

Study on the Realization Process of the Updating of Marxism

Kong Tao

Xi'an University of Posts & Telecommunications, Xi'an Shannxi, 710034

Abstract: The updating of Marxism is to combine Marxism with the present characteristics of the times to touch the pulse of the times, reflect the spirit of the times and address the subject of the times, enabling it to adapt to the requirements of the times and lead the trend of the times. It is a historical process of constantly promoting Marxism to move with the times, a development process of mutual unification of theoretical innovation and practice innovation and a historical process of periodical development and constant advancement. The updating of Marxism is a process that is continuously pushed ahead in the two-way interactions of Marxist theory and conditions of the times. Further researches on the main sections contained in this process have a great significance in the process, in which we profoundly master the laws of the updating of Marxism and constantly advance the updating of Marxism.

Key words: Marxism, updating, updating of Marxism, Socialism with Chinese characteristics

Published Date: March 2018

Published Online: 31st March 2018

0 Introduction

Significance of study

Political significance

The updating of Marxism is an important clue that runs through the history of Marxism development. The process of dissemination and development of Marxism in China is not only a process of constantly realizing the sinicization of Marxism, but also a process of continuously advancing the updating of Marxism. The formal raising of the proposition of the “updating of Marxism” suggests high theoretical self-consciousness of our party. Further researches on the updating of Marxism are the important mission and tasks of present theoretical researchers. Constantly advancing the updating of Marxism is the significant political task put forward by the Party Central Committee from the strategic perspective of developing Marxism and Socialism with Chi-

nese characteristics and enhancing the construction of the Party itself. The study on this subject is an active response to the above strategic tasks and serves the completion of the above political tasks, thus has a distinct political significance.

Theoretical significance

Established in such a way that the updating of Marxism is taken as a realization process of interactions and constant development of systematical elements, this subject intends to further study the basic elements and main sections of this process. It is also used to analyze the inherent mechanism and development path of the updating of Marxism and outline the value orientation. Problems in these aspects is a problem of basic theory for the updating of Marxism and a problem that currently gains less attention in the research on the updating of Marxism. The study of this subject helps to broaden the theoretical field of vision in the research on the updating of Marxism, deepen the theoretical thinking in the problems of the updating of Marxism, thus increasing the theoretical strength of researches on the updating of Marxism.

1 Concepts of age of Marxism, era characteristics and updating

1.1 Concept of era

The word “Age” is one of key words in the concepts of the updating of Marxism. To master the scientific connotation of the updating of Marxism, firstly it is necessary to identify the implication of the word “Era”. In the Modern Chinese Dictionary, the word “Era” has two meanings: one is some period historically divided according to situations like economy, politics and culture, such as the stone age, the feudal age, the May Fourth period and the trend of times. Another meaning is some period in one’s life, for example the youth. In people’s regular thinking, the word “Age” has an extremely wide range of applications. For example, people label the current period of historical development

as the age of globalization according to the fact that today's world has entered the stage of historical development of globalization. It is also referred to the present as the computer age based on the fact that computer has been an important instrument of labor. In addition, it is used to describe the stage of one's life development, such as the adolescent age, youthful age. Besides, it is also used to describe a specific historical period under the leadership of some prominent leader, such as the Age of Stalin and the Age of Mao Zedong. This fact shows that people use the word "Age" in a broad sense. The specific meanings this word expresses are different in different contexts. The concept of "Age" in the updating of Marxism has specific connotations. It is very necessary to accurately interpret the meaning of "Age" in accordance with the view of age in Marxism.

