

Yunnan Provincial Committee of Communist Party History, Yunnan Province, China (Yunnan University Press 2013)

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Department of Party History of Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China: "A Review of Yunnan Weeze Movement and Anti-Right Struggle"

After the Chinese Communist Party gained power throughout the country and initially established a socialist system, it is in the process of exploring China's own path to building socialism, better leading the socialist revolution and construction, and to better consolidate itself. The power to better defend the nascent socialist regime in the whole

party, the country A political campaign. The winds movement and anti-right struggle in Yunnan are generally carried out in accordance with the central deployment, but they also have the characteristics of frontier ethnic areas.

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The winds movement and anti-right struggle in Yunnan have a profound historical background.

From the international background, after the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the Communist Party of China gained power in China, and the initial establishment of the socialist system in China coincided with a worldwide wave of anti-communist and anti-socialism led by the United States-led capitalist camp, and carried out against China's nascent people's power. The ruling position of the Chinese Communist Party faces a severe test in the international context. In particular, there were events in Poland and Hungary in the socialist camp. As a result of long bureaucratic mistakes and serious disengagement from the people, bloody events occurred in Poznan, Poland, in June 1956. For the same reasons, strikes, demonstrations and riots took place in Budapest, Hungary and other places from October to November of the same year. The bloodshed incident shocked a lot of shock to the Chinese Communist Party. The Second Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, held from November 10 to 15 of the same year, decided that the Polish and Hungarian events should be taken as a guardian, and that while taking into account national construction and people's life, we must be vigilant and prevent cadres from specializing and separating the people from the masses. Next year, the whole party will conduct a rectifying campaign to properly deal with the people's internal spear Shield. In this way, affected by the international situation, the Communist Party of China has further strengthened its determination to carry out the whole party's rectification campaign.

The domestic situation and the situation within the Party are the root causes that prompted the Chinese Communist Party to carry out a rectification campaign. With the basic end of the socialist transformation, the socialist system was initially established in China, the Party led the people throughout the country began a period of comprehensive socialism, class contradictions have relegated to a secondary position; the focus of the Party and the state began to shift from revolution to construction; the internal contradictions of the people are becoming increasingly apparent "Party and workers, peasants, students, PLA fighters, intellectuals, democratic parties, ethnic minorities, etc. The specific contradictions that exist between the seven areas". ① Social relations have changed fundamentally and people's minds change. In order to better mobilize all positive forces, unite all those who may be united, and to turn negative forces into positive forces and to further develop socialist construction, the CPC must strengthen and improve its own construction. However, many comrades in the party at that time did not know or were very unaware of the new situation and the new tasks of the party. At the same time, because the Communist Party of China is already in power throughout the country and has received the support of the general masses, many comrades are easy to take a simple executive order to deal with the problem, and some elements with an undetermined position can easily be contaminated with the remnants of old social style and formed A privileged idea, even treating masses in ways that combat oppression. In the years since the founding of New China, the Chinese Communist Party has seen a new growth in its isolation from the masses and from actual bureaucracy, sectarianism, and subjectivity.

Therefore, the CPC Central Committee believes it is necessary to re-engage in a general, in-depth anti-bureaucratic, anti-sectarianism and anti-subjectivity campaign in the whole party in accordance with the principle of “starting from the desire to unity, after criticism and self-criticism, achieve new unity on a new basis.” Marxist ideological level, improved style to adapt to socialist construction Needed.

Historical experience is also a reason for the Chinese Communist Party to carry out the wind movement. As the Communist Party Central Committee issued its Directive on Breeze Movement on April 27, 1957, states: “Our Party's first exercise of the wind, which began in 1942, achieved a great victory in the revolution.” ② In the toughest Yan'an period of the War of Resistance against Japan, in the face of the “left” tilting opportunism and dogmatism, represented by Wang Ming, have not yet been cleared, there are still problems in the Party where Party style is not correct, school style and style is not correct; moreover, since the Anti-Japanese War, the Communist Party has absorbed a large number of farmers and small bourgeoisies Children joined the party, many non-proletarian ideas were brought into the party, providing a new ground for the growth of misconceptions within the party In order to unite the idea of the whole party and to win the war against Japan, the Party Central Committee led the Party to conduct the first large-scale rectification movement in the history of the CPC. The wind is to rectify the school style by opposing subjectivity, opposing sectarianism to rectify the party's style, and the eight opposition parties have to rectify the style of culture as the main element, and focus on opposing dogmatism. Since this rectification movement started from Yan'an, the seat of the central party organs, it is also called the “Yan'an Rectification Movement”. In May 1941, Comrade Mao Zedong made a report on “Transforming Our Learning” at the Yan'an Senior Cadres Conference, marking the beginning of the wind. On April 20, 1945, the 7th Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee passed the Resolutions on Certain Historical Issues, which lasted four years, and finally greatly improved Marx Lenin of Party members and cadres The level of doctrine, raised communism consciousness, and comprehensively summed up 2 The historical experience of the Party in more than 100 years has clarified the issue of major lines within the Party, and has created a new form and method of intra-party struggles fully suited to China's national situation and the situation of the Communist Party and to carry out a new form and method of thought education for party members, namely, “Unite — Criticism — Unity”. More importantly, the Yan'an Rectification Movement further defined Mao Zedong's leadership position in the whole Party and held the Seventh National Congress of the Party with great historical significance for the establishment and victory of Mao Zedong Thought, which has laid a good foundation in ideological, political and organizational terms. Yan'an's successful winding experience provided the premise and confidence for the first time after the founding of New China.

In view of the actual situation in Yunnan's frontier ethnic areas, the movement of wind is very necessary. In the first seven years of liberation of Yunnan, there has been unprecedented development in economic and social undertakings. After thousands of years of various social systems, especially private ownership, were basically abolished, the people of all ethnic groups across the province achieved a millennium crossing and entered socialism together, which will inevitably bring many new problems and new difficulties. In the face of drastic changes in the social situation, not only does there indeed exist areas where there is no match between the ideas and style of the Party, but

also because the people of all ethnic groups have a process of adaptation to the new social system, and the party's leadership cadres lack the experience of ruling in border ethnic areas. there are still some contradictions in certain specific links of the socialist system, and some discomfort in all aspects of social life In addition to the provocation and infiltration of hostile forces outside the country, it has not stopped, causing ethnic and religious relations in Yunnan ethnic areas, especially border areas, to be complicated, affecting party group relations, and internal contradictions among the people still exist within a certain range. And some comrades within the party were intoxicated in the great victories that had been achieved, did not see or acknowledge the new difficulties brought about in the new circumstances, or simply resorted to revolutionary class struggles to deal with the complex intra-people contradictions that existed in part or in part of the initial liberation. And deepens these contradictions. In rural areas of border ethnic areas, contradictions are increasingly exposed, ranging from production to distribution of labour, State and collective relations, industrial and peasant relations, and between the collective and individual within cooperatives, while some party cadres tend to briefly view or deal with rough treatment, to some extent affecting rural party relations. In ethnic relations, some ethnic minority areas have seen such phenomena as “moving”, “emperors” and “riots”, and some comrades regard these as “counter-revolutionary” destruction and brutally treated without further investigation and research, which has led to tensions in some local ethnic relations. At the beginning of the establishment of the socialist system in frontier ethnic areas, some ethnic minority masses did not know and understand enough about the Communist Party of China and the nascent regime and social system. At the same time, some Party cadres arranged everything and did not consult with the masses of all ethnic groups and sanctioned leaders to self-occupy, which was further exacerbated. Kinds of tension. In addition, some Party members and cadres are not enough to exercise their ideology. In the past few years, the idea of privilege has grown somewhat, easily damaging the interests of the masses. For Yunnan, which is located in frontiers and many ethnic groups, it is more important to be more vigilant about the harm of leaving the masses. In addition, the contradictions between party members and the masses are also manifested in the lack of sufficient political attention of party organizations for non-party masses, especially the lack of patient help and encouragement to national cadres in some places. There are some party members and cadres who do not respect the views of non-party leadership cadres, and the issue of non-party leadership decisions is often either overturned or not implemented. This has caused some non-party cadres to develop inferiority feelings, reluctance to make friends with party members, and has affected the relationship between the party groups. There are also individual party members and cadres of lawlessness, corruption, eating and drinking, illegal discipline and so on. Therefore, carrying out the wind movement is a particularly important task for Yunnan in the frontier ethnic region.

And the expansion of the anti-right struggle was the result of the Chinese Communist Party's overly serious assessment of the situation of the entire class struggle at that time. It is a normal step towards the promotion of socialist democracy through the whole party, and launching the public inside and outside the party to make critical proposals to the Party. In the process of winding, very few people took the opportunity of “big song” and “magnification” to launch an offensive against the Party and the nascent socialist system in an attempt to overthrow the leadership of the Communist Party of China. It is right and

necessary to respond resolutely to such attacks. However, the appropriateness and necessity of counter-attacks and struggles in the form and means of a popular movement is already debatable, and the anti-right struggle has been significantly expanded, with the misdesignation of a group of intellectuals, patriots and party cadres as “right-wing elements”, with unfortunate consequences. The root cause is the misinterpretation of the situation of class struggles. From the establishment of the new China to the completion of the socialist transformation, in just seven years, profound social changes have been achieved and the socialist system was initially established. On the one hand, there must be a very small number of attacks against the party or socialism under the influence of the international and domestic political climate. A resolute fight against and fight against this is absolutely necessary. Only by resolutely opposing all dissocialist rhetoric and actions and educating the people to adhere to the leadership of the Party and the socialist path can the cause of building socialism smoothly be advanced. On the other hand, it is quite difficult within the party, including its leaders, to completely change the way in which war-era class struggles are thinking in just seven years. As a result of this, it is also unavoidable that the party has made a serious expansion mistake in the fight against the right. But, after all, very few people hostile to socialism are in the country, and the fight against such tendencies should be carried out within the context of the problem. The party had a clear estimate and correct understanding of this. However, in the course of the development of the whole wind movement, the Party made too serious judgments on the situation of class struggles, altered the original estimates and perceptions, and expanded the struggle that should be carried out within a certain range and mainly by means of solving the ideological problems, into a large-scale Thinking of the Party and the whole country. To think of war and political war, this inevitably led to the mistakes of a serious expansion of the anti-right struggle.

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In general, the whole process of the winds movement and anti-right struggle in Yunnan is the implementation of the spirit of the Central Government. From the actual development of Yunnan's frontier ethnic areas, the characteristics of Yunnan have been carried out for more than two years, and more than one year later than the one requested by the Central Government.

(1) The beginning of the wind movement in Yunnan (September 1956 to May 1957) The wind movement in Yunnan was carried out in accordance with the unified deployment of the Central Government from the outset.

This time, the whole party is actually proposed by the Eighth Congress of the Party. At the 8th Congress of the Communist Party of China held from September 15 to 27, 1956, Mao Zedong contacted Yan'an in his opening speech that now, “among many of our comrades, there are still views and styles that violate Marxism Leninism. This is: ideological subjectivity, work. on bureaucracy and sectarianism on the organization. These views and styles are isolated from the masses and from reality, are not conducive to the unity of the party and outside the party, hinder the progress of our cause and hinder the progress of our comrades. These serious shortcomings in our team must be vigorously overcome by strengthening ideological education within the party.” ① What Mao Zedong calls “method” here refers to the windy movement. This is also the first time that the Chinese Communist Party has put forward the idea of a whole party rectifying movement after it came into power throughout the country. The Yunnan Provincial Committee of the

Communist Party of China (CPC) also made a corresponding first request for the wind in the implementation of the eight major principles. On November 8, 1956, the Provincial Committee made the Decision on Learning and Propaganda of the Eighth National Congress of the Party, which specifically proposed that using the spirit of the whole wind and the methods of the whole wind, contact work, ideas, and carry out criticism and self-criticism, and carry out inspections.

With the development of the international and domestic situation, drawing on Stalin's mistakes and the historical lessons of the Bo-Hungary events, facing China's actual reality, summing up its own experience, correctly understanding and handling various contradictions in China's socialist society, and carrying out the eight major tasks, the CPC Central Committee officially put the whole wind movement on the agenda. From November 10 to 15, 1956, the Second Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China decided that, while taking into account the Polish and Hungarian events, we must be vigilant and prevent cadres from specializing and separating from the people's masses. Next year, the whole party will carry out a windy movement. It is now time to brew and prepare..

How to properly deal with intra-people contradictions? Mao Zedong made an important speech on 27 February 1957 at the enlarged Supreme State Council, which was attended by more than 1,800 people, entitled "Issues on Correct Handling of People's Intra-Contradictions". He comprehensively analysed the socialist contradictions, noting that, under the socialist system, the fundamental interests of the people are the same, but there are contradictions within the people, which must be strictly distinguished and properly dealt with. The speech stressed, "Now the situation in our country is: the mass stormy class struggle during the revolution was basically over, but class struggles have not been completely over." ② This speech became the subject of the wind movement and was actually prepared for the exercise of the wind. But later, influenced by the anti-right struggle, it was supplemented by an increase in class struggles between the proletariat and bourgeoisies "long, twisty and sometimes fierce" and "the question of who wins between socialism and capitalism has not been really resolved." saying, thus changing the eight CPC Congress on "The contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeois in our country has been basically Solved the argument. In March of the same year, Mao Zedong spoke at a national propaganda work conference held by the Central Propaganda Department, attended by more than 800 people from both inside and outside the party, and put forward the policy of "flowers are laid out and hundreds of families contested", let go and let everyone comment and further prepare for the whole wind movement.

In Yunnan, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China is actively preparing for the windy movement by implementing the spirit of Mao Zedong's speech and the relevant spirit of the Party Central Committee. At the end of March 1957, the Provincial Committee convened a meeting of cadres of provincial organs to convey Mao Zedong's speech spirit on the correct handling of internal contradictions among the people. Subsequently, on April 10-22, the Provincial Committee held a province-wide propaganda work meeting with the participation of foreign party participants in accordance with the CPC Central Committee's "Directives on Propaganda and Communication of the National Propaganda Work Conference", focusing on learning about the correct handling of internal contradictions among the people, and put forward the correct handling of two kinds of contradictions under the new situation Important

historical and practical significance of the topic, the main manifestation of intra-people contradictions, correct handling of people's internal The basic methods of contradiction, the unity of intellectuals, the relationship between the Party and intellectuals, the transformation of intellectuals, and the issues of "flowers are in hand, one hundred families dispute" and other issues have been lively discussed in the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, making it a good start to learn Mao Zedong's speech throughout the province. On April 27, the Provincial Committee issued the "Notice on Conveying and Learning the Speech of Chairman Mao's Concerning Correct Handling of People's Internal Conflicts" and the Speech at the National Propaganda Conference, requesting that carefully study Chairman Mao's speech and learn to properly handle internal conflicts among the people as an urgent task at the present time Business. By learning to properly handle internal contradictions among the people, party organizations at all levels in Yunnan have been well prepared for the rectification movement.

Given the international, domestic and intra-party situations and the influence of historical experience, the Chinese Communist Party, after more than half a year of brewing and preparation, was finally officially launched throughout the Party. On April 27, 1957, the CPC Central Committee issued a directive on the movement of winds, and decided to conduct a general campaign in the whole Party with the theme of correctly dealing with internal contradictions among the people and against bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity. The Directive sets out the causes and themes, methods and principles, objectives and requirements of the wind. The Directives state that this rectification campaign should take the proper handling of the problems of intra-people contradictions, adopt appropriate methods of criticism and self-criticism, not to criticize the congress or the struggle congress, insist that "nothing goes without saying anything; the words are not guilty, the words are not guilty, and others are absent; there is no rule The principle of "Gaban", for people who have made mistakes checked out during the whole wind movement, regardless of the size of the error, except for serious Other than those who violate the law and discipline, they will not be given organizational sanctions, and should give positive and patient help to achieve the goal of "punishment before and after punishment, cure people". The willingness of non-party members to participate in the wind movement should be welcome, but must be strictly voluntary, must not be forced and allowed to withdraw freely at any time. By relaunching a general, deep anti-bureaucratic, anti-sectarianism and anti-subjectivity campaign in the whole party, it is important to raise the ideological level of Marxism of the whole Party and improve its style to meet the needs of socialist transformation and socialist construction.

The Directive stresses that this rectification campaign should start first with the organization of the party at the county level and above the army corps level and the party organizations of large factories, mines and colleges, and should first begin by inspecting the ideological style of leading cadres. ① The release of the Directive marks the official start of the all-party rectification movement.

Many of the correct instructions from the Central Committee on the rectification movement, such as not to open a fighting congress, do not deal with the organization, non-party personnel voluntarily participate, and welcome criticism and suggestions from both inside and outside the party. This is a major step forward in democratic politics within the Party. It is normal that the masses of the people, people from all walks of life and the majority of party members actively respond to the call of the Party Central

Committee and put forward a lot of useful criticism and suggestions on the work of the Party and the government and the work of the Party members and cadres. Under the circumstances, it was absolutely necessary to criticize certain misstatements that seriously violated socialist interests, counteract attacks by very few right-wing elements, and educating the entire population on the socialist path in order to stabilize the newly established socialist system. However, the anti-right struggle has made the mistake of severe expansion. The Party leadership estimated the situation of the class struggle at that time, treated a large number of people's internal contradictions as contradictions against me and many normal and even well-intentioned criticisms and proposals as right-wing attacks, not only caused the central central center of the whole wind movement to put forward the correct proposition on the whole wind movement completely in the opposite direction. And the intra-party instructions issued later by the Central Committee on the criteria for dividing the right-wing elements were not strictly implemented, so that , a large number of people were mistaken as right-wing elements, mistakenly injuring many good comrades, good cadres and friends who have long cooperated with our party, many of them talented intellectuals. As a result, many comrades and friends have been subjected to longstanding grievances, repression and misfortune, preventing them from playing their rightful role in the socialist cause, not only for their personal losses, but also for the entire country.

For Yunnan, a frontier ethnic region, the wind movement was a few days later than the country, but initially it was carried out in conjunction with Yunnan. On May 11, 1957, the Provincial Committee convened an expanded meeting of the Standing Committee to discuss and deploy the wind movement in Yunnan province in accordance with the Directive of the CPC Central Committee on the Breeze Movement. After studying the content and requirements of the wind, and the steps and methods of winding, it was suggested that party organizations at all levels of the province should pay special attention to the following aspects: first, sectarianism in the treatment of intellectuals, democratic parties and democrats; second, economic work subjectivity and bureaucracy; three is the Dahanism of ethnic minorities; four for workers, peasants, students Serious bureaucracy. In order to improve all cadres and party members, and to focus on cadres above the county and above, so as to achieve good winds and work, the Provincial Committee decided to proceed in batches and stages. First in the provincial committee, municipal committee, the local committee, the time is tentatively 3 months.

The whole wind must adhere to the combination of theory and practice, emphasizing the approach of learning, inspection, and improvement. The whole wind must carry out the "serious and heavy wind" policy and method. In order to link learning, examination and concentration of problems, problem solving, and improvement efforts as a whole, leaders at all levels, from the provincial departments, must take their hands and organize the backbone of the departments. On May 14, the provincial and Kunming municipal authorities began the winds movement, marking the official start of Yunnan's wind movement. Among them, provincial authorities participated in the movement in a total of 80 units, and about 5,000 people participated in the campaign, and each major mouth had held two to ten meetings.

From the beginning of the wind movement, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China attached great importance. In order to strengthen the leadership of the wind movement, the Provincial Committee decided to set up a leading

group, by the first secretary of the provincial committee Xie Fuzhi, secretary of the provincial committee secretary in Yichuan as deputy leader. On May 14, 1957, Xie Fuzhi personally made a report on the mobilization of the wind movement at the meeting of party members and cadres of provincial organs. He contacted Yunnan to actually talk about five questions, and in particular pointed out that the main aspect of the rectification this time is the problem of internal contradictions among the people, not class issues. It is important to deal with the internal contradictions of the people, draw the boundaries of ideas and look at the problems dialectically. This time not only calls for criticism and self-criticism within the party, not only to the workers and farmers to help us, advise us, but also to call on other revolutionary classes, ethnic minorities, and democratic parties to help us with the wind, which is very different from the past. The wind and work should not be wrong. It is our urgent task to ease the relations between the party and workers, farmers, students, intellectuals, democratic parties, ethnic minorities and so on for a certain period of time.

With the development of local winds, the party winds of the troops stationed in Yunnan have also been carried out successively. On May 15, 1957, Lieutenant General Chen Kang (commander and party secretary by Xie Fuzhi), deputy commander of the Kunming Military Region and deputy secretary of the Party Committee, made a report on the wind athletes in the Kunming troops, the party winds officially began.

Chen Kang asked that, through the wind, the idea of the army comrades can be adapted to the development of objective situations, and to deal with civil-military, military and military relations, superior and subordinate relations, and the relationship between Han and other nationalities.

From the beginning, the wind movement in Yunnan, whether it is the local or the troops, paid attention to the actual contact of border ethnic areas and on handling inter-ethnic relations. It should be said that this is a major feature of the wind movement in Yunnan.

(ii) From the rectifying movement to the anti-right struggle and its expansion (May 1957 to May 1958)

In the course of the winds movement, Yunnan party groups at all levels carefully follow the requirements for correct handling of internal conflicts among the people, adopt methods of criticism and self-criticism, and listened widely to the opinions and suggestions of all walks of life. For example, from 15 to 25 May 1957, the Communist Party of China (CCP) of Yunnan University, Kunming Institute of Technology and Kunming Normal University invited some professors and associate professors to hear their views on the work of the CCP organization and the work of the school. Comrades who participated in the symposium criticized the sectarianism of the school leadership, the idea of privilege of party members and problems in the school's work. On the 15th, the first secretary of the Provincial Committee Xie Fuzhi went to Kunming Institute of Technology held a seminar of professors to listen to opinions. On the 25th, secretary of the Secretariat of the Provincial Committee in Yichuan spoke at the forum invited more than 70 professors and associate professors in Yunnan University.

In order to further listen to the opinions and suggestions of all walks of life and push the whole wind movement into depth, on May 16, the Yunnan Daily published an editorial entitled "Turn the whole wind into a conscious thought movement for party members", which further clarified the method of the winds movement in Yunnan. According to the editorial, it is urgent and necessary to take a windy approach and to carry out a windy

movement to overcome bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity, along the lines of “uniting — criticism — solidarity”. The nature of the wind is the movement of self-education and self-transformation of our party. The purpose of the erection is to raise the level of thought of party members, adapt to new situations and new tasks. Therefore, the whole wind must adopt the principle of education based on education, must adopt the method of wind and rain, otherwise, adopt any rough attitude and The approach is wrong, is not conducive to unity and hinders the achievement of a new purpose of solidarity. At the same time, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China continues to encourage all sectors of society to make positive opinions and suggestions. On May 18, the Provincial Committee invited more than 70 prominent persons from various democratic parties and non-party parties in Yunnan province to discuss the wind. Secretary of the Secretariat of the Provincial Committee Yu Yichuan, on behalf of the provincial committee, explained the significance of winds and guidelines and concrete steps within the Yunnan Party organization. It is hoped that under the principle of “long-term coexistence, mutual supervision” and “hundreds of flowers go hand in hand, one hundred families argue”, in the spirit of “no words, no sinners, no sinners,” they will make criticism and suggestions on all aspects of the Party's work. From May 22 to June 15, the United Front Department of the Provincial Committee continuously invited the heads of various democratic parties and non-party democrats to hold 17 symposia on the relationship between the Party and intellectuals, the communist party and the relations between the various democratic parties and the relations between the Communist Party and the various democratic parties, and a total of 22 speakers. At the last day of the symposium, comrades focused on criticizing some people's misstatements. On June 4, the Propaganda Department of the Provincial Committee invited the cultural and art community to solicit views on the party leadership's literary work. Artists who participated in the symposium put forward sharp opinions on issues such as thought style, organization leadership, implementation of the “double hundred” policy, and concern for the life of literary workers.

In the course of the wind movement, most of the opinions and recommendations were of good faith and were aimed at improving and strengthening the leadership of the party. In combination, there are the following categories: one is the perception of sectarianism and partisan specialization. There is not enough trust to treat intellectuals and have no authority. If the dean of Kunming Medical College thought he had only played four roles in the past: (1) to declare the meeting open; (2) please speak; (3) invite the Party Committee to summarize; (4) declare the meeting adjourned. Engineers, for their part, generally feel that they have no authority. On the promotion of cadres, party members and cadres are speedily mentioned, non-party cadres have been slow. Unfair treatment. Party member deputy director has cars in and out, and non-party directors can only walk. A non-party deputy mayor of Kunming said that he had recently bought a bicycle and promoted himself from the pedestrian mayor to “bicycle mayor”. In addition, party members and cadres have a rough style. Second, I think that the relations between industrial and agricultural cadres and intellectuals are not handled well. The exclusion of industrial and agricultural cadres in units where intellectuals are concentrated. For example, some people in the construction company jointly proposed “leadership cadres without culture to step down.” Third, many systems are considered unreasonable. For example, university professors have criticized assigning college graduates for not

listening to professors; engineering and scientific researchers criticize too much confidentiality measures and death. If a famous professor at Yunda needs a map of ethnic distribution in Yunnan Province to do teaching materials, the Provincial People's Committee is afraid to leak the secret and not give it. Fourth, many centrist parties have also criticized the Party's shortcomings in various movements and socialist transformation such as "anti-counter", "three counter-productive", "five counter-productive" and ideological transformation.

At the same time, with the furthering of the wind movement, especially after the "Great Leap Forward" campaign began, some correct comments were made on specific issues. The first is to address the issue of people's communes. Thought that the people's commune was running too quickly and too fierce. It had not undergone a typical test. It was a few cadres and activists bombed, and the rest of the people were all accompanied by the pandemic. Eat large cafeteria, not free, think a family has a way to save food than a public canteen. In the debate about whether to run a canteen or dissolve the canteen, the majority of the masses were in favour of dissolving the canteen. Second, in response to the war iron and steel copper issue, most people feel that lime kilns and small soil furnaces make iron, can't make a fame, waste big, affecting autumn harvest and autumn species. Among them 50% comrades at the provincial party school believe that it won't be lost.

Think of it as waste and cause damage to the environment. Third, the issue of attitude towards the mass movement: think this is the party organized and the masses have to follow, and it is compulsive and voluntary. Fourth is the understanding of the Great Leap Forward: I think that the achievements of individual regions are not the main ones. Some people at the United Front War Department said: "Great Leap Forward achievement is big, but many disadvantages. Some places are not a problem with fingers and nine fingers, but the two eight open, three-seven open problems." Some people at Yunnan Institute for Nationalities said: "The shortcomings of individual regions are the main, the achievements are secondary." Some people at the provincial party school said that there are problems such as forced orders, formalism, pressure, and low emotions in the Great Leap Forward, affecting the efficiency of work. Some people at the party school also said: "Too nervous, too tired, the masses can't stand it", "Great Leap Forward only cares about production, does not care about life", and so on.

In the course of the wind movement, there were some opinions and suggestions that were overfire in the historical conditions at that time. Mainly reflected: one is the speech about "the leadership of the opposition party, the abolition of the party leadership". For example, a leader of a democratic party in the provincial government proposed: "Party organizations should be made clear at the county and village levels, so that party leaders are in a transcendent position, do more contact with the masses, propaganda and education, research and research work, and promote State organs with its social status and power." The head of a party member section of a construction company put forward: "cadres or above sections, old and weak, the sick and sick should step down, if they have no culture, do not understand technology, and the Communist Party wants to give out of its position." The second is the remarks on "hatred and against the socialist system, negating the socialist revolution", focusing mainly on the issue of opposing rebellion. Some argue that counteraction is to capture the wind.

Some are not uniform in the perception of counteraction, arguing that "shortcomings are

serious, no achievements” and require redo the appraisal.

Of course, from the national perspective, from the establishment of the new China to the completion of the socialist transformation, in just seven years, such profound social change cannot be achieved without causing different reactions from all classes and strata of society. “Many people will feel unfit, and there will be very few who are hostile or dissatisfied with the Communist Party and socialism”, ① China's question of whether to take the socialist path and stick to the leadership of the Communist Party of China has not actually been completely resolved. Thus, right-leaning thinking that negates the party's leadership and negates the socialist path does exist to a certain extent. In this way, in the process of the whole wind movement, as criticism and suggestions from all walks of life become more acute, the nature of very few opinions and suggestions has changed, and the theme of the central direction of the wind has changed, and the anti-right struggle has been raised.

On June 8, 1957, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued “Instructions on organizing forces to prepare to counter attacks by right-wing elements”, and the People's Daily published “Why is this?” The editorial marks a massive, mass, stormy anti-right-wing fight against the right in the country. Earlier since May 8, the Central Committee listened widely to the views of the people inside and outside the party through various means during the whole wind movement. But as the movement progresses, complications have emerged. As pointed out in the Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Certain Issues in the History of the Party since the founding of the State, “very few bourgeoisists from the right-wing of the bourgeois took the opportunity to preach the so-called 'big ming' to launch an offensive against the nascent socialist system in an attempt to replace the leadership of the Communist Party” ②. Mass rallies were held in some places, large print newspapers and the publication and dissemination of inflammatory erroneous statements in the press, which at once created a rather tense atmosphere. This anomalous phenomenon cannot but arouse high alert from the CPC Central Committee and Mao Zedong and is seen as a dangerous political signal, which is completely normal and necessary. On May 16, the CPC Central Committee issued intra-party instructions to let them go about these erroneous statements in order to expose their reactionary face. On May 19, some universities in Beijing appeared big print newspaper. In mid-May, Mao Zedong wrote “Things are changing”, marking the beginning of a change in the guiding ideology of the Party Central Winds Movement, and the theme of the movement began to shift from the correct handling of internal contradictions among the people to a struggle against the enemy, and from the winds within the party to counterattack the right. By 8 June, the anti-right struggle began throughout the country. In mid-June, in order to implement the CPC Central Committee's directive on organizing forces to counter attacks by right-wing elements, Yunnan's wind movement quickly shifted into a campaign against the right-wing elements. On June 15, the Yunnan Daily published “Kunming workers have denounced anti-socialist fallacy against the opposition” and “All just people want to insist on delineating ideological boundaries with right-wing elements”, “master weapons and firmly fight against right-wing fallacies” and “participating in the ranks of anti-right struggles” “to” and other editorial news of workers, peasants, people of all nationalities against anti-party anti-socialist fallacy, space, naming to expose the words and deeds of critical right-wing elements. From June 21, the anti-right struggle officially began in the provincial and municipal authorities,

ending until mid-October and turned into rectification. After August, the prefectural authorities began anti-right struggle.

Although the anti-right struggle in Yunnan was like the whole country, at the beginning, the theme was shifted from the correct handling of internal conflicts among the people to “class struggles”, but it was only carried out within a certain scope, not broadened, and the methods and methods adopted were still very mild and “wealthy”. As on June 22, 1957, Xie Fuzhi, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), made a report at the meeting of party members and cadres of provincial organs, and spoke about the guidance of the current winding movement, saying that our whole wind has actually evolved into different stages, different periods: beginning to be outside the party (later including the party) (internal) to the party to advise, help the party to rectify, provide materials;

It is now in the period of counteraction against the right to counter anti-socialist rhetoric by the right-wing opposition party; later, it returns to the third stage, with serious and heavy winds. This development situation is not the result of what we know beforehand, not the arrangement so, but the result of the development of things. Talking about the first stage of winds, Xie Fuzhi said that the first stage was a big exposure: exposing the party's shortcomings and mistakes; exposing the anti-socialist right-wing elements; and unifying the middlemen to test our party and the middlemen.

He pointed out that the nature of the anti-right struggle was a fierce ideological and political class struggle. The struggle is an ideological and political decision whether it is socialism or capitalism, and who will prevail over whom. This time, the winds are always party led, but the right-wing elements attacked us and were provoked by the right-wing elements. He stressed, in particular, that the fight against the right should still be done with the wind and rain. But the idea of anti-socialist opposition parties is to be defeated, to adopt a more resolute and thorough policy of combating them, to completely eliminate them (of course, not to destroy people), the situation has changed, and we will also change. ① Xie Fuzhi's speech shows: First, the anti-right struggle is not arranged within the party, but developed with the development of the situation; second, the right issue is not a problem of internal contradiction among the people, anti-right struggle is treated as a class struggle; Third, the anti-right struggle or should be like the whole wind, adopt the rainy side Law.

In short, Xie Fuzhi's speech alone proved that Yunnan's anti-right struggle had not been expanded at first. The central documents also attest to this. On June 26, the CPC Central Committee issued a “Directive on Striking and Isolating the Bourgeois Right”, demanding that the bourgeois right-wing elements should be targeted internally and externally and mercilessly to give them an annihilous blow. At the same time, the Directive also stresses in particular that the division of the right must be realistic, do not underestimate the number of the right, draw too little, of course, not expand, and believe that the contradictions between the right and the people have actually exceeded the scope of intra-people contradictions, but still need to follow Changes in the situation are analysed and determined separately. Examples from some parts of the province also prove this: after the beginning of the winds of the Simao Land Commission, on the grounds of the busy season to catch the big harvest campaign, nothing was done, until four months later forced to put the wind movement under pressure above. In the early days of the anti-right struggle, Liang Jia, the first secretary of the land committee at that

time, repeatedly stressed that the right should be “quasi” and that “the right-wing ratio cannot be too large”, compressing the right-wing elements who reported the censorship in the county. Therefore, the initial exercise is always controlled by the “serious, wind and rain” approach.

Since then, as the situation evolved, the fight against the right has deepened. On July 1, the People's Daily published an editorial written by Mao Zedong, “Wen Wei Po's bourgeois direction should be criticized”, directly treating the right as a “bourgeoisie reactionary against the Communist anti-people anti-socialist”, and this characterization was laid for the expansion of the anti-right struggle later. In particular, during the meeting of provincial and municipal committee secretaries held in Qingdao from July 17th to 21, Mao Zedong wrote the article “Summer Situation of 1957” and published for the participants, putting forward the view that “the contradiction between the bourgeois right and the people is an enemy contradiction” ②. The meeting also discussed the relationship between the whole wind movement and anti-right struggle. According to the needs of the anti-right struggle, the stage of the whole wind movement was redivided, the anti-right struggle was put forward, the anti-right struggle focused on rectification, read documents, personal reflection and improve themselves, so as to further Step highlights the characteristics and weight of the anti-right struggle in the whole wind movement. On August 1, the CPC Central Committee issued “Instructions to Continue Deeply Opposing Rightists”. The Directive states that the number of far-right activists criticized in newspapers should be increased to 20-50 per cent of the far-right in the right, in order to educate the masses and fight for the centrist and polarization of the right.

For the first time, the Directives used in parallel the three concepts of extreme right, ordinary right and center-right elements, requiring the accurate identification of the three categories of persons. In Yunnan, on July 2, the Provincial Committee reported to the Central Committee “Briefing on Combating Rightists” showed that Kunming and the old ones have discharged 384 rightists, including about 100 people who need to be named and criticized in various ranges, the province focused on criticism of a total of 7 right-wing representatives. From August 2 to 6, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) convened a meeting of local municipal committee secretaries to convey the discussion on the situation of the summer of 1957 written by Mao Zedong and the CPC Central Committee's Directive on Continuing Deeply Opposition Against the Right Factors. By the beginning of August, only provincial authorities, universities and right-wing elements in Kunming and two old municipalities had identified 676 people and had repeatedly exposed and criticized the right.

As the anti-right struggle expands, many old comrades, who have years of Communist party age, are also classified as the right. For example, the CPC Central Committee issued a directive on September 2, 1957 on taking seriously the issue of right-wing elements in the Party, said that at present there are more than 3,000 members of the right in the party, most of them joined the party before and after liberation, and many are old party members with more than one or 20 years old party age. The Directives criticized some comrades for serious sympathy in the struggle of the right in opposition parties, saying that they tend to condone “party members” who have the same political profile as right-wing outside the party, and are reluctant to classify them as the right, especially for some old party members who should be classified as the right, soft heart, no hands. Thinking that this is completely wrong. The anti-right struggle, guided by the “left”

ideology, has greatly expanded.

From Yunnan, due to the complicated situation at that time, the situation of the people involved was different. There were few people who belonged to contradictions against me and basically belong to the internal contradictions of the people. But there are very few people who are on the verge of the contradiction of the enemy and I can come over, there are some people who are at a time difficult to distinguish what kind of contradiction belong, there are some people who are emotionally biased but not hostile, or even have just made some sharp opinions about the leadership of this unit. Many of these groups have been classified as the right, and the face of the blow has significantly expanded. An important manifestation of the expansion of anti-right struggles in Yunnan is the process of rectification among ethnic minorities as well.

On September 26, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), in approving the report of the Provincial Committee's Frontier Nationalities Symposium on Frontier Nationalities, pointed out that in order to reduce the resistance in the transformation of frontier socialism and turn negative factors into positive factors, it is necessary to continue to strengthen the work of solidarity education and reform of the upper ethnic groups. In the fight against the right, they may not participate in the apparatus and debate, and do not categorize them openly as the right, but they must also adopt this favourable political situation and adopt appropriate means to educate them deeply. All places can refer to the method of the provincial committee border committee upper ethnic symposium to carry out work. In order to implement the directive issued by the CPC Central Committee on 15th October on the conduct of rectification and socialist education among ethnic minorities, the provincial committee held a symposium in mid-December on the conduct of education in ethnic minority areas, with the participation of regions and counties in the interior and border ethnic areas. District 3 cadres more than 200 people. It was determined that there was a need for an ideological struggle to criticize local nationalism. According to the imbalance in the development of work in the ethnic areas of Yunnan and the degree of nationalism, this ideological struggle must take different approaches in three different areas:

First, the Mainland ethnic areas should carry out a four-stage rectification and fight against the right in the cadres of the Party and State organs. In rural areas, the characteristics and self-esteem of the various ethnic groups that have been formed in history should be fully assessed, and the struggles and methods of criticism must be adapted to the psychological characteristics of the nation and adopt different forms; Some branches of the Miao, Yao and Yi ethnic groups in Hanshan District are generally not right-wing, generally not Make a big song, can be positive education by recalling the discussion of comparative opinions. Second, the border peaceful consultation reform zone, generally should establish socialist ideas through education, establish a strong concept of leadership of the Party, and better use the enthusiasm of all nationalities in building socialism. Only think criticize the problems in national cadres, and do not wear right-wing hats. Rural generally do not carry out a big magnification. Third, direct transition areas, generally only positive education.

In accordance with the spirit of this symposium, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued on 6 January 1958 the Opinions on the Implementation of the Directive of the Central Committee on Integrity and Socialist Education among National Minorities. The Opinions set out different policies for the

inland ethnic areas, border peace consultation reform zones and “direct transition” areas. And stressed that no matter what kind of region should pay attention to: first, great Han nationalism and local nationalism should be criticized; second, criticizing local nationalism must be very cautious; third, when criticizing local nationalism, both national cadres and Han cadres should pay attention to criticizing themselves and respect each other, in order to push them out. Moving each other consciousness; four is the wind at the same time, to adhere to the policy of the side of the wind change and at any time to prevent the possible bias. At the same time, the Resolution on the Comprehensive Victory of the All-round Winning Movement of the Communist Party of China (Yunnan Province), adopted at the second session of the first congress of Yunnan Province, held from December 6 to 10, 1957, calls for the adoption of ways and means appropriate to ethnic characteristics in the areas of ethnic minorities in the Mainland that have completed the socialist transformation. Row socialist education movement.

In border ethnic areas, socialist education should be carried out within the appropriate scope according to different circumstances. In order to consolidate unity among nations, it is necessary to overcome the nationalist tendencies of the bourgeois, opposing both Dahan and local nationalism. Thus, although the anti-right struggle has expanded at this time, the Yunnan Provincial Committee adopted a more moderate approach to the upper winds movement of the upper ethnic groups, and did not cause great harm to the upper ranks of the nation. As for the serious consequences for the upper ranks of the nation, the “black forest paved the wind” in Yunnan's “anti-right remedial class” later.

One of the main reasons for the serious expansion of the anti-right struggle is the confusion between the contradictions of the enemy and the internal contradiction of the people. At the Third Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held from September 20 to October 9, 1957, Mao Zedong said: “The contradictions between the proletarian and bourgeois, the socialist road and the path of capitalism are undoubtedly the main contradiction of our society.” The second meeting of the Eighth Party Congress later formally confirmed this assertion, saying that our society has “two exploitative classes and two working classes”: rightists, along with the beaten landlords buyer class and other reactionaries, are called an exploitative class, “gradually accepting socialist transformation of the people “The bourgeois and its intellectuals” are called another exploitative class; workers and farmers are two working classes. Mao Zedong and the Party Central Committee's misanalysis of social-class relations at that time became the theoretical root cause of the repeated expansionization mistakes of the Party on the issue of class struggle. At the same time, due to the expansion of the anti-right struggle, a group of local cadres, ethnic cadres and a group of intellectuals with operational expertise have been wrongly attacked and injured by the situation of the region and their own people, so that the vast number of cadres and masses risked into the “left” ideology of the “left” in the face of the rapid growth of the Communist Party of China, do not dare to touch on the mistakes and shortcomings of leading cadres. This has fundamentally contributed to false exaggeration and falsification, The formation of a culture of non-reporting of the Annunciation and the breeding of disadvantages such as blind obedience to the upper, arbitrary and coercive orders have directly contributed to the beginning of the “Great Leap Forward” movement; and the deepening of the “Great Leap Forward” movement has further led to the expansion of the anti-right struggle. At a time when anti-right struggles are expanding, the center has set a dividing criterion

for the right. On 15 October 1957, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued a Notice on the Criteria for the Division of the Right.

The criteria set out in the Circular are: first, to oppose the socialist system. The second is to oppose the proletarian dictator and the democratic centralization system. The third is to oppose the leadership of the Communist Party in the political life of the country. The fourth is the unity that divides the people with the aim of opposing socialism and opposition to the Communist Party. Fifth is to organize and actively participate in small groups that are opposed to socialism and the Communist Party; the leadership of the Communist Party that deliberately overthrows a department or a grassroots unit; and to incite disturbances against the Communist Party and against the people's government. The sixth is to make an idea for the right-wing elements who have committed the above-mentioned crimes, pull relations, inform them and report to them the secrets of the revolutionary organization. The Notice also provides that:

One of the following should be classified as far-right elements: the ambitions, heads, masterminds and backbone elements in right-wing activities; those who have put forward and actively advocate anti-socialist ideas; and third, the conduct of anti-socialist anti-socialist activities is particularly bad and particularly strong. The final elements; four were historically anti-Communist anti-people, in this right-wing attack again. Elements actively engaged in reactionary activities. The Central Committee also provided for competence to review approval and six situations that should not be classified as right-wing elements. However, since the Party estimated too serious the situation of class struggle at that time, and the situation of misanalysis of social class relations, stressed the deep blows and opposes temperaism, and has a tendency to "prefer not to right" in mastering policies, this spirit of instruction by the Central Committee has not been strictly implemented in practice. The trend towards the expansion of right-wing struggles is inevitable. The same is true in Yunnan. For example, on October 30, the Office of the Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Communist Party of Yunnan Province approved by the Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) on the situation of anti-right struggles against the right, pointed out that some grass-roots units were bypassed by some grass-roots units on the criteria for mastering the division of right-wing elements, such as the LCC review the 51 right parties drawn by the local special organs and Lincang county organs. Molecules, standard only 27; Shimonoseki Municipal Committee reviewed 39 right-wing elements, only 15. Only 1.63% and 2 per cent of the number of participants in the sport. The main reason for broad is that, through this anti-right struggle, many units want to criticize and deal with some historical counter-revolutionaries and bad elements, as well as those who do not perform well in their usual work. Some units line up, and they do not study the material, and put some questions on local systems and implementation policies, to individual Party members leading cadres and individual party organizations expressed dissatisfaction, but not from the fundamental standpoint of anti-socialist people. Rightist elements. Another example was said in the Briefing Briefing on the Wind, sponsored by the provincial committee in October, that by mid-October, more than 80 per cent of the intra-party right-wing activists revealed by provincial authorities were intellectuals, more than 80 per cent of them were young students; and the underground party accounted for 28 per cent. It can be seen that Yunnan's right-wing division is not implemented according to the central standards, but rather the intellectuals and the underground party as a key object.

In the weathering movement and anti-right struggle, Yunnan, like the whole country, continues to move forward in stages as the anti-right struggle continues to expand. According to the division of the four phases of the provincial party committee secretary meeting held in Qingdao, starting in mid-October 1957, Yunnan, according to the deployment of the provincial committee, the organs and units have gradually moved into the third stage of rectification movement. On April 2, 1958, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued instructions on the issue of wind. The Central Committee proposed in the document, must insist on the whole wind in the end, can not be a tiger. The method of carrying out the fourth stage of winds should be: under the auspices of the Party Committee and the government and the people's group, respectively, a small weathering meeting of twenty or thirty people, seriously and in a windy and rainy manner to carry out criticism and self-criticism. The fourth stage focuses on exposing and criticizing bureaucracy, subjectivity and sectarianism. In rural areas, production should be closely combined with the whole party, the unity and the whole community. Members of the committee of the party, the regiment and the social management committee for democratic elections on the basis of the whole party, the unity and the whole society. Rural party members, members, townships and social cadres may not have to write a personal summary of their thoughts, but, to conduct an appraisal in the whole wind. When the regions uniformly arrange the rectification work in the region, the financial and trade departments and other decentralized grass-roots units, urban residents and small vendors should be integrated into a unified arrangement, and should pay attention to strengthening leadership.

All grass-roots units in urban and rural areas, both in the wedge movement and in the future, should be widely used in order to engage in criticism and self-criticism, correct mistakes, praise advances and improve their work, should be used widely. In order to forcefully divide the right-wing elements, the regions and departments should choose the appropriate time to convene meetings of right-wing elements or meetings with right-wing elements, with responsible comrades reporting, communicating policies, indicating the way out, and organizing the right to discuss them. Attention should also be paid to the right to work separately, so that, according to the different circumstances of each individual, there is a struggle to polarize them, and to urge them to repent completely. Implementing the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's directive on the issue of winds, Yunnan wind movement began to enter the fourth stage.

On June 18, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued the Notice Concerning the Fourth Stage of Breeze. The Notice requires all localities, departments and units, in accordance with the tasks and methods proposed by the Central Committee on 2 April 2 regarding the fourth stage of winding, to take time to study the wind in the fourth phase, so that the staff of the national party, political and military organs (except in special circumstances) will win by the end of July this year. End this whole wind movement. Thus, in July 1958, at the request of the Central Committee, the national bride movement and the fight against the right largely ended.

However, as a result of the “anti-right remedial classes” in Yunnan, the wind movement and the anti-right struggle lasted until the end of 1958, with the winds and anti-right struggles in the upper ranks of the frontier nationalities that ended only in March 1959; and the rural windy movement ended until the end of 1959.

(3) Yunnan “Anti-Right Remediation Lesson” (May 1958 to the end of 1958)

Until May 1958, although the anti-right struggle in Yunnan continued to expand, it did not reach a serious point, and the “anti-right remedial lessons” that had since then greatly expanded the anti-right struggle in Yunnan.

It can be said that the “anti-right remedial lesson” is a concrete manifestation of the serious expansion of anti-right struggles in Yunnan. It is an important reason why Yunnan has become a disaster-stricken area in the anti-right struggle. It is also a major feature of Yunnan's rectifying wind movement and anti-right struggle.

Why do you want to “make up lessons”? It should be that the anti-right struggle in Yunnan, which was conducted earlier, did not meet the requirements and did not “pass”, so “fill lessons” should be carried out. This is actually a concrete reflection of the misjudgment on the situation of class struggles in Yunnan. In Yunnan's “anti-right remedial lesson”, the focus is on anti-regionalism and local nationalism. Nor is Yunnan's invention to anti-regionalism and local nationalism in the wedge movement and anti-right struggles.

On April 2, 1958, the CPC Central Committee issued a directive on the issue of winds, inter alia, that the fourth stage of the wind was to expose and criticize bureaucracy, subjectivity and sectarianism. “When denouncing and criticizing sectarianism, it should be linked to individualism, uniformity, locality. Misconceptions such as doctrine, great nationalism, local nationalism, etc. to expose and criticize them in order to raise the level of thought of Communism as a whole party.” ① Yunnan anti-localism and local nationalism are the result of the implementation of the central spirit.

In Yunnan, there are two more typical cases of “anti-right remedial lessons”: one represents anti-localist “Zheng Wang anti-party group” grievances; and one is the “black forest paving” incident, which represents anti-local nationalism. These two typical cases of “anti-right remedial lessons” in Yunnan are also signs of the serious expansion of anti-right struggle in Yunnan.

Anti-localism in Yunnan had been waged before the anti-right struggle. In 1954, the so-called “regionalism” of Zheng Boke, secretary of the former Communist Party of China's Yunnan Province and vice-committee of the “side longitudinal”, criticized it erroneously, saying that “first of all, it is concentrated on the serious and bad regionalism aspect that he fundamentally undermines the fundamental principles of the Party”, “led by Zheng The region, which has actually become independent from the central kingdom”. ②

Although anti-localism has not been dealt with in the organization, it has produced a great negative impact on the Yunnan underground party and “marginal” cadres in politics and use.

