

Original Paper

Theoretical Acceptance and Practical Exploration of Marxism in the Work-Study Group in France

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Abstract

Since 1919, on the eve of the birth of the Communist Party of China (CPC), a group of aspiring young people travelled across the ocean to France to study and work, and to explore ways to save the country and make it strong. During their stay in France, they worked hard and studied thriftily, and at the same time penetrated into the French society, understood the workers' movement and came into contact with Marxism. They were the first group to turn their attention to Marxism, study and accept it, and spread it to China. They promoted the spread of Marxism in China and expanded the path of spreading it, which provided the theoretical basis for the establishment of the CPC; they actively carried out practical explorations, which influenced the establishment of the early organisations of the CPC, and at the same time, they set up CPC the European Branch of the CPC and the Chinese Socialist Youth League, which solidly formed the organisational basis of the CPC; they cultivated a large number of excellent Chinese Communists such as Cai Hesen and Zhou Enlai and enriched the early leadership force of the Party, laying the foundation for the Party's establishment and development. All of the above made indelible contributions to the origin and development of the CPC. However, their acceptance and exploration of Marxism also had historical limitations due to the limitations of social and historical conditions and the lack of their own understanding. At present, our country is in the critical period of realising the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and the study of Party history is of great and far-reaching significance for summing up the historical experience, understanding the laws of history, grasping the initiative of history, passing on the red genes, bearing in mind the mission of the original heart and adhering to the correct direction.

Keywords

Work-Study Movement in France, Communist Party of China, Marxism, Contribution

1. Historical origins of work-study programmes

The year 1915 was a year of bitterness and uncertainty for young students, the brutal First World War had broken out and Japan took advantage of Germany's lack of time to send troops to seize the German rights and interests in Shandong that had been seized from the Qing government. In January 1915, Japan offered to help Yuan Shikai to become the emperor by proposing 21 articles to devour China's sovereignty, and issued an ultimatum on 7 May. On 9 May, Yuan Shikai's government indicated that it basically accepted the ultimatum. When the news came out, the nation was outraged, and Mao Zedong wrote an oath, "On the 7th of May, the Republic of China was strangely disgraced, and how to avenge it is in the hands of students."⁰

Before the Revolution of 1911, the Qing Government, in order to maintain its rule, tried to introduce some Western education systems, such as the establishment of the Peking University Hall in 1898, but the Peking University Hall were in fact designed to train feudal officials. After the Revolution of 1911, Sun Yat-sen proposed the education of the nation to enlighten the people and cleanse all slaves. Finding a way to explore China's salvation became the ideal of every aspiring youth at that time.

Firstly, it was the result of the impact of the work-study trend in the May Fourth period. With the promotion of "science and democracy", a large number of new ideas from the West were introduced into China, which opened the eyes of Chinese intellectuals. In China, the mass bourgeois-democratic ideological enlightenment movement was relatively late, and the ideas that had been popular or had begun to be popular in the world in the past hundred years, such as socialism, idealistic socialism, anarchism, neo-villageism, pan-labourism, syndicalism, pragmatism and so on, were all new at that time.

Around the time of the May Fourth Movement, some radical bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals took the pan-labourist idea of "everyone should work" and the anarchist "mutual aid theory" as their ideological basis, and mixed them with idealistic socialism, pragmatism, and trade unionism, education for national salvation, and industrial salvation, forming a trend of work-study thinking that soon swept through the youth and the intelligentsia. Most of the petty-bourgeois intellectuals and young students were concerned about the fate of the country and, with a strong desire to transform society, were anxious to save the country and the people. But before they were armed with a scientific guiding ideology, they were bound to experience twists and turns in their search for truth. At that time, the vast majority of young people accepted the "work-study trend" as a "good remedy to save the time". All kinds of experiments in work-study sprang up, such as the establishment of labour societies and work-study mutual aid groups. A group of young people who wanted to go abroad for experimentation joined the work-study group in France.

In addition, the triumphant spread of Marxism after the May Fourth Movement was also an important reason. A group of advanced intellectuals had long since realised from the failure of the Revolution of 1911 that bourgeois reformism could not save China. So immediately after the news of the triumph of the October Revolution, they keenly turned their attention to the Marxism it had delivered. However,

the Beiyang warlord government regarded the Soviet Revolution and Marxism as a "ferocious beast" and a "heresy", and strictly blocked them. Under these circumstances, it was impossible to go directly to Russia. Therefore, France, which was close to Russia, became the goal of the revolutionary youth.