1.2 Meaning of era characteristics

"Characteristics" has the meaning of "nature and property" based on the research on verbalism. According to the interpretation of the Modern Chinese Dictionary, "Characteristics" is added as a suffix behind a noun, a verb or an adjective to constitute an abstract noun or an attribute word, representing some kinds of nature or property of a thing, including party characteristics, disciplinary characteristics and creative characteristics. As its name suggests, era characteristics should mean having the nature or property of the era. The era characteristic of a thing is basically subject to objective conditions of the era and especially for the era characteristic of thoughts and theories, it is an inevitable property existing independently of human consciousness. According to Marxism, social being determines social consciousness and any social consciousness reflects social being. Thoughts and theories generated in an era are inevitably a reflection of and restricted by the objective conditions of that era and thus deeply influenced by its age and come with an inevitable property of characteristics of the era. Frederick Engels pointed out: "We only can recognize in the conditions of our age and the extent to which we recognize is the one these conditions reach." "Theoretical thinking in each era, including that in our age, is a historical product. It has completely different forms in different eras, simultaneously with totally different contents." It deeply reveals theories is inevitably with era characteristics.

1.3 Meaning of updating

As updating is always conducted by people based on the "present age" they are in with a view to making updated objects to be with "features of the present age", strictly speaking, the concept of "updating" should be

"present-updating" or "contemporarization". It is considered a present-oriented but not future-oriented. Because changes in the development of the future era have not taken place, people are not able to realize the so-called "updating" for the future era. Taking the updating of Marxism as an example, the updating of Marxism that needs to be realized in any era is the "present-updating" of Marxism. The updating of Marxism that we need to achieve is to combine Marxism with the present conditions of our age to allow it to present features of the present age. About the updating of Marxism for the "future era", it is the responsibility of later generations.

The concept of "updating" reveals the process and results of changes in the development of "era features" that the "updated" object has. Similar to the concept of "modernization", which means the process and results of tradition moving towards modern times. While the concept of "greening" means the process and results of "non-green" changing into "green", the concept of "updating" means the process and results of constantly giving "present era futures" to things that reflect "past era features". Given one thing past era features is the mission and task that the updating should undertake. Thus, this feature generates a question of how to give a thing "contemporary era features"? Fundamentally, what should be done is to combine things closely with the practical conditions of the era and not only adapting to practical era requirements, but also lead to the development of the practical era and fully embody its "practical era characteristics". When this has been achieved, the process of "updating" is considered to be accomplished and the goal of "updating" can be realized.

2 Progress of updating of Marxism

2.1 Mao Zedong Thought and Deng Xiaoping Theory

Although Mao Zedong Thought does not expressly point out the concept of "updating", because of nationalization of Marxism, it actually promoted the development of the updating of Marxism to some extent. Thus, it is also the result of updating. The reform and opening-up led by Deng Xiaoping is the beginning of the updating of Marxism. Deng Xiaoping Theory states the international situation during the period of reform and opening-up is themed development and peace, hence, what only can be done is to take development and peace as a scientific thesis, go out to accomplish corresponding ideological construction work, whole-heartedly promote the development of the sci-

entific thesis, emancipate productive forces and eliminate old systems that hamper the development of productive forces.

2.2 Important thought of “Three Represents”

In fact, the important thought of “Three Represents” does not clearly propose the concept of the updating of Marxism, but in this thought, the trait of the era is very outstanding and related requirements for updating are relatively particular. For example, first, the important thought of “Three Represents” is brought up according to the reality of development in the contemporary world. Meanwhile, the reform and opening-up achieved better results, great changes took place in the world situation and science and technology develop rapidly, showing a trend of economic globalization and world multipolarization. Second, the important thought of “Three Represents” serve as an important basis for the judgment of the historical position. Socialism in our country can be further developed and improved based on the judgment of the historical position. Third, the important thought of “Three Represents” stresses that practice of Marxism should adapt to changes in the world to advance the development of reform and opening-up cause as well as the construction of the modern society.

2.3 Scientific Outlook on Development

The Scientific Outlook on Development is a summary of problems existing in the process of the updating of Marxism and lays a solid foundation for the updating of Marxism through summarization. The contents represented by the present Scientific Outlook on Development include: development and requirements in aspects such as economy, politics and culture. Based on the reality of our national conditions, social contradictions in our country are prominent. To improve this situation, Scientific Outlook on Development should be mastered accurately to resolve problems in practice and life. Scientific Outlook on Development is consistent with the law of world development and it is the summarization and generalization of experiences in social development. It addresses some important problems like implications, goals and methods of social development. In general, Scientific Outlook on Development provides Marxism with a connotation of the new era.

