

The Development of the Border Trade between the Chinese Soviet Republic and the White Area from 1931 to 1934: A Case Study of the Tungsten Ore Trade

Wenjie Luo*

Department of History, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China.

*Corresponding author. Email: 1155162434@link.cuhk.edu.hk

ABSTRACT

This paper studies the border trade development between the Chinese Soviet Republic (CSR) and the White Area from 1931 to 1934. At that time, Kuomintang (K.M.T.) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) were in a hostile state. The CPC was weak and could only survive in the mountainous areas at the border of Fujian and Jiangxi provinces. The lack of materials in CSR forced the CPC to develop border trade. The importance of this paper's topic selection lies in exploring the formation and development of the CPC's economic construction thought from the border trade issues in CSR. This paper mainly uses periodicals, statistical data, memoirs, and local chronicles materials to examine the border trade of CSR and pay attention to the influence of local warlords on foreign trade. Finally, this paper concludes that the formation of the guiding ideology of the Communist Party of China's economic construction began with the development of China's CSR border trade in 1931-1934. This article also expands the research on the history of the Communist Party of China and the reasons for the vigorous development of the contemporary Chinese Communist Party, which has a certain era significance and contemporary value.

Keywords: Border Trade, Chinese Soviet Republic, Economic Blockade

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

After the April 12th Incident in 1927, the Communist Party of China (CPC) launched the August 1 Nanchang Uprising, which created their army and started the armed resistance to the Kuomintang (K.M.T.), which Chiang Kai-shek led. After the failure of attacking Changsha, Guangzhou and other central cities, CPC had to build up revolutionary base areas in the provincial border regions of Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi, Hubei, Henan and Anhui because of their relatively weak force. Chinese Soviet Republic (CSR) was one of the largest revolutionary base areas founded in November 1931. To eliminate the army force of CPC, K.M.T adopted military encirclement and economic blockade as methods. Except for confiscating landlord and capitalists' property, income from war, and starting the state-owned enterprise, CPC also actively developed the border trade through the contradictions between different groups in K.M.T when faced with economic blockade from K.M.T. As a matter of fact, these methods not only broke the economic

blockade but also created a wonderful chance for CSR to grow. Academia has discussed the influence of CSR's external trade and has made a lot of achievements in the research of the Chinese Soviet Republic. However, as a whole, these discussions mostly research the whole construction of the CSR's economy, which included internal trade, public debt and so on. Border trade is just one side of these discussions. There are few discussions devoted to border trade. In addition, literature files, data collections, bibliography, etc., related to party history were hardly compiled, and a large number of local party organization history, financial history, and base materials were not compiled [1]. It is necessary to continue to study this question because of a lack of discovery and utilization of materials and data. This paper mainly focuses on the development process of foreign trade in CSR from 1931 to 1934, which can enrich research in related fields to a certain extent. In addition, there is analysis discrimination of an approximate concept.

At first, it is necessary to discriminate and analyze the concept of "the Chinese Soviet Republic". The concept of "the Chinese Soviet Republic" in this paper refers to the regime established by CPC on the border of Fujian

and Jiangxi provinces in China since 1931. It was not recognized by the government of the Republic of China. Due to the lack of legitimacy and movement caused by the failure of anti-besiegement, international historians usually ignore the concept of "CSR". However, as a similar concept with CSR, Central Asia Soviet Socialist Republics (CASSR) is known by Western academic circles. Therefore, it is easy to lead to confusion between two different concepts. It can be found that the concept of "Central" in CSR means the central government of CPC. Its geographic location in Asia defines the concept of "Central" in CASSR. In other words, CASSR is located in Central Asia and controlled by the Soviet Union, so it is called "Central Asia Soviet Socialist Republics". In contrast, the Chinese Soviet Republic Area did not belong to the Soviet socialist area of the Soviet Union. Although it obeyed the instructions and arrangements of the Soviet Union at certain times, the independent development of the Chinese Soviet Republic has always been its mainstream.