2. Work-study Students' Study and Labour Performance

From the spring of 1919 to January 1921, 20 groups of more than 1,800 Chinese students travelled across the sea in the same way. They came from 18 provinces, with Sichuan (378), Hunan (346) and Hebei (147) being the most numerous. The youngest of them was 12 years old at the time of their departure and the oldest was 54, but they were basically young people between 16 and 30 years old.⁰

Marseille was the first stop in France for most of the students who stayed in France to work and study. From 1919 onwards, every two months, the Sino-French Education Association would arrange for the reception of the newly disembarked students in the port of Marseille and arrange for their accommodation. After 30 or 40 days at sea, every student would be questioned in the small building of the Sino-French Education Association about whether they wanted to work, study or tutor in French. Depending on the amount of money they brought, those with more money were sent to Paris and other big cities to study and work, while those with less money were sent to small towns such as Montargis. Over the course of a year, more than 1,800 students were assigned to various parts of France by the Sino-French Education Association.

Through the arrangement of the Sino-French Education Association, some work-study students went to the Saint-Charmen steelworks, 50 kilometres from Lyon, to do filing and sand-turning work, practising the ideal of half-work-half-study. On 16 April 1920, Wang Ruofei, a young man from Guizhou, arrived at the Saint-Charmen steelworks. When he stayed in France, he was already 24 years old. Every morning, Wang Ruofei, a sand tumbler, had to complete four and a half hours of intense work. During the one-hour lunch break, he would read for half an hour before starting a new round of labour. Wang Ruofei wrote in his diary, "I work eight hours a day, read for five hours, and sleep for seven hours. In fact, there was not much time for serious study and daily reading."⁰ Despite the lack of time for study, the work-study students remained energetic. He felt that in order to understand the actual situation in France on the ground, he had to practice his love of labour, and labour was the easiest way to understand the French workers' movement and workers. To be diligent in labour and thrifty in study was the original intention of the Work-Study Movement in France.

Li Fu-chun, a young man from Hunan Province, worked as a locksmith in a Schneider factory. During this period, Li Fuchun met some French veterans of the First World War. While working as a labourer, he completed a novel, *Confessions of a French Soldier*, which expressed his understanding of imperialist war and its nature. In order to help each other and make progress together, Li Fuchun also set up the Work-Study Inspiration Society with Li Weiham. By no coincidence, Li Lisan and a few others, who worked as labourers in the St. Charmen factory, began to consciously observe French society and study French workers.

After these young people came to France, some of them worked before studying, some studied before working, and some studied while working. *Cai Hesen's Letter Home* stated, "Now the situation of labour here is slightly better, those who do hard labour can earn more than 20 francs per day, those who do mechanical work can earn more than 10 francs per day, or even 20 or 30 francs per day."⁰ According to a survey conducted in August and September 1920, 400 to 500 people entered more than 70 factories at that time, while others worked as casual labourers and did odd jobs. Some 670 people were enrolled in more than 30 schools in Paris and elsewhere, most of them first taking French lessons and then going on to industrial apprenticeship schools and other schools. The student-workers on the waiting list had to live on a meagre subsistence allowance, which made life extremely difficult. When they entered the factories, they worked alongside French and Chinese workers as ordinary labourers. After working eight hours a day, they also studied French and crafts. They were welcomed and cared for by French workers, young people and friendly people, and were exposed to the realities of life in a capitalist society. Some young people focused on exercising themselves, examining capitalist society, getting in touch with the working masses, and studying the workers' movement, socialist thinking and Marxism. This was the case, for example, with Cai Hesen, Zhao Shiyan, Zhou Enlai and Li Lisan. The arduous experience of studying and working as labourers gave Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yi and a large number of other hardworking students a deep understanding of the exploitation of the working class and a direct knowledge of the ills of capitalist society. Under the influence of the October Revolution in Russia, they accepted Marxism and embarked on the path of revolution. Among them, Cai Hesen was the forerunner of Marxism in the Work-Study Movement in France.