3 Updating, sinicization and massification of Marxism should be united and advanced as a whole

The “three transformations” of Marxism is an organi-

cally united whole, which requires us to pay attention to mastering them overall in perception, focus on advancing them as a whole and avoid the wrong tendency to isolate and separate them. First, the updating of Marxism should be themed resolution of issues in China and synchronously advanced in unification with the sinicization of Marxism. Resolving real issues in China is the shared logic target of the “three transformations” of Marxism.

Mao Zedong pointed out that, to apply the application of Marxism, “a policy should be established of focusing such education on the study of the practical problems of the Chinese revolution and using the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism as the guide.” (1) Deng Xiaoping also emphasized that Marxism “must be combined with reality and the actual situation should be analyzed and studied to resolve the real problems.” (2) Jiang Zemin stressed that “it is necessary to center around the reform and opening up and modernization construction of our country and what we are doing, with a view to the application of Marxist Theory.” (3) All these fully demonstrate resolving real issues in China is a basic form of adhering to and developing Marxism and a core theme of “three transformations” of Marxism. Marx noted: “How well a theory is realized in a country is always determined by how well the theory satisfies the requirements of this country” (4) How well the updating of Marxism is achieved is determined by how well the issues in China are addressed and by how well Marxism is sinicized. Therefore, to advance the updating of Marxism, it is required to establish “Chinese theme” all the time and synchronize with the sinicization of Marxism. Secondly, the updating of Marxism should take the practice of the masses as a carrier and be advanced in unification with the massification of Marxism. Marxism is essentially a theoretical weapon for the masses to transform the world. Getting close to the masses and guiding the practice of the masses is the internal requirement of Marxism. Mao Zedong said: “By Marxism, we mean living Marxism, which plays an effective role in the life and struggle of the masses, not Marxism in words.”(5)The updating of Marxism is a development process with distinct value orientation and the realization of Chinese theme must rely on the practice of the masses. Marx stated: “The weapon of criticism cannot, of course, replace criticism of the weapon, material force must be overthrown by material force; but theory also becomes a material force as soon as it has gripped the masses.” (6) The updating of the theoretical results of Marxism can be converted into huge material force and play an enormous role in the transformation of the world only if combined with

the masses. Without massification, the updating of Marxism will become “armchair scholarship” and does not make any sense. Besides, the updating of Marxism should propel theoretical innovation in unification with the “three transformations” of Marxism. Historically, the significant results of the Chinese Communist Party's theoretical innovation are not only the results of the sinicization of Marxism, but also the results of the updating of Marxism and the results of constant advancement of massification of Marxism. Mao Zedong Thought and the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics are the product of combination of the basic tenets of Marxism and the reality in China in different era conditions. Meanwhile, they are also the important results that Chinese people achieve by sticking to and applying Marxism with remarkable popular features. Therefore, they are the results of unification of the sinicization, updating and massification of Marxism.

4 Development history of updating of Marxism and its enlightenment

4.1 Emerging of Marxism is the outcome of the era

Marked by the bourgeois revolution in Great Britain, human society started to enter a new era of capitalist development. By 1840s, the global capitalism achieved huge development and the development of human society presented important staged features. First is great development of social productive force. During the 1830s-40s, the major capitalist countries like the UK and France accomplished the first industrial revolution, embarked on a road towards socialized production and created huge miracles in the development of productive force. Marx appraised: "The bourgeoisie, during its rule of scarce one hundred years, has created more massive and more colossal productive forces than have all preceding generations together...what earlier century had even a presentiment that such productive forces slumbered in the lap of social labor?" Second is a deep change in modes of social production. Due to the development of machine industry, socialization levels of production get higher and higher and the means of production became increasingly concentrated in the hands of a few capitalists, thus the contradictions between the socialization of production and the capitalists' private ownership of the means of production is increasingly acute, leading to periodical eruption of economic crises in capitalism. Third is new change in the relationship between social classes. After the industrial revolution, the proletariat emerged. Two rival camps--Bourgeoisie and Proletariat came into being in the capitalistic socie-

ty. The proletariat constantly awakes its class consciousness and continuously improves its organizational levels in its class struggle against the bourgeoisie and starts to step onto the stage of history as an independent **political force**.