1.2 Research Significance

Adam Smith proposed the market mechanism for free competition in his classical political economics theory. 'The Wealth of Nations' demonstrated market is the invisible hand in economics, which regulates economic activities, and objected to the country's intervening. Under the guidance of this economic theory, the western world has grown considerably in industrial revolutions. In contrast, CPC emphasizes the state's intervention in economic activities, focuses on collectivism, and pays attention to economic development planning and arrangement, which Western academia usually criticises. Western people believed that the CPC's approach did not respect the laws of the market, which is harmful to the sustained and healthy development of the economy. However, In the Initial Period of the CPC, its power was not enough to capture the central city, and it could only survive at the borders of the provinces. The struggle living conditions made the CPC unable to create a free competitive market environment and fulfil the free market mechanism. To guarantee the basic living of the soldiers and civilians in the CSR, the CPC had to make a whole plan for economic development. Besides, CPC regards Marxism as its guiding theory. It emphasizes a public sector of the economy as the main body, which determines that individualism and private capital can only become a supplementary part of the CPC's economic system, and the state-owned economy and collective economy are the mainstream. The above condition demonstrates that subjective or objective conditions in China did not allow CPC to form a free competition mechanism like western countries. However, CPC had surprising achievements in economic construction, especially on border trade with the White Area in CSR in 1931-1934. To some extent, the forming of CPC today's practical and creative idea for economic

construction began with border trade development in 1931-1934.

2. METHODOLOGY

This paper uses journals, various statistics, memoirs, and local chronicles as basic historical data, which investigate the border trade in CSR and take care of the effect of K.M.T's local warlords like Chen Jitang and Fujian 19th Route Army on external trade in CSR. This article mainly uses Zhou and Gong's investigation about the lack of salt in CSR, Liu and others' research about finance in CSR and the calculation of the import and export volume of CSR from 1931-1934 from Ganzhou City Center Research Group of the People's Bank of China to collect relevant data and utilizes these statistics to analyze the economic changes in CSR. In addition, this essay uses 'Huang Runsheng memories', 'Huang Zuobin memories', Wu's traffic memories in CSR, 'Order of Guangdong Civil Affairs Department' from Chen Jitang and 'West Fujian Border and Traffic Treaty' to provide rich circumstantial evidence to support the argument of this article.

3. THE CHANGE OF THE VALUE OF THE TUNGSTEN ORE AND VOLUME OF TRADE IN CSR IN 1931-1934

In January 1929, Mao Zedong and Zhu de led the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army to open up revolutionary base areas in southern Jiangxi and western Fujian, which gradually developed into the CSR. In November 1931, the Provisional Central Government of the CSR was established officially. In December 1931, Dong zhentang, the leader of K.M.T 26th Army, held an uprising with his soldiers in Ningdu, Jiangxi. Dong's army was adopted as the fifth legion in the First Front Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. At this time, CSR had controlled more than one hundred thousand military forces, which were divided into six different legions. The continuous growth of the CSR caused panic in K.M.T. Except for the five to encircle and suppress from December 1930 to October 1934, K.M.T also used ways such as economic blockade, set up lockdown at border or embargo to resist the Red Army.

Southern Jiangxi and Western Fujian is a region which compassed of mountains. The geographical environment provides the Red Army with a natural shield. It is key to defense against the attack from K.M.T. Furthermore. There is plenty of tungsten ore buried in this place, which supplies resources to border trade. However, every coin has two sides. Intricate landform not only stops the march of K.M.T but also results in inconvenient traffic. It is difficult to send life's necessities like salt to CSR. Another problem is the industrial foundation in CSR was vulnerable. In this instance, CSR had to develop agriculture and more rely

on external industrial products as support. Tough natural conditions announced the importance and necessity of the CSR'S border trade.

The economy of CSR showed up a phenomenon called the "Scissors gap" because of the shortage of industrial products and necessities. "Scissors gap" means agricultural products like tea, wood, tungsten, and rice are hard to selling-out, and the price of these things is continually decreasing. However, on the other side, necessities like medicine, cloth, salt, oil are difficult to gain, making the price keep rising. This phenomenon was becoming more and more serious.