3. Courageous Struggle of Work-study Students

In 1921, due to the change of situation, the students started to fight for their own rights and interests and to defend the interests of the motherland. They firstly launched a campaign to demand "the right to live and the right to study" from the Beiyang Warlord Government in February, followed by a patriotic action against the secret loan from the Beiyang Government to France in June, and a courageous protest against the occupation of the Institut Franco-Chinois de Lyon in September.

3.1 Student Movement for Education

In 1921, more than 80 students in the Paris area were hospitalised and more than ten died. He Changgong wrote in his *Memories of Work-Study Life*, "When people died, we held a memorial service, and I was most afraid of attending such a memorial service, and I couldn't help shedding tears as soon as I entered the meeting place. At the same time, I wondered if it would be my turn next time."⁰ In the spring of 1921, He Changgong witnessed the deaths of his fellow students, and on 16 January 1921, the Sino-French Education Association issued a statement announcing that from 1 March, it would no longer pay five francs a day to the students, which pushed the students into a desperate situation of life and death. At the end of February 1921, Cai Hesen and Xiang Xiangyu issued *Manifesto to Chinese Students in France*. More than 400 students quickly assembled from all over France, ready to protest in

the form of a rally to fight for the right to live and study with Chen Lu, the ambassador of the Beiyang government in France.

On the morning of 28 February 1921, more than 400 students studying in France gathered at the Place des Marches in Le Pont, chanting slogans about the struggle for the right to live and study, and demanding that Chen Lu appear to discuss with student representatives. Chen Lu refused to see them and colluded with the French military police to beat and drive away the students with truncheons. As there was no traffic control, a student named Wang Mu was unfortunately caught under a tram in the crowd and died after being taken to hospital. The protest, which lasted for several hours, came to a hasty end in a sudden tragedy. A movement about the fate of the students stopped at this sad and tragic historical image, and the students are collectively facing a decision about the historical destiny. They will use this as a starting point for a wider struggle to continue. This struggle eventually forced the Sino-French Education Association to agree to continue to pay them five francs a day to live. But the plight of everyone without work or schooling did not change in the slightest, and the indifference of the Beiyang government shook everyone to their core. Both Zhao Shiyan and Cai Hesen realised that it was impossible for individuals to rely on others to help them out of their plight, whether through hard work or study, and that they had to organise themselves to save themselves. In the spring of that year, Zhang Shenfu, who had already joined the early Communist Party in Beijing, and Liu Qingyang, a member of the Awakening Society, arrived in France. Together with Zhou Enlai, Zhao Shiyan and Chen Gongpei, they set up the early organisation of the Communist Party in France. Zhou Enlai, Zhao Shiyan and others became the earliest members of the CPC. At the crossroads of history, for all the work-study students, confusion and difficulties were coming, and the transformation of their lives was beginning.

3.2 Anti-loan Movement

In early 1921, Cai Yuanpei, Li Shizeng and others founded the Institut Franco-Chinois de Lyon after years of hard work, using domestic donations as well as the balance of the Gengzi reparations to be refunded by France. Their original intention was to enable students to have a stable environment for study and research. This rekindled the hope of students in desperate straits to pursue their studies. However, in early June, an incident occurred when the Beiyang government sent an envoy to Paris, which dashed the students' dream of studying again. Zhou Enlai, as a special correspondent of the *Social Welfare Tientsin*, informed the public of the details of the secret loans and arms purchases made by the Beiyang government from France. The Beiyang government could not afford to finance students' education, but had to borrow money to fight the civil war. The traitorous behaviour of the Beiyang government made the students angry and they decided to take action. In June 1921, pamphlets issued by the Engineering World Society were widely distributed. On 30th June 1921, Li Fuchun organised a general meeting of the refusal of loan movement of more than 300 people at the Hall of Philosophers in Paris, where more than 100 such letters of protest from Chinese people all over the world were read out. They felt that they had to make a stern protest against such a dark deal, and that the Chinese people would not act as guarantors for this borrowing, which was established in violation of the Constitution

and against the interests of the country. This declaration soon spread throughout France. In the face of the tremendous force of the struggle, the Chinese and French Governments were compelled to declare to the outside world that the loan negotiations had ceased. Nevertheless, the transactions were secretly continued, and the total amount of the loan was increased from 300 million to 500 million francs. The news quickly brought the already quiet struggle to a climax, and the students united, with Zhao Shiyan, Zhou Enlai and Chen Yi at the centre of the organisational movement, who, on 13 August, presided over a second refusal of the loan conference in Paris, which compelled the secretary of the Chinese embassy in France to sign the refusal of the loan and to publish this communique in the newspapers.