4.2 Marxism is the result of answering the question of an era

The development of capitalism greatly promoted human society progress. With the establishment of the position of machine-based production, social productive force achieved unprecedented development and laid a solid foundation in terms of materials and technologies for human liberation. In addition, the internationalization of capital and extensification of communication make human history become a world history and substantially improve the levels of human civilization. However, while the development of capitalism causes progress in materials and technologies, a range of social ills and social disasters occur in the capitalist world. For examples widespread unemployment, workers' impoverishment, degeneration and bankruptcy of the petite bourgeoisie and periodical eruption of economic crises is the concentrated expression of these contradictions. The development of the capitalist era raises a string of questions of the era that need to be reflected and answered urgently: on one hand, the huge development of productive force in the capitalist society and periodical economic crises coexist and the accumulation of capital wealth is accompanied with the accumulation of workers' impoverishment, what is the fundamental driving force behind the puzzling social phenomena? What is the motivation force of development of human history? Where does the capitalist society running into a development dilemma move forward? Where the human society is going? On the other hand, people enjoy the prosperity and convenience resulting from the development of industrialization and modernization while suffering from shackles that the alienation of labor imposes on them and feeling the spiritual frustration and confusion caused by the development of material civilization. Then, what is the prospect for the development of human society and can human achieve real freedom and liberation? What is the historic mission for the proletariat? In what ways is the emancipation of proletariat and all mankind actualized? etc. Reflections and answers related to the essential question of development of human society promote the development of theoretical thinking and become the historical background of the birth of Marxism and a theoretical topic to be solved.

4.3 Marxism is the theoretical results of responding to the question of the capitalist era

Based on the era conditions of capitalism, Marx and Engels explored and studied hard the era questions of capitalism and offered scientific answers. Marxism was founded in the exploring process of answering new questions raised in the era and practice. Marx and Engels criticized the Idealism and the Mechanistic Materialism, created the basic tenets of Historical Materialism, revealed the objective rule of human society inevitably developing from a lower stage to a higher one, outlined inevitability of the birth, development and death of capitalist economic relations scientifically, made a scientific thesis that the failure of capitalism and the victory of socialism are inevitable and pointed out the correct way for the development of human society. They modified and absorbed reasonable elements in the classical bourgeois political economy, developed the labor theory of value, established the theory of surplus value, unveiled the secret of the capitalists' exploitation and exposed capitalist economic concerns nakedly to the light of day. They modified and absorbed appropriate elements in the British and French utopian socialism and founded the theory of scientific socialism. They specified the historic mission of the proletariat according to the movement and trend of basic contradictions of capitalism. They pointed out that capitalism is a historic category and the basic contradictions of capitalism lead to sharp opposition between proletariat and bourgeoisie. Furthermore, the proletariat overthrows the rule of the bourgeoisie and rises to power through economic strug-