Table 1. Phenomena of "Scissors gap" in Daily Necessities in Western Fujian [2]

Product	Price comparison after the revolution and before the revolution
Paper	Reduced by 30%
Cigarette	Reduced by 60%
Cereal	Reduced by 10%
Wood	Reduced by 80%
Cloth	Increased by 10%
Salt	Increased by 10%
Kerosene	Increased by 30%
Matches	Increased by 20%
Medicinal materials	Increased by 30%
Sugar	Increased by 30%

Table 2. The Phenomena of "Scissors gap" in Daily Necessities in Southern Jiangxi Unit of price: Wen [2]

Product	Unit	Price before	Price after the revolution
Salt	catty	>500	1200
Kerosene	bottle	>6000	15000-18000
Bamboo cloth	foot	600	1200
Matches	box	10-20	20
Sea tangle	catty	<1000	1600
Alkali	catty	>400	700-800
Grain	dan	7500	1800
Rice	dan	>15000	4500-6000
Tea oil	catty	800-1000	500
Lard	catty	600	360-400
Paper	dao	14000-15000	<10000
Wood	yard	14000-15000	<10000

As shown in Table 1. and Table 2., it is clear that the prices of farm and sideline products (rice, wood, etc.) after the revolution in western Fujian and southern Jiangxi less than before the revolution, while the prices of industrial products have increased after the revolution. The prices of daily necessities, such as salt, oil, and sugar, have also risen to different degrees after the revolution.

The data illustrate the "Scissors gap" in CSR was an objective reality. Economic blockade from K.M.T caused considerably bad influence on people's living and producing in CSR. Supply and demand in CSR were severely uneven. Farm and sideline products in the CSR are difficult to sell, which destroys farmers' benefits. What's worse, the urgently needed industrial products and necessities in the CSR were hard to purchase, which reduced the people's quality of life in the CSR. For example, long-term lack of salt caused the people in CSR to extract nitrate by themselves, and poisoning usually occurred after eating nitrate [2]. This further shows the urgency of the CSR to develop border trade.

Given the above economic problems seriously damaging and growth of the CSR, CPC took a series of measures to develop border trade to release the economic hardship in CSR. In 1930, the Democratic Government of Northeast Jiangxi decided to build up Border Trade Department (some counties called Red & White Trading house) in every county to organize and manage border trade work uniformly. In February 1933, to adapt the requirements of economic development, the People's Committee of CSR decided to found the People's Committee of National Economy, which controlled the Border Trade Bureau. Central Border Trade Bureau also set up Material Procurement Office at the significant exits on the borders [3]. Thus, border trade institutions in CSR were basically complete. This border trade net improves the development of border trade work.

There was abundant tungsten ore resource in southern Jiangxi, which was the vital resource for CPC to export. In 1932, the Chinese Soviet Tungsten Company was established in Tieshanlong. It is led by the Ministry of National Economy and manages the tungsten production and trade in the whole CSR. CSR organized more than 5000 workers mining for tungsten in separate productive cooperation like Tieshanlong, Xiaolong, Pangushan, Shangping and so on, which made the yield of the tungsten increase rapidly [4].

Guangdong Amy, led by a warlord called Cheng jitang, attacked the Red Army at Junmen ridge several times, and they failed each time. After that, Junmen ridge gradually became a significant trade channel for the CSR and the Guangdong warlord. Jiangkou, Maodian, located at the intersection of Gong river, Tao river and Ping river and Junmen ridge, which connected transportation of Jiangxi, Guangdong and Fujian, were important ports of trade and transportation in CSR [5]. He not only wants our tungsten but also supplies us with salt. Small boats and bamboo rafts are used to transport. There is also a small river from Junmen ridge to Huichang, flowing through Huichang, Sheung Shui and Ruijin, down to Yudu and Jiangkou. Our tungsten is transported from Yudu to Junmen ridge [6].