In February 1958, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China convened a meeting of local municipal committee secretaries, began to deploy anti-right “remedial lessons”, and focus on the “remedial class” above the county leadership organs. The meeting pointed out that Yunnan's anti-right struggle “remedial lessons” center is anti-“ Yunnan regionalism”. The main leaders of the Provincial Committee pointed out at the meeting of cadres in Dali Prefecture that the fight against the “right” is “rare for a thousand years, it should be done in a net.” Guided by this idea, in Yunnan's “anti-right remedial lesson”, centered on anti-“ regionalism”, “Zheng Wang anti-party group” grievances were created.

The “Zheng Wang Anti-Party Group” grievances are fully known as “Zheng Dun and Wang Jingru Anti-Party Group” grievances. The focus of anti-localism in Yunnan is anti-

Yunnan underground party and “side longitudinal” cadres. Zheng Dun, former deputy committee of guiqianbian column of Yunnan, Yunnan Province Party Committee Standing Committee in 1953, began in 1953 as the CPC Yunnan Provincial Committee, in July 1956, the Standing Committee established the Standing Committee of the provincial committee, the provincial committee, the organization minister of the provincial committee. In mid-February 1958, the head of the provincial committee called the provincial committee departments and party group system leaders more than 20 people to criticize Zheng Dun for the first time. Zheng Dun did not wear a hat at that time, mainly to criticize his so-called style of life, regionalism, crackdown on foreign cadres and other issues. On April 5, the Provincial Committee asked the Central Committee that he intended to give Zheng Dundai right hat to expel his party membership, and plans to expose him at an expanded meeting of the provincial committee held on April 11. On April 10, the Central Committee issued an order to agree to Yunnan's report. April 16 to 21, the Provincial Committee held the sixth plenary (enlargement) meeting to criticize Zheng Dun. In the process, the provincial party leader asked Wang Jingru, deputy secretary of the Provincial Committee Organization Department, to expose Zheng Dun, but Wang Jingru, when it comes to the issue of the responsibility of the organization department of the provincial committee, is reluctant to push responsibility that does not belong to Zheng Dun on him, and finally did not expose Zheng Dun. Therefore, the provincial party leader believed that Wang Jingru and Zheng Dun could not clear the boundaries, and decided to also put on Wang Jingru a right-wing hat, which was designated as “Zheng Wang anti-party group”. On April 21, the plenary meeting of the Provincial Committee (enlargement) made the resolution on the dismissal of right-wing activists Zheng Dun and Wang Jingru, and published in the Yunnan Daily on May 3, in order to expand its influence; the same day, published an editorial entitled “Great Victory, Deep Lessons” in Yunnan Daily and a series of monographs and individual signed articles, to “Wang Wang's opposition group” to “expose”, “Criticism”. On May 4, the Provincial Committee officially issued the “Report on the Sixth Plenary (Expansion) Meeting of the Provincial Committee in the struggle against the opposition group, Zheng Dun and Wang Jingru,” reported to the Central Committee. On May 16, the Central Committee approved the report.

During this period, the Standing Committee of the Provincial Committee also divided labor to various places and units to launch the masses, to dig deep into the “nails”, “minions” and right-wing elements of this “anti-party group” in the provincial leadership teams at all levels. A massive mass movement to unveil “anti-party groups” was launched on the land of Yunnan. Since mid-May, the fight to inventory the “group” has been widely carried out in the provincial committee, provincial government and provincial mass groups, and a large number of leading cadres at or above the level have been combated against persecution. ① Another typical case of “anti-right remedial lessons” in Yunnan is the “black forest paving” incident representing anti-local nationalism. The ethnic upper wind carried out in Yunnan at the end of 1957 did not have serious consequences due to the mild approach adopted at that time.

But after the “anti-right remedial class,” the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China believes that it is also necessary to carry out “remedial classes” for the upper ranks of the nation. On August 13, 1958, the Provincial Committee agreed that the Provincial Committee of the Provincial Committee issued “on

concentrating the upper layers of the frontier nationalities in the winds”, Yunnan upper wind began. The Opinion calls for a total of 294 people in the upper ranks of the nationalities above the county (including the chief and deputy mayors and vice-chairmen of the CPPCC) to concentrate on the black forest shop in Kunming. “Opinion” said that through the wind, there were 40 people who had recently been designated as the United States Jiang agent and the chief insurgent. In accordance with the principles of “raising the left, striving for the middle, differentiating the general right, exposing and isolating reactionaries”, the wind takes the form of learning documents, listening to reports, carrying out sweeping debates, combining practical visits and necessary labor exercises. The ethnic upper wind was originally planned for two to three months, but then it lasted about half a year, on March 23, 1959, with the agreement of the Provincial Committee, it ended. Following the end of the wind, 185 people returned to their places of origin, 47 Liukun continued their studies, 48 returned to their homes after a slight stabilization of the border situation and 14 resided in Kun. The wind has had a great negative impact on the good situation of national unity, stability of borders and the consolidation of border guards after several years of work after the liberation of Yunnan. On June 9, 1962, Yan Hongyan, first secretary of the Provincial Committee, held a symposium on the top people of the nation to elucidate the Communist Party of China's policy on long-term unity with the upper ranks of the nation, and apologized to them for the mistakes of Hailin in paving the wind. On October 8 of the same year, the Provincial Committee made a “report on strengthening frontier work and national work” to the Southwest Bureau and the Central Committee pointed out that in this time the concentration of the top people in their study, they took a rough attitude, and it was wrong. Later, the Provincial Committee also corrected the problems of the ethnic hierarchy that had been wrongly handled. ①

In the “anti-right remedial lesson”, both anti-regionalism or anti-local nationalism, the anti-right struggle in Yunnan has greatly expanded the anti-right struggle in Yunnan, with unfortunate consequences, and made the winds and anti-right struggles of units above the county level in Yunnan lasted for several months than in the country. On November 30, 1958, more than four months after the end of the national anti-right movement and anti-right struggle, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued “Instructions on the continuation of winds among leading cadres at all levels” to summarize the winds movement and anti-right struggles in Yunnan.

On the basis of affirming the great achievements of the anti-right struggle and the national rectification movement and the Great Leap Forward, the Directive points out the shortcomings and mistakes: in the situation of the Great Leap Forward, the style of forced command, simple and rude has developed; false reports, exaggeration and bad practices grow; neglect of ideology Do, use pressure instead of persuading, with struggle instead of debate, only production regardless of life and The phenomenon of beating people, scolding people, etc., and getting out of the masses is quite common, and some even develop into serious violations of the law and discipline. Especially between this spring and summer, the death of people from oedema disease in the province due to undernutrition and excessive fatigue is a painful lesson to be learned. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to carry out rectification campaigns among leading cadres at all levels, carry out criticism and self-criticism, educate the whole party and all cadres, correct shortcomings, mistakes, improve the working style and take lessons seriously, so

that no mistakes of the same kind will be made in the future and “immunized” completely. Among the leading cadres of ethnic minorities, in addition to drawing boundaries on general style issues and receiving lessons learned, we should combine the balance between communism and nationalism, the relationship between commonality and specificity, and oppose the distinction between mechanical conditionalism and actual departure, etc.

In this way, at the end of 1958, as the central government adjusted some of the “left” economic indicators and behavior in the Great Leap Forward, the rectifying movement and anti-right struggle of units above the county level in Yunnan also basically ended. Of course, the adjustment of economic indicators, the rectification movement and the end of the anti-right struggle do not mean the disappearance of the ideology of “left” within the party. On the contrary, the wrong thinking of the “left” within the party continues to continue and develop.

The anti-right rectification campaign carried out after the Lushan Conference in September 1959, and the “Four Qing Dynasty” and “Cultural Revolution”, are the best proof. The anti-right movement further hurt a large number of cadres.

(iv) Rural wind movements and anti-right movements (early 1958 to end 1959)

At the end of 1958, with the end of winds and anti-right struggles by units above the county level, the winds movement and anti-right struggle of Yunnan organs basically ended. However, from the province, the wind movement is not completely over, which means that the rural grass-roots wind movement is still under way.

Yunnan rural wind movement as part of the whole province's winds movement, was started with the winds movement and anti-right struggle in Yunnan, and lasted for a long time. As early as August 2 to 6, 1957, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) convened a meeting of local and municipal committee secretaries, to deploy arrangements for the whole province's winds movement, specifically suggested that rural winds were carried out in two steps: the first step is mainly political struggle, mainly hit the reactionary flames of landlords wealthy farmers, before autumn; the second step of thinking I want to fight mainly, criticize the capitalist ideas of wealthy farmers, restructure cooperatives and improve cadre style. It can be seen from this that Yunnan rural grassroots wind movements have been progressively promoted in stages and focus from the beginning, and will continue to change as the situation develops.

With the beginning of the “Great Leap Forward” campaign, the focus of rural grass-roots winds shifted to the rehabilitation of cooperatives.

On January 12, 1958, the Yunnan Daily published an editorial that the whole society must be closely combined with production, and directly promote production. The editorial says: Breeze is the bond that drives everything. In general, the whole society generally takes place in three steps: the first step, mobilization and rectification, with emphasis on rectification; the second step, focusing on the debate on Article 40 of the National Agricultural Development Programme, to conduct long-term planning in the context of solving the problems of management and solidarity of the society; and the third step, through elections and the formulation of plans, regulations and regulations Degree, to ensure the consolidation and increase of production of society from the organizational level. On January 14, the leaders of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China made clear instructions on the current whole society and winter

production, asking the whole society to consider the whole society as an important issue to continue to promote the production movement. The struggle on the road and the struggle of advanced and conservative backwardness should be resolved in the whole community; the third is to rectify the cadre style. It is a very serious problem to deal with cadres. Since then, Yunnan rural grass-roots movements focused on the whole community were launched throughout the province.

After the establishment of the people's commune, the focus of the rural rectification movement in Yunnan became the reformation of the people's commune.

On November 30, 1958, the Provincial Committee issued the "Directives on Continuing Breeze in Leading Cadres at All Levels", requesting that the wind and rectification of the people's communes at the grass-roots level be combined, summing up this year's production, discussing and arranging production this winter and next year, and initiating public debate, and initiating criticism and self-criticism. Achieving the goal of improving the relationship between the dry group and encouraging mass production. The Directive also specifically raises the issue of "rural socialism education", which calls for the integration of rural grassroots development with socialist and communist education for the masses.

On January 10, 1959, the Provincial Committee issued the "Resolution on the Development of Wind Movement in Rural Grassroots Organizations", and decided to further carry out the rectification movement at the rural grassroots level on the basis of certain achievements of leading cadres above the county. In fact, this is a continuation of the rectification movement that began at the beginning of last year, but the focus is not the same. The Resolution states that the purpose of the wind is to continue to consolidate and develop the revolutionary energies of cadres and masses, and to ensure a greater, better and more comprehensive leap forward in 1959. Grassroots rectification is a prerequisite step to restructure the people's commune. The first stage is the winds within the Party and cadres. The second stage is to restructure the people's commune, and finally, on the basis of wind-winding victory, further strengthen the grassroots party organization in rural areas and strengthen the Party's leadership in the countryside. The Resolution further promoted the all-round development of rural winds in Yunnan Province.

With the deepening of the whole society movement, the focus of rural grassroots winds has shifted to rural socialist education. On November 10, 1959, the Provincial Committee issued "Instructions on carrying out the whole society and rectifying movement with two road struggles and socialist education as the framework", requiring that, before the end of the year, "to carry out the two paths of struggle and socialist education as a platform, lead the first hand in politics, one hand production, plan and systematic lead the masses, carry out a whole society and rectification movement in the wind and rain, and combine the whole "Party and unity work" to organize the grass-roots organizations of the rural party and corps in order to further enhance the combat power of grass-roots organizations and strengthen the Party's leadership in rural areas. After the Provincial Committee's "Directives" issued, starting in mid-November, the whole rural area of the province to spread out the whole society movement, basically ended by the end of December. The campaign focused on the idea of 600,000 grass-roots leaders in rural areas. Criticized the anti-socialist rhetoric and deeds that were viewed at the time as opposed to the People's Commune, against collective production, against the combination of supply system and

wage system, against public canteens and collective welfare, and against general purchase and sale, and against advanced measures. Key criticisms were given to the county and its subordinate leadership cadres 4,213, accounting for 1.3 per cent of the cadres involved in the sport. Socialist education is carried out among the masses, generally from summing up two years into their hands, with positive education, combining debate, criticism and raising ideological awareness. Focused criticism among the masses, according to the statistics of 871 communes a total of 18,812 people, accounting for 0.25% of the total number of members.

Yunnan rural grass-roots wind movements are very wide, and even frontier ethnic areas have also been carried out. On January 10, 1960, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued the Decision on People's Commune of Frontier Ethnic Areas and Related Issues, summarizing the winds movement in frontier ethnic areas. The most important features are: in a special context both to criticize local nationalism and criticize "special theory" and "mechanical article" Theory", "Backward Theory", and stressed that the work must not ignore the characteristics of ethnic groups and the specific conditions of frontiers. , there can be no impatient feelings of "rush to go ahead", and even more can not direct the work to generalization, forced orders, and cause dissatisfaction among the masses.

On January 16, the Provincial Committee reported to the Central and Southwest Bureau the "Report on the Rectification Movement of Rural Societies", summarizing the activities carried out in rural Yunnan, noting that Yunnan's whole society rectification movement was indeed the broadest, deepest and best conducted all-party national ideology movement in 10 years., Socialist education among the masses, seriously solved 600,000 rural areas Thought issues of grass-roots leadership backbone.

From the middle of 1957, until the end of 1959, from the whole wind to the whole society, and finally a whole wind movement with the theme of socialist education, Yunnan spent two and a half years to carry out a wide range of winds in rural areas of the province, so that the winds movement and anti-right struggle in Yunnan continued again For a year. During this period, the focus was also on a campaign closely linked to the fight against the right — the anti-right winds.

From the anti-right struggle to the anti-right movement against the right, it is the continuation and development of the wrong thinking of "left" leaning within the party. From August 23 to September 13, 1959, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China convened the provincial three-level cadre meeting and the first eighth plenary meeting of the Provincial Committee, conveying the spirit of the central Lushan meeting, and deploying Yunnan anti-right movement. The Lushan Conference is the Expanded Politburo Conference and the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee, which was held in Lushan from July 2 to August 17. The basic spirit at the beginning of the meeting was to "left". However, after Peng Dehuai, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and Minister of Defense, wrote a letter to Mao Zedong stating some serious problems in the work since the Great Leap Forward and their reasons, the theme of the meeting changed sharply from "left" to reverse the right, and mistakenly criticized the so-called "right-wing opportunistic opposition group headed by Comrade Peng Dehuai, believing that the right has become a major danger at work, uniting the whole party, defending the overall route, repulsing the right Opportunistic attacks have become the main task of the party today. ① On August

17, the Lushan meeting just ended, the Central Committee appointed Xie Fuzhi as Minister of Public Security, and Yan Hongyan replaced Xie as the first secretary of Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China. In accordance with the spirit of the Lushan Conference, the provincial three-level cadre meeting studied and discussed the resolutions of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party, exposing and criticizing Guo Changru, Vice-Secretary of Yunnan University, Li Guangtian, Vice-Chancellor of Yunnan University, Chen Yongjin and Kunming Iron and Steel Factory Deputy factory director Li Duo and other comrades called “right-leaning” Opportunistic mistakes.

After the Eighth Plenary Session of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, the anti-right rectifying movement was launched in Yunnan as an important symbol of the “left” leaning mistakes within the Party. According to the instructions of the Provincial Committee, provincial and municipal organs, factories, mines, and troops immediately carried out an anti-right leaning, vigorous effort and defending the overall route; in rural areas, the county committee first convened a cadre meeting for initial communication. After the autumn harvest, the county's three-level cadre meeting was held to conduct anti-right rectification. In this way, as in the whole country, Yunnan Province, a learning campaign “anti-right, vigorous, defending the general route, the Great Leap Forward and the Three Flags of the People's Commune” was rapidly launched throughout the province. The process of correcting the “left” tilting error in the previous phase was interrupted, making the mistake lasted longer. These so-called “right” objects can be broadly divided into four types:

First, the bourgeois intellectuals who have not been reformed or reformed;

Second, a small number of cadres of older workers and farmers;

Third, serious individualists;

Fourth, the family has been suppressed, has hostile feelings against the party, or I am an alien, a leak right.

On November 14, 1959, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) wrote to the Central Committee the “Opinions on the Handling of Right-Leaning Opportunistic Mistakes Committed by 7 Comrades Li Guangtian and Yang Liyuan”, and decided to abolish the main duties of these comrades.

In this “anti-right” struggle, 483 people in the province classified as right-leaning opportunities (40 cadres above the province) were identified as serious right-leaning mistakes, and all were given various party disciplinary sanctions. A larger number of people are prioritized for critical struggles, without organizational conclusions and disciplinary action. After screening in 1961 and 1962, some people's main problems were rectified and corrected, including Li Guangtian and others. On July 20, 1962, the Provincial Committee approved the relevant party committee “re-screening conclusions of right-wing opportunistic mistakes committed by comrades Li Guangtian and other 6”. The Provincial Committee agreed that the relevant party committees had re-screened comrades Li Guangtian, former Vice-Chancellor of Yunnan University, Yang Liyuan, former Vice President of Yunnan University, Chen Yongjin, former head of the Xinhua News Agency Yunnan Branch, and Guo Changru, deputy secretary of the CCP's Meadows Committee, saying that it was wrong to wear them a hat for right-leaning opportunistic elements. The sanction given was also erroneous and should be lifted; the re-screening should be found within the cadre who had previously participated in the

criticism Declare it and restore reputation. However, the screening of many people is not thorough, one has a tail, the second is only a rehabilitation report, no formal approval, and the third is that most of the material is unprocessed. Some comrades were again mistaken in the later “Siqing” movement and the “Cultural Revolution”. They were once again mistaken, and had always been carrying a burden. It was not until after the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Party, it was not possible to completely On September 8, 1979, the Provincial Committee agreed and forwarded the report of the Organizational Department of the Provincial Committee and the Provincial Disciplinary Commission on the implementation of the “Notice of the CPC Central Committee on the Resulting and Correcting Problems of Right-Leaning Opportunists”. The Report requires that the remaining problems of the anti-right struggle after the implementation of the spirit of the Lushan Conference of 1959, as well as in the “Four Qing Dynasty” and the “Cultural Revolution” and the “Cultural Revolution”, should be corrected in accordance with the Central Committee's notice. Whosoever is stipulated in the central notice should always be rectified, do not leave the tail, and no longer need to be approved by the original approval unit, and shall meet with me to explain and do a good job. Since then, the legacy of the struggle against the right, including the wrong criticism of the Red River Land Commission headed by Lin Liang and Huang Tianming, have been largely resolved. In March 1960, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) convened a three-tier cadre meeting to criticize and accuse the Honghe Land Committee of “prescribing a number of right-wing opportunistic policies”, “actually implementing a right-wing opportunistic line” and “committing a right-wing opportunistic line mistake”. At that time, Lin Liang, first secretary of the Honghe Land Committee, and Huang Tianming, second secretary, were forced to examine. On August 16, 1982, the Provincial Committee issued a notice on correcting the mistakes of the Red River Land Committee in 1960, said: “The Provincial Committee believes that, according to the actual situation in the Honghe region at that time and the spirit of the Resolution on Certain Historical Issues of the Party since the founding of the State, the original Provincial Committee criticized and accused the Red River Land Committee “actually implemented the “honghe land committee” A right-leaning Opportunistic line ', forcing Comrade Lin Liang and Huang Tianming to do inspections, are all wrong. , it is decided to correct it.”

(v) Correction of the widening of the anti-right struggle (1959-1987)

Yunnan's correction of the widening of the anti-right struggle has, like the whole country, undergone a twisting process. Yunnan's mistakes in correcting the anti-right struggle went earlier. As early as September 24, 1959, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued a notice on the implementation of the “Central Committee's Directive on Removing the Caps of Rightists Repent”, in accordance with Mao Zedong's directive on removing right-wing hats in batches. Demands that within the next three months a group of rightists of repentance be systematically removed from the hats. The number of right-wing elements picking hats should be controlled at about 10% of the total number of right-wing elements. Since then, Yunnan University, provincial metallurgy department, Kunming Institute of Technology, Maitreh Dongfeng Farm and other units, in accordance with the spirit of the central instructions and notice by the provincial committee, after mass discussion, assessment and leadership approval, removed a group of right-wing hats.

In the work of correcting errors, the placement of people who took off the right hat is an important issue, which the Provincial Committee attaches great importance to it. On 30 June 1961, the leadership group of the provincial committee dealing with right-wing elements sent to the Provincial Committee the "Report on the Situation of Hats of the Right in 1960 and the Future Opinions on Strengthening the Administration of Education for the Right". Cadres, all by the province; originally the general cadres of provincial authorities, first by the current location (city)) Committee (mainly concentrated in the Honghe, Yuxi, Dali, Qujing, Kunming and other areas) distribution, which cannot be allocated, is still the responsibility of the various parts of the provincial committee management cadres; the original district is arranged by the local committee. Some are not enough to pick up caps, but labor has been more than two years, and repentance is better, can also be adjusted back to distribute work. First, old age, infirmity and women are assigned. In late July, the United Front Department of the Provincial Committee of the Provincial Committee sent a report to the Provincial Committee and the Central United Front Department of the Central United Front Department of "Work Situation and Future Opinions of Yunnan Province" to further arrange the hat-picking work of the right-wing elements: first, to continue to carry out the work of right-wing elements; second, continue to clean up the treatment of re-education through labour Right, third, to implement policies against the families and children of the right, not to discriminate, not to call "right-wing family members" "Right children", employment, schooling, life and so on. After 1959, 1960 and 1961, three batches of 4,707 people in Yunnan were removed from the right-wing hat ①. But after Mao Zedong further emphasized the issue of class struggle in 1962, the hat-picking work stopped until before and after the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Before and after the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Party, the Central Committee and the relevant departments issued several documents, which fully launched the anti-right struggle to correct errors. On April 5, 1978, the CPC Central Committee issued a "Notice on the Removal of All Rightists Hats" and officially restarted the hat-picking work of right-wing elements. On September 17, the CPC Central Committee approved the "Implementation of the Central Committee on the Removal of All Rightists", as reported by the Ministry of Organization, Propaganda Department, United Front Front Department and Ministry of Civil Affairs The implementation plan of the hat decision (Zhongfa [1978] document No. 55), points out the good removal The great significance of the right hat, and stressed that, in accordance with the Party's consistent policy of "there is no need to take care of it, there is a need to fix it" for people who have been mistaken in the past. On 11 February 1979, the Ministry of the Central Organization, the United Front Front Department and the Ministry of Public Security issued the "Supplementary Notes on Document No. 55". Resettlement issues and persons designated as "center-right" or punished for "right-wing words and deeds" Corrected issues will also be reviewed and additional provisions are made.

In order to implement the instructions of the Central Committee, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued documents promptly at all levels and departments, set up a cap-picking working group and office, headed by Wu Zhiyuan, Minister of the United Front Work Department of the provincial committee and head of the office. On May 5, 1978, the Provincial Committee United Front Department telephoned the United Front Department that all units with right-wing elements can

announce the removal of the right hat after communicating the central documents, and notify the family members and have to have a written notice to be stored in their own files. However, there are problems encountered in the practical implementation of the central spirit, such as some comrades, and the progress of work has been affected by changes in personnel, the withdrawal of units, the loss of files, the preparation of placement requirements, labour indicators and financial difficulties. As the question of standards of truth deepens discussion and the liberation of ideas, policies have gradually become clear and concrete. On November 1, 1978, the provincial party secretary Li Qiming (then the first secretary) heard the report of the relevant departments and Kunming city, the provincial committee research decided on November 24 held a meeting of the province's hat picking work. The meeting stressed the need to overcome the idea of "left", dispel concerns, and, according to the central instructions, if it is mistaken, it is to correct the problem, not the question of cap-picking, and the mistakes will be changed much. As a result of the discussion, ideas were liberated, concrete measures were proposed and mandates were clarified. The conference finally formed the provincial hat-picking work conference minutes, on January 12, 1979, approved by the Provincial Committee, issued at all levels of the Party Committee reference implementation.

The holding of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Party further promoted the work of correcting errors in Yunnan's struggle against the anti-right. From January 11 to 24, 1979, the Provincial Committee held a meeting of provincial county committee secretaries, conveying the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the Central Work Conference, particularly properly deal with some major historical legacy issues, including: abolish the provincial committee directly form a report, issued or approved all the so-called "counterattack" "Right-tipping" document; effectively correcting the misdesignation of right-wing elements; 1958 The identification of Zheng Dun and Wang Jingru as a purposeful, programmatic and organized conspiracy against the opposition group in the anti-right supplementary lesson is unfounded and should be resolutely corrected. Other persons implicated in this case have made mistakes and should also be corrected.

All relevant departments are actively engaged in correcting anti-right struggles. At the end of 1978, the Communist Youth League of Yunnan Provincial Committee and Provincial Committee Party School completed all the correction work of the wrong right, the Yunnan Daily reported. The organizational department of the Provincial Committee of the Party Party Party Party Party Party Party has drawn up 16 members, except one person was dealt with by the political and legal organs after mistakes, and required another case for approval. In late 1978, the review and correction work was completed, and on January 22, 1979 in the name of the Provincial Committee Organization Department and the Provincial Disciplinary Commission wrote to the provincial committee "on correcting Zheng, Wang anti-party group's grievances The report was then approved by the CPC Central Committee and Yunnan Provincial Committee to correct it. The Provincial Committee of the United Front Work Department of the Provincial Committee carried out a review of nine prominent persons from outside the party and reported it to the Provincial Committee for approval. The issue of Gong Zizhi, former deputy governor and director of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Democratic Republic of the Revolution, has been investigated and verified, analyzed and studied his

statement at the time. It is basically to help the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) to rectify the wind and not belong to the anti-socialist nature of the anti-party "organization of opposition groups". The issue of the so-called "organization of anti-party groups" was unsubstantiated and was the language of criticism that the masses revealed at that time. After consultation with the relevant departments, and submitted to the Provincial Committee for the approval of the Provincial Committee, to correct it. Party committees at all levels, in accordance with the instructions of the central and provincial committees, carefully carried out the review and correction work. By the end of 1987, the province had basically completed the task of reviewing and correcting, with placement in different cases.

San

How to properly summarize the history of Yunnan hedging movement and anti-right struggle?

First of all, we need to properly evaluate the winds movement in Yunnan and the anti-right struggle. The winds movement and the anti-right struggle are a political movement carried out by the Communist Party of China in exploring China's own path to building socialism. During the period, it aims to overcome the serious shortcomings of subjectivity, bureaucracy and sectarianism among the Party members and cadres, and to properly deal with intra-people contradictions and the ideological education activities carried out; and the expansion of the anti-right wing was a serious mistake of the Chinese Communist Party in its exploration. It has caused serious losses to the cause of the Party and the State, and has also brought unfortunate consequences to Yunnan, which is located in frontiers and nationalities. As stated in the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on certain historical issues since its founding, adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee on June 27, 1981: Economic work in 1957, due to the serious implementation of the correct guidelines of the Eighth Congress of the Party, was the best year since the establishment of the new China Part of one. It is a normal step towards the promotion of socialist democracy through the whole party this year, and launching the masses to make critical proposals to the Party. During the winds, a very small number of bourgeois right-wing activists have taken the opportunity to preach the so-called "magnification" and launch a wanton offensive against the party and the nascent socialist system, in an attempt to replace the leadership of the Communist Party. It is entirely right and necessary to respond resolutely to such attacks. But the fight against the right has been significantly expanded, with the misdesignation of intellectuals, patriots and party cadres as "right-wing", with unfortunate consequences. ①

Facts have proved that hostile forces opposing the socialist system and party leadership do exist within a certain range, and it is correct and necessary to respond resolutely to the insane attacks of a very few right-wing elements in order to educate the general membership and the people of the party. The anti-right struggle has clarified the fundamental big deal of Africa among the entire population and stabilized the newly established socialist system. The abandonment of such struggles and not explicitly repel the attacks of a very few right-wing elements within the scope of the problem would create serious intellectual and political confusion. In this regard, the experience gained by the party is of long-term significance. However, the struggle against the right was seriously expanded by the party's over-assessment of the situation of class struggles and

right-wing offensives, and following the rampant mass political movement during the revolutionary period, and the failure to cautiously control the violent development of the struggle Dahua.

The serious expansion of the anti-right struggle has frustrated the good start of the Party's exploration of a socialist path suited to China's situation. In terms of party building, contrary to Mao Zedong's subjective desire to launch a windy movement to create a lively political situation, it has had a negative impact on political life within the party. In terms of economic life, some of the useful exploration of agricultural cooperatives suited to the rural productivity situation at the time were severely criticized in the anti-right struggle; new ideas for reopening a little private economy were abandoned; and rhetoric about the pace of economic development was viewed as close to the right. In terms of political thought and cultural life, the implementation of the two main principles of socialist democracy and the rule of law, the implementation of the two main principles of "a lot of flowers, one hundred disputes" and "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" have been greatly undermined. Another serious consequence of the expansion of the anti-right struggle is that through the Third Plenum of the Eighth Central Committee and the Second Session of the Eighth Congress, the eight major conflicts in our society were changed, confused the boundaries of two types of contradictions of different nature, and began to deflect the guiding ideology of the Party towards the "left" and later class struggles. Expansion has laid down ideological and theoretical scourges, with serious consequences.

In the anti-right struggle in Yunnan, the indicators were laid down, including 12,514 right-wing elements, and 4,445 "middle right", and 1,816 "anti-socialists" among workers and farmers. In particular, there was also a "Zheng Wang anti-party group" in the "anti-right remedial class", and some places, states, and cities have also drawn "local nationalists", injuring a large number of cadres, especially those of the underground party in Yunnan. Some minority cadres have also been wronged. Intellectuals account for 86 per cent of the number of right-wing elements.

Four higher education colleges in Kunming area were shot as right-wing elements, accounting for 7.1 per cent of the number of staff members participating in the movement. Of these, 21 were professors, accounting for 25 per cent of the number of professors participating in sports. At that time, because the situation of class struggles was too serious and a large number of people were treated as contradictions between the enemy and me, the anti-right struggle was seriously widened by misdesignating a group of intellectuals, patriots and party cadres as right-wing elements, suffering from long-term repression, seriously undermining socialist democracy and The rule of law After the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Party, according to the instructions of the Central Committee, Yunnan misalignment rightists were reviewed and corrected.

Secondly, Yunnan weathering movements and anti-right struggles have their own characteristics. Overall, Yunnan weathering movement and anti-right struggle are carried out in accordance with the spirit of the Central Committee, but also have Yunnan's own characteristics, mainly reflected in the following areas:

- 1) to carry out a long time. As a result of the impact of "anti-right remedial classes", the rectifying movement and anti-right struggle of organs above the county level in Yunnan began in May 1957 and ended in general until the end of 1958; the "black forest paving winds" carried out by the upper ethnic groups ended in March 1959; rural winds ended in

December 1959, which lasted two Many years. In July 1958, the country basically ended. Yunnan delayed more than half a year later than the whole country, and if it was calculated in rural areas, it was extended for one and a half years.

2) Borderlands, ethnic characteristics. This is mainly from a positive perspective. From the beginning of the wind movement, the provincial committee stressed that it should pay attention to handling ethnic relations and maintain stability in the border. For example, in May 1957, the Provincial Committee, in accordance with the Directive of the Communist Party of China Central Committee on the Wind Movement, when discussing and deploying the winding movement in Yunnan province, requested party organizations at all levels of the province to deal with the problems of Dahan ethnicity of ethnic minorities as one of the four aspects of the whole wind in Yunnan, which should pay special attention to deal with the problems of Dahan nationalism in Yunnan.. After the winding movement began, the provincial committee asked all circles to give opinions and suggestions to the Yunnan Party organizations. It also specifically mentioned that the ethnic minorities should help the winds, and make relations between the Party and ethnic minorities eased down for a certain period of time. This is an urgent task for Yunnan wind up. Even if the army is the same, the Party Committee of the Kunming Military Region requires the troops stationed in Yunnan to make the idea of the army comrades adapt to the development of the objective situation, and to deal with the relationship between Han and other nationalities as one of several relationships that must be handled well. The ethnic regions of the frontier are engaged in the actual winds movement in the local context. For example, Xishuangbanna State is located on the frontline of the border, and foreign rivalry cries against the mainland, and sends agents and latent enemies inside the territory to collude with illegal landlords to carry out disinformation and damage and counter flight; a few illegal landlords blatantly counter counter counter counter against farmers, demanding to recapture fields, fish ponds, mountains, guns and demand old debts, crackdown on the murder of grass-roots cadres and activists, plotting to seize the commune power and spread the day Thoughts, sabotage production and mutual aid cooperation, arrogant. According to this reality, the Simao Land Commission and the Xishuangbanna State Working Committee, in accordance with the provincial committee's instructions on counteracting landowners, rich farmers and counter-revolutionary activities, carried out a “counter-attack” campaign in 61 communes in the whole state's 85 townships in the whole state, so that the cadres have improved their minds and combat the enemy's rampant flames., strengthened the work of unity at the upper levels of the ethnic nationalities, a new vision of peace emerged in the rural areas of border ethnic areas and promoted agriculture Production.

3) The consequences are serious. This is mainly from the serious consequences of the severe expansion of anti-right struggle in Yunnan province, especially in the “anti-right remedial lesson”, in the name of anti-regionalism and anti-local nationalism, created a “Zheng Wang Opposition Group” grievous case and “black forest paving the wind” incident. Empower cadres and ethnic superiors who are familiar with local work. What is more serious is that a group of local cadres, national cadres and a group of intellectuals with operational expertise have been wrongly attacked and injured by a group of local cadres, ethnic cadres who are familiar with the situation of the region and their own ethnic group, so that the majority of cadres and masses risked “left” and wrong in the face of the growing impatience of the Communist Party of China do not dare to speak the

truth and dare not touch the Communist Party. The mistakes and shortcomings of the Party and the Communist Party members and their leadership cadres have fundamentally contributed to false statements and falsifications. The formation of a culture of Annunciation and the breeding of blindly obedience to the upper, arbitrary and coercive orders, and directly pushed the start of the "Great Leap Forward" movement, to some extent, is one of the reasons why Yunnan is more severe by the "Great Leap Forward" campaign.

4) mistakenly put the Yunnan underground party and "side longitudinal" as the focus of the party's fight. Yunnan rectifying movements and anti-right struggles have always focused on underground parties and "side longitudinal". As in May 1957, when the Yunnan Weeze Movement Mobilization Conference spoke about the importance of Yunnan carrying out the wind movement, the main leaders of the provincial committee pointed out in particular that the foundation of the Yunnan Party organization is relatively poor. About 90% of the party members have not undergone the wind, and their ideological exercise is not enough. This mainly refers to the underground party and the "sidelines" Party member cadres. Later in the rectification movement and anti-right struggle, the Yunnan underground party and the "side longitudinal" as key targets for transformation. In October 1957, the Provincial Committee's Briefing on the Wind showed that 28 per cent of the uncovered right-wing parties were in the underground party. In particular, in the "anti-right remedial lesson", one of the key points is to counter the so-called Yunnan underground party and the "marginal longitudinal" regionalism. Following Zheng Boke, the "Zheng Wang Opposition Group" led by Zheng Dun led by Zheng Dun has created ten major grievances involving mostly Yunnan underground party and "marginal" cadres.

5) Democrats and ethnic superiors classified as the right are higher. In the fight against the right, Yunnan, like the whole country, focused on democratists, intellectuals, including the upper ranks of the nation, but Yunnan, which has been designated as the right, in general, has a higher level of administration. Among them, one deputy governor, two vice-chairmen of the CPPCC, 10 non-Chinese Communist Party members and 27 other CPPCC members were removed from their posts until after the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

6) Most of the province's Länder began to combine the whole wind movement and anti-right struggle. When the provincial committee deployed provincial authorities and provincial and municipal departments of Kunming, old and other provincial and municipal organs in May 1957 to carry out the wind movement, it was during the busy season, most prefectures other than Kunming, old and other provinces were focused on catching production, and preparing for the whole wind movement, and It didn't really start until after August to September of that year. At this time, the anti-right struggle across the country has been in full swing. So, the whole winds movement across Yunnan from the beginning basically combined with the anti-right struggle, deployed according to the requirements of the anti-right struggle, dividing the whole wind into four stages, including counterattack on the right. As a result, right-wing elements were generally drawn out from the beginning of the whole wind movement. Such as Yuxi area, on August 10, 1957, the first group of wind movements officially began, analyzed the discharge of 101 right-wing activists, accounting for 7.6% of the number of participants in the study (of which 53 people from the right, 48 far-right). Of course, states and

counties on the frontline of the border, such as Xishuangbanna and Nujiang prefectures, in order to avoid unrest on the border, the winds movement and anti-right struggles are carried out first in the state authorities. The border counties are only engaged in the winds, no anti-right struggle, and the winds are less demanding. If the Nu Jiang State Border Work Commission, based on the practical and complex inter-ethnic relations of “Biansi County” located in the border, the wind should avoid causing excessive vibration, not wearing a hat, not to fight openly, talk about theoretical discussions, and identify whether or not. But in the 1958 Anti-Right Remediation Lesson, even border ethnic areas also waged anti-right struggles and anti-local nationalism, which had a bad impact. Finally, the lessons learned from the winds movement and anti-right struggles in Yunnan. As an important way to strengthen and improve the Party's construction, especially the experience of the rectification movement, which began in 1957, the anti-right struggle and the lessons of its enlargement during the weathering movement are of great significance for further strengthening and improving the Party's construction under the new situation.

1) In building the power of the party, at all times to learn the lessons of “left” leaning ideas. As a popular political movement carried out by the Communist Party of China after ruling in the country, it can be seen from the historical background that the whole wind movement is to lead a good socialist construction, prevent the Party from leaving the people and prevent similar “Bosnian events” in order to improve the level of government of the Party and to strengthen the foundation of the party's rule; even if it is the anti-right struggle that is being carried out there, The point is also to counter the so-called “wanton offensive against the party and the nascent socialist system, seeking to replace the Communist Party” ①, in order to consolidate the party's ruling position. However, due to the political experience of the long fierce class struggles history, the Party made an excessively serious judgment on the situation of class struggle, confused the boundaries between the contradictions and internal contradictions between the enemy and the people, changed the correct assertion of the eight major conflicts in our society, and directly pushed the guiding ideology of the Party ruling. Deflection to the “left” direction has serious consequences.

Starting from this, the wrong ideas of the “left” within the Party continued to expand, eventually leading to a serious civil unrest in the “Cultural Revolution”. Rather than achieving the goal of raising the level of government, consolidating the foundation of power and consolidating the ruling position, the Party and the country's causes were almost funeral. This is a bitter lesson to be learned in building the capacity of our party to power. It warns us that under no circumstances can easily change the Party's scientific judgment on the main social contradictions, and must unswervingly insist on economic construction as its center.

2) Democratic construction within the party is a long and complex process. The process of winding movement is actually the process of building democracy within the Party. As the Resolution on Certain Historical Issues of the Party since the Founding of the State points out, it is a normal step towards promoting socialist democracy through the whole party to carry out a rectification campaign and launching the masses to make critical proposals to the Party. ① Hu Jintao made a special request at the 17th Party Congress on the building of democracy within the Party: “Actively promote democratic building within the Party and focus on strengthening the unity and unity of the Party. Democracy

within the Party is an important guarantee to enhance the Party's innovative vitality and consolidate the unity and unity of the party. ② At present, China is still a developing socialist power, with a heavy development task, many difficulties in reform, and great pressure to stabilize. The Communist Party of China is a Marxist ruling party that has undergone profound changes in its historical orientation, and the construction of the party faces a series of new situations and new problems. This determines that the building of democracy within the Party will be bound to be constrained by the level of economic and social development and the current state of Party construction. It will be a long-term historical task, and must be progressively and steadily promoted gradually and steadily. This is also demonstrated by the historical experience of the 1957 wind movement. At the beginning of the campaign, the masses of the people, people from all walks of life and party members actively put forward a lot of useful criticisms and suggestions on the work of the Party and the government and the work of party members and cadres, and democracy within the Party has been fully promoted.

However, under conditions that were not yet available in the historical background, institutional basis and cultural environment at that time, democracy within the Party faced serious challenges such as personal worship and bureaucratic style. Eventually, the rectifying movement turned into anti-right struggles and greatly expanded, not only mistakenly injuring many good comrades, good cadres and long-term cooperation with the party. Friends, many of them talented intellectuals. What is more serious is that the anti-right struggle and its expansion during the whole winds movement have caused a serious setback to the process of building democracy within the Party, causing the vast number of cadres and masses to risking the “left” ideology in the face of the rapid growth of the Communist Party of China, not dare to speak the truth, and not dare to touch the Communist Party, members of the Communist Party and their leaders. The mistakes and shortcomings of the cadres directly contributed to the subsequent “Great Leap Forward” and “Cultural Revolution” serious civil unrest, etc. The occurrence of serious mistakes. The lessons of history prove that the building of democracy within the Party is a long and complex historical task. It must be based on the actual economic and social development of our country and Party construction. It must have historical conditions and soil environment for its existence, and must be carried out in a systematic and orderly manner under the correct leadership of the Party.

3) The construction of the party should always start from the actual ethnic areas of Yunnan. Located in frontier, many ethnic groups, belonging to the underdeveloped frontier ethnic mountainous provinces, this is the reality of Yunnan. To engage in party construction in Yunnan, at all times, must serve and obey this reality. The lessons learned from Yunnan rectifying movements and anti-right struggles also attest to this. As mentioned earlier when summing up the characteristics of the winds movement and anti-right struggle in Yunnan, when the wind movement began, Yunnan highlighted its frontiers and ethnic characteristics. At the beginning of the whole wind movement, dealing with ethnic relations as an element that must be improved by party organizations at all levels. However, in a later “anti-right remedial lesson”, a special anti-local nationalism was carried out and “Black forest paving” was carried out, and a total of 294 people from the top ethnic groups above the border counties (including the mayors and deputy chairman of the CPPCC) were concentrated in the Heilinpu in Kunming. During this period, there were brutal attitudes and excesses, which identified 40 people as the so-

called United States Chiang agents and the prime insurgents, and had had a great negative impact, causing serious damage to the good situation of national unity, social stability and consolidation of border areas formed since liberation.

On June 7, 1962, in the forum of the Provincial Committee of the upper ethnic people, the first secretary of the Provincial Committee Yan Hongyan specifically apologized to the upper ranks of the frontier nation. At present, in the Party construction, the Provincial Committee has always paid attention to combining the reality of Yunnan. Following the establishment of the brand of the “Yunling Pioneer” project, the “Frontier Party Building Promenade” has been carried out to work from four aspects of strong organization, building positions, gathering hearts and entrenching frontiers to strengthen the idea of party organizations at the frontier grass-roots, organization, style and system construction, consolidate and develop the achievements of advanced education activities, deepen and expand “Yunling Pioneer” The project has significantly enhanced the role of grass-roots organizations fighting bastions, and the role of the pioneer model of party members has become more prominent. Various work in frontier ethnic areas has been promoted. It provides strong political guarantees and organizational guarantees to consolidate the motherland's border, promote development of frontiers, and promote border harmony, and have been fully recognized by the Central Committee

4) Keep humble and discreet style in front of grades.

The 1957 rectification movement suddenly shifted from the right direction to the wrong direction of anti-right struggles and enlargement. One important reason was the pride of our party in the face of a series of life and building victories. As stated in the Resolution on Certain Issues in the History of the Party since the founding of the State, “Comrade Mao Zedong's prestige has also peaked at a time when the Party needs to be particularly cautious in the face of a new task of shifting its focus to socialist construction. He gradually became proud, gradually dissociated from reality and from the masses, the growing style of subjectivity and personal arbitrariness, and increasingly above the Party Central Committee. The principle of collective leadership and democratic centralization in the political life of the party and the country continued to weaken and even undermine. This phenomenon is gradually formed, and the Party Central Committee should bear some responsibility for this.” ① At the eight congresses held in September 1956, he highlighted the issue of building the ruling party, stressing the need to adhere to the democratic centralization system and the collective leadership system and oppose individual worship. In his opening speech, Mao Zedong also suggested that “humbly makes people progress, pride makes people backward.” These are in line with Marxist Leninism.

However, by November 1956, during the Second Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee, Mao Zedong mistakenly criticized anti-risking as a “pro-retreat committee”, the right opinion was suppressed and democratic life within the Party was gradually eroded. During this period and after, he breed the “word” style. To examine it comprehensively and historically, Mao Zedong bears the main responsibility for the failure of the expansion of the anti-right struggle, from advocacy to deployment. At that time, however, the central understanding was unanimous and no dissenting opinion was raised, and therefore that failure could not be entirely attributed to the individual.

Therefore, the “Resolution on Certain Historical Issues of the Party since the founding of

the State” has said that “the Party Central Committee should bear some responsibility for this.”

5) The whole wind movement is an effective way of doing good party construction. From the Yan'an rectifying wind during the War of Resistance to the 1957 winds, the wind movement has at least several benefits for good party construction: one is that the whole wind movement is the right way to resolve intra-party conflicts. Contradictions within the Party belong to the category of internal contradictions among the people. They are widely manifested in ideological differences and conflicts. They are different ideas and ideas on how to revolutionize, build and reform in the context of achieving the goals of socialist construction and the great communism ideals. Through the whole wind movement, systematic and focused learning and education can greatly improve the consciousness of the majority of party members in the revolution, construction and reform, inspire the Party members to recognize and correct mistakes, and achieve the positive effect of narrowing differences, unifying understanding and enhancing cooperation. Later, the “Three Talks” education carried out by our party was precisely the result of summing up historical experiences. Second, the rectifying movement has created a new form and method of intra-party struggles and education for party members, namely, “Unite — Criticism — Unity”, which is perfectly suited to China's national conditions and the situation of the Communist Party of China. Through proper criticism and self-criticism, self-awareness, self-education, self-improvement, focus on initiating internal causes, emphasizing self-criticism; also emphasizes the role of external causes, through the masses, superiors, especially in the leadership team, make leadership Lead cadres can identify and seize their own problems, and thoroughly resolve outstanding problems in Party style, thus To achieve the purpose of education cadres, improve quality and pure team.

Criticism and self-criticism have become one of the three major styles of the Communist Party of China. Third, adhere to the masses line in the whole wind movement, fully believe in the masses and rely on the masses. The 1957 rectification movement began by insisting on the popular line and launching the masses to give opinions and suggestions to the party and the government, which is certainly right. The masses of all walks of life did put forward many good-faith opinions and suggestions to the Party, which played an important role in improving and strengthening the Party's construction, but later when some opinions and suggestions were sharply sharply, due to the wrong estimation of the situation of class struggle, confused two types of contradictions of different nature, and the party violated this road again. Lines, do not believe in the masses, turned the correct direction of the whole wind movement into anti-right struggle and, by mistake, seriously expanded, The mistreatment of some ideas and statements that have some one-sided nature but who sincerely helped the party to rectify it as “rightists” or even counter-revolutionaries, has had unfortunate consequences and painful lessons. Fourth is to adhere to the correct line of thought in the whole wind movement as a guide. Guided by the right line of thought, the wind movement can overcome the wrong thing with the right thing; on the contrary, if guided by the wrong thought route, there will be deviations and mistakes. In 1957, when the whole wind movement began, the correct handling of the problems of internal contradictions among the people was the theme, and the guiding ideas were correct; but then with the guiding ideology appeared “left” and the internal contradictions

of the people as class contradictions, resulting in the deviations of the whole movement, making the party building and socialist construction. The great loss of the cause has left us a very profound lesson.

6) local party committee should have the spirit and courage of “the truth is not only”. The wind movement and anti-right struggle in Yunnan were carried out in accordance with the central deployment, and the so-called “anti-right remedial classes” have also been carried out, making Yunnan a severe disaster area where the anti-right struggle has been greatly expanded. As a party committee at the local level, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), combined with the actual Yunnan province, fully implemented the spirit of the Central Committee, complying with the principles of organizing the Party and ensuring that the Central Committee “orders are smooth.” But the question is, on the one hand, whether such “decrees” are correct; on the other hand, how they are implemented in practice. This indeed tests the wisdom and courage of the local party committee. In September 1962, at the 10th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held in Beidaihe, Mao Zedong further emphasized the issue of class struggle, demanding that “class struggles must be spoken every year, month and month, every day” and that socialist education be carried out. With Yan Hongyan as the first secretary, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) is not only, but only the true spirit and courage, combined with the fact that “rural conditions in Yunnan have improved greatly, did not scratch a single wind”, pointed out that the next step should further capture policies, capture business management, capture productivity, strengthen the collective economy and develop production., do not engage in any big political campaign, and specifically suggested that “no class struggle is needed to carry out a society “The view of the popular movement of education”. Later, the view that “no class struggle as the platform” was severely criticized by Mao Zedong and the Party Central Committee, which led to a review by the Yunnan Provincial Committee. History has proven that the notion of “no class struggle” is correct. In the historical context where the whole party was filled with the idea of class struggles, it was possible to put forward such a view and test the courage and wisdom of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China led by Yan Hongyan. (Written by Ma Jinwei)

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Kunming whole wind movement and anti-right struggle overview/Party History of Kunming Municipal Committee

The 1957 rectification movement, led by the Communist Party of China, was a political campaign within the Party focused on the correct handling of internal conflicts among the people and against bureaucracy, sectarianism, and subjectivity; the anti-right struggle took place in 1957 against a very few bourgeois right A political campaign launched by

elements attacking the party's leadership and socialist system Struggle.