3.3 Movement to Reclaim the Institut Franco-Chinois de Lyon

In less than half a year, the students' behaviour aroused the dissatisfaction of the French government and the Beiyang government, and at the beginning of September 1921, the Chinese Embassy in France decided to stop the payment of five francs per day again. Almost at the same time, the students looked forward to the news of the official opening of the Institut Franco-Chinois de Lyon, but the university administration decided to turn the students away. On 20 September, 125 student representatives, including Cai Hesen, Zhao Shiyan and Chen Yi, were forced to occupy a building of the Institut Franco-Chinois de Lyon in the name of enrollment, preparing to negotiate with the university administration. Immediately after they entered the University, the French police arrived and surrounded them. The students' movement to occupy the building lasted only one day, and on 21 September, the French police detained Cai Hesen and more than 120 others. At first, the French authorities took them into custody and kept them under surveillance, hoping that the demonstration would not continue. On September 24th, the officially admitted students arrived in Lyon, and the situation became so tense that the French government decided to formally place them under administrative detention. On October 13th, the French authorities forcibly deported these students back to their home country on the charges of engaging in Bolshevik activities and disturbing public order, which meant the end of their study abroad careers. The vigorous movement to reclaim the Institut Franco-Chinois de Lyon ended with the deportation of 104 students. On the way home, the students organised the Forced Return Students' League and elected Cai Hesen, Li Lisan, Chen Yi and more than 30 others as leaders.

Progress in learning, growth in struggle, discovery of truth in search. From the Rhine in the north to the port of Marseilles in the south, the best of these students' ranks left their red marks on the French landscape that changed the course of China and the world.

4. Influence and Inspiration of Work-Study in France on the Establishment and Development of the CPC

Under the active efforts of Cai Hesen, Zhao Shiyan, Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, Li Lisan and others, the Party and League organisations in Europe were established and carried out extensive propaganda and organisational work, and revolutionary struggles were carried out, and the nature and content of the movement changed accordingly. A large number of young people embarked on the revolutionary path

of combining with the working masses in the practice of struggle, gradually accepted Marxism, overcame the influence of work-studyism and anarchism, accepted the idea of scientific socialism, and grew up to become revolutionary fighters of the proletariat. The Work-Study Movement in France is an event of great significance in the history of China's new democratic revolution and the development of education.

4.1 Impact on the Thinking of Party Members

The arduous experience of studying and working made Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yi and a large number of other work-study students deeply understand the exploitation of the working class. Under the influence of the October Revolution in Russia, they accepted Marxism and embarked on the path of revolution. Among them, Cai Hesen was the forerunner of Marxism in the Work-Study Movement in France. At the end of 1919, Cai Hesen travelled across the ocean to France for work-study in the passionate pursuit of his revolutionary ideals. In France, he felt the impact of foreign civilisations and the stirring of ideological currents, read and translated Marxist works, translated important passages of *The Communist Manifesto* and *The Development of Socialism from Utopian to Scientific*, and propagated the October Revolution in Russia and the workers' movements of various countries, thus becoming a staunch Marxist.

During the First World War, there was a growing number of Chinese working and studying in France, and among them emerged a number of intellectuals with rudimentary communist ideas and views. Many of them became pioneers in the propagation of Marxism and the propagation of the October Revolution, and these people later became leading members of the early organisations of the CPC in leading the establishment of the revolutionary armed forces, organising the workers' movement, and mobilising the peasants' movement, including Mao Tse-tung, Cai Hesen, Li Wei-han, Li Li-San, and Zhang Tailei, among others. Among them, Mao Zedong and Cai Hesen were the early ones who came into contact with and studied the theory of Marxism and began to organise and mobilise the masses of workers for revolutionary struggle.