To obtain necessities, CSR governments established specialized companies to mine and sell tungsten and

encouraged people in CSR to mine small tungsten mines and take part in border trade by themselves [7]. As much salt as the merchant gives us, and we give us as much tungsten sand. Each pack of salty salt is 15 kilograms, and each person picks two to eight packs and packs them in bamboo baskets. Tungsten sand is 25 kilograms per pack, wrapped in bamboo strips, and then wrapped in a sack [8]. Thus, the combination of official and private tungsten border trade enriched the form of tungsten trade and eased the economic difficulties in the CSR caused by the K.M.T economic blockade.

Table 3. The output and value of tungsten sand in the CSR from 1931 to 1934, (unit: ton, yuan) [9]

Item/Time	1931	1932	1933	1934
Tieshanlong area	280	408	612	601
Shangping area	N/A	617	1988	3324
Renfeng hill area	130	660	660	550
Xiaolongwu area	N/A	N/A	47	N/A
Total yield	410	1685	3307	4475
Output value	4204	1728	3391	4589
	63	001	394	202

As shown in Table 3., the yield of tungsten in the Renfeng hill area in 1932 was five times more than that in 1931. The yield of tungsten in the Tieshanlong area also rose to a certain extent in 1932. But compared with yield in 1933, the yield of tungsten in the Refeng hill area and tungsten in the Tieshanlong area decreased in 1934. Furthermore, the yield of tungsten in the Shangping area went up by a large amount from 1932 to 1934. The yield

Table 6. Composition of Import and Export Commodities in CSR 1931-1934 (Unit: %) [10]

Item/Time	1931	1932	1933	1934	Item/Time	1931	1932	1933	1934
Tungsten exports	3.14	10.01	12.70	26.17	Salt imports	45	42	34.75	38.18
Rice exports	74.79	69.49	67.41	57.02	Cloth imports	25	28	34.75	21.21
Soil paper exports	N/A	N/A	6.74	5.70	Western Medicine Imports	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.64
Other exports	22.06	20.5	13.15	11.12	Other imports	30	30	30.51	32.97

As shown in Table 4., Table 5. and Table 6., a serious trade deficit problem was shown in CSR. The rapid growth of tungsten trade made the proportion of tungsten exports in the CSR rise from 3.14% to 26.17% from 1931 to 1934, gradually solving the problem of the "scissors gap". In addition to tungsten, the large output of rice and paper also provided an opportunity for CSR to exchange for salt, western medicine, cloth and other shortage supplies. As a significant export product in CSR, tungsten border trade can reflect the whole development situation about border trade in 1931-1934 in CSR. This proves the fact that the border trade between CSR and the White Area was expanding, and solving the economic difficulties in CSR is a vital reason for CSR to trade with the White Area. At the same time, it is worth paying

of tungsten in 1933 increased three times than that in 1932. Except for the Xiaolongwu area, the yield of tungsten in all mining areas was generally on the rise, which is consistent with the extensive development of official or private tungsten border trade in CSR.

Table 4. The calculation of the export volume of CSR from 1931-1934 (unit: yuan) [10]

Item/Time	1931	1932	1933	1934
Total export	13370463	17268001	25544608	14680052
Tungsten sand	420463	1728001	2234608	1730052
Paddy	10000000	12000000	18000000	10000000
Soil paper	N/A	N/A	1800000	1000000
Other	2950000	3540000	3510000	1950000

Table 5. The calculation of the import volume of CSR from 1931-1934 (unit: yuan) [10]

Item/Time	1931	1932	1933	1934
Total Import	20000000	21428571	25901786	23571429
Salt	9000000	9000000	9000000	9000000
Cloth	5000000	6000000	9000000	5000000
Western medicine	N/A	N/A	N/A	1800000
Other	6000000	6428571	7901786	7771429

attention to the decreasing tungsten yield in every mining area. This was connected to the fifth anti-encirclement and suppression campaign's failure, the withdrawal of the Red Army's main force from CSR, and the beginning of the Long March.