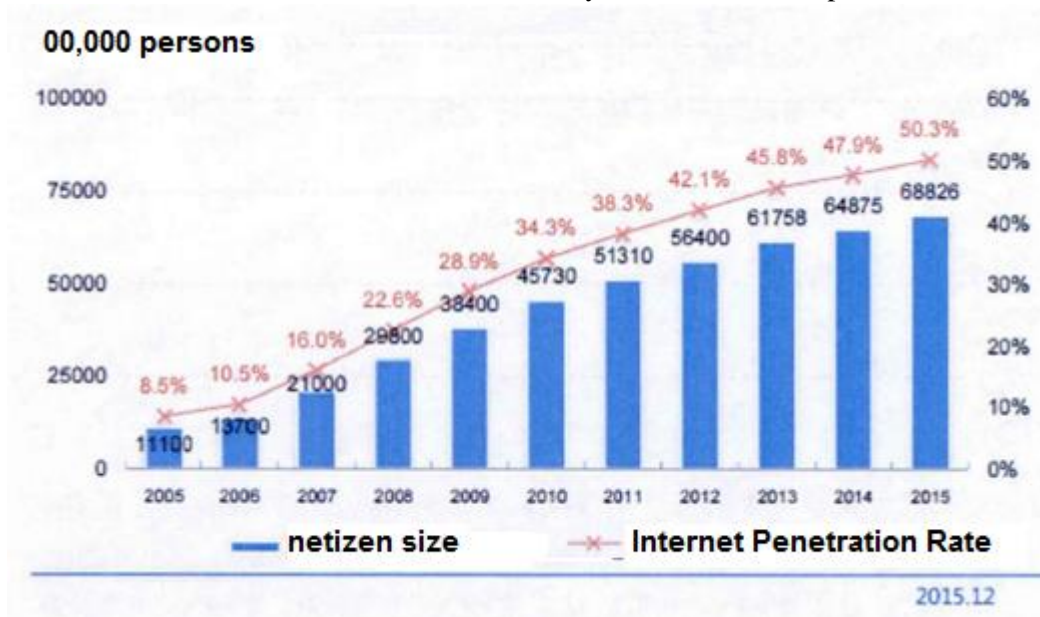
gle and political struggle and every violent revolution, and organizes economic construction, wipes out private ownership, finally achieves complete elimination of classes, emancipates the proletariat and all mankind and realizes communism. This is a historic inevitability.

5 Analysis on status of advancement of massification of Marxism in the context of new media

5.1 Benefits of advancement of massification of Marxism

The 40th China Statistical Report on Internet Development was published on January 22, 2016 as shown in Fig. 1. In December 2015, China had 688 million Internet users, with a yearly increase of 39.51 million and the Internet penetration rate was up to 50.3%. More than half of the nationals accessed the Internet through a wide range of internet devices that shows a trend of concentrating on mobile clients. The number of mobile netizens climbed to 620 million, accounting for 90.1% of the total netizen population. The above data shows that the widespread popularity and application of new media like internet and cellphones shaped a new form of social life. Obviously, using new media to disseminate the Party's principles and policies and advance the massification of Marxism is an inevitable trend of the development of the era.

Fig. 1 China's Netizen Size and Internet Penetration Rate
Source: China Statistical Survey on Internet Development



Firstly, new media is an inevitable product of adapting to the development of the information era and the digital era. It breaks away from the traditional modes of dissemination of the Marxist Theory and strengthens the dissemination effects of massification of Marxism. Secondly, new media breaks through the specialty of limitation of time and space and enhances the dissemination efficiency of massification of Marxism to allow for quick spread of information in a state beyond time and space. Through cross propagation in the forms of media such as satellite television, WeChat and Weibo, the sharing of information and resources is fully realized, and the influence of Marxism is increased. Finally, new media users are people at different ages with different education backgrounds. The audience engagement is significantly increased, and the audience range is extended to improve dissemination efforts and degrees of popularity.