The Work-Study Movement in France promoted the spread of Marxism in China and favourably impacted the traditional feudal culture of China; it was a torrent that merged with the tide of ideological emancipation at that time and produced a number of outstanding communist fighters and revolutionary leaders. The communists went to France with the idea of studying Marxism and combining it with the working class. During their stay in France, they not only worked and studied, but also personally examined the conditions of capitalist society and launched three protests against the Beiyang government, which greatly raised their consciousness. They also provided valuable experience to the communist cause, and after the founding of New China, especially Deng Xiaoping and other leaders established good diplomacy with France and made great contributions to the socialist cause, as well as the introduction of western education ideas and the development of education abroad have had a positive impact on the development of the cause of education.

4.2 Impact on the Building and Functioning of Party Organisations

4.2.1 Formation of Domestic Party Organisations and the Workers' Movement

In the early construction of the CPC, the Work-Study Movement in France played an irreplaceable role. In particular, in the course of the revolutionary struggle led by the Party, the Work-Study Movement in France played an important role in the revolutionary struggle led by the Party.

On 23rd July 1921, except for the early organisation of the Chinese Communist Party in France, which was unable to send representatives due to the long distance, the early organisation of the CPC sent thirteen representatives to a meeting in Shanghai, and on the last day of the meeting, the CPC was declared to have been formally established in a tourist boat on the South Lake in Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province, the people of China had a reliable organiser and leader, and the Chinese revolution had a strong leading force. At the end of 1921, after Cai Hesen returned to China, he was introduced by Chen Duxiu and joined the CPC in Shanghai and assisted Chen Duxiu in the propaganda work of the party. Almost all the main organisers of the Movement to reclaim the Institut Franco-Chinois de Lyon joined the Communist Party. The failure of the struggle deeply touched the minds and souls of the students. Standing at the crossroads of survival and destruction, the hundred or so who returned to China had already begun to merge into the Revolution. A large number of students who stayed in France, such as Chen Yannian and Chen Qiaonian, who used to believe in anarchism, also began to make a major change in their lives.

For the hundred or so students who returned to China early, France was already far behind them, and the roaring revolution at home gave them unlimited space. 16-23 July 1922, the Second Congress of the CPC was held in Shanghai. Cai Hesen was elected as a member of the Central Executive Committee Member, responsible for party propaganda. As soon as the organ of the CPC Central Committee, *The Guide*, edited by him, was launched in Shanghai, it played the role of a revolutionary guide in propagating the Party's policies and spreading Marxism-Leninism, and was hailed as the ideological guide for 400 million compatriots.

And back in Hunan, Li Lisan led the Anyuan Road Mine Workers' Movement in September 1922, and then travelled to Wuhan and Shanghai to organise the workers' movement.

On 15 May 1925, Gu Zhenghong, a worker in a Shanghai yarn farm, was shot dead by a Japanese capitalist. In order to oppose the imperialist oppression of workers, Cai Hesen proposed to the Party Central Committee that workers go on strike, merchants go on strike and students go on strike. By 10 June, more than 200,000 workers went on strike, more than 50,000 students went on strike, and all the merchants in the public concession went on strike. Zhao Shiyan, who returned to China in 1924, assisted Li Dazhao in leading the struggle in the northern part of the CCP, organising and mobilising workers in Tianjin and Tangshan to go on strike in solidarity with the May 30th Movement. In 1926, Zhao Shiyan, Li Lisan and Chen Yannian had become leaders of the workers' movement in China and were attending the Third Labour Congress in Guangzhou. 18 months later, in Shanghai, Zhao Shiyan, aged 26, and Chen Yannian, aged 29, both died heroically for the revolution.

4.2.2 Establishment of Communist Organisations and Ideological Propaganda Positions in Europe

Having gone through the trials and tribulations of the three major struggles of the Work-Study Movement, Zhao Shiyuan completely gave up the illusion of doing labour and studying, and began to think deeply about the future Marxist path. In his *Letter to Chen Gongpei*, Zhao Shiyuan said, "The European side has decided to set up a youth organisation; does the youth organisation have a general organ, and does it have any other statutes or printed materials apart from the statutes; if so, please convey and send them to me immediately.⁰ⁿ" At the beginning of 1922, Zhao Shiyuan corresponded with Chen Gongpei continuously, asking Chen Gongpei about the situation of party building in China. Keeping in touch with his repatriated comrades, Zhao Shiyuan gradually clarified the direction of the Chinese revolution, and deeply influenced a large number of work-study students such as Chen Yannian and Chen Qiaonian, who began to believe in communism.