4. SITUATION OF MILITARY OFFENSIVES BY K.M.T AND ALTERATION AMONG RELATED INGROUP IN K.M.T

After Northeast Flag Replacement in 1928, Nanjing National Government unified the country in form. However, there are still plenty of factions, and contradictions within the K.M.T. K.M.T's disarmament

in 1929 decided that K.M.T would strengthen the control of the local army, which intensified the conflicts between Chiang Kai-shek and Yan Xishan, Feng Yuxiang, Li Zongren, and other local powerful factions. From 1929 to 1930, the Jiang Gui War, the Jiang Feng War and the Central Plains War broke out successively. Chiang Kai-shek finally established a dominant position among the warlords from different factions through these main wars. After that, Chiang Kai-shek shifted his focus to the encirclement and suppression of the Red Army in CSR. Nevertheless, to eliminate the local warlords, Chiang Kai-shek did not utilize the troops of his direct line in the Central Army as the main force to encircle and suppress CSR but attacked CSR with the army of local warlords. For example, in the first encirclement and suppression, the National Army in the first encirclement and suppression of the CSR was not a unit of Chiang Kai-shek's direct line of troops (Huangpu). These forces are commanded by Lu Diping, the chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial Government of the Republic of China and the commander-in-chief of the Ninth Route Army. He commanded as commander-in-chief of the army, navy and air force and director of the Nanchang camp. Lu Diping, Zhang Huizhan, and Tan Daoyuan were subordinates of Tan Yankai, the former Hunan army commander. After Tan Yankai's death, Lu Diping took over and joined Chiang Kai-shek. It is clear that the composition of the "advanced and suppressed forces" was complex, which has led to different attitudes and different paces of participation in the war [11]. This allowed the Soviet military and civilians to defeat the K.M.T's encirclement and suppression and economically develop border trade with local warlords.

The most representative local warlord who traded with CSR was Chen Jitang from Guangdong Province. Chen Jitang, named Bonan, was born in Fangcheng County, Guangdong Province (now Fangchenggang City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region) on February 12, 1890 (the 23rd day of the first month of the 16th year of Guangxu). In 1929, he used the contradiction between Chiang Kai-shek and Li Jishen to squeeze out Li Jishen. Then, he eventually succeeded in ruling Guangdong for eight years and known as the "Southern King". In 1936, Cheng Jitang was defeated by Chiang Kai-Shek in Guangdong-Guangxi Incident and lost his position. Chen Jitang not only opposed but also cooperated with Chiang Kai-shek. His temporized and double-dealing attitude reflects the particularity and complexity of Chen as a local warlord and the principles of local pragmatism he upholds. It also determines that safeguarding Guangdong's local interests was the starting point of Chen Jitang's actions. In such a case, CSR could utilize the contradiction between Cheng Jitang and Chiang Kai-shek to open up a trade channel in the siege of K.M.T. This was also consistent with the interests of the Guangdong warlords headed by Chen Jitang. After the successive failure of attack CSR, Chen Jitang tried to