5.2 Weakness of new media in the advancement of massification of Marxism

Linking theory with practice is the premise of guaranteeing the academic value. The separation of tedious theory and practice results in declination of charm of the text. As the guiding thought of national ideological construction, Marxism has a high-potential guiding function. Upon the disconnection with the life of the masses and lack of innovative abilities, Marxism will become a symbol irrelevant to the life of the masses and the new results of theories are spread and disseminated among the public with difficulty. Firstly, theory itself has the characteristics of abstract and academic soundness. The depth of academic puts the thinking in the solidification mode. Once approaches and methods of popularization and modes of indoctrination are too stiff with the lack of innovative abilities, the theory will lose attraction and influence. Secondly, the raw Marxism is originated from western countries and undoubtedly it comes with western thinking and discourse features, however, as a matter of fact, the discourse of Marxist Theory should stem from rational logic and theoretical force of practice and life. Mao Zedong noted that theoretical researchers should learn how to talk to the masses with the language of soldiers who strive for the cause of the masses rather than formulas in the book. In the process of dissemination and practice of Marxism, innovation cannot be realized in the true sense if Marxism cannot be combined with the reality in China fully to highlight national characteristics.

6 Path to realize the updating of Marxism

6.1 Analysis on theoretical path in the process of realization for the updating of Marxism

Mainly with an eye to theoretical perspectives, the theoretical path to realize the updating is obtained through discussion on the realization process of the updating of Marxism. Firstly, it is required to further study the Marxist Theory, reflect on significant theories of issues in an era, summarize related rules and innovate the Marxist Theory, which allow existing theories to become more enriched and even be exceeded and developed in the context of a new era, and thus realize the updating of Marxism. In the theoretical path to realize the updating, firstly, it is necessary to deepen the researches on the Marxist Theory and under the premise of accurately mastering Marxism, clearly recognize what should be adhered to and what should be developed. To know about these questions, it is a must to deeply understand and master the meaning of the Marxist Theory, figure out the theories that need to be stuck for a long time, link the new reality and constantly promote the development of theories. With the deepening and study of the Marxist Theory, the basic tenets of Marxism can be accurately mastered. Therefore, the process of deepening the Marxist Theory is the popularization of contemporary values of Marxism. Secondly, reflection should be conducted on significant questions of the era. The updating of Marxism must center around various questions of the era currently in our country, thus correspondingly reflect on theories of topics of the era and constantly promote Marxism to keep pace with the times. Finally, it is necessary to continuously advance the innovation of Marxist Theory. This means that, while summarizing the laws on governance by the Communist Party, on building socialism and on development of human society, we promote the theoretical innovation of the updating of Marxism.

6.2 Extract the discourse of daily life

The innovation and development of the discourse system of Marxism require constant extraction of discourse of daily life, which means extracting and integrating discourses that are created in daily life and have universal values for social progress to carry out social practice work, rather than does asking the masses to be marked by the discourse of Marxism in regular life. In the treatment of the relationship between ideological discourses and discourses in daily life, it is required to adsorb the discourses that the masses use to express their interests, at least the discourses that public can understand. In the Editor's

Preface of the Philosophy for the Broad Masses, Li Gongpu mentioned that special theories are fused with the most popular writing techniques and regular conversational styles to enable mass reader easily to accept the theories. Mao Zedong pointed out: “The vocabulary of the massed is very abundant, vivid and lively and represent real life. Many of us do not learnt the language well. When writing articles and making speeches, we have few lively and practically powerful sentences, only a few rigid tendons, like a budhead, thin and ugly, not like a health person”. At work, Comrade Mao Zedong often expressed that abstract political document languages using the style of mass-daily-chatting, questioning and answering languages to make the masses to hear out and understand. For innovating discourse systems, resources are sought from traditional culture. Any new thought and culture that are developed on the basis of selection and accumulation of traditional culture to thus constantly create thoughts and culture with Chinese characteristics, Chinese styles and Chinese forms. The advancement with the times is upheld with the contents and forms of dissemination remaining advanced and updated all the time. In the creation and transformation of forms of ideological discourses, it is necessary to pay attention to maintaining and embodying relative stability of discourses of core contents and constantly learn languages from the masses. In some sense, it is required to explain theories to let the masses accept them, continuously change oval styles and written styles, stay focused on telling the truth, with the contentions of discourses kept close to the reality, life and the masses. In 1958, Mao Zedong specially drafted the Sixty Articles for Working Methods that he mentioned that oral and written styles should have three features: accuracy, sharpness and vitality. General Secretary Xi Jinping set an example in a series of important speeches, constantly innovates discourses and integrated influential and penetrable discourses of governance, such as “Chinese dream”, “Soft bones”, “It takes a good blacksmith to make good steel” and “putting power in the cage of laws and regulations”. We need to innovate the relationship between the audience and communicator continuously, grasp new changes in media environment and audience requirements and meet the interest orientation and acceptance abilities of objects of discourses.