1. Carry out the whole wind movement with the theme of “correct handling of people's internal contradictions”

On April 27, 1957, the CPC Central Committee issued a directive on the movement of winds, requiring the whole party to re-engage in an anti-bureaucratic, anti-sectarianism and anti-subjectivity campaign to raise the level of Marxism theories of the whole Party and improve its style in order to meet the needs of socialist construction. The theme of the whole wind is to deal with the internal contradictions of the people correctly. After the issuance of the wind instructions, party and government organs at all levels, as well as in institutions of higher education, culture and art groups, etc., held various forms of symposia to listen to the views of the masses inside and outside the party. On May 11, the Standing Committee of Yunnan Provincial Committee held an expanded meeting to discuss and deploy the province's wind movement in accordance with the CPC Central Committee's Directive on the Weeze Movement. Kunming City has also carried out a wide range of publicity and mobilization of the wind movement. On May 13, the Kunming Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) deployed a winding movement, set up a leading group composed of five people including Zhao Zengyi, the first secretary of the municipal committee, with an office, and five research groups set up according to the system. The body leads the rectifying exercise of the system. The focus of the wind is on leading cadres above the county.

In Kunming City, the wind movement was carried out in three batches: the first batch in the municipal party and political organizations; the second batch of district organs and municipal enterprises, schools, hospitals, culture and other units; the third batch of district committee units and grass-roots enterprises and institutions. The municipal committee requested: leading cadres at all levels should go into practical terms, investigate and study, hold a symposium of foreign parties from all walks of life, engage with the masses, and listen widely to the criticism and opinions of the Party cadres and the masses on the work of the department, in order to determine the focus and main contents of this department. The campaign is generally divided into three stages: first, study documents, master the spirit of the document; second is to organize research, analyze contradictions, identify the main problems, contact the actual and thought to examine; third is to summarize the results of the whole wind movement and system improvement work. The municipal committee also identified 356 national defense factories, smelters, southwest third construction companies, food companies and non-ferrous metal industrial schools as pilot units.

With the development of the winds movement, from May 17 to early June, the municipal committee invited non-party people in education, health, literature and art circles, various democratic parties and notables, some factory and mining enterprises, infrastructure, transportation, post and telecommunications engineering technicians to discuss several times, solicit opinions and carry out criticism to help the party to rectify the wind. On June 8, the United Front Work Department of the Municipal Committee also continuously invited businessmen to discuss public and private relations issues; the municipal people's committee and organ party committee jointly held a forum on democratic parties and non-party parties. The majority of patriotic democrats and patriotic intellectuals who participated in the talks responded positively to the call of the Party, put forward a large

number of relevant and useful criticisms and suggestions to the leaders of the municipal committee, party organizations at all levels and cadres of the Party members. Some of them, although their words are more sharp and intense, they are all intentionally good, sincere and positive. Help the party to rectify, their opinions and suggestions are extremely useful for party organizations at all levels to correct shortcomings and improve their work.

In order to promote the further development of the wind, on June 17, 1957, the Municipal Committee issued the "Notice on the need to carefully carry out border inspection and edge improvement in the wind movement", requiring each unit to set up a special organization, comprehensive collation, analysis, research, classification queuing, proposing processing opinions, and setting up That is, to begin improvement. To this end, most of the institutions in the city, such as enterprises, schools, hospitals, etc., have set up groups to study and deal with problems with the participation of foreign parties. On July 16, the municipal committee on the city's wind and improve the work of the report.

pointed out that the current opening of the door is progressing rapidly, healthy development, social reflection is very good, opened a good head. Demands to continue to engage the masses in depth, and at the same time, to listen sincerely to the criticism and suggestions of people from all walks of life, improve the consciousness of learning, inspection and improvement, and to find the root causes of shortcomings and mistakes from the correct handling of internal contradictions among the people in mind, style, working system and methods. On a high level of understanding, overcoming the negative tendencies that exist in the Party style, in order to help improve working methods and improve the level of governance.

Second, the transition from the wind movement to the anti-right struggle

During the process of the wind movement, the majority of cadres and masses both inside and outside the Party actively responded to the party's call, and put forward a large number of opinions and suggestions on the work of the party and the government, some of which were even quite sharp. But it is undeniable that a very small number of people take the opportunity to advocate the so-called "big song" and "big democracy" to attack the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the socialist system. They attacked the leadership of the Communist Party in the country's political life as "the world of the party" and openly proposed the Communist Party to withdraw from its organs., schools, official representatives withdrew from the joint venture and demanded "take turns in the village", in an attempt to replace the leadership of the Communist Party; they Efforts have been made to wipe out the achievements of socialist transformation and construction, fundamentally negate the superiority of the socialist system and describe the democratic dictatorship of the people as a source of bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity. These phenomena have aroused vigilance from the Party Central Committee and Mao Zedong. On May 15, 1957, Mao Zedong wrote the article "Things Are Changing", which was sent to Party officials for reading. This article reflects Mao Zedong's assessment of the domestic political situation at that time, and is determined to counter the attack by the bourgeois right, pointing out the purpose, characteristics and strategies of fighting against the right. On May 16, the CPC Central Committee issued a directive on the treatment of criticism of current outsiders. On the 20th, the directive on strengthening the leadership of the current movement was issued, requiring provincial and municipal party committees to

prepare for the fight against the right.

On June 8, the CPC Central Committee issued a directive on organizing forces to counter attacks by right-wing elements, requiring provincial, municipal authorities, higher schools and party newspapers at all levels to actively prepare to counter attacks by right-wing elements. On the same day, the People's Daily published an editorial "Why Is This?". The editorial "Workers Speak" was published on the 9th. The anti-right struggle was unfolded throughout the country.

In Kunming, on June 11, 1957, deputies of the fifth member congress of the Kunming City Federation of Trade Unions issued opinions, refuted various anti-party anti-socialist remarks and issued a letter to the city's employees, unveiling the prologue of the anti-right struggle in Kunming. On June 15, the Yunnan Daily published a report and editorial on "Kunming workers have denounced the anti-socialist fallacy of anti-socialism". On the 16th, industrial, infrastructure, transportation, commercial system workers more than 1,700 people held a critical conference. On the 17th, the City Federation of Trade Unions held in Kunming area factory enterprises to participate in the counterattack meeting. At this point, the majority of workers and cadres in Kunming City have held talks or submitted proposals to newspapers to criticize and repudiate anti-party and anti-socialist remarks. By the beginning of July, there were 31 factories and mining enterprises in the city held a total of 74 old workers, young workers and technicians in various symposiums, 2,360 people attended, 25 units held a mass conference, more than 20,000 people participated. At the same time, municipalities, district organs, mass groups, financial and trade, education, culture, art and health systems have carried out large-scale anti-right struggles. As of early September, the number of fighting units had reached 128, with nearly 100,000 participants.

The anti-right struggle in Kunming began to be a popular discussion and criticism of the newspaper's revelations.

On June 26, after the CPC Central Committee issued the Directive on Striking and Isolating the Bourgeois Right, Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Communist Party of China (Yunnan Provincial Committee) considered the fight against the right in Yunnan at the outset as a war (the battlefield is both inside and outside the party). Without winning this battle, socialism will not be built, and there is a Hungarian affair. Pieces of danger. To this end, the Provincial Committee proposed that the anti-right struggle in Yunnan should be carried out late, to fight against the "left" and the right two fronts. At present, it is mainly to prevent "temperaism" and "right-leaning sentiment". According to the deployment of the provincial committee, the Kunming Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) requested: first, to continue to mobilize within the Party, prevent loose energy, expand the masses through positive education and expose right-wing speech; second, organize efforts to collect materials, study right-wing views and opinions, and take different countermeasures against different people; third, unity, struggle Take the middle molecule. In July, the city has moved to name criticism in a variety of areas, but because of the control of the Municipal Committee is stricter, named only 38 people in the city.

At the beginning of August, the central government requested the movement further to the ground, city, county (district) and big factory mines, and later proposed to launch it to

primary and secondary school teachers and staff, and proposed to dig deeper into the right. On August 3, Mao Zedong wrote the article “Summer Situation of 1957”, which was published as a Party document. “During the period of the socialist revolution in China, the contradictions between the bourgeois right and the people against the anti-communist anti-socialist are contradictions against us, and are irreconcilable contradictions of confrontation, you die and live.” This has given further impetus to the deepening of the anti-right struggle. At the end of the month, the city's number of critical struggles soared to 145. From September 1 to 3, the municipal committee held an expanded meeting, proposing that it is necessary to continue to dig more hidden right-wing elements, pay greater attention to the right in the party, and to place the second and third batch of anti-right struggle in the business sector, district factories and mines, and craft industry cooperatives and other departments. On the 9th, the city approved the number of critical struggles soared to 335 people, including 25 party members, 38 members, 59 democratic parties, 213 without party. On September 23, the Provincial Committee issued the “Instructions on Certain Issues in the Current Movement of Provincial (Municipal) Organs”. It was pointed out that the anti-right parties had to prevent hasty recruitment of soldiers at a later stage; second, to prevent the deterioration of quality. The moment should first go deeper into the party, behind-the-scenes, hidden right-wing elements; second pay attention to balance; and once again represent people and focus on criticism. At this time, the named right-wing elements significantly broke through the central control of the right, and the delineation of the right has changed considerably, leading to a significant expansion in both quantitative and qualitative terms. On October 15, the Central Committee issued an intra-party instruction to divide the criteria for right-wing elements, clearly stating: “It is only about localized work systems, policies that are not fundamental principles, problems at work, problems at work, academic issues, and those who are dissatisfied with, and criticizing individual organizations and staff of the Communist Party. Even if the opinion is erroneous and sharp, it should not be classified as right-wing.” But in an atmosphere that emphasized opposition to the right from the top to bottom, the central government's instructions could no longer be implemented. The four universities and faculty of the Kunming area were beaten into the right, accounting for 25% of the movement. In the anti-right struggle in Kunming City, some of them are considered as anti-party opponents that belong to ideological issues, life style issues, or criticism of a particular work and leadership cadre of the Party, misthinking that they are in learning to the Party, as well as being influenced by right-wing statements in the press. Socialist rhetoric responded. And many so-called “right-wing rhetoric” are opinions made to leading cadres in the past, or differences of opinion on work, or complaints about something, which has led to a more serious expansion of the anti-right struggle, with unfortunate consequences.

According to statistics on January 5, 1957: the city approved a total of 518 people, of which 173 far-right and 345 right-wing. In addition, the number of units queued to the right is much larger than the number of people authorized to strike back. The expansion of the anti-right struggle in Kunming city is also reflected in the “remedial class” in the late anti-right struggle. In February 1958, the Provincial Committee at the meeting of the secretary of the local (municipal) committee said that it is necessary to thoroughly carry out bridge-and-anti-right-wing struggles in the leadership group, so that the focus of the

movement quickly shifted to the leadership teams at all levels. In mid-April, the sixth plenary (enlargement) meeting of the Provincial Committee carried out a critical struggle against Zheng Dun (former Provincial Committee Standing Committee, Organization Minister), Wang Jingru (formerly Vice Minister of the Provincial Committee Organization Department), designated them as “Zheng and Wang anti-party group” (later rehabilitated), the province carried out a deep purge of “Zheng and Wang opposition group” The struggle between members and all right-wing elements will be a large number of leading cadres (mainly underground parties and “side longitudinal” cadres) classified as a regionalist or right-wing. From March to May 1958, within a period of two months, the city carried out anti-waste, anti-conservative campaign, through the “four big” (i.e., big song, magnification, big print, big debate), further digging “leakage right-wing elements”, and carrying out “good breeding class” (also known as anti-right fill class, anti-localist supplement (classes, anti-local nationalism remedial lessons), in some units a group of right-wing elements and so-called “anti-party small” Group”.

On August 8, 1958, the municipal leadership group conveyed the Provincial Committee on the question of how to make up lessons and transfer to two fronts struggle after the end of the anti-right struggle. The Provincial Committee decided: “The current organs, schools, and the financial and trade system should identify four kinds of people in the anti-right remedial classes, namely, leakage “right-wing”, 'anti-party activists', 'right-wing opportunities' and 'extremist individuals', in particular to identify the 'four kinds of people' of the Ministry and the director, and the right to organize the struggle in a timely manner” These few remedial lessons and checklists have made it impossible to widen the fight against the right.

Under the influence of anti-right struggles, in Kunming city industrial and mining enterprises and rural socialist education, mistakes have also occurred against workers and farmers. In September 1957, the first and second batch of industrial and mining enterprises in Kunming to open the movement, until the beginning of October, the city's factory and mining workers formed a bright climax. According to the instructions of the Central Committee, the employees of the major African problem organizations in the embracing of the workers are discussed and debated, and pointed out that the internal problems of the masses can only be persuaded, and cannot be subdued. But under the influence of the anti-right struggle, the meeting criticized and struggled some of the workers, and some units missungled out “anti-socialists” among their workers. In October, the suburbs of Kunming organized rural cadres and masses to carry out a major socialist debate focused on food issues in accordance with the Central Committee's “Directive on a large-scale socialist education to all rural population” and the provincial committee notice. The issue of sexuality has been debated and criticized the capitalist tendencies of wealthy farmers. On November 25, Kunming pushed the big debate into the popular campaign to fight against corruption and theft, so that many grass-roots cadres and members of the community were criticized.

Third, the end of the wind

After the movement of the “big song” and “counter-right” movements, departments at all levels have moved into the rectification phase of the rectification movement, which is to focus on reforming the style and improving the work stage. On October 21, 1957, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) convened a

meeting of provincial and municipal organs party members and cadres, declaring that the organ anti-right rectified into the rectification stage. As a result of the anti-right struggle, the rectification movement moved from three to four phases, one and two of which became the phase of vigorous and counter-right-wing, and the third phase of the rectification phase. The provincial committee demanded: the improvement must be achieved victory. The various organs and units should seize the large and large institutions and the flooding of people. Many regulations and methods do not conform to the actual reality, dissociate from the masses, specialize party members, and so on, adopt a bottom-up and top-down approach, and mobilize the masses to resolutely change and seriously improve the work of improving the work. It is conducive to strengthening the leadership of the Party and the strengthening of socialist construction and the strengthening of the democratic dictatorship of the people.

From November 22 to December 7, the Municipal Committee convened a three-level cadre meeting to address the problems reflected by the urban and rural masses from the Great Ming magnification at that time, in order to unify the understanding of leading cadres, adopt a way of sweeping, enlarging and enlarging debate, to clear the boundaries between the two roads and carry out socialist education for cadres. rectification. The issues that came out at this meeting include problems in urban and rural economic policy, party group relations, industrial and agricultural relations, cadre relations, the accumulation and distribution of enterprises, and the style of the Party. This can play a positive role in promoting the Party to carry out good rectification of organs and to improve cadre thinking, and to distinguish between whether or not, but during the big debate, many specific issues that reflect the reality of work and life have been brought to an infinite outline, and criticize a group of cadres on the struggle that mentions two paths, and hurt a group of cadres. At the same time, the resolution of internal contradictions among the people through the form of a big song, magnification, large print and big debate has become an experience of anti-right struggles, causing a tendency to “left” within party organizations at all levels, and has also caused many cadres to be reluctant to reflect the situation realistically. This has planted a curse for the “Great Leap Forward” principle of falsification, false statements, and not adhering to the principles of truth. Kunming City also combines the streamlining of institutions and decentralization of cadres in the process of rectification and rectification. According to statistics, in terms of streamlining institutions and decentralizing cadres, the commercial system abolished the 13 professional companies belonging to the Bureau and set up five administrative bureaux that are integrated into government and enterprises respectively, merging 130 existing sections into 41, and departments have reduced staff. 71.86 per cent; 363 cadres were decentralized to the grass-roots level as salesman and storekeeper. By streamlining, industrial and mining enterprises have delegated a large number of cadres to the production frontline. Only 27 units of statistics have been delegated to more than 2,800 cadres.

On April 2, 1958, the Central Committee issued “Directives on the issue of the whole wind”, requiring that it be necessary to keep the whole wind in the end, and not be able to do so. After the end of the “double reverse” movement, the wind moved to the fourth stage, that is, reading documents, personal reflection, and improving their own stage. At the same time, it was pointed out that wind movements in general areas should be largely

ended by the end of June and could be extended as appropriate if there was a need for certain areas and sectors. On June 18, the Central Committee issued a “Notice on the Fourth Phase of Breeze”, demanding that the national party, government and military organs (except those who must continue to keep the wind under special circumstances) to end the windy campaign by the end of July this year. The year-long movement of winds has been positive in promoting democracy and improving the work of the Party and the government.

But as far as the whole wind movement is concerned, it does not achieve the desired purpose and effect. A resolute response to the rampant attacks by a very small number of bourgeois right-wing elements is perfectly right and necessary, but the anti-right struggle has been significantly expanded, with unfortunate consequences by misdesignating a group of intellectuals, patriots and party cadres as “right-wing”. The anti-right movement led the Third Plenum of the Eighth Central Committee of the CPC Central Committee to change the correct judgment of the Party's eight major social contradictions. The resumption of class struggles is the main contradiction, seriously affecting the shift in the focus of the Party's work. In the fight against the right, 1,820 rightists were drawn in Kunming City. The 20 people's deputies and people's councillors who were classified as “right-wing elements” removed their deputies, councillors and their posts, while the other right-wing elements were sentenced, controlled, relegated to re-education through labour, refuge units or devolved factories, rural supervision of labour and exemption from punishment. In addition, there are a large number of “right-wing viewpoints” personnel who are subject to dismissal, transfer from work, and devolved exercise.

IV. Correction of misdesignation as right-wing elements

On September 16, 1959, the State Council of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued a decision on the handling of right-wing elements who did improve their performance. On the 17th, the Central Committee also issued “Instructions on removing the hat of the right of repentance”, specifying the conditions for removing the right hat. On December 30, 1959, according to central instructions, Kunming city removed the hat of the first group of 136 “right-wing” elements. Since then, in 1959 and 1960, two caps were picked for 425 “right-wing” elements. On September 19, 1961, the Municipal Committee conveyed the Central Committee's instructions for the third batch of “right-wing” elements to pick up caps, and by mid-December 546 “right” elements. From 1959 to 1961, with the approval of the Central Committee, the city divided three batches of 971 people to take off the hats of “right-wing” elements.

On April 5, 1978, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China approved the “Request Report on the Removal of All Rightists Hats” by the United Front Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Ministry of Public Security. On September 17, the Central Committee agreed to the “Implementation Plan for Implementing the Central Committee's Decision on Removing All Rightists Hats”, and pointed out that for those who have misdeeds in the past, the correction work should be done. A total of 1,819 persons (1 person sentenced to death for murder) were reviewed under the Central Direction in 1979, and their political reputations were removed, and their work and life were properly arranged in accordance with the policy, completely corrected the right right. Expansion error. The removal of all right-wing hats and the implementation of the policy of correcting misguided right-wing elements has allowed the wronged people to unload

the political burden of more than 20 years, while also removing the influence for their relatives. It turns out that the Communist Party of China is a Marxist party that dares to admit mistakes, correct it, and be realistic. (Written by Zhang Pengsheng)

Yongtong City whole wind movement and anti-right struggle overview/Party History Laboratory of the Communist Party Committee

First, the wind movement of Zhaotong

On May 17, 1957, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China convened an expanded meeting of the Standing Committee to study the directive issued by the CPC Central Committee on April 27, and discuss and deploy the wind movement in Yunnan province. The meeting agreed that the wind should focus on cadres above the county and above, and be carried out in batches and stages. The whole wind must be done while learning, while checking, and improving. In order to strengthen the leadership of the winds movement, as requested by the provincial committee, the CPC Zhaotong Land Committee immediately set up a leading group of winds: secretary Wang Zixian, deputy secretary Zhang Hanjun, members Zhang Yunzhong, Fan Yuqi, Zhao Baoyin, Zhao Ziqing, Chen Guangying, and Zhaotong's rectification movement began.

The Land Committee called on cadres and employees to make criticism proposals to help the land and county committees to restructure their style. In early June, implementation of the Party Central Committee's directive on continuing to organize outside party figures to criticize the Party and the Government's mistakes and shortcomings, the campaign was extended to all walks of life. Leaders of the land committee and county committee repeatedly stressed at the general meeting that the Central Committee's instructions should further criticize the mistakes and shortcomings made by the land and county committees, and carry out a "big song and enlarge" in order to facilitate the further development of the whole wind movement. At the beginning of the movement, a contact with the actual, we worry more, resistance, mood is not high, some not enough to map the sports, some fear of affecting the business, some fear of chaos and mistakes, fear of burning themselves.

In June, in response to the call of the central and provincial committees, the LCC launched anti-right struggle in the whole wind movement. In Zhaotong's rectifying movement and anti-right struggle, some new ideological concerns have been revealed: ask leaders to clear the line between good wind and anti-right, that is, whether the whole wind will look for the right; ask the leader to draw a box of opinions of the whole wind, specify a scope, that is, fear of raising a wrong opinion; asking the leader to Immediate reply to the comments, express attitude, implement the spirit of side change; some look forward, some ask for the establishment of a guarantee body And the opinion panel, that is, fear of retaliation, the figure is convenient; some units have made opinions feel similar, do not know how to do the next step, fear a stalemate.

These conditions have had a serious impact on the movement. To this end, on August 14, the leadership group of the land committee held a meeting of officers and vice-leaders (mostly unit executive leadership) cadres meeting, conducted training. In response to various concerns, the meeting pointed out the resistance, and stressed that leaders must both lead good learning and learn well, and must lead the movement with a spirit of good

wind. It requires everyone to launch from top to bottom, at the level, repeatedly emphasize the ideological problems of grass-roots leadership, eliminate resistance, let go boldly, let go, fully broad and unswervingly promote democracy, overcome shrinkage, correct the tendency to fear chaos, fear mistakes and overfire, and solve some problems in leadership methods. Through learning and training, leadership cadres at the grass-roots level have become more clear, their concerns have been eliminated, and said they want to remain in learning and strengthen their leadership responsibilities, thus playing a great role in promoting a wide range of words. By means of methods, people who “view the wind” are used to criticize people, and conduct individual conversations to dispel their concerns, make bold opinions, and use the “pick” method of the masses in the form of large print newspapers. In addition to further playing a role in large print newspapers, blackboards and briefings, the various units also take the form of radio to promote, praise those who dare to expose contradictions and give an appropriate praise to those who are denouncing contradictions, expose criticism of those that suppress democracy, stimulate emotions, and create an air of opinion in which the masses are actively involved.

After that, Zhaotong's rectifying movement and anti-right struggle continued to deepen. By the end of August, through a summary of the views of the big print and large and small meetings, it was felt that 99 per cent of the recommendations were considered to be problems of thinking within the people, and only 1 per cent belonged to the right who followed the bourgeois, with the aim of attacking the party and the nascent socialist system. During the campaign, the majority of the people in the region submitted 13,581 opinions and posted 37,403 large print newspapers. Among them: 3,520 opinions on leadership style, 25.93%; policy advice 4.77 per cent; institutional institutional opinion 6.13 per cent; regulatory opinions 6.55%; regulatory opinions 6.055%; management opinion 9.25%; cadre policy opinion 3.63%; political thought and regulatory opinions accounted for 5.6%; wage and benefits comments 4.55%; i Opinions of ordinary cadres were 14.84 per cent; opinions of illegal and undisciplined reports accounted for 5 per cent; opinions from other areas accounted for 7.67 per cent. Revealed the amount of money waste caused by bureaucratic and subjectivity belonging to the leadership amounted to 97.743 million yuan, a backlog of 14.611 million yuan. Each unit has continued to implement the policy of side reform, some of the opinions that can be dealt with immediately, have solved more than 57.41%. As the units carefully improve their work while rectifying and reforming, this has encouraged the masses more realistically and forcefully and forcefully, pushed the sounding movement, prompting the sounding climax to form rapidly.

After the city of the wind movement, illegal landlords, rich farmers and counter-revolutionaries in the countryside consider this a great time for counter-attack and return to their land, houses and livestock. In response to these conditions in rural areas, from the end of August to late September, all counties in the region have launched a fight against landowners rich farmers and counter-revolutionaries. Over 20 days, 6,332 people have been fighting rich and counter-revolutionaries, arrested 927 people and controlled 1,100. Second, the anti-right struggle

With the development of the wind movement, according to the directive issued by the CPC Central Committee on organizing forces to counter attacks by right-wing elements, Yunnan's wind movement shifted into a fight against the right-wing elements on June 21.

August 2 to 6, the Provincial Committee held a meeting of secretary of the Dizhou Municipal Committee, on September 11, the Provincial Committee's Office issued "on the criteria and struggle strategy of dividing right-wing elements". Subsequently, on September 25, the Zhaotong leadership group held a meeting to carry out the instructions of the provincial committee and the land committee, and began anti-right struggle. The Land Commission requested: first, the counties set up improvement working groups to carry out mobilization reports and carry out the whole reform; second is to organize all cadres to study Chairman Mao's documents on the correct handling of internal contradictions among the people; third is to repeatedly mobilize from the leadership to the masses to relieve ideological concerns, call for unspeakable, endless speech, speeches Innocence, using the congress sweeping small brewing methods.

The Land Committee believes that there are several cases of right-wing elements: one is that some right-wing ideas are incompatible with the party and socialist system, whimsical at any time, and stay in love with the old system. The second is the repetitive ideology of some right-wing elements who, since liberation, believe that any measure or movement of the party has increased their hostility and recorded hatred. Therefore, their hostility and revenge are particularly strong. Third, some right-wing elements are dissatisfied with the Kuomintang, and also resist the Communist Party. They need to change the socialist system according to their ideas and arguments. They are dissatisfied with the KMT, believing that the KMT is corrupt and contradicting the Communist Party, so they advocate a different route. Fourth, some right-wing elements themselves were various reactionaries during the Kuomintang period. They were all targeted in the various movements since liberation, and every movement they had experienced increased their entrenched hatred of the party.

According to the Central Committee of the CPC Central Committee on August 28, 1957, "Recommendations for dividing the left, center and right criteria", Zhaotong carried out a queue from top to bottom left, center and right. By the end of December, Zhaotong participated in the campaign total 4,706 people, 735 left, 15.6% (377 members, 172 members, 130 masses); 762 people, 16.25% (120 party members, 226 members, 416 masses); 1,672, accounting for 35.5% (114 party members, 310 members, 310 People, masses 1,348 people) ; 1,055 people, 22.6 percent (67 party members, 137 members, 861 masses); 329 people, 6.99% (34 party members, 53 members, 242 masses); far-right 143 people, 3.08 percent (10 party members, 28 members, masses 105).

In the fight against the right, the Land Commission's Rectification Office requested various places and at all levels to organize interlocutors, and lead cadres speak with them individually, and in tandem with party members and the left, and motivate them, together with party members and the left, to analyze and study the views of the right, study how to refute the right and raise the minds of the middle, Drop the burden and draw the boundaries with the right.

In the anti-right struggle across the region, a total of four larger anti-right struggle meetings were held, which promoted the deep development of the anti-right struggle in Zhaotong. Particularly in the late period of the anti-right movement, as a result of the expansion, a total of 614 people from the right were identified across the district, as 1,278 were wearing other hats. They were subject to dismissal from party nationality, public office, re-education through labour or repatriation to their homes. There are 1,810 people

classified as middle right, internal mastery, restricted use, decentralized labor exercise.

III. Conclusions

On the anti-right issue, on March 19, 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in a speech with Comrade in charge of the Central Committee: “The anti-right struggle in 1957 still needs to be sure. After the completion of the three major transformations, there is indeed a force and a wave of thinking that is opposed to socialism and is of a bourgeois nature. Countering this trend is necessary. I have said many times that there were people who did kill themselves at that time. If we want to negate the leadership of the Communist Party, reverse the direction of socialism, and without counterattack, we cannot move forward. The error is enlargement.” ① The Resolution on Certain Issues of the History of the Party since the founding of the State also states that in 1957, “the conduct of a rectification campaign in the whole party and the mass to make critical proposals to the Party is a normal step towards the promotion of socialist democracy. During the winds, a very small number of bourgeois right-wing activists have taken the opportunity to preach the so-called 'magnifying loudly' and launching a wanton offensive against the party and the nascent socialist system, in an attempt to replace the leadership of the Communist Party. It is entirely right and necessary to respond resolutely to such attacks. But the anti-right struggle has been significantly expanded, with the misdesignation of a group of intellectuals, patriots and party cadres as 'rightists,' with unfortunate consequences”. In 1957 there was a wave of anti-socialist thinking against the party, and indeed a very small number of bourgeoisie right-wing elements attacked the party and the socialist system rampant. It is entirely right and necessary to criticize this trend of thinking and to counteract such rampant attacks by right-wing elements, while clarifying the great deal and stabilizing the newly established socialist system. However, the situation of class struggles was too serious at that time, misclassified a large number of people as right-wing elements and injuring many comrades and friends, many of them talented intellectuals. It is a profound lesson that many comrades and friends have been subjected to longstanding grievances and repression and are unable to play their rightful role in socialist construction.

In Zhaotong, for example, during the 1961-1962 adjustment period, some were removed from the “right” or other political hats and arranged a certain job; they were classified as “center-right” devolved labor from October 1958 to 1962, but their misrepresentation was not fundamentally wrong at that time. Resolve. Until after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, according to the spirit of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Central Committee issued [1978] 11 and 55 first caps and review, except one for historical crimes and speech at the time, was drawn from the 614 right wing, and the other person was the first perpetrator of the falsified ticket group, in 1977 In addition to the death penalty imposed by the Intermediate People's Court, by the spring of 1985, the remaining 612 and All 1278 people on the right and other caps were corrected, and the center-right lifted use. (Written by Zhou Chao-Ling)

Note

① “Deng Xiaoping Literature Selection” Volume II, People's Publishing House 1994 Edition, page 294.

Quzhou city whole wind movement and anti-right struggle review/Party History

Laboratory of the Communist Party Committee of the Communist Party Committee

In order to properly deal with internal contradictions among the people, in late April 1957, the CPC Central Committee issued "Directives on the Wind Movement", followed by the Provincial Committee to convey the deployment. In accordance with the relevant requests of their superiors, since August 1957, Qujing launched a whole wind movement and anti-right struggle.

First, the whole wind movement

Qujing wind movement was carried out in two batches. From August 8 to 12, 1957, the land committee held a county book meeting, to convey the implementation of the Central Committee's Directive on the winding movement and the spirit of the Provincial Committee of the Land Book Conference, deployed in prefectural organs and primary and secondary school teachers to carry out a new rectifying campaign to oppose bureaucracy, sectarianism, subjectivity as content, and in A socialist education campaign focused on the debate on food issues was carried out in rural areas throughout the region. The meeting decided that the 13 counties belonging to Qujing, in the prerogative organs and organs of Qujing (now Kirin District), Yiliang, Luliang, Songming, Ma Long, Zhanyi and Fuyuan 7 counties, to carry out the whole society in rural areas. Rongfeng (now Xuanwei), Luo Ping, Luo Nan, Luo Xi, Meshong, Xundian 6 counties use the summer to carry out the wind in primary and secondary school teachers, the authorities temporarily do not engage. With the aim of overcoming bureaucracy, sectarianism, subjectivity and further improving the work and leadership of the Party, it takes the form of a big song, magnified debate and a big print newspaper.

(A) the first batch of wind

From August 5, 1957, the county teachers were concentrated in the county cities to carry out the wind movement, the special bodies began on August 11, the first batch of seven counties from August 15 to August 23, to August 30, a total of 16,582 people participated in the whole district. In order to strengthen the leadership of the winds movement, on September 10, the leadership group of the Qujing Land Committee was formally established. The leader group secretary Shao Feng (secretary of the land committee), vice-secretary Jiang Quan, members composed of 7 members including Song Bingyin (September 22, the leadership group added 3 members), Bian Literature and Office Director, leading group Under the party group, political, financial, cultural and educational four large mouth, each big mouth set up a leading group to unify and guide the movement.

Qujing winds first unfolded among primary and secondary school teachers. A total of 5,597 primary and secondary school teachers, including 4,962 teachers, 361 party members, 694 members; 635 primary school teachers, 97 party members, 96 members. In May, the Land Committee implemented the spirit of the Provincial Committee's propaganda work meeting, arranged and studied Chairman Mao's Report on Correct Handling of People's Internal Conflicts, with the aim of enabling teachers to be subjected to a class struggle and political ideological struggle, and to further improve their level of political thought. Specialized arts, education, education, publicity department of the Land Committee and other participants. From August 5, 1957, teachers in each county have been concentrated in the county town for the wind. The whole wind exposed the question

that most people were not clear: one is whether the party can lead education. This is manifested in opposition or underestimation of party leadership in education, recognition of abstract leadership, opposition to specific leadership, overemphasizing the specificity of education work. Second, the view of treating workers and farmers is manifested in looking down on industrial and agricultural cadres and the industrial and agricultural masses, opposing the policy of cadres that have both merit, underestimate the role of the masses, and see the role of intellectuals above all.

Third, whether class position is not. Those who think they are superclass, superpolitical, die for their own knowledge, oppose political learning, oppose the transformation of ideas, and oppose social activities. Fourthly, envy the bourgeois's democratic freedom, democracy should not be centralized, free, not disciplined, demanding extreme democracy and absolute average, and advocating the debauchness of the bourgeois personality. Fifth, there are certain dissatisfaction or unaccustomed to the socialist measures. ①

On November 11, 1957, three secondary schools (Qu Zhong, Qushi, agricultural school) in Qujing's direct language education (Qu Zhong, Qushi, agricultural school) were transferred to the rectification stage, continued to carry out the reformation, the teachers and staff of 207 people participating in the rectification, 3 school students also participated in the reform. According to the different situation of students in 3 schools, three different forms have been taken in practice: agricultural schools and teacher students are mobilized together, among them in the form of a large print newspaper, the song uses the form of student representatives to shine, without sticking to the big print newspaper, the song does not mobilize students. Only some symposia is held to solicit students' interest. See. As of December 1, 1957, three secondary schools in Qujing direct language education posted a total of 1,624 large print newspapers and 3,810 opinions, exposing and criticizing the shortcomings and mistakes of the school leadership in all aspects.

These observations can be broadly summarized in the following categories: expose and criticize leadership bureaucracy, subjectivity, specificity of life, lack of contact with the masses and lack of solidarity among leaders. If they criticize the principals of agricultural schools to buy purses and bicycles for their own use, workers who work in agricultural schools for more than a year do not know who the principal is. The second category reveals the existence of a serious bourgeois pedagogical view and style in the school's teaching work. If there is no guidance to students, teachers start from personal personal affection in playing student work scores, and cultivate students' championism and personal heroism in arts and sports. The three categories are in the diligent operation of schools, criticized the phenomenon of waste in school construction work, such as the big bell of the farm school to buy in Nanjing, the single and double bars were bought in Shanghai, covering a toilet for 7,234.4 yuan. The four categories are criticism of the bloated and overflowing school administration. For example, two people in the accounting unit of the agricultural school, in fact, only one person or two hours a day can do the work, and there are 40 acres of land attached to a farm with 6 technicians, the actual one is enough; five categories are criticizing the Party branch for poor ideological and political work on teachers and students, and the weak leadership of trade unions, the Communist Youth League and Young Pioneers, right. Party members out of the masses, personal

special also criticized and exposed ①.

Direct organs and county winds began at the same time during the county book meeting on August 10, 1957. After the campaign began, the majority of cadres and the masses actively responded to the call of the Party and put forward a large number of useful criticisms and suggestions on the work of the party and government organs and cadres. The main ones are: the first class is criticism of leading cadres who have privileged ideas, enjoy the first class of life, and dissociate themselves from the masses and the system of life of the organs; It is some unreasonable phenomenon of cadre salary and welfare; the three categories are some rough on cadre promotion and party building corps.

Apart from some of these opinions put forward by organs in the middle of the wind, the vast majority of these opinions are bona fide and correct, and indeed expose serious problems such as the isolation of leading cadres from the actual actual and from the masses. These opinions have played a good role in developing socialist democracy, improving the leadership of the Party and closer party relations. On the other hand, they also reveal misleading views such as bourgeois liberalism, absolute egalitarianism, and extreme democracy. In the rectification campaign at that time, a debate began, and in accordance with the spirit of reform, the territorial committee and county committee organs and schools took immediate steps to make corrective measures for which they should be addressed immediately but could be resolved immediately (focusing on the system of life of the organs).

This was followed by small mines, small towns and grass-roots financial personnel. As of January 8, 1958, small plant mines have carried out the wind of Yiliang, Qujing, Fuyuan, Lu Liang, Songming, Zhanyi a total of 32 mines of 28. Among them, Yiliang, Qujing, Fuyuan and Luliangsi County have a total of 24 small mines, 23 have carried out the wind, 392 cadres participating in the wind, and 1,870 workers. Some of these small factories and mines during the first stage of winding up at the county level organs were overly sweeping. Later, according to the instructions of the provincial committee, the workers would not disappear, anti-right, that is, stop the revelation of the workers to carry out positive socialist education, cadres and technicians still engage in anti-right struggles like county authorities. When the authorities were transferred to the third stage of rectification, workers also participated in the rectification. According to Luliang's reporting material, the characteristics of small factory and mine winds: one is dispersed, stalls large, learning is not easy to concentrate; second, the production situation is different, must be arranged according to the characteristics of the production task, in order to achieve the wind and produce two mistakes; third, the composition is more complex, low cultural level, except the emphasis on positive In addition to education, discipline must be provided for.

On January 19, 1958, the Land Committee held a meeting of county winds in charge of the county, to study the problem of small plant mine wind. The meeting asked by the county committee leading group to uniformly lead, make good sense of the work of queuing (divided into positive, middle, backward). Small-mills and handicrafts societies are not revolving on the right, relying mainly on active, united middle, isolated education and backwardness. Breeze follow the following discipline: first, all the wind activities must be carried out outside the production time, shall not affect production; Second, obey

the leadership, obey management, abide by labor discipline; Third, all the wind action can only be carried out in the factory, only to motions, can not be started. What is said in the sound, the form can be diversified. The movement was generally followed in three steps: the first step (with rectification at the same time); the second rectification debate (one side by side, opinions can continue, and the criticism of the bad elements who are mixed into the workforce is placed at the end of the rectification); and the third step to restructure the organization and establish various systems. Then the counties, the relevant units according to the requirements of small factories and mines.

As of January 8, 1958, small towns have begun to windy, Fuyuan, Malong three counties. Preparations are Songming and Qujing counties. The three counties that have carried out the wind are centered on rectifying the market, combined with anti-social, whole shops. The practice is generally to start with a vigorous and then two paths of debate, on the basis of which to expose violations of the law and to wage a fight against them. The business community is counteracting, suppressing the whole shop, around the big leap forward in agricultural production, improving management, and carrying out production campaigns. After exposing illegal and counter-revolutionary residents to rectify the market around large production. According to the information reported by Zhanyi County, the characteristics of the winds of small towns are dispersed, members are complex, all walks of life have, and study time is not uniform. Second, several tasks are staggered, some are problems of improving education, some are problems of transformation, some are dictatorship issues; third, cadres are generally low. In response to these characteristics, the local committee requested that in small towns and towns, the county committee strengthen the leadership and organize the mastery.

On January 19, 1958, the Land Committee held a meeting of county winds heads to study the problem of small towns and towns. The meeting called for a unified leadership group by the county committee to work out the bottom line up (generally divided into four categories: one is positive; the second group is some opinions on socialism; three are shaken to socialism; four categories are resistance to socialism, discontent, and reactionary words and deeds). According to the instructions of the provincial committee, small towns and towns walk in three steps: first, organize the general socialist debate of the people (including industry groups, staff members, residents, etc.) to debate what is the socialist market and the capitalist market? Speculation has had an impact on the lives of urban residents and so on. It has also been combined with the fight against a number of serious offenders. The second is to carry out a critique struggle on the basis of raising ideas; third, establishing various market management systems, banning the commercial market "black houses" and improving the management and management of state-owned cooperatives, so that they can better serve the people's lives.

In the middle of the wind, attention should be paid to the following: the need to rely on urban workers and their families to combat capitalist ideas and offences. The role of resident councils and trade unions should be played in the debate and the organization of the fight against the law. Second, capitalists, illegal landlords, unlawed landlords, reformists and rogues who are speculative and resisting reform should be severely crashed. Those who commit serious violations of the law should be arrested and brought to justice, and to distinguish between spontaneous acts and speculative behavior of the general masses. The third is to strengthen market management. Subsequent counties and relevant

units to carry out small towns and towns as required.

District and grass-roots financial staff. As of January 8, 1958, there are four counties that have been carried out by district and grass-roots financial personnel, divided into two situations: one is that after the four cadres meeting of Songming and Luliang, the district as a unit to carry out the exercise of the wind, first launched a nudge to solve the problem of streamlining institutions and decentralizing cadres. The progress requirements are the same as the county authorities, one of them. Some people participate in county-level organs; the other is Yiliang, Fuyuan two counties in addition to part of the people participating in the county organs Outside the wind, others participate in the agrarian society debate.

By January 25, 1958, the first batch of units of the wind rectified 89.3% of comments (among them should 84.55%, Lu Liang 73.9%, Malong 95.66%, Fuyuan 97.3%, Qujing 92.35%, Songming 87.38%, gain 95.82%, straight 97.7%) ①, better promote each Item work.

(2) the second batch of wind

On January 19, 1958, the Land Committee held a meeting of county winds heads to study the second batch of six counties (Rongfeng, Luo Ping, Lu Nan, Luxi, Shizong, Xundian) how to carry out the wind movement. The meeting required six counties to prepare the work: first, the first secretary of the county committee should combine production and wind, serve as the secretary of the county committee leadership group, and at the same time there should be a secretary or standing committee specific leadership movement. The county committee's office is equipped with a certain quality and number of full-time cadres, carefully selected Choose to be equipped with the head of the head of the group and its office and grass-roots study group; second, carefully finishing Material, prepare the report on the rectification mobilization; Third is the second batch of rectification, starting with rectification, first to solve the main problems related to current production, and solve other problems seriously while solving the main problems at the same time; fourth is to counter the right to decentralize cadres after fighting back on the right, and in the end of the rectification period, anti-crooked evil.

From January 25 to February 5 of the same year, the second batch of organs in six counties was carried out successively. To February 6, Rongfeng, Luo Ping, Lu Nan, Luoxi, Shizong 5 counties 3,453 people participated in the campaign, posted a total of 10,037 copies of the big print newspaper, sounded comments 19,788 ②. Mainly, life style, leadership style and work more serious problems, such as: the death of a health hospital patient is not aware of the death, the needle is not found; the backlog of materials and mildew in the financial sector amounted to 120,000 yuan. In addition, there are some excessively rhetoric, such as “the party has sectarianism, and the promotion of cadres only promote members of the Party”. Later rectification, such as Rongfeng Grain Bureau due to poor custody, 800,000 kilograms of grain fever to 30 degrees, after the problem was revealed, immediately organized, the global mobilization, vigorously turned the sun, to avoid losses; Commerce Bureau of the backlog of supplies queuing, classification treatment, need to be transferred out, processing, processing, etc. As of February 23, six counties posted a total of 18,964 large print newspapers, sounded 42,284 opinions, which have been changed 11,574, accounting for 31.8% of the views that should be changed ③. More opinions on February 23 statistics than on 6 February were mainly to expose the

losses caused by bureaucratic and subjectivity in leadership work. In response to sweeping views, six counties began to rectify the wind movement, which contributed better to the work.

Second, the fight against the right

In the early days of the wind, in order to correct its shortcomings, to overcome bureaucracy, sectarianism, subjectivity, sincerely welcome people inside and outside the party to help us get the wind and listen to their criticism and opinions. But with the rapid development of the winds movement, complications have emerged. Apart from criticizing the Party's work style, a very small number of bourgeoisie right-wing elements have taken the opportunity to attack the party and the nascent socialist system. They attacked the leadership of the Communist Party in the political life of the country as a "party world", openly proclaimed that the Communist Party should withdraw from organs, schools, and public representatives withdraw from the joint venture, demand "take turns," and seek to replace the leadership of the Communist Party; they tried to dispel the achievements of socialist transformation and construction, fundamentally negating the achievements of socialist transformation and construction, The superiority of the socialist system, portraying the democratic dictatorship of the people as creating bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity The roots of the doctrine. This anomaly cannot fail to raise the party's heightened vigilance and is seen as a dangerous political signal. On June 8, 1957, the Central Committee issued intra-party instructions to organize forces to counter attacks by right-wing elements. The People's Daily published "Why is this?" The editorial. A massive anti-right struggle began.

Under the influence of the national climate, in late September 1957, Qujing began a fight against the right in the whole region, and shifted the focus of the movement from dealing with internal contradictions among the people to the struggle against us, dividing the right, breaking down, stinking and completely isolating the right-wing elements identified at the time, and educating and raising the cadre masses. The prefecture's mouth basically took three forms of integration of small, middle party, and congress to attack the right that was identified at the time. Qujing first queued people who participated in the bride movement, dividing the right-wing, middle and leftist elements identified at the time. As the party leadership estimated too serious the situation of class struggles at that time, many intellectuals and party and political cadres were misclassified as right. On December 8, 1957, in the direct units and Qujing, Songming, Zhanyi, Ma Long, Fuyuan, Luliang, Yiliang, and teachers of primary and secondary schools in the region, revealed and struggled 537 rightists, accounting for 3.83% of the number of participants in the movement ① until December 29, 1959, A total of 904 right-wing elements were identified in the district ②.

At the same time, anti-right struggles also found some units to varying degrees have occurred such as slogans, beating people, cursing people, punishing stations and punishing kneeling, among them the most prominent in Zhanyi County. Five units at the time demanded to stop the struggle to summarize and rectify. In the fight against the right-wing, the reform continues to be carried out in accordance with the requirements of rectification, and the leadership groups in various counties have dedicated people to lead the rectification work, and corrective organizations have been set up with the organs as

units, with the participation of the relevant officials of the organs and some of the masses, to systematically study and propose proposals for improvement. Research by branch department, leading group review, discussion to the public, modify and improve after rectification.

On the basis of the anti-right struggle, the entire region has carried out successive efforts to streamline institutions and decentralize cadres. By mid-April 1958, a total of 2,624 people were streamlined and decentralized cadres, of which 946 were decentralized, 199 people at the grass-roots level were mobilized, 1,078 retired personnel and 401 supervised production labour. Later of the campaign, to the party members and cadres wearing the right-wing hat, 362 people sent to re-education through labour, 447 people supervise labor, 75 were given retention inspection, dismissal, demotion, demotion, salary reduction, 8 exemption from punishment ①.

III. Lessons learned from the whole wind movement and the fight against the right

(A) good way of wind

Facts prove that under the circumstances of the time it was necessary to carry out the whole party's winding, the Party's decision to rectify the wind was correct and sincere. The desire and starting point of the wind were good, and the approach taken to open the wind was also good and effective. Through the wind, subjectivity, bureaucracy and sectarianism within the Party have been corrected, ties between the Party and the people have been strengthened, the ruling position of the Party has been consolidated, and the people's motivation to build socialism has been mobilized.

(2) The consequences of the expansion of anti-right struggle

From the establishment of the new China to the completion of the socialist transformation, the realization of such social changes in a short period of seven years cannot but cause different reactions from all classes and strata of society. The forces of resistance and hostility to socialism still exist to a certain extent. If China should take the socialist path and adhere to the leadership of the Communist Party of China, it is not actually completely resolved. It is therefore necessary and right to criticize and respond to the leadership of the opposition, the ideology against the socialist path and the attacks of right-wing elements. But at that time there were very few hostile to socialism in the country, but the party made too serious estimates and judgments on the situation of class struggles, leading to a serious expansion of the anti-right struggle, misdesignating a group of intellectuals, patriots and party cadres as right-wing elements, injuring a large number of party members and cadres, allowing Many have suffered long grievances, repression and misfortune. As of December 29, 1959, a total of 904 rightists had been designated in the district, and, according to the relevant instructions of the Central Committee, hats were picked up for 34 rightists (4 of whom were re-education through labour) ②. In April 1978, the Party Central Committee decided to remove the hats of right-wing elements, and in September of the same year the Party Central Committee decided to review and correct those classified as right-wing elements. In accordance with the relevant policy spirit of the central government, all districts corrected all the misguided right-wing, restoring political reputation, restoring work, and doing good rehabilitation work.

(3) the danger of the expansion of anti-right struggle

Truth and factual reflection of the situation play an important role in improving and facilitating the work, but under the pressure of anti-right struggles, a large number of

cadres and members of the community, both then and for a considerable period since then, were afraid to tell the truth and reflect the situation factually and realistically, concealing some facts and creating hidden dangers.

(4) The expansion of the anti-right struggle has led to a change in the judgment on the main social contradictions and the analysis of social class situation at one session of the Eighth Session of the First Session of the Eighth Session of the Eighth Session of the Eighth Session of the Eighth Session of the Third Plenary Session of the Party held in September and October 1957. Paradox of the class, socialism and capitalism, there is no doubt, This is the main contradiction of our society at present.” The Eighth Second Session formally affirmed this assertion that our society has “two exploitative classes and two working classes”: rightists, along with the defeated landlords buyer class and other reactionaries, are known as an exploitative class, “the bourgeois of the nation that is gradually receiving socialist transformation and its knowledge The “intellectuals” are called another exploitative class; workers and farmers are two working classes. This changed the correct analysis of our social class relations at one session of the Eighth Session, and became the theoretical root cause of the party's repeated expansionist mistakes in class struggles.