avoid fighting with the Red Army to preserve the power of the Cantonese Army. Furthermore, he also started a large-scale tungsten trade with CSR. Chen Jitang's trade channel mainly used the Border Trade Department of Jiangkou to trade with some companies with the background of the K.M.T Garrison in Ganzhou. The most active one was the Guangyuxing company in Ganzhou. Zeng Weiren, the boss of Guangyuxing, is a Cantonese. He has a relationship with Li Zhenqiu, the deputy commander and division commander of the Guangdong Chen Jitang army stationed in southern Jiangxi. In addition, they were fellow countrymen. CSR revealed to Guangyuxing the message of tungsten sale in the CSR through Liu Dongmensheng, who had business dealings with Guang yuxing, and soon signed a tungsten sand trading contract with Zeng Weiren. Cantonese army stationed in southern Jiangxi also participated in the tungsten sand trade in CSR through Zeng Weiren's liaison. In order to facilitate the transaction, Guangyuxing and Jiangkou Border Trade Department also sent representatives to each other. Zhong Xianqing, the representative of "Guangyuxing", was sent to Jiangkou, and Jiangkou Trade Bureau also sent Liu Dongmensheng to Ganzhou. They conducted secret procurement under cover of opening a small grocery store. CSR and Guangyuxing had a lot of cooperation and transactions on tungsten trade. The export of tungsten sand organized by the Jiangkou Trade Department amounts to 5,000 tons. Jiangkou Trade Department was praised by the Second Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Congress of the Soviet Area in Jiangxi Province [4]. On July 21, 1934, Chen Jitang instructed Lin Yizhong, the Minister of Civil Affairs, to issue an order: If "Private Tungsten Purchase Offices" in Pingyuan and other places found smuggled tungsten sand, offer a price to purchase it on the spot [12]. This also facilitated the tungsten sand trade in CSR. During the four years from 1931 to 1934, most of the tungsten sand produced in the CSR was sold to Chen Jitang's monopoly in Guangdong and Cai Tingkai's 19th Route Army.

In addition to Chen Jitang, the People's Revolutionary Government of the Republic of China established in the Fujian Incident in 1933 implemented the policy of the unity CPC and fought against Chiang Kai-shek, which provided the possibility for the CSR to open up a new border trade channel from the west of Fujian. After the Fujian Incident in 1933, CSR Government and the Fujian People's Government signed an agreement on cessation of military operations and mutual protection of trade. On October 26 in 1933, Pan Jianxing (Pan Hannian), the representative of the CSR, and Xu Minghong, the representative of the Fujian People's Government, signed the "Anti-Japan and Anti-Chiang Agreement", agreeing to cease military operations, resume trade in imports and exports and provide mutual assistance [13]. On January 27, 1933, Zhang Yunyi, the representative of the CSR, and Chen

Xiaohang, the representative of the Fujian People's Government, signed the "West Fujian Border and Traffic Treaty" [14]. According to this agreement, the borders between the two parties were determined, the freedom of communication between merchants and commerce was protected, and the postal service was restarted. In addition, the agreement stipulated two parties should exchange passes and be compensated by the other party if the lives and goods are damaged. The trade between CSR and Fujian People's Government was mainly responsible by Xinquan Trade Branch in western Fujian, which was geographically close. Xinquan Trade Branch was established in March 1933. Its primary business includes importing salt, cloth, cotton and medicinal materials and exporting tungsten [15]. Tungsten in CSR could be sent to Longyan from Changting and Xinquan through Gutian because the 19th Route Army occupied Longyan from 1933 to 1934 [16]. However, Fujian People's Government was suppressed by Chiang Kai-shek's Central Army and finally burst up. As a result, the trade channel between the west of Fujian was lost. After the failure of the Fujian People's Government, CSR lost its external military aid and an important border trade partner, and its border trade situation was badly hurt.

To sum up, in the face of military encirclement and economic blockade, the CPC used the contradiction between Chiang Kai-shek and the local power in border trade to open up trade channels with the Guangdong Army and the 19th Route Army. According to the data, The situation of border trade development in CSR remained stable and improved from 1931 to 1933, with a trend of gradual expansion. Border trade represented by tungsten in CSR has ensured the basic living needs of the people in CSR, stabilized CSR's financial and economic situation, and gradually improved the unhealthy economic phenomenon of the "Scissors gap". In addition, border trade has also promoted the development of transportation in CSR, and the pattern of water and land transportation has basically taken shape [15]. However, the failure of the Fujian People's Revolutionary Government in early 1934 and the influence of the left-leaning wrong line within the CSR government led to the Red Army's failure in the fifth anti-encirclement and suppression campaign in 1934, which blocked trade channels and repeatedly compressed the control area of the CSR. As a result, the once-growing border trade in CSR has been reduced and eventually ceased to exist due to the strategic shift of the Central Red Army.