Eight months after the failure of the movement to reclaim the Institut Franco-Chinois de Lyon, in early June 1922, Zhao Shiyuan returned from northern France, Zhou Enlai arrived from Germany and Liu Bojian from Belgium. Together with Chen Yannian and Chen Qiaonian, 18 like-minded work-study students held a secret meeting for three days in the Bois de Boulogne forest park near Paris, and the Chinese Youth Communist Party in Europe was formally established. The Congress elected Zhao Shiyuan, Zhou Enlai and Li Weiha to form the Executive Committee, with Zhao Shiyuan as the secretary, Zhou Enlai in charge of propaganda and Li Weiha in charge of organisation. In that year, Zhao Shiyuan was 21 years old, Zhou Enlai was 24, and Li Weiha was 26.

The small hotel at 17 rue Godefroi in the 13th arrondissement of Paris was Zhou Enlai's residence from 1922 to 1924, and also the seat of the temporary organ of the Chinese Youth Communist Party in Europe. In order to better expand their organisation and propagate Marxism, they founded the organ publication *La Jeunesse* here, with Zhao Shiyuan, Zhou Enlai and Chen Yannian as the main editorial force. From its inception in August 1922 to its final publication in early 1924, *La Jeunesse* published a total of 13 issues, and became a position to unite European Chinese workers and propagate Marxism.

On 17 February 1923, in the ancient town of Boulogne-Billancourt in the western suburbs of Paris, the Chinese Youth Communist Party in Europe held a provisional congress. With the approval of the Central Committee of the CPC and the Chinese Socialist Youth League, the Chinese Youth Communist Party in Europe became the European Branch of the Chinese Socialist Youth League, and on 13 March 1923, Zhou Enlai wrote his first report to the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Socialist Youth League, in which he reported in detail on the activities and work of the European Branch of the Chinese Socialist Youth League, such as setting up the Communist Research Society, organising young people to read Marxist-Leninist works, and developing the League's members, etc. In the report, Zhou Enlai wrote, "How honoured we are that we have stood under the united banner of communism!⁰ⁿ" His words were full of joy. Since then, Zhou Enlai has devoted himself with great energy to his work, and has made a great contribution to the development of the Youth League. At this congress, Zhou Enlai became the secretary of the European branch of the Chinese Socialist Youth League. A month later,

according to the instructions of the domestic party organisation, Zhao Shiyan, Wang Ruofei, Chen Yannian, Chen Qiaonian and a dozen other comrades went to the Soviet Union to study, and from then on, they left France. In 1923, Nie Rongzhen joined the CPC, and began to lead the Party and League organisation in Brussels together with Liu Bojian. A year later, Zhou Enlai, Li Fuchun, Liu Bojian and dozens of other students left France one after another, and also threw themselves into the wave of the domestic revolution.

In July 1924, Deng Xiaoping began to take over the leadership of the European Branch of the Chinese Socialist Youth League, and La Jeunesse had been renamed. The students who returned to China early had already become the backbone and main force of the CPC during the Revolutionary period. 15 May 1925, Gu Zhenghong, a worker in a Shanghai yarn factory, was shot dead by a Japanese capitalist, and on 30 June, under the organisation of the European branch of the CPC, more than 400 Chinese took to the streets, distributing leaflets entitled *Notice to the Demonstrating Chinese*, in support of the May 30th Movement. The struggle shook France, and the French authorities sent a large number of police officers to launch a campaign of arrests and repatriations against the Chinese revolutionaries. 7 January 1926, according to the arrangement of the organisation, Deng Xiaoping left France for Moscow, and the 100 or so students who were members of the European branch of the Party or League, who had been expelled by the French government, also came to Moscow, embarking on the journey in pursuit of faith.

5. Conclusions

Through the study of the theoretical acceptance and practical exploration of Marxism in the Work-Study Movement in France, it is evident that this movement not only cultivated a group of steadfast Marxists, laying a solid foundation for the early organizational development of the Communist Party of China, but also profoundly influenced the choice of China's revolutionary path. Although the movement's scope and depth were constrained by the social and historical conditions of the time, its contributions remain indelible. Today, as we revisit this history, we do so not only to commemorate the revolutionary spirit of that generation of pioneers but also to draw wisdom to guide the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. By inheriting the red gene and staying true to our original mission, we will continue to create new achievements on the journey to realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

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