(5) How to build socialism in China is a very difficult process of exploration. It needs to be tested by practice. The main problems faced at the time were two major problems: one is the problem of class struggle under socialist conditions and the other is the speed of scale in socialist construction. The party had made serious mistakes on these two issues at one time.

The two sides, in turn, have influenced the process of exploring how to build socialism in China. (Written by: Xu Taizhou)

Note

① Qujing City Archives, the whole number 43 - Catalogue No. 3 - volume number 8-13 to 15 pages, “Notice of Qujing Lands Committee on the basic victory of the anti-right struggle in primary and secondary school teachers into the debate and rectification stage”.

① Qujing City Archives, the whole number 43 - Catalogue No. 3 - Case No. 98-102 pages, “Twentieth Telephone Report by the Leading Group of the Qujing Land Commission”.

① Qujing City Archives, the whole number 43 - Catalogue No. 3—file number 9—140 pages, “Qujing Land Commission rectification leading group 27th telephone report”.

② Qujing City Archives, the whole number 43—Catalogue No. 3—Case No. 9—132 pages, “Qujing Land Commission rectification leading group 26th telephone report”.

③ Qujing City Archives, the whole number 43 - Catalogue No. 3 - Case No. 9—137 pages, “Qujing Land Commission rectification leading group 27th telephone report”.

① Qujing City Archives, the whole number 43—Catalogue No. 3—Case No. 9—98 pages, “Twentieth Telephone Report by the Leading Group of the Qujing Land Commission”.

② Qujing City Archives, the whole number 43 - Catalogue No. 3—Case No. 18—8-13 pages, “Qujing Land Committee pick right hats leadership group summary report on the work of picking right hats”.

The second volume of the Qujing District, Yunnan People's Publishing House, July 1995 edition, page 28.

② Qujing City Archives, the whole number 43— Catalogue No. 3— Case No. 18—8 to 13 pages “Qujing Land Committee picking right hats leadership group summary report on the work of picking right hats”.

Chuxiong Prefecture whole wind movement and anti-right struggle overview/Party history of the Chinese Communist Party Committee

In the late 1950s, in accordance with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the deployment of provincial committees, the efforts of the Chuxiong region aimed at opposing bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity were necessary to help leading cadres at all levels improve their working style, further promote democracy and close relations between parties and cadres. However, just after the beginning of the winds movement throughout the region, as directed by the center, turned the whole wind movement towards the fight against the right-wing elements. However, the mistakes of expansion have been made in the fight against the right, misclassifying a large number of people as right-wing elements, with pernicious repercussions and serious consequences. It was not until after the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Party, this historical legacy was completely and completely corrected. Looking back at this history, the lessons left to us are profound.

I. On 27 April 1957, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued the Directive on the Exercise of Breeze. The Directive emphasizes that “the proper handling of internal conflicts among the people should be the subject of the current winds. Require leaders and cadres at all levels to focus on inspect and deal with internal contradictions among the people, to check the implementation of the policy of 'a hundred flowers in all their ranks, 'long coexistence, mutual supervision' and 'frugal state', and to check the bureaucratic and patriarchal people who are separated from the masses of workers and farmers, students and intellectuals The phenomenon of sectionism and subjectivity.” It was also pointed out that: “This exercise should be an appropriate campaign of criticism and self-criticism, generally not to criticize congresses or struggles congresses, should let go of encouraging criticism, and resolutely apply the principle of 'no word, no words, innocence, whoever hears the word, or not want'. The purpose of the rectifying movement is to enable the whole party to learn to properly handle internal contradictions among the people in order to achieve the great task of socialist construction and build a socialist state. And the winds movement will guarantee the victory of China's socialist cause, ensure that the Communist Party of China will lead the people of all ethnic groups in the country and build our country into a rich, advanced and great socialist country in not too long.” It should be sure that the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee has the right attitude to unleash the wind, and the methods and objectives are sound.

Subsequently, in accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee and the deployment of the provincial committee, the land committee and the county committee set up a leading group and offices of the wind movement, and carried out the whole district on the theme of correct handling of internal contradictions among the people, with the content of anti-bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity. The Land Committee stressed that it is important to adhere to the policy of “treating people before and after

punishment, curing people”, and in accordance with the formula of unity, criticism and unity, to be both serious and weavenly, and carry out proper criticism and self-criticism. To improve the work of the Party and the Government, correct handling of internal contradictions among the people. It requires the majority of party members, cadres and the masses of the people in the region, especially the Party and the members of the group, to dispel their concerns from the purposes of the Party and the Preservation Party, make speeches enthusiastically, and actively take the lead in helping the Party and the government to get the wind During the winding movement, party committees at all levels organize party members to study the weathering documents carefully, summarize the implementation of the Party's policies and policies, and the bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity within the Party, and to carry out criticism and self-criticism. At the same time, the Land Committee and the county committees have held seminars on a number of occasions for outside the party to solicit opinions.

The majority of party members, cadres and the people actively responded to the call of the Party and put forward many useful opinions and suggestions on the work of the Party Committee and the government at all levels and the problems that exist in leading cadres. Most of these opinions are correct and have positive implications for helping leading cadres at all levels to improve their working style, further promote democracy, close relations between party groups and cadres, and seriously implement the Party's policy and policy. If some comrades suggest: “Rations arrangements are tight in the general purchase and sale of food; markets are not prosperous, commercial outlets are low; agricultural cooperation is too fast, the socialist transformation demands for handicrafts and private businesses is too fast, overly worked and changed too quickly, and arrangements for some of the businessmen are used and put in place. “Mismanagement” and so on. Other comrades have made good faith criticism about the existence of bureaucratic style of some leading cadres floating their work, leaving out of the masses. Objectively speaking, the rectifying movement carried out at that time was necessary to help leading cadres at all levels improve their working style, overcome bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity, further develop democracy, close the party's cadres and cadres, and strengthen and improve the leadership of the Party.

Second, the fight against the right

After the start of the national rectification movement, in the process of launching cadres and masses to help the party and the government in the process of winding up, the international and domestic situation has emerged complicated. Internationally, imperialism has set off anti-communist reverses, and the international situation is complicated. From domestic point of view, some right-wing activists have proposed that “the fundamental method is to change the social system”, and even worse, they have made far-right remarks that “take turns in the village”, causing confusion of ideas among the people. Some take advantage of the excessive statements of certain cadres and masses to launch attacks against the party and the government, negating the leadership of the Communist Party. Rejecting the socialist system and setting off a wave of anti-socialist thinking against the party. In June, the CPC Central Committee issued “Instructions on organizing forces to counter rampant attacks by right-wing elements”, and in July, Mao Zedong issued a “Situation in the Summer of 1957”. According to the instructions of the

Central Committee and the deployment of the provincial committee, the Lands Committee launched a fight against “anti-socialist right-wing elements” in the region. In the fight against right-wing elements, units at all levels throughout the district have adopted the practice of analyzing speech, grasping ideas, and going on the line. Criticism and suggestions put forward by cadres and masses during the previous period are criticized and struggled as statements by right-wing right-wing elements of the bourgeois against the Party, and publicly named a group of groups People are classified as bourgeois right-wing elements. In addition, the anti-right struggle has been widened by the fact that a group of individuals has been privately classified as center-right elements and their materials are placed in personal files. In this anti-right struggle, a large number of internal contradictions and normal opinions and criticism of the people were viewed as critical struggles against party offensive rhetoric. For example, speaking of a different opinion on Soviet socialism, it is regarded as opposing the socialist system and opposing learning of the Soviet Union; intellectuals have expressed some opinions on the development of science and technology and cultural education, they are regarded as the leadership of the opposition party in science, culture and education; thinking about a leading cadre If you want to make an opinion, it is considered opposition leaders, opposition parties, etc. Individual leading cadres also take advantage of the opportunity to combat retaliation and reject dissidents. In this way, a large number of people are mistakenly classified as so-called bourgeoisie right-wing elements.

In 1958, the entire region carried out anti-right remedial classes and continued deep digging activities, which further expanded the anti-right struggle and continued to misrepresent a group of bourgeois right-wing elements. According to statistics, a total of 1,040 people in the region were classified as anti-socialist right-wing activists in the region, 31 of whom were hats of anti-revolutionaries or bad and right-wing elements. These right-wing elements were dismissed from party nationality, association, dismissal from leadership positions, dismissal from public office, suspension or cut wages. Some of them were arrested and brought to justice and sent to re-education through labour, some were cleaned to rural areas and were targeted for supervising reform, and only a few were left in their original units to supervise work and supervise production. These individuals, classified as right-wing elements, have been subjected to prolonged repression and blows, and even their children and relatives have been subjected to association and discrimination. This anti-right struggle has hurt a group of party comrades and friends outside the party throughout the region, seriously affecting and undermining the Party's cadre and the building of socialist democracy and the legal system.

In September 1959, in accordance with the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's directive on removing the right caps that really repent, the LCC group to reform the right began to train the right-wing elements in stages and batches. After the summary evaluation, by 1962, 536 hats were removed from the right, accounting for 51.5% of the total number classified as rightists, including: 32 in 1959, 127 in 1960, 159 in 1961 and 218 in 1962. At that time, due to the influence of the “left” idea, the hat-picking work in the region could not be realistically fully screened and corrected. These people were taken off the hats of the right, but in the era of “class struggle”, the political fate had not changed radically, often seen as the right, and a new political movement, and as class enemies, as a focus on surveillance (right at that time the right was a subordinate

territory” (One of the five class enemies, rich, anti, bad, right).

After the Cultural Revolution, on April 5, 1978, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) approved the Report of the United Front Department of the Central Committee and the Ministry of Public Security on the Removal of All Rightists Hats and decided to conduct a comprehensive review of those classified as right-wing and correcting the misdesignation as the right. In September of the same year, the Central Committee approved and issued the “Implementation Plan on the Decision to Remove All Rightists Hats”, demanding that all regions actively and safely do corrective work for misguided right-wing elements. In January 1979, the Provincial Committee approved the Minutes of the Yunnan Province Hat-picking Work Conference: “For those who are indeed mistaken as right-wing elements, despite many years, they should also be corrected realistically, so many mistakes will be corrected, and do not frame the proportion. Even if he did not file a complaint or had died, it would be wrong to review carefully the factual material that he was then classified as right-wing, in accordance with the established criteria. The handling of certain difficult cases should be carried out in a comprehensive historical and comprehensive examination, and it should be judged on the basis of my consistent performance in the revolutionary struggle, whether they are anti-party anti-socialism in the fundamental position.” To this end, in January 1980, according to the request of the central and provincial committees, the state committee (in May 1977, the Chuxiong Land Committee of the Communist Party of China was changed to the Chuxiong State Committee) decided to be led by the State Committee, with the participation of the State Public Security Department and the State People's Court, to set up an office, and seriously carried out the review and correction of the misdrawn right in the state. By 1983, all 1,040 people who had been mistaken as right-wing elements in the state were reviewed and corrected. At the same time, according to the Party's policy and relevant regulations, the right-wing elements who reviewed the corrections were properly handled, including 789 persons reinstated and placed jobs, 74 retirements, 3 retired and 173 died. With the exception of one who did not return to Myanmar, all the remaining personnel were settled in accordance with the policy. In the case of those who reviewed and corrected, the former members of the party were reinstated from October 1978 to their former salary levels. According to incomplete statistics, the whole state paid a total of 150,000 yuan in pensions to misguided right-wing personnel, and payment of 98,000 yuan in support of living difficulties, and repay 25,000 yuan in wages withheld during the “Cultural Revolution” period.

In 1984, the personal files of misguided right-wing elements were cleaned up on a case-by-case basis, and the reporting material and large print excerpts from the files were destroyed as required. Through this thorough review and correction work, on the one hand, the Party's pragmatic line of thought was restored and a good image of the Party among the people was established; on the other hand, by upholding the principle of pragmatism and having to do wrong, the people who were misclassified as right-wing elements, their children and relatives finally grew up. period of spiritual repression freed, thus mobilizing their enthusiasm for work and actively engaged in socialist modernization Construction, contributing to the reform and opening up cause of Yizhou.

III. Historical reflections on the struggle against the right

There were complex reasons for the sudden change in the mentality of the party's

guidance from May 1957 to a fight against right-wing elements in June. It should be acknowledged that after the socialist transformation of the private ownership system of production materials has basically been completed, it is absolutely necessary that right-wing elements oppose the socialist system and the leadership of the opposition party do exist, to respond resolutely to the attacks of the right, and to criticize the trend of thinking against socialism. If the attacks by right-wing elements are not explicitly repulsed, they create intellectual and political chaos that affect the foundations of the newly established socialist system. But, at last, the true right-wing elements were only a very small minority, and after the party had overly assessed the situation of the right-wing offensive, soon after the wind began, turned to the fight against the right, resulting in a serious expansionary mistake. Specifically, there are six main lessons:

First, the situation of attacks by right-wing elements is too serious. It should be sure that during the rectification movement at that time, because some outsiders and cadres raised some sharp opinions about the problems existing in the party and the government, and said some excessively, so some right-wing activists took the opportunity to attack the party against socialism, but these rightists were very few. Number. In order to stabilize the situation and to identify it, it is perfectly possible to criticize it within a certain range and eliminate its negative effects. But the situation for right-wing attacks was too serious at that time. It believed that China's skies were "black clouds swapping" and "black clouds" hidden a trend of anti-socialism against the opposition, and then launched a fight against the right-wing elements across the Party, with serious consequences.

Secondly, it thwarts the active participation of all sectors of society in politics and government. After the basic completion of the socialist transformation, the situation of the social class in the country has undergone fundamental changes, and class struggles are no longer the main contradiction. At this time, the people's masses criticized, put forward opinions and suggestions on the work style of the Party and the government, as well as the existing working style of leading cadres. This is precisely the manifestation of their active participation in political affairs in social life and concerned with the cause of the Party's socialist construction, is a normal phenomenon in socialist democratic political life and inevitably required. At that time, our party paid insufficient attention, or even underestimated, to their progress and initiative. In the face of sharp criticism and excessive rhetoric, it was not treated correctly, but instead combated the criticism of the people as contradictions between the enemy and me, leading to the anti-right struggle impacting the democratic construction process. It blocked words, inhibits democracy and discourages the active participation of all sectors of society in politics.

Thirdly, a large number of people's internal contradictions are mistakenly battered and dealt with as contradictions against us. Among those classified as right-wing elements, the vast majority of people responded positively to the party's call, starting from caring for the cause of the Party and the people, criticizing the work of the Party and the Government and the problems of leading cadres at all levels. Most of these opinions are good faith, although some words are somewhat sharp Intense, or with some one-sided nature, understandable in exceptional circumstances, but considered anti-social Theoretical speech. Other people have put forward some views on the Party's lines, guidelines, policies, realities and theories of socialism. Even if there are inadequacies, they are of the nature of intra-people contradictions. They should be resolved through patient and

meticulous education, and should not be combated as contradictions against enemies. But the actual practice was the opposite, with the eyebrows and beard, indiscriminately, and all critics were classified as right-wing elements, which led to a serious expansion failure. Fourthly, the penalties for those who are mistaken as right-wing elements are too severe. At that time, in its judgment on the nature of the right, the Central Committee clearly stated: "The contradiction between the right of the bourgeois and the people is a contradiction against me, an irreconcilable contradiction of your death and living." Thus, under such ideological guidance, it has led to overly harsh treatment of those who are mistaken as right-wing elements. For example, at the late stage of the anti-right struggle, people classified as right-wing elements, all communist members were expelled from the party, more than half lost public office, a considerable number were dismissed, demoted, paid reduced or reinstitutionalized through labour and supervised labour reform, and some were even forced to be displaced and their families lost. As a result of the severe punishment imposed on the right-wing, a large number of innocent people and their families have been subjected to longstanding grievances and blows, thereby losing the possibility of playing their rightful role in the cause of socialist construction. This is a great misfortune not only for them personally, but also for the cause of the party. Fifthly, the idea and approach of class struggles is used to resolve internal conflicts among the people. Before the wind began, Comrade Mao Zedong also said in a speech: "In the past it was a class struggle, the period of the democratic revolution and the period of socialist construction, it was people who fought people, and spent decades of energy... 36 years since the founding of the Communist Party, energy has been spent on it. Now to enter another type of war, war against nature, to understand natural science. Do not know how to do, to be honest. It may take decades, as in the old learning class struggles." As can be seen from his speech, Comrade Mao Zedong has a clear understanding of the historic shift from the struggle for the democratic revolution to socialist construction. However, in the anti-right struggle that was waged in the near future, it returned to the old path of class struggle. This shows whether, during the period of socialist construction, we deal with the contradictions and problems within the people, or are accustomed to the set of ideas and methods of class struggles during the democratic revolution, and the idea of using such methods and methods to solve problems continued until the end of the "Cultural Revolution", The lessons are too profound for us to build socialism. Sixth, the misalignment of the right has become a legacy of more than two decades of history. In the summer of 1959, after the anti-right struggle ended, the central government discovered the inadequacies of the anti-right struggle, expanded the surface of the attack, and began to review and rectify it in batches throughout the country. By 1964, some right-wing hats had been removed and properly settled, easing tensions created by the anti-right struggle. But as the idea of "left" continues to develop and influence later, so that the work to continue to correct the misalignment of the right has become a restricted area. The remaining problems are not properly resolved until after the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Party's 11th Central Committee. In 1956, after the basic completion of socialist reform, China entered a new era of socialist construction. The Party's priority is to shift its focus to socialist construction centered on economic construction, liberate and develop social productivity, and on this basis gradually improve the biomass of the people's masses. Living and cultural life.

Economic construction should be guided by its objective rules and not by political and popular movements to promote economic development through class struggles. However, due to the short time for the establishment of New China, the practice of socialist construction is too short, and there is insufficient reflection and scientific research on the development law of the nascent socialist system and socialist construction cause . Therefore, when observing and dealing with new contradictions and new problems that have emerged in the socialist construction process, it is easy to consider issues that are no longer part of class struggles as class struggles, and localized class struggles are still accustomed to the old methods and experiences of obsolete popular class struggles. This has led to the expansion of class struggles. The failure of the serious expansion of the anti-right struggle has not only affected the process of socialist construction, but also allowed the theory of “class struggle as a platform” to continue to spread to various fields, forming serious mistakes that will last for 20 years, especially the ten years of “Cultural Revolution” and “Left” which reached the peak. The cause of our Party and the cause of socialist construction have suffered great losses and misguided the construction of socialist modernization. A great future. This painful lesson deserves to be remembered forever. (Written by Luo Yonglin/Lan Shaowen) (Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party History of Yunnan Provincial Committee, Yunnan Province, China)

Yuxi City whole wind movement and anti-right struggle overview/Party History Laboratory of Yuxi Municipal Committee

The wind movement and anti-right struggle in Yuxi (Jinyuxi City) began on August 7, 1957 and ended in July 1958.

First, the basic situation

On April 27, 1957, after the Party Central Committee issued instructions to the whole party “it is necessary to conduct a general and in-depth campaign against subjectivity, sectarianism and bureaucracy”, the central, provincial and municipal organs and the party organizations of higher education institutions, scientific research institutions, and cultural and artistic units held various forms of seats Talks, take the form of big song, magnification, big print, big debate, wide Listen to both inside and outside the party. Because some opinions are more sharp, even attacks against the party's leadership, and the rich and bad elements in rural areas also take the opportunity to counterattack and reverse, attack the party leadership, destroy industrial and agricultural production, and prompted the Central Committee to issue a directive to the whole party on 26 June on combating isolated bourgeoisie right-wing elements. Fight against the right.

On August 7, Yuxi Land Committee decided to set up Liu Shijie as secretary, Shang Hui-three as deputy secretary, Zhang Yuxuan, Qi Xuchu, Wang Ruiting, Liu Qinglin, Wang Ming as the commissioner, and set up to Qi Xuchu as the director and Shi Fuguang as deputy director of the Lands Commission Office. Each county is also required to set up appropriate bridging leadership groups and their offices. It was decided that the wind movement should be carried out in three batches. The first batch was 23 (later expanded to 32) units and four counties in Yuxi, Jinning, Chenggong and Yuanjiang; the second batch was Kunyang, Chengjiang, Jiangchuan, Jilu, Huaning, and the third batch is three counties of Eshan, Xinping and Yimen. At the same time, it was decided to set up five

large groups to be responsible for the rectification movement of local special organs. The industrial and transportation group was headed by Chen Kairen; the finance, finance and trade group was headed by Liu Shuhua; the Party Committee and a large group of mass groups were headed by Zhang Yuxuan; Political and Legal Group headed by Wang Ruiting; Culture, Education and Health Group by Liu Qinglin is the leader.

The bride movement and the anti-right struggle were carried out in four stages: learning, criticism of the right-wing, rectification and handling of the right. On August 10, the first batch of winding exercise officially began. The Land Commission concentrated 32 units and 1,328 people to participate in the study of wind, until September 6. After mobilization to learn and shine, a total of 10,570 opinions to party organizations and leaders. After the analysis of the leading group, there are 3,647, basically correct with one-sided 3,849, wrong 2,146, reactionary 805. Of the 35 cartoons, there are 12 correct, 11 are one-sided in goodwill, one wrong, and 11 reactionaries. Analysis of queuing that 102 suspected elements, accounting for 7.68% of the number of participants (including 22 members, 11 members, 69 masses); rightists 101, accounted for 7.6% of the number of participants in the study (including 53 of the right, 48 far-right); other bad elements (anti-revolutionaries, current criminals, labor remission Offenders) 23 people (5 party members, 2 members, 16 masses).

Yuxi County Committee on August 11 centralized organs, schools, handicrafts, public-private partnerships and other 28 units, 1,082 people to participate in fine study, until September 8 entered the counter-right stage. Ming put forward comments to party organizations and leaders 4,910, after the county leading group analysis, there are 2,409, good faith and one-sided 1,971, false or reactionary 530. Analysis of queuing that 65 suspected elements, accounting for 6% of the number of participants (4 party members, 6 members); the right 56 people (3 party members, 6 members), extreme right 24 people (3 party members, 1 team member), a total of 7.3% of the number of participants in the study.

Jinning County Committee from August 11 to early September, concentration of 720 cadres and employees of the county level to participate in rectification study, on the basis of the liberation, through the analysis of the county party party leadership group that there are 80 right-wing elements, accounting for 9% of the number of participants; middle and right elements 77, 8.9%.

Chenggong County Committee from August 11 to early September, gathered 522 people from county level cadres and employees to participate in the study, on the basis of the liberation, through the analysis of the county leading group of winds, that there are 59 right-wing elements, accounting for 9.7% of the number of participants in the study.

Yuanjiang County finally designated 29 right-wing elements, accounting for 4% of the number of participants; 103 other bad elements, accounting for 14.4 per cent of the number of participants.

In order to cooperate with the anti-right struggle of the organs, on August 14, 1957, the Land Committee decided to carry out a fight against landowners and rich farmers in rural areas. Since the mentoring ideas of district and township cadres are not clear, their minds are not clear, mobilizing the masses are insufficient, there is a phenomenon of beating and rampturing people and setting up small prisons in district and township. To that end, on 4

September, the Commission issued an “Emergency Notice”, which put an end to the wrong practice of disrupting arrests.

In the first phase of critical struggles of the right-wing elements, the method of small fighting, congress, group struggle, large group fighting and concentrated fighting was widely adopted. Jinning County focused on criticizing the former second deputy secretary of the county committee Sun Ming. Four counties focused on critical struggles with 48 right-wing elements.

On October 18, 1957, the second batch of Jiangchuan, Chengjiang, Kunyang, Huaning, Qilu five counties of the whole wind movement and anti-right struggle began.

Jiangchuan County Committee centralized organ cadres and employees 800 people participated in the windy movement and anti-right struggle to learn. On the basis of the liberation, after the analysis of the winds leadership group, it was determined that 42 right-wing elements were identified. Subsequently, a four-level cadre meeting was held, focusing on a critical struggle against 42 right-wing elements.

Chengjiang County Committee from October 23 to November 11, centralized cadres and employees 851 people participated in the whole wind movement and anti-right struggle to learn. A total of 2,700 large print papers were posted during the ninching phase, giving more than 5,000 opinions to party organizations and leaders. After the whole wind leadership group analysis line up to determine the focus of the fight target 13 people.

After turning into a critical struggle against right-wing elements on 11 November, 21 rightists were “dig deep”, five of whom were Hui imams. By the end of the campaign, a total of 34 right-wing elements, representing 4 per cent of the participants, were designated as 37 other bad elements, accounting for 4.3 per cent of the number of participants.

Kunyang County Committee in late October directly held a four-level cadre meeting to criticize nine right-wing elements. After merging with Jinning County in February 1958, until May, “deep digging” of 10 rightists.

Huaning County Committee on October 25, 1957, centralized organs cadres, enterprises and minerals cadres, elementary and secondary school teachers a total of 935 people to participate in the study. On the basis of liberation, the county committee leadership group identified six targets to fight, respectively, to conduct critical struggles at conferences and meetings. By the end of December, 57 right-wing elements, representing 5 per cent of the number of participants, were classified as 153 others, or 16 per cent of the participants.

Qilu County Committee on October 25 gathered cadres, primary and secondary school teachers, public and private joint enterprises cadres, private officials and some district township cadres a total of 1,330 people to participate in the study. A total of 1,077 large print newspapers and 480 cartoons were posted during the opening phase. After the analysis of the county committee leadership group, there are 3,126 articles correctly, others are one-sided, even reactionary. The queuing analyzes that there are 63 right-wing elements and identified five key objects to fight critically at meetings. By the end of the campaign, 63 rightists were designated, accounting for 4.7 per cent of the number of participants; 101 others, or 7.6 per cent of the number of participants.

On January 14, 1958, the third batch of three counties of Xinping, Asan and Yimen counties began fighting against the right.

On February 10, Xinping County Committee on the basis of the learning mobilization of

various units, concentrated 31 units, including cadres, enterprises, factories and mines, primary and secondary school teachers, 857 people to participate in the rectification movement and anti-right struggle. A total of 5,076 large print papers were posted during the period, giving 8,516 opinions to party organizations and leaders. The county committee leadership group initially discharged 39 right-wing elements, identified 13 people as key objects of struggle, and will criticize the struggle in three batches. By the end of the campaign, 76 right-wing elements were identified, accounting for 8.8 per cent of the number of participants; 81 others, or 9.5 per cent of the number of participants. From February 16 to April 10, Eshan County Committee Jizhong County, district officials and primary and secondary school teachers, a total of 956 people participated in the whole wind movement and anti-right struggle to learn. After a liberal and critical struggle, a total of 59 right-wing elements, representing 6.2 per cent of the number of participants, were designated as 32 other bad elements, or 3.3 per cent of the number of participants.

From February 19, 867 cadres of the Yimen County Committee in Jiizhong County, district authorities, primary and secondary school teachers, public-private partnerships and handicrafts, transportation and local factories and mines participated in the rectification movement and anti-right struggle (divided into four large groups of party political law, culture, education, health, finance, finance, commerce and industry and industrial relations. Groups). A total of 2,549 large print papers were posted during the period, giving 17,326 opinions to party organizations and leaders.

After an analysis of the wind-leading group, it was determined that 42 rightists were identified. March 7 entered the stage of a critical struggle against the rightists. On the basis of the key fight two people posted 3,002 large newspapers revealing the right, 13 new right-wing activists. By the end of the July campaign, a total of 55 persons from the right, representing 6.3 per cent of the number of participants, were designated; 16 other bad elements, representing 1.01% of the number of participants.

A total of 10,962 participants in the whole district were involved in the rectifying movement and anti-right struggle, with 667 right-wing elements, representing 6 per cent of the number of participants; 887 other bad elements, or 8.1 per cent of the number of participants.

In order to cooperate with the anti-right struggles of the organs, the Land Committee carried out in rural areas to counter wealth and counterattack, and carry out a liberal debate and rectification work with the main content of food purchase and sales. The local committee deployed cadres to form key rural working groups, respectively, in Yuxi Chunhe, Jinning Garlic, Chengjiang Jihua, Jiangchuan Haihu and other places to carry out pilot work.

Due to the influence of the extreme “left” ideology, the work of the rural brigade has also expanded class struggles and mistreated some grassroots cadres. On December 11, 1957, Jilu County Xiao fishing village (Xingmeng Township in Tonghai County) demobilized veteran Wang Fulu (Communist Party member), dynasty left, Huazhong, etc. 820 people jointly stamped to the Party Central Committee, the State Council, the Yunnan Procuratorate, Yuxi Special Office, and Jiyu County Committee to reflect the serious shortage of rations, individual leaders The problem of hanging cadres and the masses at will, however, was designated as a “anti-revolutionary riot group”, with all signatures

stamped. All criticized struggles, and 14 others, including Wang Fulu, were jailed (rehabilitated in 1979).

II. Serious expansion of anti-right struggle

In the rectifying movement, the campaign continues to expand the scope of the fight as the Party Central Committee has shifted from resolving problems of internal conflicts among the people as the main element to the anti-right struggle to solve the problem of contradictions against the enemy. On June 26, 1957, Chairman Mao estimated that Beijing would need to name about 400 people for criticism, around 4,000 in the country. As a result, by July 9, Beijing had expanded from 400 to 800, and the country from 4,000 to 8,000.

On September 2, after the Party Central Committee issued a directive on taking seriously the issue of right-wing elements in the Party, the country set off the culmination of “deep digging” of the right elements within the party. By the time of the Third Plenum of the Eighth Party Central Committee in early October, the country had designated more than 60,000 right-wing elements, which expanded 15 times; by the end of the campaign, 550,000 rightists have been identified throughout the country, a further increase of 9.1 times.

Under the influence of the extreme “left” ideology, the mistake of expanding the anti-right struggle is even more serious.

First, the internal queuing is seriously expanded. On August 10, 1957, when the first group began to fight the right, 1,328 people from the specialized agencies took part in the study and discharged 101 right-wing elements, representing 7.6 per cent. 522 people from Chenggong County participated in the study, discharged 59 right-wing elements, representing 9.7%. On September 29, the provincial committee in the “instructions on the issue of the issue of the prefectural organs” once stated: “We found that some prefecture and county movements at the beginning of the right were ranked 7—8% obviously too much, regardless of the actual existence or not, at the beginning of the row so many are irregularities, starting out too wide is dangerous of. For example, Yuxi Theatre Troupe started with nine right-wing elements, and the provincial Repertory Theatre did not come out, please study again, they are generally laborers, don't be as tight as tight to the theater team, because they still have to sing plays.” However, the leadership of the Land Commission did not attract attention. On September 16, the main leadership of the land committee went to Jinning County Committee to participate in the county committee organization of the second deputy secretary of the county committee Sun Ming at the end of the critical struggle conference, saying: the organ anti-right is firm and clear only about 15%. Due to the influence of extreme “left” ideology, until February 1958 when the third batch of Xinping, Asan and Yimen carried out the campaign, 857 people from Xinping County participated in the study, and also assigned 76 right-wing activists, accounting for 8.8%. This led to the designation of 667 right-wing persons, or 6 per cent, at the end of the district-wide campaign; 887 other bad elements, or 8.1 per cent; and handling a total of 1,554 officers, or 14.2 per cent, serious consequences.

The second is to expand in critical struggles. From critical right-wing rhetoric to criticizing “historical misfortunes”, from criticism of “historical misdeeds” to critically expose problems such as shortcomings at work, life style and so on, and constantly “dig deep” right elements. Yuxi County from the original 40 “deep digging” to 42, of which

County Committee Secretary Liu Zijun is “deeply digging” the right elements within the county committee; in situ committee member, organization minister Liu Dejun, cadre store Shijian are also “deep digging” right elements; Jinning County to May 1958, and “deep digging” 10 right-wing elements; Chengjiang County “deep digging” five Hui imam farmers right elements; Jiangchuan County from the original 42 “deep digging” to 76, expanded by 68%; Yimen County from the original 42 people, “deep digging” to 55 people, expanded 30%.

Third is the expansion of the organization. In addition to 667 right-wing elements, 887 other so-called bad elements were processed throughout the district. The problems of many people have been concluded in the retrial process, and as a result they have been reopened in the fight against the right. A female employee of the former Yuxi County Food Company, who was chased by several young men during the period of love, was designated as bad men dismissed from public office. Some also put out material that party members have made sense of heart and talk about the party organization to carry out an infinite line of analysis and critical struggle. In addition, 514 cadres were streamlined and decentralized throughout the region, 10 of whom were linked by right-wing elements. The vast majority of other historically have no problem, just the shortcomings of the general job. Such as the original Jinning County Governor Bifengyun (has been settled for leave treatment). Also like a so-called “anti-right activist” from the local specialized agency, the party organization sent him to escort right-wing elements to Yuanjiang Hongguang Farm for labor. As a result, after going to Hongguang Farm, he was left in the Hongguang Farm and became a de facto right-wing element.

III. Consequences and lessons of the broadening of the wind movement and anti-right struggle

As the Party Central Committee shifted from opposing subjectivity, sectarianism, and bureaucracy, resolving internal contradictions among the people to opposing the right, and expanding the blow surface, 550,000 people across the country were classified as right-wing elements, making the mistake of widening class struggles. The enlargement error in Yuxi area is even more serious, the whole district participated in the reckless anti-right learning 10,962 people, drawn out 667 right-wing elements, 887 other bad elements, a total of 1,554 handling cadres, accounting for 14%.

Among the rightists, a large number of so-called right-wing rhetoric only sharply criticizes the party's shortcomings in a specific job, or even criticizing a party's grass-roots organization or a leader and being used as a basis for right-wing speech. When concluding the “right” characterization, you can arbitrarily carry out “processing” of my speech. It can be chopped, out of context, infinite outline; treatment decisions made to the right are neither declared in public nor in full, nor meet with me; “supervision of production” on the right, “re-education through labour” category There was also no definite deadline for the disposition, and no appeal was granted.

The expansion of the anti-right struggle has led a large number of party members, cadres, intellectuals to be misclassified as “rightists” and “other bad elements,” who, for 23 years, led to a meager cost of living in heavy labor that ordinary people could not imagine. Their families have been blown up and blows in successive political movements. This is not only their personal and family tragedy, but also a tragedy of history.

The expansion of the anti-right struggle runs counter to the scientific judgment of the Eighth Session of the Party that “the main contradiction in our society is no longer between the working class and the bourgeois, but between the people's needs for rapid economic and cultural development and the current economic and cultural failure to meet the needs of the people” Broken. Contrary to the subjective desire of the wind movement to create a lively political situation, the party's pragmatic ideological lines, the system of democratic life within the party and the traditional style of criticism and self-criticism have been severely undermined. Because some comrades who insist on pragmatism and reflect the real situation and criticize the party's shortcomings and mistakes in the work of the party are classified as “right-wing” or “other bad elements”. Since then, people dare not to tell the truth, do not insist on truthfulness, and subjective and metaphysical ideological style has become increasingly prevalent. The “five winds” of communist communism, exaggeration, coercion orders, special cadres, and production of blind command that emerged in the “Great Leap Forward” that appeared in the “Great Leap Forward” was a concrete manifestation of subjectivity and metaphysics. Since then, within the Party we can only speak of concentration, not democracy; only achievements, not shortcomings; the wind of personal arbitrariness prevails. It is the anti-right movement that continues at the root of the ideological expansion of the anti-right struggle.

In August 1959, the Party Central Committee in the Eighth Plenum of the Eighth Central Committee of the Eighth Central Committee made false criticism of Peng Dehuai and others, and immediately launched a struggle for “anti-right-leaning opportunities” across the country, once again making the mistake of broadening class struggles. In Yuxi area, in the anti-right movement, class struggles are particularly severe in the expansion of class struggles, and 242 people have been critically struggled and dealt with, from county committee secretaries, small production captains and general party members. As a result of the mistake of widening the fight against the right and the right, with serious consequences. So many friends with a long history of cooperation with the Communist Party, many talented intellectuals, and many Party members and cadres who are loyal to the Party have been mistreated, have been subjected to long-term grievances and repression, and cannot play their due role in socialist construction.

As a result of the mistakes of the anti-right and expansion of the anti-right leaning, the Party's pragmatism, democratic life within the party and the traditional style of criticism and self-criticism were completely undermined. The profound lessons of this history should be learned. (Written by Li Zhongying) (Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party History of Yunnan Provincial Committee, Yunnan University Press 2013)

Review/Party History of Honghe State Committee in Honghe State and Anti-Right Struggle

From June 1957 to May 1958, the CPC Montagnist Committee (the predecessor of the Honghe State Committee of the CCP) carried out a campaign against bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity in the region in accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee and the deployment of the provincial committee. The masses and

members of the party actively responded to the party and government's shortcomings Presented serious criticism and positive advice to help the party and government Tighten the style. In the course of the winds movement, the anti-right struggle, based on the central deployment, was heavily expanded, misdesignating a group of intellectuals, patriots and party cadres as right-wing elements, making this time completely deviating from the intended purpose, hurting many comrades inside and outside the party, with unfortunate consequences.

First, the basic situation of the Red River wind and anti-right struggle

On April 27, 1957, the Central Committee issued the Directive on the Weeze Movement, proposing to carry out a whole party campaign aimed at combating bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity, with the theme of properly dealing with the internal contradictions of the people. Then the whole winds movement unfolded throughout the party. According to the deployment of the Party Central Committee and the provincial committee, the Honghe State also conducted a stage and step-by-step movement and anti-right struggle.

(A) big Ming amplification stage

In accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee and the requirements of the provincial committee, combined with the actual area, under the unified leadership of the local committee, set up the lead group of the local committee. Wind leading group to the standing committee as the core, led by the second secretary of the land committee Huang Tianming, deputy chairman by Hao Jianxun as deputy secretary of the land committee, head of office by Xu Tingzhen, deputy director Yang Zhihao, Dongsheng, secretary Xiao Jingwu, office members more than 10 people. The specialized agencies and county-level organs, according to the system and the number of personnel, into a number of large mouths or groups, such as finance, political law, party groups, wenheets or groups. A large mouth or large group of leading groups is composed of 3 to 5 people, with a number of groups to serve as learning discussion units. The mouth of the mouth (no mouth to set up a large group leader), by the local and county committee leaders group members as, set up deputy team leader and office or material group. The major groups of personnel, timely collection of relevant materials. After the establishment of the special agencies and the county winding leadership groups, they will proceed to carry out all preparatory work. The names of the leading group and office directors, deputy directors and secretaries are reported to the office of the LCC's leading group to strengthen contact.

In August 1957, Mongolian Zi special institutions, all secondary school teachers and Mengzi County organs conveyed learning the Central Committee "instructions on the wind" and the provincial committee deployment. Later, Mengzi County business and industry, the Lands Committee Party School, Commercial Worker's School, Mengzi County elementary school teachers, grass-dam seed factories, farms and most of the cadres of correctional labour enterprises also carried out study the spirit of documentation. The factories and mining enterprises stationed in Mengzi carried out socialist education campaigns among the workers and towns in the Mainland to take market as a basis. Center for the Great Socialist Debate.

In January 1958, county-level authorities (including counties managed units, factory and mining enterprise cadres) and all primary school teachers throughout the state also carried out study. Subsequently, the Maitreya, Open Far, Jianshui, Stone Ping industry and other

units also carried out weigh learning, and the whole wind movement gradually spread out throughout the district.

From mid-March to the end of April 1958, the authorities of Jinping, Yuanyang, Honghe and Liu Village (this green spring) in 4 counties of Xinjiang also carried out study of the wind.

According to the deployment of the Land Commission, the first step of the wind movement is to mobilize the revelation. The Land Commission demanded that the revelation should be deepened from all aspects, and should be determined, bold, and thoroughly put it. The criticisms, suggestions and opinions put forward by the masses should be resolutely, bold and radical. To slit while rectification, immediately can be changed immediately action, rectification to promote sweeping. The campaign began to be mobilized by the leadership of the various units, first in the cadre of the group and then among the staff. The mobilization is primarily to make clear the meaning of the movement, with the aim of overcoming bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity, improving shortcomings in the work, improving leadership and improving work.

In the middle of the wind, the Committee repeatedly stressed that in order to help the Party to rectify the wind, whether it is about the leadership team as a whole, to departments, individuals, work, life, whether it is about various policies and policies or the system in the political life of the country, it can be raised. Ask to help the party to rectify, everyone to give opinions, do nothing to speak, words are not guilty; to speak freely, speak freely, express their own opinions. The form of comments is irrelevant, small meeting mention, conference mention, big print, cartoons, individual mention, written mention can be. After the mobilization report, use 2 to 3 days, to carry out full discussion, talk, brewing, dispel worries, inspire everyone to enlarge. Teams and large groups have also done thought and initiated work to eliminate doubts and illusions about the wind, overcome the “three fears” (fear of reprisals, fear of not changing their opinions, fear of anti-right); demanded that leadership cadres should also be upright, dispel their concerns, accept criticism and opinions from the masses, and to overcome “five fears” (fear of chaos, fear of chaos, fear) Burning yourself, afraid of bad leadership, fear of loss of prestige, fear of superior mistrust). In short, both leading cadres and to the masses have repeatedly emphasized the meaning and purpose of the wind.

In order to encourage the masses to be bold, the Land Committee specifically demanded that leading cadres at all levels should not splash cold water to the masses, nor to explain or defend the criticisms and opinions put forward by the masses, and to do everything possible to create conditions and create a momentum that will allow the masses to speak out what they want in their hearts. Leading cadres must dare to launch the masses and dare to fire. The general requirement is to allow the masses to deepen their views in all areas, fully expose the shortcomings in their work, and also to expose the anti-socialist gods of anti-socialism.

Leading cadres cannot be afraid of chaos, the more chaos and better. A sign of good, is to see if the shortcomings in the work are revealed deeply, see whether the god of cattle revealed.

In the movement of the wind, the public voiced opinions 12,144. Mengzi County organs in the wind sounded comments 5,377. The vast majority of these sweeping opinions are relevant to help the Party to rectify its winds and correct shortcomings and mistakes in its

work.

(2) Counterright stage

According to the deployment of the Party Central Committee and the Provincial Committee, with the end of the liberation basically, the wind in the Mongolian Zi prefecture immediately shifted into a fight against the right.

Previously, it took 2 to 3 days, as a buffer transition period, to carry out various preparations. The first right-wing line up during this period, with free debate among the masses (mainly opinions about the right) and initial demarcation. Any right-wing elements listed as the target of the struggle in the next step need to be approved by the leadership, and the approval formalities are carried out in accordance with the cadre management measures. No fight shall be allowed without the approval of the leadership. For those who have been queued as right-wing elements, the party committee leader approved strict control and work according to standards.

According to the Central Committee and the provincial committee, “the right is a reactionary, anti-right struggle is a fierce, complex, political, ideological struggle, and the struggle of your death and living. Therefore, every right-wing struggle must be fully prepared, the right is isolated and can always be defeated” instructions to summarize the revelation of the previous phase, and at the same time carry out counter-mobilization. The Land Committee instructed that it is unacceptable for some people who take advantage of the Party's reckoning to carry out malicious attacks against the Party against socialism. Because this is beyond the winds, debate and struggle must be pursued, while striking the line between good winds and anti-right (that is, two types of contradictions). In order to help the leadership get the wind up, criticism and suggestions, even sharp criticisms and suggestions against the party's leading cadres, are fundamentally different from the attacks of the right. Mobilize the masses to debate and fight against the anti-socialist anti-proletarian words and deeds. This phase is to delineate the boundaries of the big and big Africa. Through the struggle against the right-wing elements, the general masses will be educated, socialist awareness is raised, firmly follow the socialist path, defend the leadership of the Party and preserve the proletarian dictatorship. The right-wing elements should be mercilessly blows and brutally strike, have to have an attitude of killing a stick to death, to fight harshly, and to repudiate their anti-socialist rhetoric against the party, and to refute them properly, and the rhetoric is poor. The way to fight is to fight with truth and rationale, and never allow the illegal act of hanging. At the beginning of the struggle, the views of the right were systematically criticized and the right hats were put on at the right time.

After mobilizing the report, the specialized agencies and the county committees made adequate preparations before the struggle, organized the rebuttal forces, collected materials, prepared the rebuttal draft, etc. There is an organized, factual and theoretical struggle of rationale. The aim is to completely break down the right-wing elements and educating and improving the masses.

According to the instructions of the Provincial Committee, the Land Committee requested county authorities to focus on cooperation, food, party leadership and other aspects of anti-right struggle. The main form of struggle, first group struggle, and then organize a large group of 40 to 50 people (in the unit as a large group). In general, it is possible to solve the problem in a large group, and it is only against individual, representative, and

educational ones. Organization of a joint assembly struggle of 500 to 600 people, or even 1,000 people. The aim is to further attack the right-wing elements, but also to further educate the masses and raise awareness. This is the case for the specialized agencies. Since the county-level organs were tight, the struggle came to the congress at the beginning of the struggle, selecting several obvious, prominent, representative and right-wing elements with a greater role in the education of the masses to fight, creating momentum, and at the same time giving the masses a weapon of critical struggle. As for the struggle is from small groups (large groups, groups) to the General Assembly (Joint Fight Assembly),

The situation varies from county to county, either from the assembly to the beginning or closing of the congress.

The Land Commission instructed that primary school teachers in all counties only disguised the anti-right, and the rectification was carried out in conjunction with their work after remaining back to school, so that the repression and anti-right sects for a longer period of time, and in line with the struggle of the county authorities. At the same time, in the fight against the right, pay attention to the work of those middlemen who have muddled views and misperceptions, even resonating with the right and following the right. These middlemen, after the beginning of the struggle, are always worried, uneasy and cannot stand at the forefront of the struggle. In addition to educating this group of people in the struggle, they also have to hold seminars and work individually and relieve their concerns. Their shortcomings can also be properly criticized to enable them to participate actively in the struggle.

(3) rectification stage

Before the reform of the specialized agencies, the public expressed opinions 8,355, and 3,738 in the rectification, a total of 12,144 articles. The classification is: 50,01 of the leadership style: 1,551 articles can be changed immediately, 1,119 have been changed. Policy 458:107 articles that can be changed immediately, 76 have been changed. Article 274 of the institutional system: 41 articles that can be changed immediately, 28 have been changed. Rule 527 of the regulations: 280 that can be changed immediately, 240 have been changed. Article 638 of working conditions (operational aspects, improvement of equipment, etc.): 289 with immediate effect, 206. 685 business management: 235 articles can be changed immediately, 134 have been changed. 622 cadre policy: 151 articles that can be immediately changed, 121 have been changed. 801 of ideological and political work: 274 for immediate change, 195. Article 822 of wages and benefits: 384 that can be changed immediately, 341 already changed. Cadre thought style 356:194 can be changed immediately, 105 have been changed. There are 65 articles on the legacy of various sports: 18 articles that can be changed immediately and 16 have been changed. Other comments included 1,835:625 with immediate effect, 509.

County-level organs rectification situation, taking Mengzi County as an example, the county organs rectified 1,952 opinions, 3,425 in rectification, a total of 5,377 articles. Among them, 92 of the policy policy, 27 articles that can be changed immediately, 23 have been changed. 95 of the institutional system, 5 articles that can be changed immediately, 3 have been changed. 257 of cadre policy, 100 can be changed immediately, 21 have been changed. 171 articles of work on political ideology, 56 that can be changed immediately, 50 have been changed. 257 articles of wages and benefits, 96 of which can

be changed immediately, 67 have been changed. 202 of cadre ideological style, 91 articles that can be immediately changed, 58 have been changed. There are no 37 articles on the legacy of various sports, which can be changed immediately. Other comments 537, 81 with immediate effect, 77 have been amended.

In the late rectification, according to the “Opinions of the Left, Center and Right” of the Central United Front Department and the Provincial Committee's “Criteria for the Division of Right,” and the Provincial Committee's “Criteria for the Division of Right”, the left, center (middle, middle and center-right) queuing left, center (middle, middle and center-right) and right (fractional right, right), clearly relied on the pair Elephant, fight for objects, isolated and next hit objects. The queues are controlled only by the leadership team, not announced, let alone in the masses.

(4) the stage of reflection improvement

As of 3 January 1958, 72 right-wing activists, representing 4 per cent of those participating in the movement and 4.2 per cent of those participating in the queues, were 1,796 (of whom 1,705) participated in the movement. Of these, 17 intra-party right-wing elements, or 3.5 per cent of the members of the movement, eight intra-regiment right-wing elements, accounting for 2.2 per cent of the members of the movement, one right-wing, 33.3 per cent of NLD members participating in the movement; and 46 non-party right-wing elements, or 4.9 per cent of the movement. Among them, the “Liu (North Korea) Lu (Yi) Anti-Party Group” case was created in the Land Committee team, and a group of county committee secretaries were also considered members of this group. This large number of so-called right-wing elements have been subject to dismissal from party membership, dismissal, supervision of production and re-education through labour (including those under the supervision of a minority body). In the struggle, 1,250 cadres with “right-wing speech” (15% of the total number of cadres) were defined as “center-right” and used for a long time under control. At the same time, there were cadres associated with the right, and another group was dealt with through, inter alia, mobilization of retirements.