CSR found a weak link in the K.M.T military blockade in its border trade with the White Area. That is, to protect their own military force, the local military was not willing to suppress CPC with all their strength. On the other hand, the local military also needs the Red Army to contain Chiang Kai-shek's army. The two sides used each other and formed a truce on some part of the blockade line. CSR obtained important supplies such as salt, cloth, medical products and communication

equipment, which were urgently needed by CSR, from the White Area. The White Areas represented by Guangdong and Fujian were also able to trade from CSR to gain tungsten, the key raw material for weapons, to strengthen their own strength. Taking advantage of the abundant tungsten sand resources, CSR has taken its own needs from the White Area, opening up a new road for economic development, enriching the form of economic development in CSR and consolidating the economic foundation for military struggles.

Starting from the border trade of CSR from 1931 to 1934, the reform and opening up, the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, extensive and active participation in the activities of the World Trade Organization and APEC, the Belt and Road Initiative in the new era, and the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, all of them interpret the Communist Party of China's guiding ideology of economic construction of seeking change flexibly, daring to innovate, and seeking truth from facts. The core of ideology lies in the fact that under the premise of not shaking the socialist position, a certain degree of cooperation with neutral or hostile forces can be carried out to solve the difficulties that are difficult to overcome by conventional methods, and then to seek their own survival and development. Thus, not to adhere to dogma, but to enrich the connotation of Marxism theory in development and inject Chinese spirit into it. In the reform and opening up, breaking the stereotype of socialism that emphasizes planning and collectivism and enabling the coexistence of planning and the market is also one of the outstanding manifestations of the core of this ideology. At the same time, in the face of the current economic blockade by the United States, utilizing flexibly diplomatic strategies to open up a breakthrough to seek greater development.

5. CONCLUSION

The above research shows that the formation of the CPC guiding ideology of the economic construction began with the development of border trade in CSR in 1931-1934. This discovery can explain the reasons for the development of border trade between CSR and the White Area from 1931 to 1934. The economic difficulties faced by CSR required leaders to change their thinking and develop outward. It is precisely because of this ideological influence of outward development that border trade can be carried out. Without this guiding ideology, it would be difficult for the CPC to develop border trade, and it would be hard for the research to expand. This development concept starts from reality and can guide the actual development situation. The two are closely related. This article uses diversified methods such as data and discussion to explore the entire development process of border trade between CSR and the White Area in 1931-1934 and consider the historical

exploration and contemporary value of the development guiding ideology. Scholars who study modern Chinese history, modern Chinese economic history, and the history of the CPC should pay attention to this article. For further expansion research in the future, in my opinion, the following points can be taken into consideration. Firstly, it is possible to in-depth study the views of border people on CSR border trade, utilize interviews and field surveys to research with the view of social history and historical anthropology, which can expand the field of research. The second is to conduct a comparative study on the region's economic development before and after the Long March of the Red Army, which has positive significance in providing evidence for this article and other related studies. The third is to study the development process of the CPC economic construction thoughts, which can enrich the research content and correspond to each other.