6.3 Attach importance to audience requirements and focus on practical interest of objects of discourses

On the Fifth Plenary Session of the Eighteenth CPC Central Committee, it was pointed out that China had started to reach the decisive stage on comprehensively

build a moderately prosperous society by 2020. Livelihood still occupy an important position in the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan and livelihood issues are included in the target system of national development to make the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics more attractive and appealing. The influence and coverage of Marxism are continuously increased to let it reach out to thousands of households from a narrow circle and achieve massification indeed.

6.4 Enhance the training of comprehensive abilities of the talent force

Under the context of the era of new media, the training of news talents becomes particularly important. The establishment of the mode of correctly training news talents is the key to meeting the social requirements for news talents. Wide dissemination of Marxism requires enormous talent forces which are merely m comprehend the knowledge of information and network technology and digital technology but also have high attainment of basic theory of Marxism so as to promote ideological work and provide talent protection for the application of new media to closely contact Party-masses relationship. Firstly, define the direction of training. To meet the social requirements for media and news talents in the rapidly changing social “stream” of today, it is necessary to have a clear objective for training employees in media and specify what kind of talents are needed in the current context of the times. In addition to having basic ability, talents should be intensively trained in terms of morality. Virtue and ability are the most fundamental attainment requirements for talent training. The training of talents with virtue and ability is an important task for our country to implement the strategy of strengthening the country through human resource development. Staff in new media requires a firm and correct political orientation and adheres to the principle of party spirit. Lenin stressed in the socialist Party and non-Party Revolutionism: “Strict adherence to the party principle is the corollary and the result of a highly developed class struggle. And, vice versa, the interests of the open and widespread class struggle demand the development of the strict party principle. That is why the party of the class-conscious proletariat, the Social-Democratic Party, has always quite rightly combated the non-party idea, and has worked steadily to establish a closely-knit, socialist workers’ party consistent in its principles.” On one hand, the education of media and communication forces is enhanced in theory and the Marxist training is conducted in the view of journalism of Marxism of seeking truth from facts, together with a

strong sense of career and social responsibility, and it is required to stick to serious attitude toward work rigorous styles of working all the time.

Apart from this, researchers of Marxist theory should have basic media attainment and enhance the ability to use new media to disseminate information. With the mobile internet era approaching, it is more required to train learning talents who master skills like digital development, product design and user experience and adapt to social development and enable them to correctly comprehend and know well about the application of the position, viewpoints and methods of Marxist to correctly analyze, study and actively respond to the emerging new conditions and new issues in the process of dissemination of Marxist theory and advancement of massification of Marxism. Secondly, they should improve training mechanisms. First, attention shall be paid to the training of new media staff in the attainment of Marxist theory. New media staff having soft skills is the key. They shall be trained with good professional ethics among new media staff, define their job responsibilities and apply knowledge and skills they learn. New media staff shall propagate policies and guidelines that the Party and governments implement using the basic theories of Marxism as a reference and answer questions and concerns correctly and timely. The training of new media staff should combine multiple disciplines for comprehensive learning, fundamental transformation shall be carried out on teaching contents and educational thoughts, personnel training should be enhanced in multiple channels on a laminated basis and the education of personnel should be strengthened thoroughly. Classroom teaching through combination with practice based on Marxist theory contributes to expanding the field of vision, improving attainment and promoting the realization of massification of Marxism and the development of new media industry. Second, training in new media skills shall be enhanced.