County-level authorities continue to take the example of Mengzi County, a total of 822 people (765 of whom participated in the queue). As of January 3, 1958, a total of 18 right-wing elements, accounting for 2.2 per cent of participating in the movement, or 2.4 per cent of those participating in the queue. Of these, three rightists within the party, account for 1.7 per cent of the members of the movement; four right-wing elements in the regiment, or 2.1 per cent of those participating in the movement; and 11 non-party right-wing elements, or 2.4 per cent of the movement.

As for the winding of factories and mines, only nine units in the Mengzicheng district are carried out, five of which belong to the local state, and four are public-private joint ventures. 9 units have a total of 953 employees. On November 25, 1957, the wind movement was piloted in a local state-run construction and engineering company, which was fully rolled out on 11 December, with 722 people participating in the campaign. Of these, 554 workers and 168 cadres. As of 9 January 1958, 1,063 large print papers had been published, 8,237 submissions, including 6,714 correct opinions, 1,451 erroneous opinions and 72 reactionary opinions. Opinions are classified as: 2,986 articles belonging to production management, 1,656 articles in life, 1,216 in leadership style, 2,379 in other areas. The 2,349 articles, which had been corrected, represented 28.4 per cent of the

observations made. Among the nine mines that carry out the wind, there are 43 suspects of anti-socialist and bad elements. Among them are 18 persons with serious suspicions. Of these 18, there are 1 head of the Pseudo-Military Affairs Department; 1 head of the pseudo-army corps, 2 head of the pseudo-military camp, 1 head of the pseudo-army company and 12 people with blood debt, pseudo-military city defense brigade captain 1, agents, special suspects, riot bandits 1, pseudo-deputy prime minister, blood debt 1, rogue 1, hiding political history 1, framed the good one.

Second, the basic situation of the old city rectifying movement and anti-right struggle

The old was a provincial municipality, and in May 1957, implemented the Central Committee's Directive on the Weeze Movement, and launched the masses to make critical recommendations to party members leading cadres, and carry out the wind. In June, according to the Central Committee's "Directives on Countering Rogue Attacks by Rightists", he moved into anti-right struggle.

Anti-right struggles are first carried out in municipal institutions, intellectual circles and democratic parties. From January to March 1958, a "double counter" campaign against waste and bureaucracy was launched. From April to June, there was a city-wide anti-right struggle. The municipal committee demanded that the representative figures should stink their political views; only small meetings should be held against ordinary figures to criticize the struggle. The fight has been accompanied by inappropriate methods that confuse two types of contradictions of a different nature and have significantly expanded the surface of the strike.

In the old city, 10,600 cadres, 45,628 workers, and more than 800 people in rural areas. Various opinions are made in the light of article 294,377. Of these, the correct opinion 255,945, the wrong opinion has 26,879. Specifically: 5,041 articles of policy, 2,198 of institutions, 3,088 articles of the regulations, 23,910 articles of production and management, 31,218 articles of operation and management, 7,888 of working conditions, 11,922 of cadre policy, 58,776 of wage and welfare, 89,828 articles used by cadres, politics Work of 19,134 Articles, Successive Sports Articles 3,144, Other Opinions 33,609. Overall, the wrong and reactionary ones are rare, accounting for only 1—2%. Wrong and overdemanding 5—10%, while correct opinions account for 85—90%. More than 40 per cent of the public opinion is in leadership style.

During the anti-right struggle, 569 rightists were identified in old municipalities.

Third, Mengzi District (Honghe Prefecture) to correct the basic situation of misguided right-wing elements

On November 6, 1960, according to the instructions of the central and provincial committees on removing the caps of a group of really repentant rightists, the state committee issued the Opinion on Removing the Hats of the Right of Repentance, and established the Hats Office of the Rightists, with the participation of organizations and personnel departments, with the participation of the public security department. People take part in this work. The old cities, counties and labour departments have also organized specialized teams, which lasted seven months of serious work. According to the state, there are 1,289 right-wing elements.

Take the right office according to the instructions of the central and provincial committee, contact the actual, mapping line up, divided into good performance, general performance,

poor performance and even several kinds of sabotage activities. After actual investigation, repeated research, in accordance with the central regulations, and approved by provincial, state and municipal committees, by 1962, the right caps were removed 103, accounting for 7.99 per cent of the right-wing elements.

In 1978, after the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee issued the Notice on the Correction Work of Impacting Right, the state committee, in accordance with the spirit of the Central Committee and the deployment of the provincial committee, the state party committee, and the state party committee of all state departments, committees, committees, bureaux, party committees, and party groups, and under the leadership of the state committee, organized by the state committee. The whole state drew 183 people, divided into four groups of 21 inspection groups, divided into 13 cities Seven departments of the county and state (the remaining 57 departments at the same time take the form of self-inspection), 35 grass-roots units carry out inspections for a period of one and a half months. Take the seven words “listen, see, talk, interview, review, xuan” work methods, hold three types of symposiums 143 times. A total of 31,777 intellectuals were cleaned and 2,220 cases were cleared across the state. After careful research and hard work, by 18 September 1987, in accordance with the policies established by the central and provincial committees, all the items to be reviewed had been reviewed and the implementation of the policy throughout the state was basically concluded. According to statistics, the total number of cadre and employee cases to be reviewed in the state is 29,537, 29,352, or 99.4 per cent of the total number of reviews due; 185 cases pending review, or 0.6 per cent of the total number of reviews due.

After the review and correction, most of the comrades who removed the right hat at the Dongfeng Farm in Maitreya have taken up new jobs; comrades dispersed in various cities and counties have been properly placed; old, Honghe and other municipal, county and state units have been reviewed and corrected. 845 of the 1,173 correctional right in the state (including more than 100 of the provincial authorities and the military system in Honghe State) were all properly accommodated and dealt with. More than 200 people working in universities, secondary schools and general secondary schools, as well as medical departments and scientific research units. The remaining 500 people were assigned to work in the industrial, transport, financial and financial sectors, or to work in their original units. In the case of loss of labour, the procedure for retirement is carried out by the original unit, as stipulated in the State Council Document No. 104 of 1978. Formulation of the death of the right was carried out in accordance with the relevant documents of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the Ministry of Finance.

In correcting the right, the state committee, on the premise of “complete political rehabilitation and appropriate economic compensation”, in accordance with the regulations of the Central and Provincial Committee, starting from the financial and economic situation of Honghe Prefecture, the state and county level have put aside 4.09 million yuan. The provincial committee has also allocated a total of 2.865 million yuan to Honghe State to implement the policy. Yuan, remove all the hats and restore honor to comrades who are misguided right-wing. Proper resettlement has solved the difficulties of life and freed them from a prolonged political dilemma.

IV. Lessons from the history of the whole wind movement and the fight against the right

Although the winds and anti-right struggles that began in 1957 have resulted in a severe expansion, the Party and government at all levels still grasped the campaign's ultimate aim to put production up. Thus, the economic work of 1957, due to the careful implementation of the correct policy of the Party's "eight big conferences", was one of the best years since the founding of the new China. This year, the total social output value of Honghe State reached 48,232 million yuan, compared with 1956 net increase of 61.75 million yuan ①; total grain production of 49,6.24 million kg ②. Not only did the gains of socialist transformation be consolidated, but the first five-year plan was exceeded. More importantly, the wedge movement and the fight against the right have accumulated many lessons for us, summing up at least the following:

- (1) It is a great initiative of the Communist Party to conduct Marxism education in the whole party, to resolve conflicts within the Party, consolidate the organization of the Party, strengthen the unity of the Party and improve the Party's combat power. In 1957, the general masses and members of the party responded positively to the party's call and criticized the shortcomings of the party and the government, which is a normal step towards promoting socialist democracy. However, a few bourgeois right-wing elements took the opportunity to attack the party and the nascent socialist system in an attempt to replace the Communist leadership. A resolute counterattack against a very small number of right-wing elements is absolutely necessary, but the anti-right struggle has been greatly expanded, hurting many comrades inside and outside the party, with serious consequences, making the whole wind completely deviated from the intended purpose.
- (2) The Party's construction practice shows that the rectifying movement is an effective way to resolve intra-party ideological contradictions. Using this method to solve intra-party ideological contradictions is consistent with the nature and law of the struggle within the Party. The anti-right struggle in 1957 was not a democratic approach, a method of discussion, criticism, but a coercive, crude, subdued approach, the wrong approach of layered tasks, and a "cruel struggle, ruthless strike" approach to the party Internal contradictions, the result is counterproductive. The party was not more united and stronger, but weakened and frustrated. It is very wrong to treat your comrades in this way.
- (3) the mass route is the basis of our party's political line, organization and understanding line, is the lifeline of the party. Unfortunately, the anti-right struggle in 1957 was carried out in the same way as a rush storm type of mass movement in the past, engaging in mass ringing, magnifying, debating and criticizing the masses. One sided view that the masses route was "rheavening of the masses", leaving a lot of legacy. The wind must take the masses line and listen fully to the opinions of the people inside and outside the party. All issues raised during the whole wind must be discussed and resolved by the party organizations concerned, and must not be taken into the masses to engage in so-called "mass movements".
- (4) The whole wind movement must have a correct political line. It is the party's request based on the political line and the inevitable move of the current situation within the party at that time, and the correct or not of the political route determines the success and failure of the whole wind movement. The 1957 rectification movement, which was motivated and perceived, was followed by a deviation from the political line of the party and away from the direction of the movement. As a result of a misestimate of the situation, the scope of the wind has expanded from within the party to outside the party,

from party members to workers, farmers, businessmen, primary and secondary school teachers and troops. This has changed the nature and content of the wind, and it was originally intended to rectify the ideological style and work of the Party. The style of style, turned to the anti-right, changed the direction, direction and method of the wind, causing great harm to the construction of the party

(5) The subjective perception of decision makers of the Party Central Committee is essential. Pride and indiscreet in the face of victory, have to listen to criticism of goodwill as a malicious attack, and the growth of pride seriously hampers the right judgment of the situation and the right decision-making. (Written by: Wang Canting/Hu Jinwen)

Note

Honghe Zhi, vol. 1, p. 398.

The Honghe State Zhi, vol. 2, p. 36.

Su Ying: “I have experienced a history of weathering anti-right movement in Hekou Prefecture” (“Slight of Past Events”, April 2008)

The directive of the CPC Central Committee on the movement of winds said: In the years, in our Party, disconnected from the masses, from actual bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity, the central government believes it is necessary to achieve it on a new basis in accordance with the desire of unity, after criticism and self-criticism. “New Unity” approach to re-engage in a general, deep anti-bureaucracy in the whole party An anti-sectarianism, anti-subjectivity.

Early spring, spring and cold in 1958, famous for the hot town of Yunnan town estuary, the weather is warm and cold. Just after the Spring Festival, the “whole wind movement” in the estuary began vigorously. In accordance with the instructions of their superiors, this “windy movement” is guided by Mao Zedong's speech at the expanded Supreme State Council and the report at the Central Committee's propaganda work session.

On the basis of learning documents and raising awareness, mobilize people to help the Party to rectify its style, overcome the “Three Doctrine”, correct shortcomings, and improve its work. At the same time, we call on the cadres and masses to enlarge and enlarged and enlarged to party organizations in the form of big print newspapers and to party members leading cadres. Communist Party members and members of the Communist Youth League need to play an exemplary lead role, to “speak without words, endless words, those who are not guilty, and those who hear about them, or change them, they will not be encouraged”. All methods and procedures follow the instructions of the supervisor and the established deployment.

After the big song and the magnification, then a big debate and criticism, which is an important stage in the counter-attack against the so-called “rampant attacks” of the bourgeois right. As a result, a serious and rainy ideological education movement turned into a stormy anti-right struggle. Some party members, members, cadres, cadres and masses who responded to the party's call, have been subjected to brutal political persecution, resulting in the separation of their wives and the death of their families, making them a rare human tragedy in history.

On that special day, the so-called “right” materials were often specially processed and carefully organized. Shift wood, steal beam for column, infinite platform, omnibus its

pole. Some were strangled and taken out of context; some were far-fetched and wanton distorted; some were fabricated and “crimes” were elevated to the heights of anti-party, anti-socialism, and anti-people. I really want to add sin, no word whatsoever. Some of those who insist on justice and dare to expose ugly phenomena have become “sinners” of the people. The evil consequences of “those who are guilty, the people do not heed” is that the whole society has become more powerful than the original winds of bragging; bureaucratic, sectarianism, and subjectivity are not touched in any way in the “windy” movement. The “whole wind” has its name, and becomes the de facto “right” movement. Due to the influence of “left” ideology, some people in the movement always prefer not to right, think left is better than right; some people are afraid to be hit the right ranks, often behave very “left”; Some people who seek merchants, fall down the stone; some people are happy, think that the more achievements of the right will be greater. In order to complete the task, there is no right, but also to produce hard patchwork, capture the wind. Even worse, a few people with bad moral character took the opportunity to cultivate false allegations and carry out revenge. Thus, a small county such as Frontier Ding had captured 78 people of “center-right”, “right” and “extreme right” elements, and the results could be quite impressive. In addition, more than twenty people, such as “counter-revolutionaries”, “bad elements”, “local nationalists”, “class heteroculators” and so on, were thrown into the whole wind and right, this large meat grinder.

Right down the net, Kay song rallo. After just over a dozen days of quick battle, the “anti-right” struggle ended. A total of 40 “center-right” elements were captured throughout the county, 28 “right” elements and 7 “extreme right” elements. Of the 28 “right” and 7 “far-right” elements, 9 members of the Communist Youth League and 26 of the masses. In addition to this, the other three party members “right” are “leaky nets” digging out in October 1958 in October 1958, half a year after the end of the wind movement. In these newly captured “right-wing elements”, one hanged himself, one was arrested and 10 were exiled to the King of Jianshui. Farms re-education through labour, 13 were allocated to Kaiyuan Wolong Valley farm to supervise production, 5 were dismissed Returning home to mass control, two were relegated to Nanxi fruit farm to supervise labor, and six were dismissed from work and reduced wages, controlled by units. The 40 “middle right” elements are controlled by units, most of which have decentralized grass-roots labor. Since the capture of the “right” in March 1958, by February 1979, the “correction” was rectified, 21 full spring and autumn. How many 21 years can a person's life be? The golden years of life are spent in the shadows of the “right” of 21 years, and the great wounds are never healed.

After the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, 40 “center-right” elements, 38 “right-wing” and “far-right” elements drawn in the county were all “corrected”. This is enough to show that in the political storm in 1958, 78 “right-wing” elements were hit wrong, according to the CPC Central Committee “Criteria for the division of the right” measure, none of them met Conditions, to meet the standard. Do not forget, afterthought division. Hopefully, the tragedy of history will not be repeated again!

It is unclear which celebrities said: “You can blur the majority in the moment, or the few in perpetuity, but not the majority in perpetuity”. In order to make people understand how, in the 1950s of the last century, the so-called gods of cattle and ghosts used the party to launch “rampant attacks” to the party in order to clarify the original face of history, the

so-called anti-party facts of part of the “right” and devotion. To those who care about this historical event. Leopard in the tube, visible.

First, “far right” molecule Zheng Baogu

Zheng Baoguang, Jianshui County people, members of the Communist Youth League, participated in the “People's Qing” before the founding of the country, in 1953, when the head of the handicraft industry association. During the “winds” period, the wall in front of Zheng Yuji Inn posted a large print titled “This is the guest house of the Hekou Public Security Bureau”. The content is that: to travel to and from the inn accommodation personnel complex, the public security bureau detects weak, so that some bad people have hiding places... etc. Therefore, on the same day, Zheng Yujie was arrested by the Public Security Bureau for the crime of “ongoing counter-revolution”, and was formally arrested as “extreme right” at a conference declared to deal with “right-wing” elements on 18 April 1958.

II. LIU Ze-rong, victims of political movements

Liu Zerong, Hunan Changsha people, members of the Communist Youth League, with the Southwest Service Corps into Yunnan, stay in Kunming “Kedao” teaching. In 1953, the estuary, first was the head of the statistics section of the County Finance Commission. Liu is human integrity and has a sense of justice. As the head of the Personnel Department Ma □ □ (CPC member) took advantage of his position to change his wife Xiao □ grade (level 25 to 23), and stated at the organization meeting of the regiment, causing a strong response among the masses and became “level storm”. Some of the righteous men who dare to expose evil and those involved in the propagation are considered members of the “backward group” and were censored in the 1955 “anti-counter” campaign, led by Liu Ze-rong, being beaten as “tiger”, mentally tormented and physically subjected to siege and criticism. After the “anti-fight” campaign, Liu was transferred to the newly formed county supply and marketing association. Liu learned the lesson of “level wind waves” and remained silent in the “whole wind”. However, Liu was still classified as a “right,” because he was censorship for “rebellion” and because of his dissatisfaction with “rebellion” and his origin in a landlord class family. On the morning of early March, the county “windy” leadership group convened a meeting of the leaders of the major groups and deployed the afternoon to move into a “fight against the right”, and Liu was targeted as a target of the group. After the end of the meeting, the news was revealed. Liu was not seen at the meeting at the beginning of the afternoon, and sent people around to find out that Liu had died. Because as early as “counteracting”, Liu has already tasted the hardships of the storm coming, so when the storm came again, resolutely embarked on the path of “fear of suicidal suicides” and became “the right of self-defeating people”. Liu Ze-rong was upright, and he was not afraid of death. Why did he “fear sin”?! After Liu died, she left a girl under two years old and a pregnant wife and her abdomen.

Liu Ze-rong's wife Luo Yueying, a member of the Communist Youth League, Myanmar returning to overseas Chinese, was also designated as “center-right” elements, relegating the county committee organs, with a pair of children and children in A young man who returned to the motherland with blood, breaking through the resistance, was so heavy political burdens and historical burdens of “overseas relations”, and was beaten as “spies” and “agents” in the unprecedented “Cultural Revolution”, tortured physical and mental, and eventually depressed and left people prematurely. World.

Third, Wang Jichang, who fled

Wang Jichang, Shiping County people, members of the Communist Party of the Communist Party of China, in the early years in Stone Ping joined the underground organization, in 1954, the first secretary of the financial committee (finance director), then the County supply and marketing association as deputy director, manager of the civil trade company. Wang is introverted and does not fight with people, and in the “windy” movement there are no remarks that undermine the status of Communist Party members. There was a slight word at the party's organizational life meeting, and the matter was leaked among the outside party masses, forming a sensational “change level wave”; the “whole wind” movement also shared the big words of “seedlings fueled”, and expressed appreciation for the cartoons of “Operation at high altitude” ((but not signed above), it was designated as “right” reported unapproved, and was also safe. Shortly afterwards, it was designated as “middle right” and delegated to betel village as deputy president. In the fall of 1958, the “Great Leap Forward” was “inserted in white flag” because he could not follow the situation, and finally as the object of “deep digging, remedial lessons” in the anti-right struggle, and the “right” which was raised from the “middle right” to a positive card, was exiled to re-education through labour in Honghe Prefecture. Wang suffers from severe heart disease and hypertension. Due to heavy physical labor, Wang died of hatred at Wolyu Valley farm.

Fourth, “attack the anti-counter movement, the pioneer” Su Ying

Su Ying, Shiping County people, members of the Communist Youth League, in 1949 to participate in the “side longitudinal”, in April 1950 with the Yunnan mission to the estuary, originally planned to work in the statistics section. During the period from 1956 to 1957, the former secretary and director of the Office of the Government were drawn to the “fight against” task force and took his place by the Soviet Union, resulting in the blame for outspoken statements in the “Report on the Work of the Government”. In the report of the “Summary” on the “fight against”, summing up the existing problems, writes: Hekou County's problems are mainly unable to carry out the Party's policy. After the local committee's instructions on corrective correction were communicated, the phenomenon of torture to extract confessions and non-torture occurred, so that Gong Qinghua, director of the County Tax Bureau, was beaten In the death, Zhang Zongcai, Director of the Public Security Bureau, and Wu Rongfan, Minister of propaganda For those who have been killed or injured, if it is indeed not a counter-revolution after examination, they should restore their reputation and do good rehabilitation work. The necessary treatment should be given to the murderers, Qian, Youyou and Pujiashun, who have seriously undermined the party's policy in the movement, and so on. Despite the fact that Su did not mention the issue of “rebellion” in the “whole wind”, and at the mid-level cadre meeting convened by the county committee to help the party to rectify the wind, reviewed the aggressive statement written in the Summary Report, “the murderer who seriously undermines the party's policy”, but the fact of killing and injuring people is still guaranteed Take note of comments. However, white and black words, written in the 1956 summary report, were transplanted, grafted into the whole wind in 1958, and were strangled, taken out of context, tampered with: “activists are the killers of the beating people”, and added “to say that they have fought up”, “for the counter-revolution.” “Elements shouting for grievances” and other charges Finally was launched on the

platform as: exaggerated against shortcomings, slander counter-achievements, attack the anti-rebellion movement. Big whoever has such a view of the problem of counteraction in the “winds” after the “winds”. Those who think so are included in the “right-wing group” led by Su Ying. Some have been labelled as “right” or “middle right”, and Su Ying, headed by Su Ying, was exiled to the Honghe State re-education institute for re-education through labour.

V. Deng Wei typical of “anti-party anti-socialism”

Deng Wei, people in Jianshui County, members of the Communist Youth League, 1953 by the Mengzi exclusive zone, transferred to the Estuary Tax Bureau, in 1956 seconded to the “Hekou newspaper” as a reporter, editing, so it was able to participate in the regional publicity work meeting held in 1957. At the meeting, Deng Kou made some views on issues such as the “fight against”, “food three empty” and other aspects of Hekou County, and was recorded. Deng took leave to Kunming before “winding” in the estuary. Due to the “famous list”, he was recalled by dozens of expedited telegrams in Hekou County when carrying out “winds”. Deng Yu was criticized the day after he was recalled in the estuary. Deng's speech at the propaganda work meeting was held under the name of “vicious attack” and was tied to the “right-wing” hat. Deng Beth can't solve it! Why did the speech at the meeting become “sinful and unheard” in response to the call of “speak without words”? After the fight will end to the dormitory, under the air hurry, the knife self-harm. Deng's self-mutilation is regarded as a confrontational movement, aggravating the crime, and is described as “ignition” because of the lively atmosphere that prevails when he speaks at the dissemination of publicity workshops. Due to the “serious circumstances” and “bad attitude”, they were designated as “extreme right” elements, dismissed from public office and sent to re-education through labour. Given that Deng has been disabled, it becomes a burden to send to re-education through labour, and it is not accepted by re-education through labour, and then changed to: dismiss public office and remanded to build water interchange mass control.

6. Chen Dingyuan's “Chen Sheng Study”

Chen Dingyuan, Zhejiang people, members of the Communist Youth League, with the southwest service group to Yunnan, 1954 divue Hekou Xinhua bookstore as manager. In 1956, in 1957, Chen submitted the application to the County Department of Culture, Education, Science, Education and Propaganda two times without result. In the “winds”, the large print of “Chen Seng Seeking for Study” was posted on the walls of the bookyard, revealed some discontent due to repeated applications like stone shen sea, expressed a desire to pursue school kindness. What is the sin of always cautious Chen far? Because of such a large print of the Book of Study, he was hit as a “right-wing” and relegated to the Nanxi fruit farm for 21 years.

7. “The representative of the bourgeois” Luo Kun-ying

Luo Junying, female, Nanjing people, members of the Communist Youth League, graduated from Nanjing Meteorological School in 1957 assigned to Hekou Meteorological Station. Luo grew up in big cities, and was born in a proletarian family, with a delicate and proud spirit. After dividing to the estuary, due to poor working conditions and difficult life, it is inevitable that some emotions have been revealed during the chaotic talk, said how to eat well and dress well in Shanghai's grandmother's family, and the like, also talked about the weather station director has no culture and more do not understand

technical and other words. Speakers have no heart, listeners intentionally, at a critical moment there are such sellers seeking honor. As a result, Luo Kun-ying became a typical representative of the bourgeois when the “winds” went against the right. The words that Luo discussed during his usual talk were also on the line. He was beaten as “bourgeois right” for “dissatisfaction with the reality, love the life of the bourgeois”, “advocating that laymen cannot lead the interior,” “looking down on industrial and agricultural cadres”, and was beaten as a “bourgeois right” by a large group or group assembly. Wolyu Valley farm supervise labor. Luo Junying was 18 years old. He was the youngest of the “right” in Hekou County.

Eight, workers right Luo Zhenhui

Luo Zhenhui, female, Jianshui County, was admitted to the estuary health hospital in 1952 along with her husband. The women of the family, who did not work well with people, had discord with the wife of one of the leaders of the hospital, often fought eloquently, and in turn developed to the inability of the two families to live amicably. In a quarrel with each other, Luo had verbally abused the leader (party member) as a slate pressed on his head, his wife and dog, etc., so planted a curse. During the “whole wind” movement, Luo Zhenhui was falsely “abused by the Communist Party as a big slate on the head of the people.” According to the logic that was used to criticize the “right” that was used at that time, there was an opinion on the leadership of the party members, which was the leadership of the opposition party; the opposition leader was opposed to the Communist Party... Using this form of logic to reasoning, Luo Zhenhui, of course, is the “right” opposition to the Communist Party. Romain became a “right”, who was swepted out and expelled from home to pay for mass control. Until February 1979, when it “corrected” the right-wing problem, it was not known that the Central Committee still had a document that “do not draw the right among workers”. Luo Zhenhui has been a “right-wing” for 21 years.

IX. YUEWEN

Duan Yuewen, he was a captain military doctor in a department of the Yunnan Army during the War of Resistance Against Japan. After the victory of the resistance, the Ministry was transferred to the Northeast to participate in civil war, that is, from returning to build water and practise In 1952, he was recruited to work at the Hekou Health Hospital, is a medical moral and superb medical doctor, in Hekou County cadres and masses of mouth. However, it was also hard to escape, and was censored as a “historical counter-revolution” in 1955 in the “rebellion” movement. Temporarily spared the “right-wing” aspect of the section in question when it was not available to the “right” when the “whole wind” was counter-right. Shortly after the fight against the right, Duan Yuewen was also convicted of “resentment against opposition”, “unchanging nature of reactionary”, “intentionally creating a medical accident”, and so on, he was beaten as a “counter-revolutionary” and sent to the Honghe State re-education institute under control and reform. Duan Yuewen died in the re-education through labour center. The “offence” of the paragraph was completely false and deliberately framed, and was carried out after July 1981.

Ten, comic waves

A caricature of “Operation at High Altitude”, five people were hit as “right”, and six were designated as “center right”. In 1956, at that time, the ladies of county committee

secretary, county governor and organization minister were promoted to deputy cadres of the three departments of the county, one of whom was acceptable, and the masses had few objections. The other two were unable to perform their duties, and there was much debate among the masses. On this more sensitive issue, during the “whole wind”, some units have published large newspapers such as “Seedlotion Boosting”. In response to this, some people in the government compound who do not know the current affairs, invited Luo Shouying, who is good at the county culture museum, painted a caricature: three men stand on a high-rise balcony, each with a rope tied their own wives straight up, two of whom mention the rope was almost pulled off and fell to the ground. Those present at the time clapped their hands on the comic. Shen Chaozhu named the “Operation of the High Altitude” for the comic, and more than 10 people signed the comic. So Shen Chaozhu, named for the comic, was beaten as the “right”, and Luo Shouying, who was entrusted with drawing comics, was not spared. None of those who signed the comics and wrote large print newspapers such as “Seedlotion Fuels” were spared. Some were beaten as “right” or “center right”. Shen Chaozhu's wife Tian Yongqing innocent was washed home in the name of “landlord mother-in-law”; Luo Shouying's wife Deng Xiuying was also beaten as “right” in Hekou Primary School, becoming the only “right” couple in Hekou County, were swept out and placed under mass supervision and control.

Concluding remarks: A few words are not superfluous

The directive of the CPC Central Committee on the rectification movement clearly states that because the Party has grown out of the masses and is out of real bureaucracy, sectarianism, and subjectivity, it is necessary to carry out a whole party campaign against the “Three” in accordance with the principle of a desire for unity. However, this is not the case, where the words “innocence of the speaker, the word” has become “sinful, not heard”; the “Three doctrine” has increased; “from the desire for unity” into brutal political persecution; and the “weather-stormy ideological education” movement has evolved into a storm. The right-wing movement masses.

For the powerful political movement of the 1950s, it is incredible that even a “summary” was not even a “summary”, but a simple summary of the “campaign profile” made at the meeting in early March 1958, when the movement was not over. As for the “right,” whom they are, who they are, their name, the people of whom they are, and what they do, are not fully documented. As we recall, it can only serve as a complement to the history of 50 years ago.

For that long dusty history, no one knows more than two kinds of people: one of the whole, and the other is the one who was rectified. The other is that people who have neither been the former nor the latter, should be responsible for history, and from their different perspectives, to write down the truth of that history.

Describe the truth of history and leave it with the aim of taking history as a reflection in the hope that the tragedy will not happen again. (Minor of Past Events in April 2008)

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Review of winds movement and anti-right struggles in Wenshan prefecture/Party History Laboratory of the Communist Party Committee

In early August 1957, according to the spirit of the provincial committee book meeting, Wenshan area rectification movement and anti-right struggle movement carried out

successively, with the country and the province, due to the influence of the “left” ideology, the anti-right struggle was greatly expanded.

First, the whole wind movement

On May 11, 1957, the Standing Committee of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) held an expanded meeting to discuss and deploy the whole province's winding movement in accordance with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee on the wind movement. In June, according to the instructions and arrangements of the Central Committee and the Provincial Committee, Wenshan and Land Committee deployed a rectifying campaign with the content of “opposing bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity”, and launched cadres and masses to use the form of dashing, magnifying, large print and big debate to restructure their style throughout the region. In order to strengthen the leadership of the Lands Committee in August, the Land Committee was established in August by the Land Committee Secretary Zhai Wentao, Deputy Secretary Li Ki, Hao Yinwu, Commissioner Ma Shengshen, Wen Shan Border Force Division Commander Li Cheng, Propaganda Minister Zheng Jun, and the Secretary General of the Land Committee Li Fengye. Under the leadership group of the local committee, according to the nature of the unit's business group, political, law, education, health, finance, trade, trade, trade, trade and industry, the main mouth is divided into a number of small mouth according to the specific situation, large and small mouth are organized to set up a leading group to lead the system, the unit's rectification movement. The whole wind to the county level above cadres as the focus, classification is carried out in stages and step by step. The prefectures are also systematically rolling out the wind movement.

The wind exercise begins in three stages. The first stage is mainly to learn documents, correct thinking attitude, organize discussions, appreciate the spirit of the document, and master the ideological weapons. At this stage, he will study articles and documents such as Mao Zedong's “On Correct Handling Problems of People's Internal Conflicts”, “Historical Experience on Proletarian Dictatorship”, and “Directions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Wind Movement”. The second phase consisted in the full development of democracy, a broad voice, criticism and self-criticism, and the examination and exposure of shortcomings in thought, style and work. The third stage is mainly to deal with problems, organize and build ideas, consolidate achievements, and summarize the experience of the wind. Later, as the anti-right struggle unfolded, the anti-right phase was added as a second stage, and the whole winds were turned into four stages.

In the early days of the campaign, a total of 2,050 people participated in the campaign, and cadres at all levels, members of the party and outside the party expressed their opinions and raised shortcomings and errors in their work to party organizations at all levels and their government agencies. At a meeting attended by municipal cadres, workers, intellectuals and democrats in Wenshan County, the Land Commission conveyed Mao Zedong's speech on February 27 at the 11th (enlarged) session of the Supreme State Council on February 27, on the correct handling of internal conflicts among the people, and the CPC Central Committee's remarks on the rectification movement Show. Mobilize and carry out a nationwide rectification campaign, clearly stating that the purpose of this exercise is to address the bureaucracy, dogmatism and sectarianism of leading cadres in

their ideological style. Emphasizing that the spirit of “punishment before and after punishment, treatment and rescue people” should be implemented from the beginning to the end of the windy movement. Leaders should embrace the “innocence of those who are not guilty, they will not be encouraged” attitude to encourage the masses to make critical opinions.

In mid-June 1957, Wenshan area began organizing the party members and deputy director or above the cadres of special organs to study the whole wind documents, to prepare ideas. In response to this, the whole region began to carry out the “sweeping” campaign of big song, magnification, big press, big press and big debate from the local special authorities to counties, district offices, schools, factories and other enterprises and institutions. In July, the United Front Department of the Land Commission convened a symposium attended by 22 democratic parties and democratic personalities, according to the instructions of the central and provincial committee, to further check the implementation of the united war policy. The participants criticized and improved the mistakes of sectarianism, subjectivity and bureaucracy of some leading cadres.

Since the winds movement in Wenshan area was carried out relatively late, by that time the central government has issued “instructions on organizing forces preparing to counter attacks on the right” and began to fully arrange anti-right struggles. The anti-right struggle in Wenshan area later began at the same time as the whole winds movement, and eventually turned to the fight against the right. On July 11, according to the instructions of the Provincial Committee, the Land Committee issued “to carry out counter-attacks and rebuttal opinions on right-wing and right-wing views among cadres and people among cadres and the masses of the people”, believing that “in accordance with the spirit of the Provincial Committee's instructions, the class struggle against the right and right-wing views will be educated in the cadres and the people in our district, making broad. Large cadres and the masses of the people can get exercise through this wind and wave to identify whether or not, raise awareness, and improve Socialist enthusiasm”. The Opinions mainly impose different requirements on different types of sports units and groups. For the specialized agencies, first of all, the units “put” and “Ming” (such as Chinese, literary, and hospital) should immediately organize a more concentrated time to counter and repudiate the views of the right and right, to achieve the purpose of identifying whether or not, raising awareness, delineating boundaries and isolating the right; secondly, no” In order to make cadres clear the boundaries, identify whether or not, and raise awareness, they should be organized immediately. Cadres spend some time a week to educate the fight against the right. For county and district authorities, the cadres should conduct a class struggle to counter the right, in order to help cadres identify whether or not, and achieve improvement, according to the requirements of the units of special local authorities that do not “put” or “sing”. During the discussion of the opinions of right-wing opinions exposed to the prefectural authorities some time ago, they should be combined with the discussion and criticism, but the object should be thoroughly studied by the county committee, the original speech and historical situation, together with the specific opinions of the county committee, and then make a decision to counterattack, repudiate, and discuss. To grass-roots cadres and peasants, by organizing cadres leading production in the countryside, in conjunction with the current specific

production activities and the current focus of the society, propaganda and interpretation of Chairman Mao's report to grassroots cadres and farmers at the same time will be carried out to educate grass-roots cadres and farmers in a class struggle against the right. Clear boundaries, raise awareness and firm socialist confidence.

On August 24, according to the instructions and arrangements of the central and provincial committee on the winding movement, the land committee specifically studied the issues related to the development of winds in Wenshan area. It made the opinion of the Wenshan Mountain Committee on the implementation of the instructions of the Central and Provincial Committee on the winds movement. In the case, it is necessary to carry out wind movements. First, cadres have a complex source, from more than a dozen provinces, from various positions, participate in the length of the revolution, the environment in which they live, the revolutionary exercise, and the experience of each person is different. Therefore, there are different sets of work style, and their habits have different characteristics. Secondly, most of them are new cadres. The vast majority have not undergone the exercise education and experience of the whole wind movement, only some exercise and education through some struggles, and receive more systematic and serious education and exercise of the Marxist ideological movement is not enough. Third, Wenshan is in a frontier, extremely complex ethnic group, late liberation, weak work base, all work is lagging behind the Mainland, and all work goes forward. This reflects our subjective inability to adapt to the demands of the situation, resulting in more subjectivity, bureaucracy and sectarianism in our work style. The opinion also thinks that the situation of "Xiaoming" of some units of the special agencies in the former region and the "big song magnification" across the country, there are also a small number of bourgeois right-wing elements in Wenshan area. They also want to take the opportunity to make waves, disobedient to the leadership of the Communist Party, are unwilling to take the socialist road, not to the proletarian class Dictatorship; the question of socialism and capitalism who wins and who wins in the realm of ideology has not yet been really resolved.

Therefore, it is necessary to carry out the winds, raise awareness, correct shortcomings and mistakes in their work, while educating cadres, raising minds, uniting the masses, isolating and dividing the bourgeois right-wing and all anti-socialists. On the schedule, on August 19, the special authorities began winding up, and all cadres inside and outside the party participated together (workers do not participate in the sounding and winding movement, only for education.) Learn the relevant documents in the morning for about 2 to 3 months in the morning. In order to gain experience in leading county winds, Wenshan County organs are carried out at the same time with the special organs. Other counties officially entered the wind in early November. County-level organs after half a month, in mid-November, the county and township three cadres will be tidy. Rural areas should be combined with the country's counteraction against the right, and carry out anti-invasion and destruction activities against reactionary landowners, rich farmers and counter-revolutionaries, and at the same time closely combine food work, give certain criticism of the capitalist ideas of wealthy farmers, and carry out socialist education of rural people, and officially rally in rural areas. In January 1958, there was a rural debate to educate farmers on a comprehensive scale in socialism.

Overall, the wind movement in Wenshan area is carried out in four stages:

The first is to zoom in the stage. Emphasize the promotion of democracy, open a wide

range of words and forbidden acts of repression of democracy and suppression of criticism. Repeated the characteristic of this reckoning is “open the door”. People from both inside and outside the party come together to help the party rectify and ask for multi-directional views of the Party; opinions can be raised individually to the leadership, the group may be mentioned orally or written. In the big print way, if you want to do everything to break the concerns, speak freely, speak through your heart, to both reveal Some shortcomings in the work, while also exposing the views, positions and speeches of some people, each mouth and mouth until the leadership of the Land Committee must conduct a full study, gradually categorize the line up to distinguish between individuals who have individualism, liberalism, univism, and even certain right-wing views from right-wing elements Come. To achieve a number of leaders, preliminary identification of right-wing elements to prepare for the second phase of work.

The second is to counterattack the right-wing phase. The erroneous views, reactionary remarks, opinions, etc. which are fully exposed will be magnified and inspected by everyone to discuss and dispute. To raise the awareness of the masses through controversy and debate, to raise the awareness of the masses, to identify new right-wing elements and allow them to more clearly reveal their views and positions, and to finalize the target for counteraction, requiring the units to have detailed information and programmes approved by the lead group of the Commission in order to determine the roots; According to the situation, all kinds of people's political history, family origin, social relations, consistent words and deeds, positions and views Comprehensive analysis, classification queuing (according to the left, center and right thought dynamics), respectively, the intermediaries to unite. Targets, steps, methods, strategies and other programmes to counterattack the right party's individual targets and specific situations should be carried out in a focused manner. In the process of counteracting the right, insist on the struggle against the right, do not rush and hold the hat unduly, and it is strictly forbidden to fight illegal torture and insult. During the campaign, we should implement the policy of “changing the side by side”, and express an attitude on the opinions raised by the majority of cadres in the previous paragraph, and to deal with them in different categories and strive to take the initiative in order to isolate and completely break down the right.

Third, the rectification stage. After the victory of the anti-right struggle, it shifted to the windy phase of the party and the wind. The Party concentrated first on collective leadership and unit work, and then individual checks, using the group and individual help to make criticism and self-criticism in a weather-rainy, comrade-style, cure and rescue people. Examination further uncovered contradictions not found in the previous paragraph in order to find a solution.

Four is to summarize the improvement stage. From the unit to the individual to summarize the results of the wind, sort it into written materials, and organize the cadres who need to deal with, establish a variety of systems, improve the work and consolidate the results of the winds.

The campaign will also classify different content, different units, different groups of people. The first class takes a big scale, delineating the right. The participants are: cadres of state organs, enterprises, institutions, technicians, school staff, factory cadres and technicians, financial and economic personnel (including district and town supply Sales

salesman, grain control office, tax office, post and telecommunications office, procurement team personnel, receiving country Salary township postmen), urban public-private partnerships, cooperative shop personnel; second class still take big debate, but do not draw the right, not anti-right, only positive socialist education, participate in small factory miners, road maintenance workers, geological teams, exploration team workers, craft workers, construction Workers, small vendors, township cadres.

In accordance with the arrangement of the above documents, Wenshan area began on August 19, 1957. It is mainly carried out in special offices, schools, democratic parties, scientific and technological circles, the press and art circles and Wenshan County organs, gradually pushed to seven other county-level organs, enterprises, institutions, factories, etc. Naruto, speak through the heart, speak without words, endless, help Leaders and leaders overcome bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity. As the country's increasingly fierce fight against the right unfolds, Wenshan's winds movement has gradually become mired in a huge vortex of anti-right struggles.

II. The fight against the right and its expansion

Wenshan's anti-right struggle was carried out on the basis of the deployment of the central government and provincial committees. The movement, using the methods of Dashing, magnifying, large print and big debate, expose and criticize right-wing elements regardless of the party and outside the party. After a certain period of time, the movement officially began until October 3.

Began to prepare the team first, and repeatedly carry out education on the meaning, purpose and nature of the fight against the right, to raise political awareness and firm will to fight. To focus on the analysis and research of the remarks in Daming, to find out the excessively controversy of the leadership of the party and government organs, leading cadres, Party cadre policy, wage reform, and so on, to identify the objectives of the struggle, and hold a meeting on those identified as the right and their remarks. Many unit leaders have personally helped the right and center to analyze the problem, mobilize anti-right struggles in the struggle, break down centrist concerns, unify their minds, play the centrist role in rejecting the right, and gradually isolating the right. After repeated meetings of all kinds of critical struggles, forced the right to admit mistakes. Within a week, the scale of anti-right movements was formed in the local special organs, party groups, politics and law, education, education, health, finance, trade, trade and trade exchanges. On the basis of various meetings of the major mouth, identify 12 people as rightists and fight, and then the four right-wing elements that are considered prominent after a combined fight, less fight for one day, more than three days. After repeated and unveiled struggles, the right-wing elements began to account, less than one time, three more times, and began to partially admit mistakes, ask for punishment and be reformed. After November, in order to continue to open up the situation of the struggle, the centrist group focused on criticism of sympathy in order to isolate the right. At the same time, anti-right struggles began in the literary, health and counties, and quickly culminated in the anti-right struggle. Since then, anti-right struggles have spread to primary and secondary school teachers, and a systematic socialist education campaign centred on anti-right-wing groups has also been carried out in part among workers and farmers. As the movement continues to evolve, the problem of the expansion of the anti-right struggle has become more serious. The movement enters the stage of criticism and

reflection, improving yourself. The Standing Committee lifted the exchange of views and engaged in red flags and sincerity activities among grass-roots cadres. As a result, some people believed in the organization, faithfully reflected their ideological situation, shared their hearts with the Party and checked their own misconceptions about certain leaders, but they were indefinitely drawn up as anti-party rhetoric and classified as right-wing elements; they reviewed the subjectivity, sectarianism, bureaucracy and socialist system. The relationship, some confusing understanding of the leadership relationship with the party, blame the party leadership and the socialist system, is also used as attacking the socialist system, attacking the party and attacking the party as the right; speaking in good faith, daring to make realistic criticism of the leadership of this unit and the existence of superior leaders, and express their views on the policies adopted by the various political movements led by the party and the problems in implementation, are accused of being directed to the party Offensive; classification of certain people with different views on theoretical, academic, literary and artistic issues as the right, etc.

In 1957, when preparing for the establishment of Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, the opinions of people of all nationalities and classes were widely consulted on the issue of the title of the autonomous prefecture. At that time, Zhao Peixian, the Governor of Qiubei County, proposed to appoint the title of the “Chinese and Miao Autonomous Prefecture”, and was then criticized as “local nationalism” and classified as right-wing elements. Expulsion of party membership and withdrawal of posts inside and outside the party. Therefore, at the same time the matter was classified as right-wing elements, expelled from public office and put into re-education through labor, and eight other people, including Wang Jiawu. In December 1958, in December 1958, several cadres who had direct views on the issue of the title of the autonomous prefecture were designated as local nationalists, anti-party elements, and right-wing elements in the anti-right remedial class and anti-local nationalism. Different levels of processing or disposition, including two deputy office cadres; All purchases and sales, tigans, party and government are classified as right-wing elements, expelled from party nationality, public office and put into re-education through labour; some have been classified as right-wing elements, expelled from party nationality and re-education through labour due to unclear boundaries with the landlord's family.

A large number of cadres, workers, families and students have been implicated by right-wing issues. Workers of the Second Geological Brigade for having raised opinions and demands on the decentralization of work and family members, the Funing County Court sentenced him to re-education through labour; Wenshan Highway Center maintenance statisticians were dissatisfied with wage reform, violated the overall purchase and sales policy, and were dismissed from public office and put into re-education through labour; In the middle of the wind, cadres of the Bureau criticized local work and individual leaders, and were designated as attacking the party and opposing socialism. Some female cadres or staff members were dismissed from public office because their husbands were classified as the right, others were dismissed from public office for sympathizing to the right and exploiting the family; some students were expelled from school for sympathizing with the right teacher, dissatisfaction with the acquisition and sale, etc., for right speech. Correction through labor and other punishment.

The expansion of the anti-right struggle in Wenshan has had serious consequences. From 1957 to the first half of 1958, the number of right-wing elements in Wenshan area was 632, accounting for 3.8 per cent of the total number of cadres and employees. There were also 993 center-right elements, representing 6.4 per cent of the total number of cadres and employees in the rectifying movement and anti-right struggles. In the context of the bride movement and anti-right struggles, a total of 226 persons were classified and dealt with in various ways by the specialized agencies and their enterprises and institutions.

Third, the wind into the rectification stage

In December 1957, the whole region of all walks of the wind movement has gradually moved into the reform phase (the rectification phase still continue to fight against the right), still use the form of big song, magnification, big print, big debate form to reveal problems, solve problems, improve the work.

In accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee and the deployment of the provincial committee, the task of the rectification work is mainly to streamline institutions and personnel, and to solve the problem of the large number of non-productive personnel of party, government organs and enterprises and institutions at all levels. On December 14, the Land Commission carried out a restructuring mobilization at the general cadre meeting, and the special organ of the region was the first culmination to focus on streamlining the structure. Briefing No. 25 of the Wenshan and Mountain Commission's Office for the Restoration of the Wind said: "The majority of cadres, especially anti-right struggles, have raised political awareness, and the masses are very motivated and emotions are very high. They have all expressed their determination to the Party in the form of a large print newspaper or write an application, and resolutely respond to the provincial party congress proposed by the provincial party congress for a decade of hard work, and build a good job. The call of the Socialist New Country' calls for devolution to the toughest places. From within the party to outside the party, from leaders to general cadres have formed momentum." In this way, the various units turn to expose the bloated institutions within the organs, people floated in matters and bureaucratic and subjectivity, and hold debates in conjunction with the streamlining of institutions and the austerity of cadres, and the like, to determine the basic opinions on streamlining from the bottom up; to mobilize the masses and raise questions on the work of cadre

decentralization、Difficulties, talk about ideas to debate, to truly solve the problem of the countryside on the hill from the thought. A total of 892 of the total number of people involved in the bride movement and anti-right struggles expressed their determination to go down the hill, 70 per cent of the total number of people participating in the movement in the big print or to organizations, and 309, 475 opinions, denouncing bloated institutions, and proposed streamlining proposals. Most of these comments and the initial observations in the big print are based on study groups and have been debated. Most of the debate focused on organizational streamlining and staffing reductions.

With regard to the streamlining of staff and units of the specialized agencies, the original strength of 1,716 in terms of streamlining personnel at the local special level is now 1,558, in addition to the streamlining of cadres in the financial and financial sector last year. In the midst of the debate, the streamlining programme was determined on the basis of mass self-reporting and concentration of unit leadership, leaving 954 staff streamlining,

i.e. 762 fewer than the original strength of 1,716, or 44.41 per cent of the original strength; 604 fewer than the actual number of 1,558, or 37.77,777 of the actual strength%. In terms of streamlining structures, there were 98 common sections, offices and services in the system of the specialized agencies in situ, 30 were withdrawn from the debate and 72 sections were retained. For example, the Propaganda Department of the Land Committee is merged with the Ministry of Culture and Education; the Ministry of Public Information abolishes the establishment of the Publicity Section, the Education Section; the abolition of the Ministry of Communist Youth League and the Women's Union; and the office is changed. Consolidation of Public Security Section, Administration Section, Investigation and Protection Section, Machine Protection Section, Consolidation of Labour Section, Pre-Trial Section, Minus 4 Section.

LCC Briefing No. 29 of January 18, 1958, said that the number of debates by the agencies and personnel of the units has been determined, the work comes to an end, pending the preparation department check to determine the plan and report to the Committee for approval. On 5 February, the Lands Committee's Office issued the "Views of the Land Committee on the Integration and Delegation of cadre work". In accordance with the instructions of the provincial integration leadership group, taking into account the specific situation of Wenshan area and the preliminary plan for the integration of Wenshan area proposed by the Lands Commission's brassage leadership group, it requested that this work be completed by the end of March. The comments also specify the principles to be mastered in the integration, classification, and certain specific issues for decentralized cadres, etc. Among them, the fourth type of "bourgeois right-wing" person treated as a subject of dictatorship should generally be sent to re-education through labour, except in cases where there is a clear intention of repentance after a counter-attack and a very small number of special technicians, except for the treatment of dismissals, dismissals, demotion, etc. Decentralized. It is a subject of control of re-education through labour and re-education through labour. After each county unit determines it, they are handed over to Qiubei re-education through labour farms for re-education through labour. However, the treatment of re-education through labour should be carried out in the counties after the end of the anti-right, the end of the wind and the decentralization of cadres.