REFERENCES

- [1] M.Z. Tang, *Mao Zedong and the History of the Communist Party of China*, China Renmin University Press.
- [2] L. Zhou, D.D. Gong, *Research on Salt Shortage in the Central Soviet Area*, vol.3, Cnki, China, Salt Industry History Research, 2014, pp. 95-96, 101.
- [3] W.Z. Huang, *Foreign Trade in the Central Revolutionary Base*, vol.5, Cnki, China, Military Economic Research, 1994, pp. 91-92. DOI: <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/detail.aspx?dbcode=CJFD&dbname=CJFD9495&filename=JSYP199405029&uniplatform=NZKPT&v=ggSKnepV93Thhvu2UB%25mmd2FQvxBcdRRrgbfU8dkLwbUXWdL%25mmd2BBkzQOi881YhdZc%25mmd2B2Zh2pq>
- [4] Z.L. Xiao, *The Central Soviet Area's Development of Jiangxi Tungsten Mines and Tungsten Sand Trade*, vol.2, Cnki, China, CCP History Material, 2006, pp. 128. DOI: <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/detail.aspx?dbcode=CJFD&dbname=CJFD2006&filename=DSZI200602007&uniplatform=NZKPT&v=sPMMbB18SwkSOWO5b8K%25mmd2BhPxxkj4MWxc2mzxTQ6h8vrM2YBdVpR2Lw6%25mmd2BLGCL6%25mmd2FIM4>
- [5] *History of Transportation in Jiangxi Soviet Area*, China Transportation Press, 1991, pp. 148.
- [6] Z.R. Wang, *The Work of the Water Transport Union in the Central Soviet Area*, History and Records Office of Jiangxi Provincial Department of Traffics, 1987, pp. 78.
- [7] J.X. Ye, Q.L. Zhang, *An Analysis of the Tungsten Salt Channel Sustaining the Economic Lifeline of the Central Soviet Area*, vol.3, Cnki, China, CCP History and Literature Research, 2017, pp. 26. DOI: <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/detail.aspx?dbcode=CJFD&dbname=CJFDLAST2017&filename=GD DS2017Z2005&uniplatform=NZKPT&v=vsK8z%25mmd2Bx72stHbxudU8hr42M649iciej5E1mtKa%25mmd2F0R4gFJh5ROR2xyLz0bC9X3QCM>
- [8] J.Q. Wu, *Fragments of Traffic Memories in the Soviet Area*, History and Records Office of Jiangxi Provincial Department of Traffics, 1987, pp. 53-54.
- [9] J.Z. Liu, H. Yang, Q.M. Yang, Y.H. Xie, *Research on the Financial Development of the Central Soviet Area under the Mode of Financial Control in Wartime—Based on the Perspective of Currency Supply and Demand Mechanism*, vol.8, Cnki, China, Literary Circles of CPC History, 2014, pp. 9. DOI: <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/detail.aspx?dbcode=CJFD&dbname=CJFDLAST2015&filename=DS WY201422003&uniplatform=NZKPT&v=GOWwAv1zNfbBTHmfKC6Au58JqM1grhXIyo0fQFz%25mmd2Fd8Ji4PX0rxPhfUGOxGj8jBSI>
- [10] Ganzhou City Center Research Group of the People's Bank of China. *Research on Foreign Trade Management and Practice in the Central Soviet Area*, Cnki, China, Literary Circles of CPC History, 2016, pp. 18. DOI: <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/detail.aspx?dbcode=CJFD&dbname=CJFDLAST2016&filename=DS WY201618014&uniplatform=NZKPT&v=CeHn7CBIyR%25mmd2BdbqQk%25mmd2Fq80dCJDUPM2NGQomAbxtwj0zysLQSHnnPzJfjvr7YZipIzi>
- [11] C.R. Cao, *Why did the Kuomintang army "encircle and suppress" the Central Soviet Area for the first time*, vol.11, Cnki, China, Yanhuang Chunqiu, 2020, pp. 35. DOI: <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/detail.aspx?dbcode=CJFD&dbname=CJFDLAST2021&filename=YH CQ202011010&uniplatform=NZKPT&v=YfJZh88ql20ph57zsCtVjonnT2n%25mmd2FIOZgXTCYA Fwrn5uCIHs%25mmd2BcQJLEszBdeG1U5WU>
- [12] *Order of Guangdong Civil Affairs Department*, vol.17, Pingyuan Archives, Republic of China Archives Chamber of Commerce, 1934.
- [13] *The preliminary agreement between the Provisional Central Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic and the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, the Fujian Government and the 19th Route Army against Japan and Chiang Kai-shek*, vol.149, Red China, 1933.
- [14] *West Fujian Border and Traffic Treaty*, Fujian People's Publishing House, 1933, pp. 144-146.

- [15] Huang Zuobin memories, The Financial and Economic History Compilation Group of the Revolutionary Base, pp.954.
- [16] Huang Runsheng memories, The Financial and Economic History Compilation Group of the Revolutionary Base, pp.953.