New media staffs, which are largely from traditional media industries, adopt traditional media patterns skillfully but they have less knowledge of new media skills. In this regard, they should practically enhance the learning of new media business and realize the transformation from passive response to the development of new media to active management of new media. Communication experiences in the past application of researchers of Marxist theory are valuable and traditional experiences should be inherited with new media elements added on this basis. Attention shall be paid to strengthening exchanges and communications with new media. Based on the premise that the principle of Party

spirit is struck to, it is possible to grasp the correct direction of public opinion. New media staffs shall adhere to using the view of journalism of Marxism to lead healthy and orderly development of new media, centralize professional human resources and deploy implementation systems scientifically to inject more scientificities and systematicness in the massification of Marxism. Finally, new media staffs shall develop innovative attainment for whole-life learning. Innovative causes call innovative talents. Humans are the most critical factor for innovation in science and technology. It is necessary to discover talents, develop talents and gather talents. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping has emphasized that innovation is the primary driving force behind development, thus seeking innovation is to seek the development, seeking innovation is to seek the future, Innovation-Driven essentially means Talent-Driven. We shall adapt and guide the normal of economic development in our country and attract excellent talents from all over the world. Knowledge of new media is updated rapidly, which requires new media staffs to constantly absorb new knowledge, allow a wide range of masses to understand and accept, enhance interaction and obtain feedback information with more professional technology and real significance by using a new form of propagation. Mass new media talents should develop scientific spirit, cultivate innovative thinking, explore innovative potential, improve innovative ability and constantly surpass innovation on the basis of inheritance. We shall adapt to the continuous development of society, the development of sinicization, updating and massification of Marxism and the constant development of new media technologies when we keep learning throughout our entire life relentlessly.

7 Conclusion

In short, the existence of updating of Marxism is a process. This process is constantly advanced in two-way interaction of Marxism and era conditions. The updating process of Marxism is not merely a never-ending process of development but also a historic process of periodical development and staged advancement. What we have encountered today is a historic task of continuously propelling the updating of Marxism on the basis of the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The updating process of Marxism includes the above four sections, each of which having different significances and roles. Accurately mastering these sections may help us better comprehend the objective laws of the updating of

Marxism, thus better realizing the important historical task of advancing the updating of Marxism.

References

- [1] Zhou Yanxia. Discussion on an logic approach to Marx's thought of liberation of man- based on the whole perspective of integrity of Marxism [J].Theory Research, 2017(06):58-59+71.
- [2] Xu Yongduo. A study on practice mechanism for the massification of Marxism in higher education institutions [D]. Xi'an University of Science and Technology,2017.
- [3] Su Xunqiang, Cheng Ying. Enrichment and development of the sinicization, updating and massification of Marxism [J]. Estate and Science Tribune,2017,16(06):11-12.
- [4] Zhou Jingjing.A study on the updating of Marxism in the Yan'an period. Northwest University,2016.
- [5] Huang Ting. Historic process and main experiences of the updating of Marxism [D]. North China University of Technology,2016.
- [6] Zheng Tiantian. A study on intellectuals of Zhejiang origin and early dissemination of Marxism [D].Zhejiang University of Finance & Economics,2016.
- [7] Dong Junming. A study on “the updating of Marxism” in contemporary China [D]. Inner Mongolia University,2015.
- [8] Li Zhengxing. Discussion on the value orientation of the updating of Marxism [J]. Journal of Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics,2013(04):96-103.
- [9] Li Caihui. Discussion on the epoch connotation and realization approach of the updating of Marxism [D]. Yunnan Normal University,2013.
- [10] Zhang Xiuju. A study on the self-consciousness of epoch and the updating of Marxism [D]. Chang-Chun University Of Technology, 2013.
- [11] Yang Yang. A study on new media's advancement of the updating of Marxism [D]. Kunming University of Science and Technology, 2013.
- [12] Shi Rubiao. Discussion on the dilemma and countermeasures of Marxism beliefs in our country in the new situation [D]. Southwest University of Political Science & Law, 2013.