Wenshan area in the first half of 1957 there were 105,87 cadres, by the end of the year to streamline and delegate 580. On 20 February 1958, the Land Committee issued the Opinion on the conduct of winds, rebellion and close cooperation in the conduct of trial and conduct, stressing that in accordance with the instructions of the central and provincial committees, "a nationwide rectification campaign must be carried out; rebellion must be carried out among all persons receiving State salaries; and must be advanced among those within the scope of the new regulations. "Trial." It also calls for a close combination of the three tasks. At this time, only specialized agencies and county authorities, primary and secondary school staff, some small factories and mines, cadres of industry and industry, 30 teams of exploration teams and some township cadres have been carried out at this time. There are cadres and personnel at the grassroots level in the regions and towns, most of the district and township cadres, the vast majority of public-private partnerships, cooperative shop personnel, small vendors, artisanal workers, mining personnel in various counties, district and village personnel in the postal and telecommunication departments, road maintenance personnel, geology Teams as well as

students and much more. For the wind not yet finished, the Land Commission requested the county authorities to end the anti-right phase by the end of February, and immediately enter the processing and rectification climax from March, to take a short discussion to deal with the right, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements, and then mobilized to move into the rectification climax, and ended the rectification movement at the county level at the end of April Moving. For primary and secondary school teachers, the request ends around March 20. Requirements for units and their personnel that have not yet been carried out will continue until mid-April, with the end of July ending the campaign of education for the wind and socialist.

The third part of the Lands Committee's Opinion deals with the participation of ethnic minorities in rectification, rebelling and trial. Opinions believe that since the liberation of several years, due to the correct ethnic policy of the Party, under the specific leadership and supervision of the provincial committee, the Wenshan District has been implementing ethnic policies, carrying out ethnic unity education, leading the economic and cultural development of all ethnic minorities, and training cadres of all ethnic nationalities, so that all ethnic minorities can take political ownership. The main, etc., have done a lot of work and have achieved great achievements. All ethnic groups have united and completed successfully. Socialist transformation in ownership. In order to "further raise the socialist consciousness of all ethnic minorities and exercise their cadres more strongly, so we decided that all minority cadres in our district will participate in the exercise of winds, rebellion and trial." In just a few years, ethnic problems in Wenshan region have continued to arise. In just a few years, the ethnic minorities have basically completed the socialist revolution of ownership of the means of production, and have yet to complete the revolution on the political and ideological fronts of ethnic minorities. There are some serious bourgeoisie individualism and bourgeois nationalism among minority cadres. In addition, some of the exterminated exploitative classes of ethnic minorities died, desperately exploiting the old and old forces of ethnic minorities to provoke alienation, incite disturbances, organize riots and desperately rebellion. These situations are seen from time to time. Therefore, we have to conduct socialist education among ethnic minorities, to combat rebellion and trial, and we must proceed very carefully according to the specific conditions of our region.

On March 3, 1958, in the opinion of the local special organs rectification movement entering the rectification phase, said that "the anti-right struggle of the special organs of the special organs of the region has been victorious. The streamlining and decentralization of cadres has now come to an end. The center of the current winds movement should be to enter the rectification climax of overcoming the three major principles of rectification., fully and thoroughly implement the central and provincial committee directives of the wind, and then make improvements Triumph of work". In this opinion, 1,531 large print and 4,933 opinions were issued. 1,441, or 29.21 per cent of the comments made, were settled. Opinion said that the rectification movement and anti-right struggle have won. The streamlining of institutions and the decentralization of cadres has come to an end. "It has solved the major problems in the institutional aspects, but as a matter of work, the whole wind turned into the center, and immediately set off a rectification climax." Opinions also explain and arrange for the understanding of cadres in the rectification, the content methods and requirements of the rectification. With the Great

Leap Forward and the People's Commune movement in the late period of Wenshan area and anti-right struggle, it actually ended in the first half of 1958. The rectification work has been accompanied by a great leap forward to the later period of national economic adjustment.

IV. Correct misrepresentation of the right

After crushing the “Gang of Four”, in April 1978, the Party Central Committee decided to remove all the right-wing hats. In September, the Party Central Committee also instructed that, in accordance with the principle of truth and error, it decided to review the situation of those classified as right-wing elements and to carry out a misguided right correction work. According to a series of instructions from the Central Committee, on May 8, the State Committee decided that Luo Yuntong, deputy secretary of the State Committee and director of the State Reform Commission, Li Dianyan, state committee member and united war minister Peng Zhi was responsible for capping the right wing, placing the right, and the Organization Department, the United Front Department, and the Public Security Bureau. On July 5, the state committee sent a telephone notice to the counties and state straight units, according to the spirit of the central and provincial committee committee cap-picking office notice, the state committee to remove all right elements of the hat work five points instructions:

- (A) the work of the right-wing elements is the responsibility of the party organization of the unit, and the commune party committee, dispersed in the countryside, is handled by the commune Party Committee;
- (2) If the right-wing elements have died, the cap-picking work is carried out by the unit where the deceased is located and notifies their families;
- (3) A formal written decision should be given to the right-wing elements of the cap-picking, and a copy (for the deceased to their families);
- (4) the end of the hat-picking work in July;
- (5) Relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee should be communicated to the cadres and masses in time, and their situation and reactions must be reported to the state committee in a timely manner.

From July 1978 to the end of 1981, in accordance with the Central Committee's directive on the systematic solution of historical issues since the founding of the nation, better mobilization of all positive factors, turning negative factors into positive factors, state and counties set up the implementation policy offices, which draw specialized staff to work in 1919 In 57 the whole party and anti-right struggles classified as rightists Of 632 individuals, screening reviews were carried out and corrective work was made against the wrongdoers. In addition, a large number of children of dependent families have been resolved to return to the city and to work. By the end of 1981, the work essentially ended, and the vast majority of those classified as right-wing elements had been corrected and honoured, with the exception of a very few. (Written by Zhao Zhipeng/Xie Lifang) (Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party History Research Office of Yunnan Provincial Committee, Yunnan University Press 2013)

Pu'er City Breeze Movement and Anti-Right Struggle Review Room/Party History of Pu'er Municipal Committee

In May 1957, Simao District (now Pu'er City) followed the instructions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CCP) and the Yunnan Provincial Committee to carry out the development of winds movement and anti-right struggle in organs at the regional and county levels. This political movement, which lasted more than a year, has had a serious impact on the economic and social development of Simao.

First, the Simao Land Commission on the deployment of the wind against the right

On April 27, 1957, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued the Directive on the Exercise of Breeze. According to the request of the Yunnan Provincial Committee to systematically carry out the wind movement throughout the province, Simao Land Committee immediately carried out the wind in three regions of the region, and Simao County, the frontier counties and the five counties of Neiwu. On the eve of the wind, the Land Committee held separate symposiums attended by representatives of all walks of life to understand the cadre's thoughts and listen to the views of all parties. From May 26 to June 13, the Land Committee held two joint meetings of county committee secretaries, conveying the spirit of the provincial committee expanded meeting in May, brewing and deploying the whole wind, cadres began to learn about the correct handling of internal contradictions among the people. The provincial committee demands that the preparation of the wind must adhere to and fully lead production as the center. Since it was a busy season at that time, Neiliu County was also carrying out anti-revolt campaigns, the Land Committee proposed that at present, it is not “put” but “Ann”, settle in mind to concentrate on a big harvest, and gradually resolve some specific contradictions in this region's county through practical work, prepare for the wind. Therefore, from the central government announced in April to the mobilization of winds in August, the preparation of wind in Simao area was carried out for four months. During the preparation of the winds, the committee stressed that changing the style of initiative to go down the stairs should solve three problems: one is to insist on participating in manual labor; second, to collect ideas from all aspects of the party and outside the party, organize research and research; and third, in the work, some outstanding problems that may be solved should be resolved proactively. Emphasizing that in preparing for a great harvest and winds, the Party Committee should strengthen political ideological guidance, regularly study the ideological reflection and dynamics of various aspects, make reports to cadres and discuss their hearts individually. During the whole period of preparation for the wind, the main emphasis was placed on doing the current work, strengthening learning, education and guidance, and raising the ideological awareness of cadres and masses both inside and outside the Party. However, the rapid development of winds and anti-right struggles throughout the country forced the Land Commission to speed up the pace of the campaign. On August 20, 1957, Simao Land Committee organs and Simao County organs held a rectification mobilization report, the secretary of the land committee Liang family made a speech at the meeting, summing up the preparatory stage work, and announced the official start of the winds movement of the local special and county authorities. The conference emphasized that the theme of wind adjustment was the correct handling of internal contradictions among the people, mainly against bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity. According to the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee's instructions that internal contradictions

exist mainly in the areas of workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, democratic parties, nationalities, religion, and military, and provincial committee orders, the Land Committee discussed the decision to mobilize the masses to give opinions to the Party from five areas: the first is the party to intellectuals and democrats sectarianism; second is party bureaucracy for workers and peasants; three is the existence of a number of party to the nation Subjectivity and great nationalism; four is the subjectivity reflected on the commercial and financial front, the economic life of the people and the market work; five is the relationship between the leadership and the leadership of the party and the masses. The meeting pointed out that the general guidelines for this time are: to continue to liberate, vigorously reform, carry out debates, reach clear lines, identify the wrong, raise the socialist awareness of all cadres, on this basis to correct mistakes, improve the leadership level, and promote the purpose of advancing the socialist cause.

The windy mobilization report also proposed the method and steps of the wind: the method of the wind is to combine seriously with the wind and rain, break all concerns, remove all obstacles, continue to shine, so that the shortcomings of “trialism” (bureaucracy, subjectivity, sectarianism) are burned, Ruthless, burned thoroughly; implement the fundamental principles of theory linked to actual practice, and take effective measures, Step-by-step correction of shortcomings errors, learn by checking and improving. Emphasizing that wind adjustment and work are not wrong, continue to carry out a great harvest in rural areas; increase production and saving in factories; institutional integration of commercial and financial units in organs; staggered winds in rural areas, factories and mines after autumn harvest; organs adopt half-day work, half-day winds, through holding seminars, etc. All ways to listen fully to criticism and opinions, promote democracy and debate freely. The steps of the wind: one is singing; The second is debate; and the third is the decentralization of cadres.

The winds report will suggest the form of contentious debate: first, the approach of criticism and self-criticism;

The second is to set the facts, preach the truth, to convince people, not to brutally press people; third, to fully promote democracy in the movement, carry out free debates in order to persuade people; fourth, mainly by the whole wind study group as unit to argue and debate, if necessary, in the form of a large group or unit meeting; five, except traitors and serious violations of the law For the members of the Communist Party, members of the Communist Youth League and all non-party members of the revolutionary cadres to protect them through customs, to help them correct mistakes and shortcomings, improve their working methods and improve their capacity and political ideology.

The meeting established that the criteria for contesting and debate are six of the “correct handling of internal conflicts among the people”: one is conducive to uniting the peoples of the country rather than dividing the people; secondly, for socialist transformation and socialist construction, not socialist transformation and construction; the democratic dictatorship of the people rather than undermining or weakening it; four is conducive to Consolidating democratic centralization rather than undermining or weakening it; fifthly, it is conducive to consolidating the leadership of the Communist Party rather than freeing it or weakening it; and sixthly, it is in the interest of the international solidarity of Socialist international solidarity and of the peace-loving people of the world, rather than

undermining it.

The criteria for inspecting the movement for good or bad: one is to thoroughly criticize and effectively correct the shortcomings of the three doctrines, namely subjectivity, bureaucracy, sectarianism), strengthen and consolidate the leadership of the party, improve the leadership of the party and organizations at all levels; second, to effectively improve the lack of all aspects of the work Points and mistakes; three is to educate the vast majority of cadres inside and outside the party, significantly improve The level of socialist consciousness, the distinction between right and wrong political ideology, and the fourth is a comprehensive and systematic criticism of all non-Marxist positions, misstatements and theories, with a view to delineating the boundaries of whether or not, in particular, big and big Africa.

Meeting requirements: to remove thought barriers, resolutely carry out the wind. First, remove the ideological obstacles that leading cadres fear of burning, fear of chaos, fear of affecting their work; secondly, to eliminate insufficient understanding of the urgency of the wind inside and outside the Party and abroad, and doubt the ideological concerns of the whole wind. All cadres are required to firmly invest in the exercise of the wind, exercise themselves, improve themselves, and accelerate socialist construction. Party members are good at consulting with foreign party cadres and listening to criticism. Party members should fully expose the contradictions in relations within and outside the party. All cadres outside the party should help the Party to rectify and improve themselves by participating in the winds.

On September 9, 1957, in order to strengthen the leadership of the improvement work in the whole wind, to better implement the spirit of reform, Simao Land Committee decided to set up a leading group for improvement work in Simao area, responsible for specific leadership and handling of improvement work, by Simao Land Standing Committee Zhang Fengli as leader, Gao Xifeng, Enze, Wang Chunbo, Zhang Zongfa, Xu Zheng, Yin Yigong, Su Heng are members of the panel. The leadership group has an office to deal with the day-to-day work. Su Heng is also the head of the office, and five full-time cadres to carry out specific work. In order to guide the wind, the Office of Improvement Work produced “The Whole Wind Tabloid”, which induces the sound, and publishes typical remarks.

II. The situation of the wind movement and anti-right struggles

From June 18, 1957, the land committee proposed to adhere to the agricultural harvest, prepare for the wind, until August 20, 1957, Simao Lands Committee organs and Simao County of the wind movement began, Simao area carried out two months of preparation of the winds, carried out the study of anti-right struggle. After that, the whole division of the special special and three regions of Simao County, the frontier counties and the five counties of Neiwu County carried out in batches the whole wind movement and anti-right struggle.

(A) the development of local special and Simao County

The Land Committee on August 20 and September 18 respectively in the local special and Simao County to mobilize the wind. The second mobilization report, also known as the turn report. Due to the preparation of the wind before, the exercise was carried out at the beginning of the song, magnification, large print. The Land Committee proposed “let go

and carry out sweeping, prepare to burn itself, resolve to correct mistakes, everyone expose problems, find contradictions”, in order to help the Party rectify the wind and overcome the “Three Doctrine”. To this end, during the resting period, sharp, extensive, profound and large numbers revealed the shortcomings in the “Three Doctrine” areas, and criticized the education in a timely manner against individual leadership cadres who were weak, and some were abolished in order to ensure that the movement was carried out. In only 28 days between the two mobilization reports, there were 50, 2,352 people, divided into Ming enlarged and groups, making general statements, giving opinions, a total of 3,534 large print newspapers and 20,220 opinions. The campaign implemented the principles of “good breath, work two things” and “change all sides”. Working groups have been set up from local specialized authorities to various units to improve criticism. The Land Committee believes that although the first stage emits a large number of opinions, it is still not transparent. A few leaders do not let go enough, the method is simple, and the policy of “good breath, work is not wrong” and “side reform” policy is inadequate. Most of the criticisms and opinions released are correct and require all levels to be dry. The Ministry further solves the problem of confusion and ambiguous boundaries, accepting the right Good faith criticism and take steps to rectify it gradually. Discern incorrect criticisms and do not wear hats in contested debates. However, with the development of sports, the above “do not wear a hat” rule did not persist in the sport. Since then, due to the influence of the “left”, some of those who made good faith criticism were also considered “vicious attacks”, infinitely on the platform, classified as the right.

Since the anti-right struggle was started in the Simao prefecture area, anti-right struggles had been launched throughout the country, so the winds movement in Simao area began with anti-right struggles. After the beginning of the wind movement, out of 50 units in the prefecture and Simao County, 33 right-wing elements were identified as targets for the struggle, 6 suspected elements, 39. There are three types of struggle against these 39 people: first, after full preparation, the struggle has been carried out systematically, the masses have largely launched, some of the main arguments of the right have been refuted, this situation is 14 people; second, after general expose struggles, gradually focus on certain points of view, preaching Ruling, the struggle is climbing, there are also 14 people in this category. Third, the struggle has just begun, and preparations are not sufficient. Conducted a general debriefing criticism, some bucket and stopped to prepare, this category has 11 people.

The fight against the right goes through three steps. The first step: mainly in the light of exposure to deep expose contradictions, combat the key points of view of the right, gain advantage, detect the enemy, and initially train soldiers to lay the foundation for a total struggle against the right. Specific requirements: first, to tentatively rebutt the main views of the right, in which the rightists are impoverished and begin to bow to confess their heads; second, to make the masses see the right face and recognize that their main arguments are wrong, preliminary delineation and some experience of anti-right struggles; and third, from the struggle To the characteristics, weaknesses, tactics and means of the right, to master more material. Step 2: completely rebutt all the views of the stinky right, so that the masses really understand the essence of the right-wing view of anti-socialism, forcing the right to recognize the anti-socialist essence of his speech. Step 3: Summarize

the synthesis, summarize and improve, contact the history of the right and consistent words and deeds, on the basis of the stinky view of the people completely stinned, put on the right man's hat.

In order to further promote the winds, on 4 October, the Land Committee convened a backbone training meeting with more than 350 participants to exchange experiences, propose the task of fighting against the right, and explain the nature, purpose, requirements and methods of the struggle. By October 16, the territorial and Simao county-level organs had designated 47 right-wing elements, accounting for 2.7 per cent of the total number of queues, including 14 party members and 2 management cadres of the Land Commission; 53 suspected elements, accounting for 4.26 per cent of the total number.

(2) the development of wind in the counties of the frontier

On October 21, 1957, Simao Land Committee held a meeting of secretaries of the border states and counties, conveys the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Eighth Session of the Party, Preliminary Examination of Right-leaning Thought, arranged for the winter of 1957 to the spring of 1958 work, demanding the fight against illegal landlords, rich farmers, and counter-revolutionary movements in rural areas, basically ended before the end of November. In February 1958, Simao Land Commission issued the "Lands Committee's Opinions on Correction of Frontier State and County-level Organs" (at that time Xishuangbanna presided over by Simao), and put forward specific opinions on the winds of the frontier: the counties of the frontier on the one hand should firmly carry out anti-right struggle, on the other hand, pay attention to the specific situation of the border. There is a difference in the anti-right struggle in the Mainland, namely, to strictly control the right in anti-Han cadres only (foreign) (Cadres and Han Chinese cadres should be anti-right). When determining the right, the standards should be slightly liberal than the mainland. The surface of the struggle should be generally controlled at 1-2%. Those who exceed this ratio should be agreed by the local commission; second, carefully grasp the methods of struggle to set the facts and justify, and strictly stop one. To cut rough practices, the way to fight should generally be somewhat lighter than the interior. To deal with two problems in concrete terms: first, foreign national cadres should still fight against the right like Han cadres. However, in the way they struggle, they will be less than Han cadres, have more small meetings, less congresses, and pay attention to training cadres in their own people to fight with them. Don't let Han cadres be trained to fight with them. To do it instead; the second is anti-right among the Han cadres, as directed by the provincial committee, mainly the historical counter-revolution and the past has serious Wrong right-wing character. If they were not the above two categories, the Han cadres with right-wing conditions should still struggle and deal with them.

The Lands Committee's views on frontiers focused on solving positions and turns in learning, insisting on socialist stance; When emphasizing national unity and work achievements, correct treatment of shortcomings and mistakes; strengthen the learning leadership of the upper level, not to focus on the show, study and comment on small talks; National cadres have made them clear the boundaries of the enemy, and still insist on positive education and improvement of Han cadres , Do not mess with a hat.

However, the subsequent development of the movement has led to an expansion of the

anti-right struggle, and anti-right struggles have also been waged in counties that were not intended to do so. Frontiers have also progressively escalated from positive education to critical struggles, with instability in rural areas. In the "Simao Lands Committee's Opinion on the Implementation of the Provincial Committee's Directives on Frontier Wearing," the Lands Committee said: "The provincial committee thinks that the provincial committee's instructions on anti-right struggle among Chinese cadres in the border area are correct, because the right in the border is in fact rampant attacks against us and does not repel the right-wing offensive against the right., the frontier will not be able to successfully carry out a socialist revolution, without clearly raising the slogans of anti-right struggle can not meet The demands of the anti-right struggle that the masses already have cannot quickly raise the awareness of the masses and help them to clear the boundaries between big and big Africa in the two road struggles, and it is impossible to completely isolate and fight against the right." The Land Committee thinks that when the wind began to raise no anti-right, it was because the frontier had not yet completed the socialist transformation, but the country had achieved a decisive victory in the anti-right struggle, and things had changed. If the demands of the masses were not supported and anti-right struggles were clearly launched, it would not be possible to clearly draw the boundaries of the enemy and me. To this end, it requires different approaches to the fight against the right, depending on the development of the wind. This resulted in some intellectuals, ethnic elites and party and political cadres, including ethnic minority cadres, being misclassified as right-wing and local nationalists, with negative consequences (after the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Party has been completely reversed.)

(3) Development of wind in 5 counties in the Mainland

In mid-March 1958, the mainland Pu'er, Mojiang, Jingdong, Jingdong, Zhenyuan five county authorities began the wind. After half a month of great enlarged change, more than 20 days of anti-right struggle, half a month of cadres decentralization and processing, carried out a double counter (anti-waste, anti-conservative), five dozen (beating officials, twilight, broad air, arrogance, cheerful), review the right and thought summary, the middle due to the tension of production tasks, the wind interrupted Several times, with the exception of a significant proportion of the people pumped down to catch production, others sometimes went to the country to produce raids and sometimes came back in the wind.

Neiwu counties have carried out more than five months of winds, with one hand in hand, designated leaders to focus on 70% of cadres, equipped with strong backbone to concentrate on the wind, and enlarged through large print newspapers, group meetings, symposiums and other forms. Within half a month, a large number of opinions were released. At the same time, the counties and counties lead part of the production, part of the control of the wind. After a long period of time, some people who had basically no problems were drawn back to catch production, until the end of the anti-right and decentralized cadre phase, focused on production, and then returned to the wind after the completion of the surprise task.

Focus on critical right-wing thinking in the whole wind. The Land Commission believes that the reactionary rhetoric and views of the right in the inner five counties are mainly

focused on the following aspects: one is to attack rural cooperation, stigmatize the cooperative communes “reduce production”, and “there are generally three fewer rural areas after cooperation: fewer calves, fewer cattle, fewer cows, fewer cows”; second, they oppose the purchase and sale, saying that after the purchase and sale, “farmers” “Hungry belly”, “can not find food in the countryside”, “the streets gradually fall down, even dog broth pot must not be boiled, rice dry Rice noodles are even more not to buy”; the third is to attack the democratic dictatorship and counterattack movement, saying: “The anti-opposition movement is subjective and the philosophical level is too low.” “The counteraction office of the county committee is the reverse office”. “Town wronged a lot of good cadres”. “The rural fight against the rich is a mule to see”; four are ugly collar. To guide comrades, “Emperor, Miss, Mrs., Qin Shi Emperor, bureaucracy, puppet manager, new society Chen Shimei” and so on The words verbally verbose comrades of the county committee and unit leaders, and some directly shouted “since the × secretary, the people are short of rice and lack of food” in an attempt to expel the county committee secretary. Five is to discredit the Party's grass-roots organizations, slander the party's line of building, saying that “Party member cadre capitalist thinking is serious” and “a mess”. “The rural branch is poor” and so on; six is to attack the cadre policy, cursing the County Committee's “two sets of policies” against cadres, “a stick” Beat people to death, “use only no education”, “treat cadres as scrap iron and rotten iron, kidding cadres”, “only promoting party members do not promote the masses”, “All those who have to rest and recuperate are party members”; 7 is to provoke workers' relations and peasant relations, stigmatize “peasants and workers have a gap between peasants and workers,” and provoke solidarity relations among county and district cadres Some reasonable opinions put forward by the cadres and masses in the public are also regarded as right-leaning ideas, completely negating, criticizing them, and classifying them as the right.

There were 7,710 cadres (including primary and secondary school teachers) in five counties in the Mainland. A total of 5,008 were involved. By mid-August 1958, 264 rightists had been designated.

At the same time as the organs anti-right, rural areas in 6 counties, including Simao County, also carry out publicity and education on anti-right struggle, carry out a “big debate centered on the food issue”, combat the illegal behavior of illegal landowners, rich farmers, and anti-revolutionaries, and carry out a “rational struggle against the idea of wealthy peasants”.”.

Third, decentralizing cadres, democratic remedial lessons and exposing Liang Jia Group

(a) Streamlining and decentralizing cadres

Streamlining and decentralizing cadres is an important step in the fight against the right. On 21 April 1958, the subcommittee issued several comments on the delegation of cadres. The main significance of decentralizing cadres at that time was to exercise cadres, train cadres, transform intellectuals, exercise a cadre that can withstand risks, closely connect with the masses, and work hard for the cause of communism. By streamlining and decentralizing, all cadres are subjected to a profound labor exercise. of education. The main targets of decentralization are: intellectuals with insufficient or lack of exercise, especially young intellectuals working after liberation; intellectuals who have not been

trained and have no grass-roots experience; and the decentralization of production to strengthen the grass-roots level through some exercise and experienced backbone. For industrial and agricultural cadres, mainly training and improvement, a few workers and farmers have low levels. Indeed, there are difficulties in the organs, and there is no future to mobilize home production.

The main direction of decentralizing cadres to carry out manual labor exercises is: go up to the countryside, participate in industrial and agricultural production, to farm, factories, agricultural societies and so on to participate in physical labor exercise. A skilled cadre both takes part in the exercise of labor and exerts their specialties. Because of the need for work can not be long-term decentralization, take short-term countryside, factory, participate in manual labor, or combine farming, take a certain time each year to participate in physical labor exercise. There is no decentralization of cadres who are over 45 years of age who are sick and incapacitated and unable to participate in manual work and women who are pregnant or nursing babies. Streamlining the treatment of those who meet retirement and do not have the conditions of cadres, and it is not advisable to participate in labor.

The Land Commission demanded that the streamlining and decentralization work must be three hard: “hard to streamline institutions, devolve hard exercise, hard work through thinking”, and use 7 to 10 days to complete the task of streamlining and delegation. We believe that one of the fundamental measures to overcome subjectivity, bureaucracy and sectarianism is to streamline institutions, mobilize and organize a large number of cadres to go to the country, continue to launch the masses and carry out rectification by means of a big song, magnification, great struggle, and big print newspapers, with the spirit of revolutionary, bold reform, resolutely and radical reform. Therefore, in 10 days or so, a large number of cadres have been delegated and streamlined. The five counties in the Mainland alone will delegate 1,105 cadres, accounting for 14.42% of the total number of cadres (composition and distribution: 412 members of party members, 188 members, 563 intellectuals, 577 workers and farmers cadres, 244 national cadres; straight Take part in labor training 677 people, enriched to grass-roots exercise 411 people), Streamlined 508, representing 6.85 per cent of the total number of cadres.

(2) Borderlands “Democratic Supplementary Lesson”

In 1956, the practice of “peaceful consultation on land reform” and “direct transition” in different regions of the border states and counties of Simao region was successful, but after 1957, it was believed that “reactionary landlords, rich farmers and other counter-revolutionaries in the countryside offered an opportunity to properly deal with internal conflicts among the people by the Party Central Committee. Collusion with foreign enemy, domestic latent enemy, illegal landlords to fabricate rumors sabotage, echoing with the right-wing elements, taking advantage of the internal contradictions of the people to carry out all kinds of sabotage activities more rampant, attempt to overthrow the Communist Party, overthrow the people's democratic dictatorship and socialist system, and try to restore the dark rule of the counter-revolutionary, only to put down the flame of counter-revolutionary, so that all cadres and cadres and Once again, the masses of the masses are educated in deep class struggles, in order to support the complete victory of the anti-right struggle in a timely and powerful manner ”. To this end, in accordance with

the Provincial Committee's instructions to quickly carry out a counter-revolutionary and reactionary landowner's sabotage activities in rural areas, and a piecemeal and piecemeal approach, the State and County (Industry) Commission of Simao Region conducted a fight against the sabotage activities of reactionary landowners, rich farmers and counter-revolutionary elements in the border. Affected by the extreme "left" ideology, ignoring the characteristics of frontiers and nationalities, has greatly expanded in the fight against reactionary landlords, rich farmers and counter-revolutionaries, creating impatience and coercion orders in the development of mutual aid cooperation and productive construction, leading to disturbances and exodus of the population. After the emergence of these problems, they erroneously boil down to "the struggle between the two paths on the political and ideological lines has not been basically resolved", "peaceful consultations on land reform are not complete, and the masses have not fully launched". According to the opinion of the provincial committee that "border reform is not complete, we need to carry out democratic remedial lessons", the Land Committee conducted a "remedial lesson" pilot in eight communes in early September 1957, and then spread it on the face. By checking the destruction of the landlord's rich farmers, producing and investigating the spontaneous forces of capitalism, not only struggles against the upper ranks of the nation, but also in the working people, some small people who live more wealthy, who are not landowners and rich farmers, are also classified as landowners and rich farmers; collect guns from Buddhist temples and abolish all debts. This "remedial lesson" shocked great in the border, and there was an armed confrontation between the fugitives and the members of the Task Force and the militia. In response to this, the remedial struggle against the "complete revolution" in the region was launched, and it was proposed that "the social revolution must be completed and the issue of ownership and the people's democratic dictatorship problem must be completed." In the "remedial lesson", the struggle, control and arrest of a group of "counter-revolutionaries", "reactionary landlords" and "saboteurs" have been thoroughly liquidated by the "counter-offensive calculation" of the wealthiest, and rejected all the correct practices and achievements of democratic reform, and treated the internal contradictions of the people as contradictions between the enemy and me, resulting in a frontier. Party relations are tense.

(3) Revealing "Liang Jia anti-party group"

In the spring of 1958, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China revealed the "Zheng Wang opposition group". The newspaper Yunnan Daily published an editorial of "completely breaking the reactivism of localism", suggesting that "any backbone of this anti-party group hiding in any corner must be exposed." From April 30, under the guidance of the provincial committee working group, the CPC Simao Land Committee held a number of plenary meetings to "expose the nail placed in Simao by Zheng Wang opposition group" and "criticize regionalism". After more than two months of struggle, the so-called "Liang Jia group" (also known as "Liang, Wang, Yin Anti-Party Group"), led by Lands Committee member, deputy secretary of the Organization Committee, Wang Jian, and Yin Yigong, led by the Lands Committee member, deputy secretary of the Organization Department, Wang Yigong, and their He erroneously classified as "right-wing elements" by a group of cadres in the Land Commission and the special office as the backbone of the opposition group. On July 10,

the Yunnan Daily published a report entitled “A major victory against localism by Simao Land Commission, and completely expose the anti-party group headed by Liang Jia”. On July 26, in the enlargement meeting of the local committee, looking for “Liang Jia-installed nails” in the county leadership team.

After the meeting, another group of county leadership cadres were classified as “right-wing elements”. Counties where the frontier originally intended not to engage in anti-right struggles are also engaged in anti-right struggles, criticizing local nationalism, and some national cadres are classified as “local nationalists”. Those designated as the main members and backbone of the “Liangjia opposition group” and classified as right-wing elements and local nationalists are classified as contradictions against us and are expelled from the party, mostly dismissed from public office or from public office for inspection and sent to rural areas, factories and mines. Another group of cadres who are regarded as serious regionalism and implicated by “anti-party groups” have also been subject to intra-party disciplinary actions and administrative sanctions such as dismissal and downgrading. A total of 750 rightists were divided into the whole district and 1,941 were considered to have right-wing views (the 1979 review of the “Liang Jia opposition group” was a wrong case, and all those who were wrongly dealt with because of the case and mainly implicated in the case, were corrected at the same time).

IV. Lessons learned from the whole wind movement and the fight against the right
The Party Central Committee and Mao Zedong made the deployment of the whole party in the hope of overcoming the bad ideological style that exists within the Party, correctly resolve intra-party contradictions, drive reforms in the Party and state systems and style, promote social and political construction centered on the correct handling of internal conflicts among the people, and further create A social environment conducive to socialist construction is the right starting point. However, due to the influence of the “left”, this time the wind did not achieve the intended purpose. The method of winding was gradually applied to all aspects of society from within the party. In the big magnification, some of those who made good faith criticism were also considered “vicious attacks”, infinite on the platform, classified as the right, and a group of cadres were classified as “” “middle right”, whose lessons are profound.

(1) From the rectifying movement of democracy to the fight against the right

It is an important way to promote socialist democracy and strengthen the Party's construction. The majority of the masses, outsiders and the majority of party members actively responded to the call of the Party Central Committee to help the party to rectify, put forward many useful criticisms and suggestions on the work of the Party and the government and the style of party members and cadres. This has played an important role in improving the work of the Party and the government and changing the work style of cadres. However, because the Party estimated the domestic class struggle situation in the spring and summer of 1957 was too serious, some of the opinions put forward to the party by opening the door to the party, believing that class enemies started rampant attacks against the party, and then launched a popular campaign across the country.

The Simao region has taken the form of a colloquium to listen to all parties in order to improve the work; learn relevant documents to raise ideological awareness. After the wind began, objectively because the Simao area was in the busy season, the whole region was

fully engaged in the harvest campaign; subjectively, Neiliu County was carrying out a counter-campaign, so we came to open the door to the wind again, and everyone had many thoughts and concerns, and they were afraid to engage in the campaign; this point was dragged four months later (nominally) (is prepared for the whole wind), pressure into the whole wind can be seen. Therefore, the local committee proposed: the current is not “put” (pointing) but “Ann”, settle in to concentrate on a big harvest, and through practical work to gradually solve some specific contradictions in this area and county, prepare for the wind. At the beginning of the anti-right period, Liang jia, the first secretary of the Land Committee at that time, stressed that “the right should be “quasi-”, “the right-wing ratio cannot be too large,” and reduced the right-wing elements who reported the county to report to review. Therefore, the initial exercise is always controlled by the “serious, wind and rain” approach. Even so, finally did not control the rapidly growing anti-right movement, and Liang's family, who served as a hand in Simao area, was questioned as “caring for the right,” classified as a right-wing element, and became the leader of the “Liang jia opposition group”. Immediately after looking for the “nails placed by Liang Jia” among the county leaders, another group of county leadership cadres were classified as “right-wing elements”. Counties where the frontier originally intended not to engage in anti-right struggles are also engaged in anti-right struggles. They are also on the line in the fight against illegal landowners, rich farmers and counter-revolutionaries in the rural areas, and they carry out strikes according to proportionality, regardless of the actual reality of border ethnic areas.

(2) The internal problems of a large number of people are mistakenly criticized and dealt with as enemy and me

Among those classified as “right-wing”, many simply criticized the work and cadres of the Communist Party, most of which were correct, or were simply sharper or one-sided, but considered anti-socialist. There are also some people who put forward some questions and ideas about the Communist Party's lines, policies and the reality and theory of socialism. Even if there are obvious mistakes, they are of the nature of intra-people contradictions and should be resolved through patient and careful discussion and education, and should not be combated as enemy problems. But the opposite was the case, which led to serious mistakes.

In the fight against the right, there are no clear policy boundaries as to what is anti-socialism. Most people, out of good will, have made many rightful criticisms, which now seem to be conducive to improving the job, and it is wrong to classify them as the right; some are involved in party leadership and socialist system Other major issues have expressed opinions, there are certain excessively rhetoric, but not from the root Opposition anti-socialism is also wrong to classify them as rightists; some do have some false statements, but they are not right-wing attacking the party, and it is also wrong to classify them as the right.

Confusing two types of contradictions of a different nature has led to the expansion of the anti-right struggle. The more common are the following:

(1) Dare to criticize the leadership of this unit and the problems of superior leadership, express their views on the policies adopted by the party leadership of the political movements and the problems in their implementation, and are mistaken as “attacking the party”, “attacking the Party's policy”, “negating the past. “Political movement” and

misclassified as the right.

(2) Believe in the organization, faithfully reflect their ideological situation, give heart to the party, check their own misconceptions of certain leaders, but they have been used as “anti-party speech” to be criticized as “anti-party speech” and classified as right-wing elements.

(3) because in the anti-right struggle does not agree that some party committee classifies some comrades or friends as rightists, while they are designated as “sheltering the right”.

(4) On the issues of democracy and freedom, democracy and the rule of law, opinions on the inadequacy of democracy, too much centralization, and inadequate rule of law, or some one-sided perception, are considered to advocate Western bourgeois democratic freedom and attack democratic centralism, and are classified as the right.

(5) Some people with different opinions on theoretical issues, academic issues, literary and artistic issues are classified as the right.

(6) Several people talk together about certain leaders, with liberal mistakes, but not conspiracy to the leader of the opposition, but are classified as “right-wing opposition group”.

(7) the general or more complex organizational relations, personnel relations, working relations of democratic party members, and some of their statements in the revelation, so that they mistakenly classify them as rightists.

The internal problems of the people should be, in general, the nature of intra-people contradictions and non-confrontational; while the problem of delineating the right is a problem of class struggles of a confrontational nature, these are two different types of social contradictions. The anti-right struggle has confused two types of contradictions of a different nature, resulting in a serious expansion. The Simao region, which is designated as the main member and backbone of the “Liangjia opposition group” and classified as right-wing elements and local nationalists, are both classified as enemy contradictions, expelled from the party. Most are expelled from public office or from public service for inspection and sent to rural areas, factories and mines. Another group of cadres are regarded as serious regionalism and implicated by the “Liang Jia anti-party group”. They have also been subject to both internal and external disciplinary actions and administrative sanctions, such as dismissal and downgrading. Many cadres have been implicated by mistakes.

(iii) The mistakes of the anti-right struggle have had far-reaching adverse effects

The anti-right struggle misclassified a group of loyal communist members, talented intellectuals, democratic friends with a long history of cooperation, and politically immature youth as rightists. They have suffered severe physical and psychological damage, unjust treatment and undue blow, and thus have long been unable to play their ingenuity in the socialist construction. This is not only their personal loss and misfortune, but also the loss and misfortune of the country and nation, making the whole wind deviated from its original meaning. The goal of “three winds” has not been achieved; on the contrary, the subjectivity of the party has been much in the fight against the right and beyond Developed. And the campaign also led to the mistake of a severe expansion of class struggles later.

We should draw lessons from the mistakes in the anti-right struggle, correctly understand

the main and secondary contradictions of the socialist society, strictly distinguish between two types of contradictions of different nature, promote democracy within the party, improve socialist legal system, and ensure that democratic life is normal; After economic construction, conflicts and struggles in the field of thought cannot be taken by the masses. To resolve political movements, we must proceed from the actual point of view, adhere to the ideological line of pragmatism, properly deal with social contradictions, unite all forces that can be united, work closely around the central part of the Party, build socialism with Chinese characteristics, and contribute to the promotion of the economic and social development of our country. (Written by Yang Yongchun) (Yunnan Provincial Committee, Yunnan Provincial Committee, Party History Research Office, Yunnan University Press 2013)

Breeze and anti-right-wing struggles in Jingdong County, Jingdong County (Party History of Pu'er 2008/6/3)

On April 27, 1957, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued a directive on the whole party on the winding movement, and the whole party carried out a windy movement. In the middle of the wind movement, very few bourgeois right-wing elements launched rampant attacks against the party. To that end, the CPC Central Committee issued “Instructions on Organizing Forces Preparing to Fight Right Offences”, and various fronts across the country have responded to the attacks of the right, setting off a critical climax of the right. At this time, the Central Committee announced that it had crushed the attacks by right-wing elements, and the whole party continued its wind. According to the arrangements of the Central and Provincial Land Commissions, Jingdong County launched anti-right-wing and anti-right struggle from 15 March to 16 October 1958.

First, before the wind, learning, education and thought preparation

The purpose of this erection is mainly to properly deal with the internal contradictions of the people. To resolve these contradictions, the first is to educate Communist Party members, government workers, workers in the economic and cultural sectors who hold leadership positions to listen carefully to the criticism of the masses and strive to overcome the subjectivity, sectarianism and bureaucracy that are out of the actual and from the masses; the second is to educate cadres and improve cadres to promote a socialist spirit based on the combination of collective and individual interests.

From May 26 to June 4, 1957, Simao Land Committee held a meeting of county committee secretaries of Jingdong, Zhenyuan, Jinggu, Pu'er, Mojiang and Simao County Committee to convey the spirit of the “enlargement” meeting of the provincial committee, asking each county committee to seriously organize the study of Chairman Mao in the expanded Supreme State Council and the national publicity work meeting Speeches and documents of the central wind, clarifying the guiding ideology, purpose and Meaning, ready for the thought of the whole wind. From June 15 to 22, the county committee held the county four level dry capital meeting, more than 1,500 people attended the meeting. Conveying the message made by Chairman Mao at the enlarged Supreme State Conference on the Correct Handling of People's Internal Contradictions and the speech made at the National Publicity Workshop, so that the majority of cadres recognize two

types of contradictions of different nature, the outstanding manifestations, causes and correct handling of internal contradictions within the people. Basic guidelines, principles and methodologies. On July 15, the County Committee issued "Instructions on learning to publicize Chairman Mao's speech and carry out anti-right struggle", requesting: (a) the district committee and the descendant task force should grasp their own learning and strengthen guidance, to use the spirit of speech as a weapon, and fight with right-wing elements, to identify whether or not, raise thinking in the struggle. Want to know.

(2) We should study carefully the editorials published in the People's Daily, "The People's Unity on the basis of socialism", "On the basis of socialism" and "Unusual Spring", read together with the right-wing statements published since June 23 in The Thiao Bulletin, and see the faces of the right-wing elements, so as to Inspire hatred and focus on a critical struggle against right-wing speech across the country and province. (3) Do not wear the hats of right-wing or anti-socialist anti-socialism on some of the incorrect opinions or misviews emanating from the region and the unit, but can engage in debate and criticism. (4) should be widely publicized to rural cadres and farmers. On the basis of earnest learning the spirit of speech, district and township cadres should profess themselves to the vast majority of farmers in rural areas, ascertain the essence of reactionary speech by right-wing elements, carry out criticism of the right-wing elements, and consolidate the people's power and the people's democratic dictatorship. (5) In learning and publicity, we should distinguish between two types of contradictions of different nature, properly handle cadre relations, change cadre style, overcome shortcomings, and improve work. Leading cadres at all levels should listen carefully to the opinions of the masses, accept and resolutely correct them correctly, and patiently persuade education and criticism of mistakes.

On January 2, 1958, the county committee made the "decision on carrying out the wind movement". On February 14, the County Committee Organization Department according to the instructions of the County Committee, in order to carry out good winds, to achieve good winds, work two mistakes, made "on the arrangement of people involved in the whole wind", the county has 1,808 cadres, employees, counties, district organs, enterprises and institutions, except 383 people insist on work. The remaining 1,425 people are concentrated in the county to participate in the wind study, and the staff of the county organs and units who insist on their work should participate in the general study mobilization conference and the sounding of the unit.

In accordance with the Directive issued by the CPC Central Committee on 8 August 1957 on a large-scale socialist education to all rural population and the unified arrangements of provincial and land committees, the county committee was carried out in the whole country, from September 1957 to February 1958, in rural areas throughout the county. Socialist education campaign, socialism and capital Great debate on two paths of life and righteousness. The main elements are: carrying out activities against landowners, rich farmers and counter-revolutionaries against counterattack, destruction of production and destruction of agricultural production cooperatives; a major socialist debate focused on food, criticism of wealthy peasant ideas, better distribution of autumn harvest and rectification of markets; Production cooperatives, rehabilitation of grass-roots organizations of rural groups.

II. County-level organs and anti-right-wing struggles

In early March 1958, according to the central, provincial and land committees on the county level organs to carry out the unified deployment of winds, anti-right struggle, the county committee set up a leading group. County Committee first secretary Zhang Shizhen is the leader of the second secretary Yu Vengli as deputy leader and head of the office, the office members are Li Zhengwu, Zhang Yunlan, Wang Yongfa, Che Qiyun. County-level organs are divided into four stages.

The first stage, March 15 County Committee held county organs, district party and political group cadres, middle school teachers and central, provincial and territorial unit cadres of 1,282 people attended the general learning mobilization meeting (including 300 party members, 236 members, non-party 746). The first secretary of the County Committee Zhang Shizhen made a “report on the mobilization of the whole wind movement”. The main contents are: the purpose and significance of the whole wind; the guiding ideas and content of the wind; methods and steps of the wind; understanding and attitude of the whole wind movement. The whole wind at this stage is mainly magnified, revealing contradictions and problems, and major changes. And the cadres who participated in the study of the wind were compiled into five large groups of county level party and government organs, culture, education, finance and east, western district, and divided into 42 groups by unit. By combining debates within the Party and outside the party, large groups and groups, the party and members of the group take the lead to enlarge and enlarged, writing big print newspapers and comics to raise criticism. By March 27, various views and opinions were basically deepened, and the existing problems were fully revealed. A total of 12,818 large print papers were posted, and more than 20,000 critical opinions were published. In the light, seize the main problems for rectification, to promote the reformation. In order to strengthen the leadership of the rectification work and implement the spirit of reform, the county committee set up a leading group for improvement work, the second secretary of the County Committee Yu Veng as the deputy leader, Guo Jinhao, Luo Pinzhi, Cha Zongbing, He Taizhong, Li Zhengwu, Li Minqiang as members of the group. Each unit also set up a rectification leadership group accordingly. March 21 to 22, the county committee held a seminar of heads of organs and intellectuals at the county level. Discussions were held on issues such as the relationship between the Party and intellectuals, the Party's cadre attack, salary and welfare and the working style of leading cadres, and listened to criticism and suggestions. In the big magnification, criticized the County Committee's “left” approach and work mistakes after the founding of the country. There are mainly four aspects: (a) there are deviations in the Party's line, policy and policy. Some people think: “Town anti-movement has made 'left', killed some people who shouldn't be killed, the anti-resistance movement has expanded and overdone it”, “Food purchase and sale, grain 'three sure' messed up, food quantitative food is not enough to eat”, “Peasant life is getting bitter, teenage girls have not yet worn pants” and so on., which were later regarded as counter-revolutionary rhetoric “attempting to overthrow the socialist system”. (2) There were some sharp criticisms on the leadership of the party. Some people have opinions on the cadres of workers and farmers assigned to the cultural and educational departments, schools and public-private partnerships. Some people say: “There is a low culture of leading cadres. They don't know what number, rationalize, do not understand teaching, do not have

business knowledge.” “The layman cannot lead the insider,” and “want these people to step down”. In joint venture subjective, no democracy”, “The square manager is like the emperor, the captain of the labor force”; in party and political relations Some views were put forward, some people said: “The county people's committee has no name and the county people's committee has no name. The mayor is only an assistant to the book”, “to step down the party and the government to take office,” and so on. These opinions were later regarded as anti-party statements “attempting to weaken and abolish the party's leadership.” (3) criticize the party's personnel system and wage policy. Some people say: “County party party is cronyism, not meritocracy”, “wife and wife, nepotism”, “German, weak and incompetent, bragging horse”, “with 'long' word led wives are either ministers or clerks”; they are not treated equally in terms of wages and benefits, The people said: “One sun for two days, some places hot, some places cold”, etc. These views were later considered to be The right-wing rhetoric that stigmatizes and attacks the party's leadership cadres. (iv) In the policy of dealing with intellectuals, some argue that there are bureaucratic, subjectivity and sectarianism that cannot properly implement the policy of solidarity, education and transformation of intellectuals, while others say: “Pay attention only to promoting the re-use of workers and farmers and discriminating against intellectuals. Now intellectuals are not as good as shit. “The intellectuals are not unity, education, transformation, but cruel struggles, ruthless strikes,” and so on, these opinions. Later seen as right-wing rhetoric provoking relations between workers and farmers cadres and intellectuals. Other criticisms have also been made on the implementation of the policy of minority cadres, the development of party members in strict compliance with standards, and the strengthening of training, education, management and political ideological work for cadres. In the whole big magnification, most of the masses were pragmatic and sincere, but a small number of people took the opportunity to vent their personal anger, carry out physical attacks and opposition leaders. In response to the above criticism, the County Committee issued a total of 1,182 rectification measures in four phases (batch).

The second stage, March 28 County Committee held the second phase of the whole wind mobilization meeting. County Committee's second secretary Yu Veng made a “second stage of wind mobilization report”, summarizes the gains and problems of the first stage of winding magnification change, arranging the second stage of rectification mainly to carry out a big debate, continue to shine and rectify. The method is to put facts and reason, to convince people. Comrades who are required to participate in the study of the whole wind, especially the party, members and leading cadres, should adhere to the principles, obey the truth, do not talk about love, disregard face, oppose sympathy, and let alone adopt a negative attitude towards this political and ideological socialist revolution. After the mobilization, the groups held discussions, visited large print newspapers and held debates. On March 30, the first anti-right struggle conference was held to criticize the “right” speech of the county teacher Li Mu. Then in large, small groups will expose criticism. On April 4, the second anti-right struggle conference was held to expose and criticize Zhang's “right” speech at Jingdong Lac workstation of the Chinese Academy of Forestry Sciences; County Associated Press Li criticized his own “right” speech; the conference revealed the criticism of the “right” elements of the “right” who criticized the attitude of stubbornness and refusing to give On the evening of April 11, an anti-right

struggle literary evening was held, with lanterns, drama and comic performances of programs such as “Wolf”, “Daydream”, “A Living Way”, “Stripping the Right's Cloak”, and expose the faces of six “right-wing” elements criticizing the anti-party and anti-socialism. The second segment of the big fight and approval of the right was basically ended on April 17, with a preliminary disclosure that divided 63 “right-wing” elements. Its nature is divided into: first, my family origin exploitative class, has always insisted on reactionary positions; second, although my family is not exploitative class, but the motivation to participate in the revolution is not pure; third, although his family is good, but individualistic ideas are serious. According to the principle of “serious and leniency” combined, the initial treatment for right-wing elements is: decentralization of 24 people in re-education through labour, reform of 17 people in labor supervision, retention and inspection of 16, dismissal and demotion of 6.

