds of intellectual cadres to meet the needs of building a new China; organize educational assets and increase educational funds; All useful intellectuals ——— teachers, scientists, engineers, doctors, journalists, writers, artists and ordinary cultural workers should be united and educated so that they can serve the New China, improve their material life and enhance their social status; inspire free thinking, criticize and accept foreign culture and Chinese culture in order to promote newdemocratic culture; publish various newspapers and periodicals, preserve various books and documents, establish libraries, museums and develop social and cultural undertakings. Under the leadership of the Party and the efforts of the masses, the cause of science and technology education in Shandong has made great achievements and made great contributions to the country.

Qilu culture is the foundation of Shandong culture, which has a long history and has become one of the most precious and rich cultural heritage in China and the world. Revolutionary culture and socialist culture with Chinese characteristics are rooted in the fertile soil of Qilu traditional culture and play a vital role in the process of leading revolution, construction and reform and development by the Party. The cause of science and technology education in the revolutionary base areas has contributed to the completion of the three central tasks of war, production and cultural education as stipulated by the CPC Central Committee, and is also a social transformation movement in which great changes have taken place in rural society.

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