The third stage, April 18 County Committee held the third stage of the wind mobilization meeting. The second secretary of the County Committee Yu Vengli made “Report on the third stage of rectification mobilization”. This stage is mainly based on the “Instructions on devolving cadres to carry out labor exercise” issued by the CPC Central Committee on 28 February 1958, to carry out institutional restructuring and decentralizing cadres. The integration and decentralization of cadres is the main part of the rectification, mainly to streamline the institutions, compress the staffing establishment, and devolve cadres to participate in production and labor. The aim is to achieve that industrial and agricultural cadres must have cultural knowledge, intellectuals should undergo labor exercise, leading cadres must have grass-roots work experience, so as to realize the requirements of the Central Committee of “both merit and both talent” and “red and special”. On the basis of mobilizing learning and raising ideological awareness, many cadres have written a “resolve letter” to the county committee, positively responding to the call of the county committee to delegate the cadre's labor exercise. In the specific method, I first submit an application, then group discussion and review, and finally report to the county committee to discuss and approve.

On the evening of April 25, the County Committee held a farewell to the county level organs delegated cadres and welcome provincial authorities to delegate cadres to Jingdong gala party. Zhang Shizhen, the first secretary of the county committee, spoke on behalf of the county committee and proposed to delegate cadres: work and exercise well, contact the masses well, good political thinking, good production technology, and comrades who remain in the organs should be at ease to work in their organs. Representatives of organs, decentralized cadres and production cooperatives spoke separately. The next morning, the county committee held a solemn farewell ceremony for devolving exercise cadres, warmly farewell to the county-level party and government organs, cultural, educational, health, finance and business systems such as the first batch of more than 320 cadres and employees who were delegated to rural areas and factories and mines.

After the basic end of the work of integrating and decentralizing cadres, the fight to expose bad people and bad things has been launched. This is one of the important elements of the third stage of rectification. On April 28, Li Zhengwu, director of the County Committee Office, “resolutely and thoroughly carry out the fight to expose bad people and bad things” mobilization report. Demands that the masses be widely and

deeply mobilized to expose all bad elements (political crooks, mutineers, detonators), so that neither miss a bad guy nor wronged a good person, and take the form of big print newspaper, large and small groups will expose and individually expose hidden in organs. Bad guys inside the unit. According to the request of the majority of cadres and employees, a joint conference was held on the 29th to expose the critical struggle and falsification of history, mixed with the revolutionary team, consistently strength*, lure women (young) women, embezzlement and theft of State property and other crimes. By 5 April, 31 bad elements were revealed and 26 counter-revolutionary elements were identified in conjunction with the anti-rebellion movement. The handling of bad elements is: arrest and sentencing of 18 persons, pardon 1, dismissal from home, 4 persons for re-education, 1 person on farm control, retention of two persons and administrative sanctions.

In mid-July 1958, according to the instructions of the Simao Land Committee “about the anti-right struggle against the right in Jingdong”, the county committee, on the basis of a careful summary and analysis of the achievements and problems of anti-right struggle in the first three stages, studied and arranged anti-right remedial classes. On July 19, the county committee, the county people's committee organs, public security, banks, commerce, hospitals, post and telecommunications, the cadres, staff and teachers of primary and secondary schools carried out the study of anti-right struggle. The county committee was responsible for making the “Report on the Mobilization of Anti-Right Remediation Lesson”. Then, the units carried out a sweeping, revealing 25 “right-wing” elements (including 3 members of the party, 3 members, and 19 masses). At the same time, the 63 people originally classified as “right” were re-examined and qualified. After discussion among the people, the county committee reviewed and determined that 85 were classified as rightists. According to the provisions of the CPC Central Committee's “Policy on the Handling of Rightists”, the qualitative treatment of right-wing elements is: first class, serious circumstances and bad attitude. In addition to workers, send re-education through labor; second category, serious, but repentance or plot is not serious, but attitude Bad abolition of original duties, sent to supervise labor; third category, abolition of original post, reduced treatment, retention inspection; fourth category, minor circumstances, willingness to repent, reduced treatment; fifth category, demotion, downgrade, salary reduction.

In the fourth stage, on September 12, 1957, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued “Instructions on the conduct of rectification and socialist education in enterprises”, which gradually expanded to include workers, business and businessmen, and primary school teachers. Applying large print newspapers, big debates, criticism and self-criticism in factories and enterprises to educate socialism. From September 26 to October 10, 1958, the county's urban enterprises and institutions workers, primary school teachers respectively carried out the fourth stage of study. Enterprises participate in State-owned, public-private partnerships, transport companies, printing plants and other 14 units a total of 305 people; county primary school teachers (from October 4 to 8) a total of 554 people, including 242 public teachers and 312 private teachers. The study is divided into three steps: the first step, starting from summarizing the anti-right struggle, learning and mobilizing; the second step, on the basis of the

overall learning route, the right leaning conservative ideas and regionalism, nationalism, uniformity, individualism, etc.; third step, On the basis of full liberation, serious and rainy criticism of the issues that have been revealed. This stage of heal learning focuses on solving the following problems: first, learning the overall route, examining critical right leaning conservative thoughts, and removing thought barriers for the big leap forward. Revealed criticism of a small number of teachers for lack of motivation, medieval, stereotyping and negative work. Speaking of “conditionalism” and “special theory”, he believed that agricultural production made a great leap forward, but school education could not make a big leap forward, preventing “education for the proletarian politics, education combined with productive labor”. Implementation of needles. The second is to conscientiously investigate ideas, make sense to the Party, and completely clear individualism. In order to rectify ideas, through the manifestation of individualism, talk about the dangers of individualism, dig up the roots of individualism, some repugnant status and pay treatment, some teachers and employees who believe that wages are low, work hard, and are uncomfortable with their jobs have examined the dangers of individualism, and carried out criticism and Self-criticism. The third is to overcome and correct local nationalist ideas. Revealed the phenomenon that some minority teachers have criticized for propagating local nationalism, excluding foreign teachers, ununited with Han teachers, recognizing the dangers of local nationalism, eliminating contradictions and strengthening unity. Fourth is to expose the bad elements of the struggle. Revealed the struggle against moral corruption among teachers, strong *, lure female students and 17 people who had major historical problems, refused to give, sent anti-counter projects to examine 16 people. After the fourth stage of the wind, expose and clear the anti-bad elements hidden in the staff and teachers, and pure the cadres of teachers.

Third, the county level organs of grass-roots rectification

After the anti-right struggle of county organs basically ended, the cadres of the districts who participated in the rectification of the county organs returned to various places to lead the conduct of study by district organs and units. This is to improve the working style of state organs, encourage revolutionary vigour, and exert great efforts in the socialist national rectification movement. From 12 to 18 May 1958, under the unified arrangement of the county committee, the districts (towns) began to learn and mobilize. Grassroots rectification is to carry out “double anti” (anti-waste, anti-conservative), “two ratios” (better than advanced, faster than more than) as the center of national rectification. There are more than 200 units, including district agencies, finance, commerce, taxation, finance, food, supply and marketing, health and handicrafts associations, public-private partnerships, cooperative shops, transport agencies, joint clinics, Chuanhe Dagou site, farms, factories and urban residents, a total of 2,035 people (including 124 party members. 170 members, 1,741 people), Jinping Town participated in as many as 1,027 man. Grassroots wind basically ended on June 27 and lasted 1 and a half months. At the grass-roots level, it is mainly to carry out socialist education in a positive way and raise socialist awareness. With the focus of “double counter”, “two pairs” and “five dozen” (playing official, broad, proud, cheerful, twilight) as the center, combine the debate on two roads (socialist road, capitalist road), to carry out the fight to expose bad

things, and combine the post-stage of the anti-revolutionary movement to identify the counter-revolutionaries, purify grass-roots organizations. After the grass-roots wind, the goal to achieve is: firmly follow the socialist road, clear the boundaries of the enemy, identify anti-bad elements, pure grass-roots organizations; through anti-waste, anti-conservative, clear who serve and work for whom, use the spirit of the overall line to promote the great progress of all kinds of work; improve leadership Wind and working methods, close party group, dry group relationship. The base house adopts the method of taking the mass route, using the “four major” (big song, magnification, large print, big debate), and the holding of meetings of delegates, forum for clients, district organs and public criticism combined with masses help, to implement the method of reform at the grassroots level from beginning to finish. A total of four steps:

The first step, the whole wind learning mobilization, carry out the big song enlarged. To hold a cadre and staff conference in each district and town, the district secretary of the district committee made a “study and mobilization report” to clarify the purpose of the grass-roots rectification, the main contents and methods of erection, deal with policies, and relieve thought concerns. Then, to carry out anti-waste and anti-conservatism as the main contents of the big print newspaper, the main contents of the big print newspaper, 6,234 large print newspapers in all districts and towns throughout the county, 9178 opinions, recommendations, more than 400 corrective measures, only 2,954 large print newspapers posted in Jinping Town. Judging from the main contents of the revelation, not only revealed some problems in the right leaning conservative thinking and waste of some unit leaders, but also uncovered the individualism, capitalist ideas and misstatements of some cadres and employees, mainly manifested by the bureaucracy and subjectivity of the leading cadres of certain units. The loss to the nation and the collective waste. Jinping District before the supply and marketing community property loss of 2,400 yuan, Wenlong District lost 1,500 yuan. Second, some units operate management, service attitude is poor. Social members generally reflect the poor quality and high prices of small farm tools produced by handicrafts cooperatives; supply and marketing societies are not convenient for the masses, salesman service attitude is not good. Third, there are public-private partnerships, and the workers of handicrafts industry have asked to withdraw from public-private partnerships and handicrafts. Fourth, some cadres and employees have opinions on the general purchase and sales policy of grain and oil, think that the quantity of supply indicators for grain, oil and meat is small. Fifth, there are cadres and workers who have corrupt practices, rape women, trafficking and smoking smoke (opium) and other illegal acts.

The second step is to debate the question of who works for and for whom to serve. Through the debate, cadres and workers self-censorship and unclear views on service and poor service attitude have carried out criticism, education and help, so that they clearly establish a view of serving production and serving the members of the community. In combination with the nature of work and tasks, the departments and units discussed the development of measures for the production and service of the members of the community, to effectively improve the working style and change the attitude of service. Employees of the Iron Industry Society inspected the production of agricultural tools in the past only for quantity and disregard for quality. They said in the future they should improve quality, reduce costs, better serve agricultural production and serve the members

of the community. Employees of the Taizhong Supply and Marketing Association examined the small goods needed by the masses in the past who were unwilling to operate the social workers, opened the door for short business hours, were reluctant to deliver to the countryside, and said that in the future we should effectively improve the working style, change the service attitude, produce for the members of the community and make good service to life.

Step 3: Implement the overall route of “how fast and good” during the construction period, develop the production leap forward plan and increase production saving measures, set off the climax of construction socialism that is better than advanced, faster than more quickly and better.

The fourth step is to carry out the fight to expose the bad guys and the final stage of clearing the anti-revolutionaries. A total of 417 large letters were posted and reported 1,391 points. Revealed 26 bad elements and 20 criminals; 44 anti-revolutionaries and 3 anti-socialists were identified.

Fourth, the review of the wrong right-wing and right-wing hat-picking correction. After crushing the “gangs of four”, on April 5, 1978, the CPC Central Committee approved the “Request to Remove All Rightists Hats” by the Central Committee of the United Front Department and the Ministry of Public Security, and decided to remove the hats to all right-wing elements, and to correct the rightists factually factually. County Committee according to the central instructions spirit; in June from the Organization Department, the United Front Front Department and the Personnel Section set up the cap-picking corrective office. Convening a meeting of heads of communes, ministries and departments throughout the county, to convey the spirit of central documents, arrange the deployment of the right elements of review, hats and correction work. With the cooperation of public security, courts, disciplinary inspection and other departments, concentrating manpower and time, reviewed and corrected the 85 people who were classified as the right in the anti-right struggle across the county in 1958 (6 workers and 8 of the sick). In the review, take a combination of upper and lower, first by my own unit to review and propose corrections, report to the county committee review, factually make the review and correction conclusions, and then meet with me for comments. Restoration of political honour and party membership through the review of 85 persons who were misguided right-wing, giving full correction (2 of whom were criminal offences, only hats rectified and the sentence was upheld). In accordance with the relevant policies, jobs were arranged, the original wages recovered from the date of the correction were repaid, and living difficulties were resolved, 24 people with low wages were promoted and some were promoted back to leadership positions. The process of reviewing, picking and correcting the caps of the right-wing elements was basically concluded in June 1980.

In July 1984, according to the superior indicators and the spirit of the “tail” meeting convened by the Land Commission United Front Department on the revision of the right correction conclusions “tail”, the corrective conclusions of the wrong 85 people right were carefully examined on a case-by-case basis, with 83 still leaving the “tail” in the corrective conclusions. First, I still excerpt and quote my remarks during the whole wind in 1958 and quoted in the corrective conclusions. Second, in the review and correction conclusions there were “rhetoric bias”, “understanding one-sided”, “said something wrong”, “proud complacency”, “belonging to the right speech”, “but not fundamentally

anti-party anti-society” “Them” and so on, this time, the conclusions were deleted and modified.

V. Serious consequences of the fight against the right and its lessons

The anti-right struggle was a political movement in which our party had committed serious expansionization mistakes after the establishment of the new China. In my country, after the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production, there are indeed right-wing elements opposed to the socialist system and the leadership of the opposition party. During the whole party's campaign of rectification, very few bourgeois right-wing elements took the opportunity to attack the party rampant, resolutely counter the attacks of the right-wing elements, criticizing the anti-socialist ideology, and educating the whole party and the people across the country to adhere to the socialist path is absolutely necessary, and it is also very timely, to clarify. It is a great deal of Africa, and has steadily consolidated the newly established socialist system.

However, due to a disproportionate assessment of the situation of class struggles and right-wing attacks at that time, the violent development of the struggle was not carefully grasped, resulting in the classification of all critics as the right. In the rectification campaign carried out throughout the county, the vast number of cadres and masses both inside and outside the Party actively responded to the party's call to help the party to rectify, and put forward a lot of criticism of the thought, working style, cadre appointment, economic work and food purchase and sale; many criticisms are good Meaning, sincere. As a result, these criticisms are regarded as offensive against the party and anti-socialist rhetoric against the party, and the comrades who criticize them as “right-wing” elements, and the congresses and small groups will criticize the struggle. Many comrades (many of them intellectuals) were mistakenly injured and treated improperly. These comrades have been subjected to longstanding grievances and repression, and cannot play their part in socialist construction. To summarize the serious mistakes and lessons of the anti-right struggle and miscalculation of the right, it is useful to strengthen and improve the Party's leadership and fully develop socialist democracy.

The main lessons are:

(i) Failure to properly grasp the criteria of principle for the division of right-wing elements. In the Notice on Criteria for the Division of the Right, issued by the CPC Central Committee on October 15, 1957, clearly stated: “In the fundamental position, it is not against socialism and party leadership, but only to localized work systems, policies that are not fundamental principles, problems in the work, academic, Individual organizations and individual workers of the Communist Party expressed dissatisfaction and criticized people, even if their opinion was wrong, Nor should it be classified as right-wing; similarly, the fundamental position is not against socialism and party leadership, but only those who have certain misconceptions should not be classified as right-wing”. But in the whole wind, in an atmosphere that emphasized opposition to “right-leaning sentiment” at that time, he put a few mistakes, is a matter of ideological understanding, and also as “anti-socialism”; criticizing a leader of the county committee, because of its sharp wording, is regarded as “attacking the party”; giving heart to the party and checking Their own thoughts, viewed as “vicious attacks, ideological reactionaries,” and classifies these comrades as “right-wing” elements.

(ii) The indefinite proportion of the right in the anti-right has led to a misguided right-wing struggle against the right. The wind movement began, and the county's cadres were classified queuing, with 64 people on the right, accounting for 4.9 per cent. In anti-right struggles, 63 rightists have been designated. Since they do not reach the proportion of "right about 5-10", according to the instructions of the local committee, the anti-right struggle has been conducted again, with or without the right to expose and dig deep. As a result, 25 people were classified as "right" and finally classified as "right" in a total of 85 People. The practice of "built-in indicators" ignores the differences between regions and departments, believing that the central, provincial and municipal departments have "right", and county departments also have "right", and that the "right" cannot be defined as "anti-right struggle". Defined indicators also provide some leaders with "power to live and kill" to determine the criteria for the division of the right with the will of the chief, giving some leaders an opportunity to retaliate against them.

(3) The combination of the anti-right and anti-opposition movements has confused two types of contradictions of a different nature. In combination with the final phase of anti-right rebellion, those classified as "right" are also targeted, some of which are both "right" and counter-revolutionary.

(4) Some leaders of the county committee cannot properly treat criticism. County-level organs began to rectify, and comrades in charge of the county committee repeatedly mobilized everyone to raise criticism and help the party to rectify the wind. Many cadres, both inside and outside the Party, have criticized the ideas, work style, selection and appointment of cadres, and rural economic work, etc. In 1957, some comrades during the group discussion at the four-level cadre meeting of the provincial committee said that "a secretary is not democratic enough, only speaking of the ground and complacency with pride," and other opinions, and were classified as "right-wing" elements among the anti-right parties as "attacks and provoking the relationship between the leaders of the county committee".

Before the car cover, after the car. Seriously drawing on the historical lessons of the anti-right struggle in Jingdong, and turning the heavy lessons into valuable experiences, will certainly enable our Party to become more mature in politics and thought, more consciously implement the theory, lines, guidelines and policies of the Party since the Third Session of the 11th Central Committee, and improve socialist democracy. Make the cause of socialist modernization construction healthy and smooth development.

Xishuangbanna State Weeze Movement and Anti-Right Struggle Review **Room/Party History of Xishuangbanna State Committee**

According to the deployment of the central and provincial committees, from 1957 to 1958, Xishuangbanna, under the leadership of the Simao Land Committee, conducted two groups of rectification movements and anti-right struggles, which had a serious impact on the economic and social development of Xishuangbanna.

First, the deployment of Xishuangbanna prefecture

In accordance with the deployment of the provincial committee, Simao Land Committee organs and Simao County organs held a briefing on August 20, 1957, on August 20, 1957, Liang family made a speech on the mobilization of the wind, and announced the

beginning of the winds movement of local special and county authorities. On September 9, 1957, in order to strengthen the leadership of the improvement work in the whole wind, to better implement the spirit of reform, Simao Land Committee decided to set up a leading group for improvement work in Simao area, responsible for specific leadership and handling of improvement work, by Simao Land Standing Committee Zhang Fengli as leader, Gao Xifeng, Enze, Wang Chunbo, Zhang Zongfa, Xu Zheng, Yin Yigong, Su Heng and other seven members are members of the panel. The group has an office to deal with the day-to-day work. Su Heng is also the head of the office, and five full-time cadres are deployed to carry out specific work. In order to guide the whole wind, the Weezing Tabloid was also published, inducing the revelation and publishing typical remarks. On October 21, 1957, Simao Land Committee held a meeting of secretaries of the State and County, conveys the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Eighth Session of the Party, preliminary examination of the right leaning thought, arranged for the winter of 1957 to the spring of 1958 work. The “counter-attack” campaign (against illegal landlords, rich farmers, counter-revolutions) spread out on the rural side, demanding that it be basically ended by the end of November. In February 1958, Simao Land Committee issued “the views of the Land Committee on the rectification of organs of the frontier state and county level”. At the beginning of 1958, the authorities carried out a windy campaign, and engaged in anti-right struggle among Han cadres of the Han ethnic organs in Jiangcheng County, Xishuangbanna Prefecture, while minority cadres consciously criticized local nationalism. The campaign resulted in the expansion of the anti-right struggle, as well as anti-right struggles in counties that were not intended to engage in anti-right fighting. Some intellectuals, ethnic elites and party and political cadres, including minority cadres, 116 were misclassified as “right-wing” or “local nationalists”, with negative consequences (After the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, all have been rehabilitated).

The rectification campaign and anti-right struggle in Xishuangbanna prefecture are based on the Central Directives on Socialist Education in Ethnic Minority Areas and the Opinions of the Provincial Committee on the Implementation of the Central Directives on Corrective and Socialist Education in Ethnic Minority Areas, as well as the Simao Land Committee on the Frontier State. The opinion of prefectural office of the wind” is carried out. In Xishuangbanna, the windy movement and anti-right struggle were divided into two times:

The first was from August 1957 to September 1957 and the second from May 1958 to October 1958, with 80 or 2,283 persons participating in the second campaign, including 992 workers. The first focus on learning is mainly through brewing discussions, talks, conferences, recollections, and other forms of recollection. And in Xishuangbanna, the deepening of the winds and anti-right struggles were carried out for the second time, in February 1958, focused on “opposition to great nationalism, local nationalism, and the elimination of superstition.”

Xishuangbanna prefecture organs and Jinghong County organs held on May 20, 1958, anti-right mobilization meeting, marking the whole state of Xishuangbanna to carry out the whole wind movement and anti-right struggle in full spread. The Xishuangbanna rectified movement and anti-right struggles basically ended in October 1958.

The land reform was completed in 1956. After the completion of the land reform, the total development of production has been accompanied by a campaign of mutual aid cooperation, focusing on piloting a group of cooperatives, accounting for 11 per cent of the total farmers' households. Mutual aid groups have been developed in large numbers, with farmers participating in mutual aid groups accounting for about 60 per cent of the total farmers. The "Direct Transition Areas", with a population of 250,000 people, have also been stepped up with a patriotic health campaign, focusing on the piloting of 60 agricultural cooperatives, accounting for about 4 per cent of the total farmers' households, and the establishment of about 1,000 mutual aid groups, accounting for about 20 per cent of the total farm households. In 1957, under the conditions of underdevelopment of productivity, agricultural production in border ethnic areas increased considerably through mutual assistance and cooperation. More than 80 per cent of mutual aid groups and cooperatives increased production, and the income of members and members of the community had increased significantly. With the work carried out, a large number of cadres have been cultivated, ethnic autonomous regional regimes have been established, the unity of all nationalities has been strengthened, relations between the frontiers and the interior have been brought to a fundamental change. At that time, the state of political thought of cadres in the border region was generally good. However, there are also some problems with intellectual awareness, such as believing that the "Han" ideological tendencies in Han cadres still exist to varying degrees, while in the local minority cadres, most of the local minority cadres did not take part in their work since 1953, have not been subjected to strict revolutionary exercise, and at the same time in frontier cadres. Goes have not systematically criticized local nationalist ideas, and there is a considerable number of minority leaders and Most of the exploiting-class intellectuals have not been seriously rehabilitated, especially by a small number of highly individualistic people who want to take advantage of ethnic issues to bargain with the party. It should be said that there would be more or less these problems in the Xishuangbanna region, which was liberated only a few years ago, but these were not the main problems, let alone the main contradiction. The main social paradox after the liberation of Xishuangbanna should be the contradiction between the development of productivity and the growing material and cultural needs of the people. At that time, the minds of the cadres of Xishuangbanna state were basically good, their work was hard and hard, but there were also some ideological awareness problems and mistakes in their work. These problems were unduly expanded under the influence of the "left" ideology at that time. For example, it was believed that Han cadres were generally "Han", local cadres generally had the idea of "local nationalism", so it was considered the main problem to be solved by the rectifying movement and anti-right struggle in Xishuangbanna. Only later led to the expansion of the anti-right struggle in Xishuangbanna.

Before carrying out the rectification campaign and anti-right struggle, the Simao Land Committee, when analyzing the situation of the border ethnic areas, believed that the ideological tendency to have "Greater Han" among Han cadres is mainly manifested in: one is to emphasize only commonality and ignore the peculiarities of frontier ethnic ethnic areas, believing that ethnic minorities, in addition to religious beliefs, There is no peculiarity outside customs. In the past, emphasis was placed on ethnic characteristics and care lag too much. The second is to emphasize only specificity and ignore commonality.

Thinking that it is not relevant to the national reality that border offices rely on rural branches, and that the class composition of the frontiers is large and small in the middle. It is important to rely on China farmers; think that minorities are backward and do not believe in minority power; that Dai ethnic areas cannot mobilize thousands of people to repair water conservancy and do not have fertilization habits; and land reform is only one. Year, cooperation has not been completed, rural branches are weak, backward habits are much behind, there are difficulties in achieving a great leap forward in production, frontier The development of production should come slowly, and do not see that the development of production is the essential requirement of the nation or the advanced factors of the nation. Third, there is sectarianism in the relationship between Chinese cadres and minority cadres, and lack of patience to help minority cadres. In their work style, they are either arranged or let go away.

The Simao Land Committee also analysed the tendency to “local nationalism” that existed at that time. It believed that the first manifestation was the desire to leave the reunification of the socialist motherland on the issue of national regional autonomy, and unwarranted demand for the expansion of the areas of self-government, regardless of the development realities of ethnic areas. Unduly called for the extension of the powers of self-governing places, emphasizing that everything in autonomous places is governed by separate regulations. The second is to oppose the basic principles of socialism and the characteristics of ethnic regions, and oppose socialism on the pretext of the special national situation. Third, conservative exclusion in ethnic relations. I have a negative attitude, even opposing attitude towards unity and mutual assistance among the various ethnic groups. Some are opposed to the help of the Han people, advocate alone, some misinterpret the nationalization policy of autonomous organs, and exclude Han cadres, especially the leading Chinese cadres. Fourth, there is a large number of minority cadres who are unwilling to help minority cadres in mountainous regions, and there is discrimination against mountain minorities. Fifth, the understanding of the party's principle of unity and unity is not very clear. It is often considered the Party as a Han party, and the party leadership is regarded as the leader of the Han people, and so on. Through the analysis of the aforementioned so-called “Dahanism” and “local nationalism”, Simao Land Committee and Xishuangbanna State Working Committee believe that in the process of border rectification, in addition to carrying out the same campaign content as the Han ethnic region, it is necessary to focus on opposing the tendency to “nationalism” in order to achieve a proper political party. To, firm socialist belief, establish proletarian national view, improve thinking, improve Work, improve leadership style, unite people of all ethnic groups, isolate and polarize all anti-socialists. Due to the bias in the understanding of the whole Party, although the Central Committee explicitly stipulates that no anti-right struggle and does not divide the right in the border region, under the guidance of the “left” ideology, the Xishuangbanna region has carried out anti-right-wing struggles and “anti-nationalism remedial classes”, and also in counties that have decided not to engage in anti-right struggles. Anti-right movement, hurt a group of cadres, leading to the social and economic order in the border region One time confused.

II. Steps, methods and timing for the conduct of the rectification movement and anti-

right struggle

In the Xishuangbanna region, the following steps were taken:

The first step: Daming enlarged change. Using the form of meetings, writing large print newspapers, publishing articles in newspapers, etc., widely enlarged. In order to guide the wind, a tabloid of the wind was also produced, with typical remarks. The aim is to let everyone speak their opinions and their hearts. Despite the demands of the two centres around upholding the socialist principles and ensuring a great leap forward in agricultural production, through the two centres to expose, give opinions, make opinions, behinder, sideways, side change, but there have been physical attacks, chaos and chaos on individuals. In the wind movement, according to the Jinghong wind rectification office statistics, from the start of the campaign until April 3, a total of 4,843 large print newspapers were posted, 13,354 comments, which have been rectified 1,503.

Step 2: Debate. Concentrate debate on several main issues on the basis of liberal action, and educate cadres through debate. First, the debate is organized from the introduction of several points of view and, on the basis of which, in a focused manner, the so-called “reactionary views” are criticized. The format of the debate was dominated by panel debates and, in some cases, at major meetings. Although there were proposals to insist on putting facts and reasoning in the debate, to prevent simple and rough; to sit and hold meetings, not standing meetings, and not to move their mouths, there were still some places where there was chaos, clutter, and chaos. Since this phase is primarily concerned with the “struggle between socialism and capitalism”, it is inevitable that some “on-line” situations have emerged during the debate. When discussing the counter-revolution, some people said: “The difference between anti-revolutionaries and illicit enrichment”, “the difference between anti-revolutionaries and illicit enrichment”, “whether cooperation in agriculture is superior,” and “on food policy,” some people said: “All foreign people are counter-revolutionary. Because he had attempted, otherwise why did he run to another country,” “What violates the law is counter-revolutionaries”. “Anti-revolutionaries and outlaws should be strictly handled, but the literacy must be stricter”. Speaking of the superiority of agricultural cooperation, the vast majority of people in the upper ethnic groups in both mountainous and dam areas have admitted that the cooperatives have increased production, and no one dares to openly oppose cooperation.

In Xishuangbanna Prefecture, the local minority cadres are debated, the provincial committee and the land committee have special instructions to carry out according to the following requirements:

The first is the debate at the debate stage, mainly on reactionary ideas. The questions raised focused on a handful of reactionary rhetoric that stood at the bourgeois reactionary position. There is an intrinsic difference between centralists, backward nationalist sentiments, or misconceptions due to misunderstandings and confused ideological perceptions, and reactionary rhetoric that insists on the bourgeois reactionary position, which is generally addressed in the fourth stage of personal reflection examination. Second, the purpose of the debate is mainly to strengthen the awareness of the Party and the socialist consciousness, so that the majority of cadres realize that, in order to develop and progress, the people must adhere to the Party leadership and adhere to the socialist path, thus delineating the boundaries with reactionary speech, recognizing that reactionary rhetoric is on the leadership of the Party and towards the leadership of all

nationalities in the Party. The leadership to develop the socialist cause of the nation is unfavorable.

The third is to seize the middle and backward elements during the discussion, and do their ideological work so as to make them aware of the purpose and meaning of the debate, and to prevent the negative impact of the fluctuations of ideas. To some people who hold reactionary views, we need to have individual conversations, do ideological work, and prevent accidents from happening.

Step 3: To streamline and decentralize cadres as the focus of the restructuring.

Decentralized cadres and underwent rectification, focusing on the improvement of issues related to current production. At this stage, there were 214 people in Xishuangbanna region who decentralized cadres to carry out labor exercises. Among them, 4 cadres of provincial organs, 25 cadres of prefectural authorities, 185 in state and county authorities. Out of 214 people transferred out of the assignment, 119 people (civil and health system 39, 27 in the county committee, 3 in the political and legal system, 4 in each district committee, district government, finance cadres, 4 people in the care relationship), leaving 26 people assigned, leaving 49 people who continued to work and exercise, cadres were converted to workers People of 15 people. 47 people were delegated to Menghai, Mengla Agricultural Society and Simao. Redeployment of 7 persons assigned from other locations. That is, from Menghai back 4 people, Mengla back 2 people, Simao tractor station back 1.

Step 4: personal learning documents, introspection and inspection improve. It mainly addresses right-leaning conservative ideas, individualism, liberalism, egalitarianism, anarchism, nationalism and other ideas.

On the schedule, it takes about 40 days to 45 days to complete the air task, specifically: 10 days in the first step, 10 days in the second step 10-15 days, step 3 10 days, step 4 10 days. The whole wind movement of the farm is headed by the party committee of the region. In Xishuangbanna, there is no political division between the left, middle and right queues, but the ideologically divided into four types of positive, middle, backward and reactionary reactionary.

The conditions that are classified as “positive” are: support the leadership of the Party, firmly follow the party, uphold the proletarian dictatorship; implement the Party's policy and policy firmly and clearly stand; uphold the measures of socialism, firmly follow the socialist road, and do not doubt or falter on fundamental issues (such as land reform, cooperation, food, etc. Food pie purchase, etc.); there have been no major political problems in history, and the work has always been positive; The problems between peoples can be properly understood and the unity of the peoples is preserved.

“middle” conditions are not fundamentally opposed to the Communist leadership and proletarian dictatorship; not fundamentally opposed to the socialist system, but sometimes skepticism about major socialist measures, often contradictory sentiment when personal interests are touched; Definitely, it is unclear; there is national sentiment, the old system.

The conditions that are classified as “backward” are: no firm opposition to party leadership and proletarian dictatorship; resistance to socialist measures; frequent more serious misstatements; and serious nationalist sentiments.

What is classified as “reactionary” is conditional on a firm opposition to the leadership of

the Communist Party. Attacks stigmatizing the party and members of the party, holding hostile attitudes towards the leadership of the party and its cadres; oppose the socialist road and various measures taken by the opposition on the pretext of national characteristics, national customs and customs; and stir up inter-ethnic relations and conduct counter-activities under the banner of the nation, splitting national unity in order to safeguard national unity; and The party stands in a hostile position.

According to the rules and practices of the provincial and land committees at the time, although Xishuangbanna did not draw the right, people like the right in the interior of the mainland, especially those within the party group who thought they had degenerated, and those who were in hostile positions with the Party generally did not remain inside the party consortium. A few individual circumstances were lighter, and they had the practice of repentance. Light handling (such as adjusting work, transferring work units, etc.). Tissue processing is carried out after the whole wind.

Xishuangbanna State has developed democracy by studying in the wind, and has played an active role in changing the style and strengthening the leadership of the Party.

However, because of the influence of the “left” idea, the criticism of some comrades made infinite in good faith, was considered “a vicious attack”, “against the leadership of the Communist Party and against the socialist road” and “attacks against the slander of the party, members of the group” and so on, thus classifying these comrades as the right. A number of cadres have also been designated as “center right”, which has led to the expansion of the anti-right struggle.

In 1958, in Xishuangbanna prefecture, the Han ethnic cadres of county organs conducted against the right, and criticized local nationalism among minority cadres. As a result of the campaign, a group of intellectuals, ethnic elites and party and political cadres, including minority cadres, a total of 122 were misclassified as “right-wing” or “local nationalists”, with negative consequences (after the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee).

The anti-right struggle also led to the suspension of the Chinese version of the Xishuangbanna newspaper on June 1, 1958, and the majority of editorial cadres were decentralized. During this period, “democratic remedial lessons” were conducted in rural areas (with a focus on “straight through zones”), which created rural instability and led to large exodus of border populations.

III. Rural “counterattack campaign”

Xishuangbanna State has made it an important part of rural efforts to counteract landowners, rich farmers and counter-revolutionaries. From August 28 to 31, 1957, Xishuangbanna State Border Work Committee convened 10 Banna (at that time 12 Banna, lack of Iwu and two Gelang Banna) held a meeting, conveying the provincial and land committees on counteracting landowners, rich farmers and counter-revolutionary activities. Chen Zesheng, deputy director of the state public security bureau, put forward the views of the Xishuangbanna state counterattack campaign on behalf of the state working committee.

In 1956, Xishuangbanna State carried out peaceful negotiation land reform (“and reform”), which led to a significant change in class relations in rural areas, abolished feudal dominance, transformed the land ownership system of feudal lords into peasant

land ownership, established commune power and party organizations, It was peaceful consultations, and land reform did not fully launch the masses to attack the landlord class. Together with the reform of land reform, mutual assistance and cooperation was carried out, so the vandalism of feudal residues is more prominent. Especially since entering the spring of 1957, foreign rivalry shouting against the mainland, sending agents and latent enemies inside the territory to collude with illegal landlords to carry out disinformation and damage and counter flight. A few illegal landlords openly counter counter counter counter against farmers, demanding the repossession of fields, fish pond, firearm, and demand old debts. Conspiracy against township cadres (under the same village committee cadres) and activists, plotting to seize the commune power and spread the idea of changing the day. Disrupt production and mutual aid cooperation, arrogant. According to statistics at that time, there were 118 land reform communes in the whole state, with 1,000 landowners and 898 rich farmers, of which about 12 to 18 per cent had sabotage activities. Over the years, sporadic attacks have been carried out against current, hidden, inland and outsiders of counter-revolutionaries and various criminals dispatched abroad, with 1,200 criminals and counter-revolutionaries arrested and dealt with across the state, killing 195 and reaching about 70 per cent. However, the main targets of the attacks were criminal elements of the Han and some ethnic minorities, and not enough against anti-revolutionaries and landowners of ethnic minorities. Therefore, the state committee thinks that reactionary foundations such as anti-revolutionaries and illegal landlords were strong, their sabotage activities were rampant, pressure was great on village cadres and activists, and the destruction of all kinds of work was serious, and the village cadres and the masses urged the government to base illegal landlords and counter-revolutions. Law processing. Thinking that if the fight is not carried out harshly, it will inevitably dissociate the masses, and will affect the smooth progress of the socialist construction and socialist reform cause. In order to consolidate the Party's leadership in the countryside and the democratic dictatorship of the people, safeguard the achievements of land reform, consolidate mutual assistance and cooperation, pave the way for the smooth implementation of the socialist transformation in the countryside, and firmly combat the destructive activities of reactionary landlords and counter-revolutionaries.

The focus of the fight at that time was on outlaws, landowners, individual rich farmers, sending latent enemies, current counter-revolutionaries and serious criminal elements. The general criminals, thieves, gambling sticks, and smokers were not placed in the scope of the campaign. According to the preliminary mapping of queues, it is believed that the state's landowners should be arrested according to law at that time about 3 per cent of the total number of landlords, or more than 30 people, should be fought about 10 per cent, or more than 100 people, one to two or three people in each commune, and about 80 counter-revolutionaries and criminal criminals to be arrested.

Adhere to the "piecemeal, broken step forward" policy. The struggle against illegal landlords and the counter-revolution did not engage in a massive campaign, but it still maintained a certain momentum. The blow began at the end of September 1957 and ended essentially at the end of November. Illegal landlords were attacked during this period, some 30 to 40 persons in the ongoing counter-revolution, and later in conjunction with the food collection campaign.

Steps to combat and the way of carrying out the fight:

Based on actual circumstances such as the level of ideological awareness of cadres in Xishuangbanna, the ideological consciousness of the frontier masses, the arduous nature of the work of the upper level and the complexity of the movement, the counterattack campaign was carried out in Xishuangbanna rural areas and adhered to the “prudent and secure” policy. In order to make sports healthy development, on September 5, 1957, the State Border Works Committee in Jinghong Manmai and Manda two townships piloted to explore the experience, understand the impact of sports on the masses and the people's reaction to the sport. On September 26, a meeting of the CPPCC was held in the cantons, and positive education was conducted (each Banna also held a mobilization conference before the campaign). While acknowledging the achievements of the work, commending progress, encouraging progress, exchanging and sabotaging activities by illegal landlords, conducting brewing discussions, striving for progress, opposing Violation of the law creates public opinion in the upper hierarchy, so that the upper level agrees, and finally makes a resolution. Each Banna held a cadre meeting. The commune books and the commune chiefs would convey the instructions of the land committee and the state border work committee on the counter-attack campaign, unify the ideological understanding, clarify the purpose, meaning and policy guidelines of the counterattack movement, and correctly estimate the situation of the upper level, the masses and various conditions. By analyzing the current situation in rural areas, using concrete examples of illegal landlord counterattacks and counter-revolutionary sabotage activities to help cadres raise their vigilance of the revolution, further understand the sharpness and complexity of the post-reform class struggle in rural areas, and overcome the idea of peaceful paralysis and impatience. On the basis of raising the awareness of cadres and backbone, reaching out to the countryside, motivating the masses to carry out the work of cultivators and summer hoes, and collect materials for the sabotage activities of reactionary rich and counter-revolutionary elements. The materials are compiled by each Banner and reported to the State Frontier Working Committee. Row.

In order to fully do the work of the upper ranks of the united war, the state, Banna and the township have held high-level meetings to carry out positive education on the future of socialism, affirm the achievements of land reform, mutual aid cooperation and agricultural harvests, praise the progress of the upper ranks, and deeply expose the sabotage incidents of illegal landlords and counter-revolutionaries., Inspire the upper layer, draw the boundaries between criticism and self-criticism, distinguish between big and big Africa , stabilize emotions, eliminate concerns, thus reach unity to the left, fight the center, divide the right, isolate the most reactionary stubborn among them. To adopt peaceful and consultative methods of struggle, the scope of the struggle is only in the village and the society, and do not engage in all-township struggles. In the case of senior United Front figures, representatives and commissioners belonging to the provincial and state level, and members of the Government at the Banna level, are more sinister and popular indignation are greater, and people are in isolation in the upper ranks. If the masses ask for struggle, they can only be handed over to mass struggle or justice after the approval of the Provincial Committee and the Land Committee. Other general sabotage activities are criticized only in the cantonal or Banna consultative meetings, without struggle or arrest. The general struggle against the richness of the land is approved by the Banna Committee, but is not allowed to exceed the figures controlled by the Commission.

According to the actual practice in Xishuangbanna, there was no counter-attack campaign against “straight through areas such as Xidding, Brown Mountain” and other “straight-through areas”, mainly by convening a consultative meeting or the patriotic health campaign committee to talk about the righteousness and necessity of combating landlords in the Qingling Land Change Zone, calming their ideological emotions, relieving concerns and uniting all ethnic groups. People do good agricultural production.

In the counter-attack campaign carried out in Xishuangbanna rural areas, the leadership role of minority cadres was fully played out, with the secretary of the Communist Party branch as the leading core, organized and launched the masses, relying on the consciousness and strength of the masses to fight against illegal landlords. In order to strengthen the leadership of the counter-attack campaign, the state-side work committee has set up a five-member leadership group composed of Sun Ming, Chen Zesheng, Zheng Xixian, Cun Xin, and Knife Zhimin. Both comrades Sun Ming and Chen Zesheng are responsible. Chen Zesheng is also the head of the counterattack office. Other members of the office are Ma Pingshi, Duan Guangqi and Xu Jiaren. Ma Guoyi, Ma Guangqi. Two Circuit People's Courts have also been established.

Sixty-five rural communes in Xishuangbanna have carried out counter-attack campaigns, and 24 townships are not in operation. Through the counter-attack campaign, the minds of cadres have improved, crackled the enemy's rampant flames, strengthened work at the upper levels, and new scenes emerged in rural areas and promoted agricultural production. However, due to the influence of the “left” ideology, the campaign has a tendency to expand, carry out “democratic remedial lessons” on “straight through zones”, division of classes, etc., resulting in unstable thinking among the rural masses, and a large number of border people fleeing. (Written by Chen Yanfen) (Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party History of Yunnan Provincial Committee, Yunnan Province, China)

Roundup of the wind movement and anti-right struggle in Dali prefecture/Party History Research Office of the Communist Party of China

On April 27, 1957, the CPC Central Committee issued a directive on the movement of winds, and decided to conduct a general campaign in the whole Party with the theme of correct handling of internal contradictions among the people and against bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity. On June 8, the CPC Central Committee issued a directive on organizing forces to counter attacks by right-wing elements, requiring provincial and municipal institutions, higher schools and party newspapers at all levels to actively prepare to counter attacks by right-wing elements. Since then, the whole country shifted from the whole wind to the anti-right struggle. On May 11, 1957, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China convened an expanded meeting to discuss and deploy the wind movement in Yunnan province. The Standing Committee of the Provincial Committee of the Standing Committee decided to focus on cadres above the county and above, to carry out the wind movement in batches and stages. On June 21, the wind movement in Yunnan shifted into an anti-right struggle.

From May 1957 to October 1958, Dali Geo Committee based on the instructions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the rectification movement, the

instructions on organizing forces to prepare to counter attacks by right-wing elements, as well as the provincial committee “to focus on cadres above the county, step by batch” deployment and “on dividing right-wing elements” Opinions on quasi-and struggles strategy, teaching in state agencies, primary and secondary schools The anti-right movement has been seriously combated by employees, mining and crafts, transport, business and industry, health, the press, democratic parties, professional Xiqu art groups and urban residents.

First, the whole wind movement

On May 10, 1957, the Dali Geo Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued the Notice on the Participation of Cadres in Manual Labour. It was pointed out that in its instructions on the movement of winds, party and government leaders and cadres at all levels should participate in certain manual work, requiring that every cadre with the ability to work must have four to eight hours of manual work per week.

In mid-May, Dali prefecture held a forum of 450 intellectuals to learn about the whole wind document and the spirit of speech. In late May, a second session of the Dali People's Congress was held to convey the contents of the paper and comrade Mao Zedong's speech on the correct handling of internal contradictions among the people. In June, presided over by the Propaganda Department of the Land Committee, the United Front Front Department and the Culture and Education Department, mobilized non-party democrats and the masses to give opinions to the Party, and held symposiums in the departments of the Democratic League, the business community, the CPPCC and health departments. For 2 to 3 days each symposium, the total number of participants reached 105 people. The symposium extensively carried out the big song, magnification, big print, big debate (referred to as “Daming”).

The specific methods of winding are:

1/ Party committee or department leaders make a report on the mobilization of winds, and the group discussed clearly the purpose and spirit of reckoning. During the discussion, party members and activists first carried out a great blessing, and most of the issues raised were issues related to the life welfare and work style of leading cadres.

2/ Convene various symposia, respectively, to re-mobilize, call on cadres and general cadres to lift their ideological concerns and vigorously, and opinions cover all aspects, mainly to expose issues of bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity of leading cadres.

3/ Require leading cadres to make determination, refuel ignition, and in the process of carrying out the sweeping and enlarging process, request that the opinions put forward are not justified, not to give an explanation, not to wish, opinions gathered the whole wind office.

The main opinion gathered by the Office of the Dali Lands Committee leading group is: (1) cadres are out of the actual reality and bureaucracy is serious. (2) the development of party organizations blind, only weight quantity, not strict quality. (3) large scale of cooperation, low price for livestock entry, old and weak deaths, people have opinions; there are problems with food “three definite” policy, there is an overvaluation of production, high acquisition, insufficient rations, difficult living conditions. (4) in the work of land reform, the town reversed “left”, the trial system is not sound, etc.

II. The fight against the right and anti-local nationalism

In accordance with the request of the Central Committee and the provincial committee, after June 1957, with the furthering of the wind movement, the anti-right struggle was carried out, and anti-localism and local nationalism was carried out in the “anti-right remedial class” in 1958.

(i) Anti-right struggle

On June 28, 1957, the Dali Geo Committee of the Communist Party of China conveys the speech by Xie Fuzhi, secretary of the provincial committee, in some leading cadres. On July 18, the Land Commission made a report on “Further Learning the Chairman's Report, Master Weapons, Clear Boundaries, and Crush Right Offences” at a meeting of party members and cadres of state and municipal organs.

Demands that according to Mao Zedong's speech on the correct handling of internal contradictions among the people, he proposed six criteria for identifying fragrant herbs, leftists, centrist and right-wing elements. On July 21, the LCC leadership group made specific arrangements for the fight against the right, requiring departments or systems as large groups, units as groups, first by the group and the group to repudiate some people's remarks, and then according to the remarks and reality in the “big song enlarged”, according to the words and reality of the “big song”, according to the “big song enlarged”, according to the rhetoric and realistic performance of the left, center-left, center, center-right, right, far-right categories are preliminary queuing, and will report the results to the office of the lead group. The anti-right struggle was first carried out in the state and municipal organs, followed by anti-right fighting in counties and municipalities. In June 1957, the anti-right struggle ended. The specific methods are:

1/ Learning to improve. Organize cadres and employees to learn the documents relating to the struggle against the right repeatedly, so that the majority of cadres and employees make it clear that the general cadre and staff will solve the problem of contradictions against the enemy and me. It belongs to the class struggles where you are dead and living. The aim is to repel the rampant attacks by right-wing elements against the Party, so that the vast majority of cadres and staff draw the boundaries of the big Africa, and adhere to society The principle of doctrine, stabilize the proletarian position, master the weapons of struggle, actively fight against the enemy, defend the party, Defending the cause of socialism.

2. Joint struggle. The concrete approach is: first, the leadership group and its offices will focus on cadres and employees participating in the anti-right struggle movement, primary and secondary school teachers, choose right-wing elements with a more comprehensive and prominent right-wing view, concentrating firepower, fighting to achieve neutrals, center-right elements, polarization and disintegration, the purpose of isolating the right-wing elements; the second is to accumulate the firepower of the right-wing struggles; three is to train and exercise the leftist struggle right The ability to lay the foundation for the all-round victory of the anti-right struggle, forcing “right-wing elements to confess their opposition party and anti-socialist motives and objectives, account for their reactionary evil, and begin to bow to the party to the people to plead guilty”, achieving the intended purpose.

3. Comprehensive struggle. In order to prepare for an organizational, ideological and material struggle, the Bridal Leadership Group and its offices are responsible for drawing up a plan for the struggle, dividing all those involved in the anti-right struggle into large

groups according to different organs and schools, and the right-wing elements into their respective large groups. The steps are:

The first step is to clarify the specific targets to fight, publish the right-wing speech material of the target target, and to organize the fighting team.

Write and report to approve rebuttal speeches to prevent the struggle on the matter, weakness;

The second step is to expose reactionary views and then fight against rebuttal;

The third step is to pick out unrebutted reactionary views, repeat analysis and research, and then organize the fighting team, and repeatedly carry out a comprehensive and focused rebuttal;

The fourth step is to force the right-wing elements to account for their reactionary motives and objectives, and then, according to the circumstances, initiate, organize and organize people with whom they share ideas and views, and usually have close ties to them, especially the center-right elements, to report, expose, rebutt, and even to expose them against their reactionary history and consistent manifestations. It further exposes the face and nature of anti-socialism against the opposition.

4/rectification. On 29 January 1958, the Land Commission requested that all the correct criticisms and suggestions made by the people in the movement should be changed. The rectification led by the county committee is to adhere to socialism in the struggle between socialism and capitalism, and to adhere to advanced in the struggle of advanced and backward. Through rectification, advanced planning is drawn up in accordance with Article 40 of the Agricultural Development Programme. The criteria to measure whether the county committees are active and advanced, one is to see insufficient strength; second, whether planning indicators are advanced. The rectification of the financial and production sector is mainly two aspects: first, the business management mainly serves agricultural production, serves the farmers' life, and opposes purely profitable business ideas that are separated from agricultural production and farmers' living. The second is the problem of internal and frugal enterprises. such as irresponsible management, embezzlement, theft, waste, etc. The rectification of the political and legal departments highlights the right-leaning ideology, and we need to clear the line between the contradictions between the enemy and the internal contradiction of the people Rectification of primary and secondary schools: first, the issue of educational guidelines, the training of culturally knowledgeable workers. The second is to run schools diligently, private office support, and streamline the school's administrative staff. Leading cadres mainly solve bureaucratic, sectarianism and subjectivity issues.

In the rectification, the reform also carried out "integration agencies, decentralization of cadres", "double counter", "five dozen" and "two comparisons" work. In accordance with the provincial preparation meeting issued to Dali Prefecture to streamline 9,000 people, adopt publicity and mobilization, personal application, mass conference, mature batch, announce a batch, farewell to carry out the way. To listen to the opinions and suggestions of decentralized cadres on the organs and leaders, and demand that after delegating cadres to the agricultural front, they must adhere to the socialist principle; those who demand to remain in the organs must improve the efficiency of the work of the organs and support the great leap forward in agriculture. In March 1958, a total of 2,643 teachers in primary and secondary schools were streamlined across the state. At the same time, it also set off

the big song, magnification, big debate, big print boom, and carried out “double counter” (anti-spread waste, anti-right leaning conservative), “five dozen” (beating official, twilight, broad air, arrogant, cheerful), “two ratios” (than vigorous, drilled, better than much faster) work.

(2) Anti-local nationalism

Due to the expansion of the anti-right struggle, Dali prefecture also launched a struggle against local nationalism in the “anti-right remedial lesson”. August 17 — September 11, 1958, the Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) held an expanded meeting. Participants in the conference were 173 cadres above the county, 258 cadres below the county, a total of 431. With the theme of anti-local nationalism and regionalism, the conference carried out a great magnification, posted 4,332 large print newspapers and cartoons. Ten people belonging to local nationalists or right-wing activists were identified among cadres above counties, 7 suspected elements, 17 people with serious thought problems, and identified a so-called “to Lands committee member and deputy governor of the autonomous prefecture Yang Yongxin, with Li Yifu and Ma Pailun as the backbone “Bourgeois right-wing anti-socialist group”, engaged in a wrong critical struggle, 22 people were criticized and reviewed in the group; in the following county cadres revealed 4 local nationalists (Jianchuan County Committee Secretary and County Governor Shi Yichuan, Communist Youth League State Committee Secretary Yang Lutang), 11 people with serious thought problems, and fight against local nationalists, People criticized and asked for a review.

The meeting also demanded that the struggle against local nationalism and regionalism be carried out resolutely to the end, not to win all, and never recruit troops. Immediately after the meeting, the struggle against local nationalism and regionalism was launched in the cantonal authorities and counties and municipalities. After the meeting, people were appointed to Xiangyun organization to expose the mistakes of criticism of Yanghua and several other county committee members. The meeting was held in Yongping County, first by taking a big way, to incite anti-localist and local nationalist sentiments, and then wrongly criticized six so-called local nationalists, including deputy secretaries of the county committee. After the meeting, after the meeting, approved by the local committee, the deputy secretary of the county committee was delegated to the county's state-owned Yangjie coal mine for labor reform, and other criticized cadres were also wrongly handled.

In the whole wind movement and anti-right struggles, including anti-local nationalism, a total of 918 right-wing activists, 5 local nationalists, 26 anti-socialists and 63 center-right elements. In the anti-right movement and anti-right struggle, 41 people who were misclassified as right-wing and center-right, were expelled from party membership, expelled from public office, expelled from detention, and under pressure from society, colleagues, relatives, friends and other aspects of discrimination, curse and heavy physical labor, and created desperate thoughts of suicide or exodus. Dali prefecture correcting the widening of the anti-right struggle began in 1959 and ended at the end of 1982. According to the instructions of the Central Committee and Yunnan Provincial Committee, in 1959, the state removed the caps of 59 rightists who did repent. Hats were removed from 85 right-wing elements in 1960. In September 1978, according to the CPC Central Committee [1978] No. 55, the CPC Committee established the Office of the State

Committee to remove right-wing hats to correct the wrong cases, and implement policies for comrades who were mistaken as right-wing. Through careful review, they were all mistaken, rectified in their entirety, political reputations, reinstated public office and their former salary levels. Among them: 110 reinstated party nationality, 130 people were reinstated for various treatment due to right issues, arranged 559 people, retired arrangements for 83 people who were infirm in old age and weak and unable to maintain their work, and to 143 sick persons, the relatives were granted pension and hardship benefits as stipulated in policy. Restoration was also made for the children of family members affected by right-wing problems.

III. Reasons for the Expansion of the Fight against the Right

(A) “left” pour the thought up

The winds movement adopts a democratic approach of “big singing and enlarging”, mobilizing the masses to give opinions or suggestions to the leading organs and leading cadres, to help the Party to rectify shortcomings or errors, to better implement the Party's lines, guidelines and policies, and better lead the people to develop the economy and improve the people's economic development and improve. Material cultural standard of living. But in the fight against the right, the principle of truth is violated. In the fight against the right, the superiors give down indicators, quotas, and the deadline is completed. If the subordinate does not draw the right or find a representative of the right, they think that the struggle is weak, the right ideology is serious, and the right-wing elements are in power; in the whole wind and anti-right movements, regions and regions and regions Zone, unit and unit between the progress, than the number, compete for advanced, think as long as according to the requirements of superiors to complete the task, is Advanced, it is praised.

(2) Confusing two types of contradictions of different nature

Due to false estimates of the international and domestic situation, a large number of people's internal contradictions have been treated as contradictions against us, and the opinions or suggestions of the people's masses are not carefully analyzed and studied correctly, but rather infinite analysis, infinite outline, convictions in word, and the right wing crossed more, leading to a serious expansion of the anti-right struggle. chemical.

(iii) Some leaders are arbitrary

Some leading cadres take their own heroes and are proud to be complacent, willing to listen to their own words, do not want to listen to words of praise, do not want to listen to criticism, do not want to listen to criticism or suggestions from the masses correctly. They believe that the criticism or suggestion of the masses against themselves is an attack on the leadership, anti-leadership, anti-socialist Speeches should be criticized and seriously dealt with.

IV. Lessons learned from the expansion of the struggle against the right

Summarizing the lessons learned from the whole wind movement and anti-right struggles is useful for strengthening and improving the leadership of the Party and fully promoting socialist democracy.

(A) there is no strict division of right-wing elements according to the criteria

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has issued a notice on criteria for dividing right-wing elements, but in implementing it, in an atmosphere of emphasis on

opposition to “right-leaning sentiments” at that time, made a few mistakes, and is considered an issue of ideological perception and also as anti-socialism against the opposition party; the criticism made against a leader, Sharp wording is seen as attacking the party; giving heart to the party, examining their own thoughts, Think of them as vicious attacks, reactionaries, and classify these comrades as right-wing elements.

(2) To criticize and deal with the contradictions of a large number of people's internal problems as adversaries. Among those classified as right-wing elements, with the exception of very few anti-party anti-socialist right-wing, many people simply submit critical opinions to the work and cadres of the Communist Party, which are quite partially correct, or merely words Sharp, or one-sided like this, but considered anti-socialist There are also some people who put forward some questions and ideas about the Communist Party's lines, guidelines, policies, and the reality and theory of socialism. Even if there are obvious mistakes, they are of the nature of intra-people contradictions. They should be resolved through patient and meticulous discussion and education, and should not be dealt with as contradictions against enemies.

(3) treatment of people classified as right-wing

In the anti-right struggle, all of those classified as right-wing elements were dismissed from the party; more than half of them lost public office, a significant number were dismissed, demoted, paid reduced or reinstitutionalized through labour, or supervised labour; and a few were retained in their original units, mostly using non-professions. The severe punishment imposed on the right-wing elements has caused a large number of innocent cadres, intellectuals and their families to suffer for long periods of time, inflicted severe physical and psychological damage and loss of the possibility of playing their rightful role in the cause of socialist construction. This is not only their misfortune, but also for nations and nations. (Written by Fang Xueyun) (Yunnan Provincial Committee, Yunnan Provincial Committee, Party History Research Office, Yunnan University Press 2013)

Baoshan City whole wind movement and anti-right-wing struggles

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On April 27, 1957, the CPC Central Committee issued a directive on the movement of winds, stating that “there is a need for a general and in-depth campaign against bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity throughout the Party”. As a result, large-scale movements of wind have been launched throughout the country. With the emergence of complications in the whole wind movement, on 8 June, the Central Committee issued “Instructions on organizing forces to counter attacks by right-wing elements”. On the 26th, the Party Central Committee issued a “Directive on Combating Isolated Bourgeois Right”, and a large-scale anti-right struggle began.

In 1957, the whole wind movement of Baoshan area belongs to Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture, the party's organizational relations under the leadership of Dehong Land Committee. From August 2 to 6, 1957, after the meeting of the secretary of Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Communist Party of China, Dehong Land Committee held a meeting of the county committee secretary, to deploy the whole district of the winds movement, and set up a leading group, led by the main lead of

the land committee, a deputy secretary of the land committee, the land committee deputy chairman, the land committee Four members and heads of relevant departments are members. The leading group has an office, mainly composed of the propaganda department of the local committee.

The rectification movement and anti-right struggle were conducted only in the prefectural organs and factories and mines in the prefectural authorities and factories in Neisi County (Baoshan, Tengchong, Longling and Changning). Conducted in two batches: the state was started in early August 1957, March 1958 basically ended, "Neifour County" began in November of that year, and ended in November of the following year. The movement is carried out in four steps: the first step, study the documents, make thought brewing; second step, dazing, enlarged; third step, counter-rightists; fourth step, rectification, decentralization of cadres.

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On August 10, 1957, the state department began studying the wind. The Land Committee divided the prefectural authorities into four large mouth according to the party group, political law, finance, education and health. Each mouth formed a leading group with the participation of a local committee member. On the basis of holding a meeting to study documents and ideas, the land committee held a meeting of party members in charge of state organs on August 4 to collect information, and made the deployment to the second phase of work. On the morning of the 15th, the main leaders of the Land Committee made a mobilization report at the general meeting of all cadres of the prefectural organs, announcing that the movement moved to the stage of great Ming and enlarged, and mobilized cadres and masses to give opinions to leaders at all levels.

After the report, each mouth called separate meetings of various types, and then combed and categorised the comments received into: correct and good faith; good faith but partial nature; those with no reactionary intent but less conscious; wrong views; essentially anti-socialist, etc. 5 kinds. According to this, the cadres are divided into seven types of left, center-left, center-right, center-right, suspected right, general right and extreme right. According to the instructions of the provincial committee, the first three opinions, the relevant leaders concerned made self-critical statements and explained some opinions; the latter two opinions were submitted to the masses for discussion, starting from the general discussion of reactionary views, gradually focusing the struggle on the right-wing elements.

On September 9, 1957, the Land Committee convened a meeting of leading cadres at all levels and studied the progress of the movement, and believed that the debate should be accelerated, teams organized and prepared to counter the right-wing elements. On September 11, the main leadership of the Land Commission made a report on the mobilization of the right-wing elements to all the cadres of the state authorities. On the 12th, the newspaper Solidarité reported in full length the situation against the right, and published an editorial "Active Participation in the Fight Against the Right".

Under the influence of the situation throughout the country and the province, the anti-right struggle in Dehong Prefecture has also been greatly expanded over the past two months, as in the country, by misdesignating a large number of intellectuals, patriots and cadres inside and outside the party as the right, or wearing other hats. Their families and relatives are also implicated as a result. It has had serious consequences and greatly

affected the image of the party in the people's minds. At the end of November, the state authorities counterattack the right-wing phase was completed and transferred to rectification.

In early December, the state authorities carefully learned the central leadership “report on the rectification movement and the focus of the concluding speech” and the provincial committee deputy secretary in Yichuan in provincial and municipal (Kunming) organs party members and cadres on the mobilization report on rectification, the movement turned to streamlining institutions, decentralizing cadres, supporting agricultural production. put.

In March 1958, all the movement of the state organs ended.

On November 21, 1957, according to the request of the local committee, the county committee also set up the whole wind anti-right leadership group, under the offices, leading the counties “wind against the right” movement. In December, a counter-attack by right-wing elements began, culminating in mid-January 1958 and essentially ending at the end of November. Affected by the expansion of anti-right struggle at the higher levels, the inner four counties distinguish between good will and malice on the basis of family composition, their own origin, and social relations. Individual criticism and excessive speech are also regarded as anti-party parties. Individually, there are factors of retaliation for private retaliation, and generally and unrealistically dividing cadres into the left. The five factions, the centerist, the right, the center-left and the center-right, strike against those who divide the right and the suspected right, causing the inside four counties The anti-right struggle has expanded.

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It is a normal step towards the promotion of socialist democracy through the whole party, and launching the masses to make critical proposals to the Party. During the winds, a very small number of bourgeois right-wing activists have taken the opportunity to preach a “big blow” and launch a wanton offensive against the party and the nascent socialist system in an attempt to replace the leadership of the Communist Party. A resolute response to such attacks is absolutely necessary. But those hostile to socialism are, after all, a minority in the country. As the party made too serious estimates and judgements on the situation of class struggles at that time, the anti-right struggle led to a serious expansion of the anti-right struggle. The city of Baoshan, affected by this “left-tipping” line, misclassified a group of intellectuals, patriots and party cadres as rightists, with unfortunate consequences.

Throughout the whole winds movement, state and county party committees have widely mobilized cadres to take the lead, and invite people from all walks of life and cadres to give their opinions to help the Communist Party rectify the wind. Later, following a central deployment, the movement turned to counter-right-wing elements. Affected by the wrong “left” tilting, the counterattack on a minority bourgeois right will be greatly expanded, causing many cadres and the masses to be wronged. Many leading party members, cadres and ordinary people, out of their care for the party, sincerely and sincerely put forward criticism or suggestions and opinions about the shortcomings in the work and style of local party organizations or leaders, are regarded as “right-wing speech of anti-party anti-socialism” and “dissatisfied with the party's socialism””. As a result, they were subjected to a brutal struggle, mercilessly and misclassified as right-wing or

right-leaning elements, and in some cases sentenced to correctional labour. According to statistics, 570 right-wing elements, 650 center-right elements, 204 anti-socialists, 110 anti-revolutionaries, 122 bad elements, 1,656. These are mainly concentrated in the four counties, with 382 right-wing elements, 185 anti-socialists, 110 counter-revolutionaries, 118 bad elements, 795. The treatment of 382 right-wing elements in Neisi County is: to Changning xinguang farm, Kunming Dabanqiao farm to retrain 221 people, to Lujiang, Xincheng farm to supervise the labor 128 people, in organs, factories and mines retained inspection 22 people, revoke their original post, reduce treatment, another assignment of 2 people, demotion, downgrade, salary reduction 2 people. Exemption from punishment of 7 persons. After the anti-right movement ended, it began to streamline institutions and decentralize cadres. Some of those involved in the expansion of the right and a large number of young intellectuals called “three doors” (door-school-gate) cadres were devolved to farm work. As of February 1958, Neisi County streamlined and decentralized cadres more than 3,500 people, including 1,526 Baoshan, 1,080 in Tengchong, 490 in Changning, 467 Longling.

According to the Central Committee's principle of “having to do wrong”, from 1959 to 1961, the CPC Dehong Land Committee, following the instructions of the central and provincial committees, removed their caps to 511 rightists; accounting for 84.2 per cent of the zoned right-wing elements, initially correcting the mistakes of anti-right-wing expansion. In December 1978, after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee, set up a right-wing cap-picking leading group, led by Su Guo, deputy secretary of the Land Committee, and six departments, including the United Front Work Department, Organization Department and Propaganda Department of the Land Commission. Nine personnel from the relevant units were drawn to charge the office. The corresponding institutions have been set up in the counties. Party committees at all levels insist on the principle of pragmatic and pragmatic, the principle of how many mistakes must be corrected, how many mistakes and how many, and do a good job of picking right-wing elements and correcting the misguided right. By February 1981, the cap-picking, review and resettlement was completed, all 570 right-wing, 650 center-right and 44 anti-socialists were rectified and political reputations were restored; 287 had been corrected for 301 persons wearing other hats on the right and 14 found guilty of new crimes upheld the original conclusions; dismissal of 55 party members and restoration of 47 party membership; The files are cleaned up in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Ministry of Central Organizations. At the same time, 481 persons who had lost their public office and were still residing locally were properly dealt with. (Written by Yang Yanping Yang Jialei)

The whole wind movement and anti-right struggle in Dehong Prefecture

April 21, 1950, the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed in Luxi, Dehong liberation, affiliated with Baoshan area. In July 1953, Dehong Dai Jingpo Autonomous Region was established, in May 1956, Baoshan area into Dehong, named Dehong Dai Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture, Baoshan, Tengchong, Changning, Longling, Luxi, Lianghe, Yingjiang, Lianshan, Longchuan, Ruili 10 County and Wanchao Town. In 1958,

Lianshan and Yingjiang merged into Yingjiang County. In August 1963, Dehong and Baoshan area were formed separately. In November 1969, Dehong State was abolished, merged into Baoshan area, in November 1971, the restoration of Dehong County, Xiiluxi, Lianghe, Yingjiang, Longchuan, Ruili County and Wanding Town (1999 Wanding merged into Ruili City).

In May 1957, the whole wind movement and anti-right struggle began, the party committee of the higher level had instructed that the frontier would not reverse the right and not stick the big print. But as the situation evolved, Dehong also launched the campaign. In early 1958, Dehong State Committee and each county set up a leading group, under the Office of the wind. On April 23, Dehong State Committee of the wind office to convey the Provincial Committee's decision to the counties:

“First, the frontier region is windy, and the Han cadres need to reverse the right, but it should not be too wide, can account for 1% to 2%, mainly against some people who have historical problems and have serious mistakes in their past work and now have right-leaning rhetoric. If you don't reverse the right, instead, confuse the cadre's minds, and it is beneficial to draw the line of thought out among the majority of cadres.

Secondly, among the top figures of national minorities and nationalities, certainly do not reverse the right, but only critical points of view. Reverse right began to account in cadres clearly, after criticism does not deal with, do not wear the right hat, but can put down exercise.” According to the deployment of the Communist Party of China and the Yunnan Provincial Committee, Dehong's anti-right movement has undergone a struggle against the right — streamlining the institutions — decentralization of cadres and doubles (anti-waste, anti-right leaning conservative), and five dozen (beating officials, twilight, arrogant, arrogant, grudge, grandeur) — four stages of ideological construction. At the end of 1958, the movement ended, the whole state divided 234 right-wing elements and 140 in the right. In the campaign, while criticizing local nationalism, five right-wing elements were identified among minority cadres, and some of the opinions that had resisted and criticized the mistakes of blind command, exaggeration and communism at the time were also criticized as right-wing rhetoric. In the right in Luxi County 51, Wanding town 5, Ruili County 20, Longchuan County 21, Yingjiang County 66, Lianghe County, 57 state organs.

In September 1961, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued the Directive on the Transformation of the Right: The bourgeoisists are anti-Communist anti-people anti-socialists. Although we treat them as internal problems, in essence, their contradiction with the working people is a contradiction of an enemy nature, and this must be clear. Must be cleaned up. According to the spirit of this instruction, right-wing elements were sent to Luxi Farm, New Town Farm and Xinguang Farm for manual labor. The right personnel are redeployed from important departments to control the use. Later movements were hit more often, and in the “Cultural Revolution” some were classified as leaking right-wing and criticized.

From 1959 to 1961, 107 right-wing hats were removed, and hats for the right came to a standstill with the socialist education movement and the Cultural Revolution. Until 1978, the CPC Central Committee issued document No. 11 (1978), stating: “After a long period of educational transformation, most people have changed and performed better. Now it is necessary to remove all the right hats and help mobilize all positive factors to turn

negative into positive ones in the service of socialism.” In the same year, the CPC Central Committee issued a notice to Zhongfa [1978] 55, stating: “For people who have mismade mistakes in the past, we need to do a good job of correcting them, there is no need to take care of them. This is the consistent policy of our Party.” According to the spirit of the central documents, Dehong State Committee in December 1978 set up a “right hats” leading group and office, deputy secretary of the State Committee Yang Yousheng, and counties (municipalities) also set up relevant bodies to carry out this work. By May 1980, the review was completed, after careful review, corrected the misalignment of 193 persons from the right and the removal of right-wing hats for 41. Among those who corrected the misalignment of the right, eight were identified as anti-socialists and 5 local nationalists. In 1979, the Central Organization Department and other departments issued a general text No. 143, “Supplementary Notes on the Zhongfa [1978] 55”, which states: “In the fight against the right, although not wearing the right hat, but who are designated as center-right elements or as a result of right-wing words and deeds, they should be reviewed and corrective work done realistically and properly Placement.” In this spirit, the 140 persons classified as central right in the state were corrected and written notices were sent to the person and the organization in question.

After correction of persons who have been misclassified as the right, those who are physically fit to work have generally arranged for work and reach retirement age are treated on a retirement basis, with salary entitlements starting in October 1978. Those who had died were reviewed, the wrong facts were corrected and the children of their families were given benefits. (Written by Zhang Heying) (Yunnan Provincial Committee of Communist Party History Research Office, Yunnan Provincial Committee, Yunnan University Press 2013)

Lijiang City Breeze Movement and Anti-Right Struggle

First, the situation of winds movement and anti-right struggle in Lijiang area

On April 27, 1957, the CPC Central Committee issued a directive on the winding movement, and decided to carry out a whole party campaign against bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity with the theme of correct handling of internal contradictions among the people.

Lijiang Lands Commission established a leading group and office in July 1957 in July 1957. The special agencies set up the bridging group, and in accordance with the provincial instructions, take a stable approach, and at the same time carried out “small Ming and small release” in two secondary schools and a hospital, and transferred with the central and provincial authorities. After entering the anti-right struggle, instructors, doctors and staff were organized to identify whether or not. Rightists who appeared at the two schools responded. At the same time, I did some early work to carry out the wind movement. On the afternoon of August 16th, the local committee held more than 1,800 people to attend the Lijiang prefectural organ staff meeting, deputy secretary of the land committee Lin Jun to mobilize the wind, and in the report set the purpose of the whole wind as: “To summarize successful experiences and failures, correct all kinds of bad thinking style, make our thoughts more To meet the objective and practical needs, strengthen the leadership of the Party, unite the whole party and the people throughout

the country, and consolidate socialism System, promote the smooth development of socialist construction.” Then we analyze the need for wind movements and how to weave the wind. Finally, it shows the determination of the local committee to carry out the wind. The winds of Lijiang were first carried out in the special authorities and Lijiang County organs, and other counties were carried out after the autumn. The whole district of the wind movement and anti-right struggle were carried out in four stages.

The first stage: study documents, raise awareness, contact the actual, carry out sweeping. After the mobilization report of the Land Committee, more than 2,000 people from specialized agencies and Lijiang county-level organs took part in the winds to learn Mao Zedong's “Issues on Correct Handling of People's Internal Conflicts”, “Directions of the Communist Party Central Committee on the Wind Movement”, the People's Daily editorial, “Why Breeze”, etc., in order to achieve greater awareness, unified thinking, understanding the spirit of the whole wind, the purpose of relieving worries. On the basis of the study document, various colloquiums and panel discussions are held. The participants of the various organs participating in the study combined with the situation of their respective units, in the spirit of “unspeakable, no words, no sinners, whistle-blinders”, boldly and boldly to the leaders of the Party Committee and the government. Opinions are presented in a variety of ways, such as the panel, by the General Assembly, individually and in writing. The movement reached its climax on the 19th of August after its mobilization on 16 August. Large print newspapers, cartoons and satirical poems were widely posted, and the masses were talking about, free interaction, work stopped and paralyzed. The process of the movement began with the wind and put it, and the general public had more views on the issue of the intellectual style and work style of the superior leadership. In turn, opinions on wage levels and sectarianism in the so-called cadre policy have been raised, while some people used the opportunity to negate leadership cadres at all levels, portraying a so-called “Party” “The world”, seize the individual shortcomings or problems of the party organization, negate the party leadership, attack party and state leaders, stigmatize the party The policy and so on.

In the process of Ming and put, the winding office and the system leading groups require the winding movement: first, to seriously and concretely carry out the central and provincial committee instructions, sincerely carry out the wind. First of all, leaders at all levels must have a determination to act sincerely, and the movement of winds cannot be interpreted unilaterally as just a fight against the right. Secondly, the general meeting of the prefectural organs is held, the party committee committee or unit's congresses and party branch branches are repeatedly propagated to the masses by the secretary of the Land Committee or unit leader to publicize the Party's spirit and resolve to the masses, mobilize the masses to lift their concerns and raise sharp criticism to the leaders and completely expose their shortcomings. Finally, with the deep development of the movement, gradually expand the backbone, and make a good windy tabloid, in order to cause the whole wind situation. Second, in combination with the characteristics of the rectification movement, the corrective shortcomings should be actively corrected, but for the correction of all kinds of shortcomings and errors, on the one hand, it is necessary to identify whether or not, on the other hand, raise the masses and organize teams in identifying them. Third, step by step in line. With the further development of the movement, the participants must queue the left, center and right in line with the criteria of

the Central Committee for the division of the left, center and right, according to the criteria of the Central Committee General War Department for dividing the left, center and right. At the same time, continue to carry out the whole side reform, there must be mistakes, and the spirit of change can be changed, and the masses will see the determination and attitude of the Land Commission sincerity. Fourthly, for the few units that do not “let go”, further hold various symposiums, lead positions, exchange with each other, and create conditions for holding statements at the General Assembly with the participation of the whole winds to help them keep pace with the development of the movement.

The second stage: organizational force, counterattack the right.

On 16 August 1957, the wind mobilization began, and by the end of August, after carrying out learning, raising awareness, carrying out the song and putting it, from 7 to 9 September, the whole wind units moved into the transitional period. In accordance with the policy of “correcting shortcomings, uniting the masses, attacking the right”, the various units made a report, accepting and correcting some shortcomings. During the transitional period, a preliminary division of 61 units and personnel participating in the movement at the district level, according to criteria for the division of the left, centre and right, was 33 or 54 per cent of the right, possibly 10, 16 per cent of the right, 18 without the right, or 30 per cent, and 69 from the right. The leadership group decided to go directly into the counter-attack phase on 19 September. On 18 September, the transition period and preparations for the counter-attack were completed. A preliminary determination of 27 right-wing elements; 8 suspected right-wing elements;

There are anti-revolutionary crimes, which used to be lenient, and now have reactionary views and actions. They only criticize reactionary views, do not wear right-wing elements, and clearly deal with four people; only those who criticize their views, and the two who do not wear the right hat. The reactionary views of minority cadres are politically enough to be classified as the right, only critical opinions, no. 2 in the right hat, 43 in total. On 19, it moved to the counter-attack phase. Following the report of the General Assembly, the various units held four days of debate based on the report, combined with the right-wing statements of the unit. From an early age, it leads to big or big Africa, so that the masses draw the line between small, small and big, big and big. Strive for the middle masses and focus their struggle on the right. On the 24th and 25th, four extreme right activists with representative aspects of cultural education, intellectuals and cadre policy were selected to organize a general congress fight and counter the right formed a situation.

In the light of the above, a plan to counter the right was drawn up. Overall: views stink, people stink, people pour.

Opinions stink: (1) make all the masses aware of the right-wing view is anti-party, anti-socialist, anti-people democratic dictatorship, is the enemy. (2) in the counter attack so that the masses know that right-leaning emotions (backward thoughts, small bourgeois thinking) will be exploited by the enemy, is wrong, needs to be overcome. (3) to enable the middle masses, on the basis of countering the right, to establish pro-Party support, socialism and support the views and positions of the people's democratic dictatorship.

Human Stink: Make the masses realize that the right is the enemy, that is the bad guy. The right must transform itself well, and the masses and the right will draw the boundaries of the enemy and me.

People pour: The right must bow down to confess guilt for review.

In order to bring down the right, to achieve the stinky, stinky, human smelly, people fall, educate the masses and fight the masses, to fight against the right, made the following arrangement:

(a) struggle arrangement

The whole counter-attack group two climax, achieved a decisive victory against the right, and then turned into rectification. The first climax demanded that the identified right should be completely crushed, reached stinky, stinky and deficient. The masses did raise the socialist consciousness and completely distinguish between the big and big Africa, ending on October 10. In the first climax, another plenary struggle was organized on 3 October to fight against representatives of agricultural cooperation, food purchase and sale, socialist reform of private businesses and businesses, and the rule of law. In this climax, attention is required to dig deeper behind the scenes, the right-wing elements of the party. The second climax, calling for the complete crushing of the unbeaten right-wing elements, as well as the digging out behind the scenes, the right in the party ended on October 20, and then took five days to summarize, raise the masses with factual education of the anti-right struggle, receive lessons, study the main in corrective work To disadvantage, go to the rectification of the main. In order to break down the right and raise the masses, the first method is to adjust the fighting units, focusing first on the right. Units without the right will first take part in the struggle of units with the right, digging deeper, and then hit the right wing of the unit after discovery. The second is to organize a number of backbone from units with more backbone, strengthening units with no backbone and fewer backbone. Third, each fighting unit elaborates the battle plan, including the sequence of the target groups, the main secondary views of each target, how to crush their views, and the time frame for winning the struggle.

(B) improve the backbone

This is done by analysing the reactionary political views of the existing right-wing parties, taking stock of their experiences in political struggles and combining the learning of documents, convening some necessary meetings to exchange experiences in struggles, leading the typical struggle of the backbone organizations and, where necessary, taking a major lesson approach.

(iii) Striving for middlemen

To line up repeatedly, the left, center-left, center and center-right are well drained. The entire struggle was queued three times, respectively, during the counter-attack, when the movement was deep, smashed behind the scenes, and the right in the party.

(4) Correction of shortcomings

After working in accordance with the above arrangements, a group of right-wing and party activists behind the scenes were excavated. By the end of October, a total of 51 right-wing elements had been identified. According to the development of the movement, the participating units of the whole wind won a stage victory in the anti-right struggle. That is, the right has been fought politically and ideally and has been completely isolated. Through the struggle, the masses distinguish between the big and big Africa, raise the socialist awareness and consolidate them through summaries, and the outstanding problems in various sectors have been resolved. After some thought preparation, in due

time to change the main stage.

The third stage: correcting the organs and improving the work.

After the rectification movement of Lijiang primary and Lijiang County authorities basically ended the anti-right phase, it was transferred to the rectification phase from 10 to 15 November 1957. The most fundamental of the rectification are two: one is the most fundamental issue, that is, the question of fully activating the masses. Second, a few key issues should be grappled and thoroughly changed. The key to good rectification is the determination of leadership, determination to mobilize the masses, expose the shortcomings, mistakes in leadership and work, burning, revealing and changing, while burning, revealing is the basis for change. It is important that people who have mistakes on leadership have a sweat, shocking, knowing that "it cannot be changed, should be resolute "Change", if you want to enlarge, you must take big print newspapers, colloquiums, and create the situation. In the process of change, should put a batch, change a batch, that is, put put, that is, put change. Demands that leaders should not take a negative attitude that waits to be rectified during burning and uncovering, and should stand up to the position of the working class, starting from the socialist cause, raise their ideological awareness level, analyze the damage caused by shortcomings and mistakes in their work, recognize the benefits of rectification and overcome resolutely. Disadvantages of the necessity. In the direction of the campaign, it is necessary to change the approach of step-by-step, Sven Sven, so that the movement is carried out in depth and set off the enthusiasm for rectification. First, resolutely change, "grab the key, do not leak in general", every unit must be changed. Second, the leadership must be specific and in-depth, select all kinds of focus, while deepening the focus must also classify all the sounded opinions, touch the existence of problems, and change them in a number of groups. The third is to solve the problem, and must take the masses line.

In the rectification, each unit after the general rectification, that is, according to the situation of the unit, seize the key issues and carry out thematic reformations, thematic rectification. By the end of December, the public had put forward more than 13,000 opinions by the Communist Party. The units responded to the comments made, classified queuing, touch the existing problems, a batch of rectification, and formulated an improvement plan, and then entered into the fourth stage.

Stage 4: Improve your own stage by researching documents, criticizing reflections.

The main elements are against individualism, egalitarianism, liberalism, anarchism, nationalism, and right-wing opportunism. Systematic criticism of bourgeois thinking and destroying the bourgeois ideological positions.

By the beginning of January 1958, as the whole country was undergoing the streamlining of institutions and the decentralization of cadres, the Lijiang Land Special Authority and the Lijiang County subordinate organs at the end of January moved to a rectification focused on streamlining the institutions and decentralizing cadres.

Second, the Lijiang area belongs to Yongsheng, Lijiang, Huaping, Ning Yi, the whole wind anti-right struggle

In November 1957, the leadership group of the Land Commission decided that the counties in the district began to rectify the wind before or after the 25th of this month, and carried out a full deployment. Specifically, the county's enterprises, public-private stores, handicrafts and county authorities were prepared at the same time, and the policy

and policy should be done according to the central instructions. For enterprise factory workers, craftsmen mainly educate themselves in socialism and discuss with the authorities the approach of small businessmen as workers farmers. As for enterprise factory staff, it is slightly the same as the organs, the backbone of business and industry is generally the same as the parties, and these units should be guided by the various systems and mastery of policies.

Teachers of primary schools in each county are concentrated in the county, together with the county authorities, Lijiang County primary school teachers and political and legal organs have not yet participated in the wind, concentrated the wind, by the County Committee.

District office and financial unit because of the busy financial work in the fourth quarter, unable to concentrate on the wind, decided that any consistently poor performance, may be the right or obstruct current workers, drawn to the county to participate in the wind (Lijiang County to participate in primary school teachers).

In accordance with the above arrangements and the ground committee "on the spirit of the county organs to carry out the wind movement", Yongsheng County on November 22, 1957 drew up 3 members of County Committee members, 8 full-time cadres, formed a leading group of winds and formally established the wind office, the number of people participating in the campaign is 1,000 people, divided into three mouths according to the specific situation (cultural and educational health, finance, political and law party group), unified by the county On November 23 and 24, respectively, the leaders of the committee held a symposium of leading cadres and the general public, and on 25th by the county committee leaders made a report on the mobilization of winds officially announced the county level organs. After the meeting, there were three stages of the rectification movement and anti-right struggle. It ended in April 1958 and lasted six months. In the party party law, labor relations, Wen Wei, agricultural water and financial system, a total of 31 right-wing elements.

Beginning August 16, 1957, Lijiang County participated in the regional rectification movement of more than 400 people. According to the unified arrangements of the zone, by March 1958, a total of 199 issue of Bulletin issued, put forward more than 2,000 opinions on Party leadership, agricultural cooperation, food purchase and sale, cadre policy, treatment of intellectuals, etc. Suggestions. Since 26 November, a second batch of rectification campaigns were carried out among cadres of county political law, finance departments and district organs, as well as teachers in primary and secondary schools, with a total of 800 participants. From August 1957 to the end of 1959, Lijiang County, the whole wind movement and anti-right struggle lasted two years, with 72 rightists, 58 of whom were classified as right-wing and 14 center-right and anti-socialist. Involving county level cadres 1 person, section level cadres 3, general cadres 68. The movement dismissed 66 persons from public office and 12 from party nationality.

Huaping County was established in May 1957 the whole wind office, on November 6 concentrated the county cadres 700 people, in the county city to study the wind, in accordance with the instructions of the local committee, in three stages, ended in April 1958, lasted 11 months, 14 units, after 4 queues, in 10 units, 30 people set for the right Pie, because the right leaning was handled by wearing other hats Of 119 people. The treatment for the right is to dismiss 28 persons from public office, two remain in public

office, 7 persons dismissed from party nationality, and 1 person from the group. In the period from September 1956 to 1958, Ningshan County mainly carried out the “trial and fight against” work, although it also carried out some liberation, but finally no right-wing elements were drawn out.

In 1957, Lijiang carried out the wind movement and anti-right work, posted a total of 20,231 copies of which anti-waste 2,883 articles, anti-right leaning conservative 1,922 articles, 4,397 criticized leadership ideological style, 1,972 articles, 152 work proposals, 961 statements, other 3,261 articles. According to incomplete statistics, a total loss of 1,506,307 yuan was revealed. During the whole anti-right struggle, the whole district dealt with 233 right-wing activists, including 141 re-education through labour, 31 were retained to supervise the use of 31, and dismissed 48 (included in the five categories of socialist transformation). In two years of reformation, the Land Commission approved the removal of 64 hats of right-wing elements that had indeed been reformed in four batches.

III. Basic assessment of the whole wind movement and anti-right struggle

The rectifying movement and anti-right struggle started in April 1957, the masses of the people, outsiders from all walks of life and the majority of party members actively responded to the call of the Party Central Committee and put forward a lot of useful criticism and suggestions on the work of the Party and the government and the work of the Party members and cadres. This is all normal. But, in the process, there have also been misstatements against socialist interests, with very few bourgeois right-wing elements taking the opportunity to attack the party and the nascent socialism in an attempt to replace the Communist Party leadership. In particular, under the slogan called “Big Naruto”, mass rallies were held in some places, labeled large newspapers and newspapers published and disseminated inflammatory and erroneous statements, creating a rather tense atmosphere at a time. Under the circumstances, it was absolutely necessary to criticize certain misstatements that seriously violated socialist interests, to respond to attacks by very few right-wing elements and educating the people on the path of socialism in order to stabilize the newly established socialist system. However, the fight against the right has made serious expansionization mistakes. The party leadership estimated the situation of the class struggle at that time, treating a large number of people's internal contradictions as contradictions against us and many normal and even goodwill criticisms and proposals as right-wing attacks. In this way, a large number of people are misclassified as rightists, and injured many good comrades, good cadres and friends who have long cooperated with our party. Many of them are talented intellectuals, and many comrades have been subjected to longstanding grievances, repression and misfortune, making them unable to play what they deserve in the cause of building socialism Role, which is not only their personal loss, but also for the nation as a whole. (Written by Su Xiang) (Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party History of Yunnan Provincial Committee, Yunnan University Press 2013)

Liangjiang Prefecture Whole Wind Movement and Anti-Right Fight Overview/Party History Laboratory of the Communist Party Committee of the Communist Party

First, the basic situation of the Nu River rectification movement and anti-right struggle
The Eighth Congress of the Party proposed the task of overcoming subjectivity,

bureaucracy and sectarianism among cadres. On April 27, 1957, the Central Committee issued the Directive on the movement of the wind.

According to the instructions of the Central Committee, on 14 May 1957, the rectification movement of provincial authorities began. In mid-June, it turned to the fight against the right, culminating in the end of August.

At that time, with the deepening of socialist construction in Nujiang Prefecture, Neilushui, Fugong, Bijiang and Gongshan (Bian4 counties) took a direct transition to enter the stage of development of socialist society, but socialism and party leadership concepts had not been firmly established in the minds of some cadres. Subjectivity, bureaucracy and sectarianism in the ministry exist to varying degrees, forcing orders From time to time, the phenomenon of separation from the masses occurs, and great nationalism and local nationalist ideas are manifested in their work from time to time. The ideological style of the cadre cannot be adapted to the new situation and new tasks. It must, as in the whole province, be able to raise the socialist ideological awareness of cadres inside and outside the Party, strengthen and consolidate the Party leadership and close the party's groupings by exposing and correcting shortcomings and mistakes in their work and ideological style. Relationships.

On September 3, 1957, the Lijiang Lands Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) held a meeting to study the winds of the prefecture-level organs and Lijiang County organs, and discussed the work of Nujiang. The meeting decided that after the inland counties gained experience, Fugong, Gongshan, Lushuibian 3 counties were re-launched, Lanping County unified integration into the Mainland county plan, at the end of September, early October, and ended in late October.

In accordance with the guidance of the Land Committee, on September 5, 1957, the Communist Party of China's Nujiang State Frontier Work Committee convened a meeting to arrange the deployment of the winds. Based on the practical practical aspects of Bianfour counties and complex ethnic relations, it was proposed that the wind should avoid causing excessive vibration, not wearing a hat, not to fight openly, and talk about it. Identify whether or not. It is determined that the work will be carried out in four phases: the first and second phases each take 20 days to clear, enlarged, clearly identify whether or not; restructure to phase III, arrange 25 days; study documents, criticize reflection, improve themselves for the fourth stage, schedule 20 days, expected to end in December. On 17 September, the Frontier Works Commission mobilized among the party members of the State and Bijiang County organs, asking the leading organs and cadres of party members to mainly inspect the implementation of the Party's ethnic policies, relations with the masses, overcome the dissociation of the phenomenon of mutual assistance, cooperation and production construction, and close contact with the masses of all ethnic groups; Foreign cadres and national cadres mainly overcome great nationalist ideas and local nationalism Thoughts, improve socialist awareness; the upper ranks of the nation should also be improved in the whole wind. Based on the experience of the Mainland, the Frontier Works Committee suggested that "big print works a lot". The wind can use the form of colloquium, debate, and paste the big print at the same time to expose the contradictions.

The call of the Nu River Frontier Works Commission to carry out the campaign, carry out

the wind and advance the development of frontier socialist cause, received a warm response from party members and cadres of the state authorities and Bijiang County organs. On September 23, 1957, the Frontier Working Committee organized a meeting of 364 people attended by cadres and employees at the state and Bijiang County level. The related matters related to the winding movement were announced from within the party to the party outside the party. The leadership of the state people's committee held a joint meeting of 67 people and members of the CPPCC Committee. Comments on government work. On December 2, primary school teachers, who were concentrated in the cantons, also participated in the wind.

On October 24, 1957, the whole wind movement entered a full-fledged phase, and everyone spoke freely and put forward more than 300 opinions on the work of the Frontier Working Committee, the vast majority of which were in good faith. Its starting point was to defend the Party leadership, care for the Party members and cadres, and help the Party Committee to rectify. Some of these excessively aggressive words, mainly a problem of understanding, do not belong to a deliberate attack on the party. The opinion of the Frontier Works Commission in the first issue of the Briefing to the Land Commission was: "Some aspects of the above problem do have similar shortcomings, but in some individuals we will attack us with distortion, expansion and unintentional intent." The opinion was then characterized as: "Some cooperatives have reduced production, and the phenomenon of social members' disintegration was exaggerated, suggesting that cooperatives were not good"; "attacking the shortcomings of social cadres and opposing the policy of relying on party members and peasant organizations". In the second issue of the briefing reported, the analysis was further summarized as: first, attacking the party's leadership; second, attacking the direct transition approach; and third, attacking the Party's national policy. The cadres of the Frontier Working Committee and the People's Committee, who participated in the winds, made some opinions. Some of these opinions are analyzed by the Frontier Labour Commission to provoke ethnic relations, negate the role of industrial and agricultural cadres, attack party members, distort cadre policies, provoke party relations, attack rebellion policies, and the opposition party's leadership of the regime's work. The result was a malicious attack against the party and was anti-social anti-dictatorship elements of the anti-party. Preliminary analysis is 33 people, including 8 members of the party, 5 members, 20 masses, accounting for the number of participants (652 people, including 152 party members, 193 members, 307 people) 5%; about 60 people in reactionary or speech errors, accounted for 9% of the whole movement.

The above persons are divided into four categories according to different situations: 1/historically attacked for counter-revolutionary acts, or censorship for complex social relations, and consistent hostility towards the party (12); 2/ Born from a small private family, political history is clear, but influenced by the bourgeoisie thought, Serious individualism, discontent with the party, actively attacking the party during the revelation; 4/ There is a serious nationalist ideology, undermining national unity, defending the interests of wealthy peasants at the upper levels, attacking foreign cadres, opposition party policies, and opposing socialism. There are five national cadres of type 4, of which three upper ranks and two general cadres. It was decided to focus on the Assembly's critical criticism of the 33 individuals identified as critical targets, with the other 25 being

criticized in small numbers.

During this period, 67 members of the counties who participated in the joint meetings of government councillors and consultative committees were left behind and continued to participate in the bridging movement. They were classified as “progressive elements” (more active), “middle elements” (generally lack of awareness of the movement) and “extreme right”. Previous Determination of the principles of voluntary participation, research discussion and rain among the upper ranks of the nation and cadres, the five national cadres were listed as a fractional assembly for criticism and organized a debate with them, causing strong dissatisfaction from the national cadres. Some people say: We do not make a voice, the top launched bold opinion. Bold comments and criticism. Yes, you changed it, saying it's not right and there is no need for a debate with us!

The Lijiang Lands Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued the Opinions on 14 October 1957 on 14 October 1957 after analyzing the situation reflected in the first and second issues of the Briefing Briefing on Nujiang River. The Land Commission first affirms that, from the reported situation, there is no danger to release a lot of problems, proving that the wind is needed, and it can be used to expose shortcomings and errors in the work. The Land Committee pointed out that, in this place, the winds still need to be carefully considered. The winds are mainly party style, calling for non-party and foreign cadres to participate. Local cadres must not be forced to participate; do not oppose the right, not wear right-wing hats. However, some very reactionary views, remarks and people can be debated to clarify whether or not, and not be the focus of debate on the upper ranks of the nation and the non-party cadres of the local nationalities.

According to the first phase of the winding work of the Nu River, the land committee raised several issues that need attention: first, we should pay great attention to fiercely correct the error, which is the direct purpose of our current winds. Second, the upper ranks of the nation should participate on a voluntary basis, and the method should be to study and discuss it, and carefully adopt the windy and rainy approach. Third, the identification of the subjects of debate should be carefully analyzed and strictly follow the criteria for the central division of right-wing elements. According to the Land Committee, Nujiang Prefecture's direct organs and Bijiang County organs defined the subject of debate accounted for 5% of the number of participants in the campaign. There, there is no benefit. The original 33 key subjects of debate should be reviewed in accordance with the central instructions.

The identification of the subject of debate should be discussed and approved by the State Commission. Ninety-nine per cent were the subject of the general debate, who had some erroneous rhetoric and deeds, and individual views were reactionary and essentially equal to the center-right elements in the interior, which was a matter of internal contradiction among the people and should be treated in the same way as the center-right elements. According to the instructions of the local committee, the Nu River Frontier Industry Commission was revalidated, and the original 33 focused debate objects were adjusted to 20 (including 5 party members, 2 members). According to the advice of the Land Committee, the handling of the three ethnic upper ranks and two national cadres was canceled. Analysing more than 300 opinions put forward by members of the State

People's Committee and members of the CPPCC, and more than 60 criticisms, opinions, suggestions (requests) put forward by cadres of the Frontier Working Committee and the People's Committee, as well as by primary school teachers, according to their degree of concentration, preliminary self-criticism and review; preliminary steps were made to some requests and suggestions. Rational reply.

At that time, the Commission analysed a number of reactionary statements that were determined to be of a reactionary nature, queued according to the criteria for the division of the right, further defining the list of subjects for the debate, and began the debate in the General Assembly on 26 October. The conference criticized the so-called "anti-U.S. anti-Soviet speech" of individual cadres of the Frontier Working Committee, "defaming mutual aid and cooperation, opposing support and help of individual ethnic minorities, attacking anti-socialist words and deeds of party committees and rural party branches," the "anti-party speech" of individual primary school teachers in Bijiang County, and the "pro-US anti-Soviet speech" of individual cadres of the State People's Committee. Subsequent meetings, conferences and meetings were held, criticizing a number of people. Those criticized by the Congress were divided into three sequences, identified as extreme right, general right, and center-right elements.

On December 15, 1957, two months of Nujiang prefecture-level organs and Bijiang County organs, and Jeonzhou primary school teachers ended the winds movement. According to Briefing No. 4, dated 19 December, the WILC revealed and criticized 23 anti-socialists, representing 3.5 per cent of the number of people involved in the movement. Among them, 6 party members, 4 members, 13 masses, 3 district cadres, general cadres 20; party group system 5, political and law system 4, financial system 4, cultural and educational system 10; Han 14, Bai 7, Naxi ethnic group 2. Twenty-three of the right, 10 of the far-right, generally 13 from the right; 7 from the historical counter-revolutionary, seven from exploitative class families for class retaliation; and 9 of the families of small private individuals who had fallen into the right.

The Frontier Works Commission proposed that the right of the local ethnic cadres identified during the whole wind this time, "do not fight, more from positive education and raise awareness." Checking this time in the whole wind, "began to turn into the debate, due to lack of experience and lack of control, some units criticized the right in part" after the bias, "part of the right no longer criticized", "the problem is left to the fourth stage". The corrective measures proposed by the Commission are:

/Strongly implement the instructions of the Committee and correct the shortcomings, especially when foreign cadres are headed. People from the upper ranks of the nation hold executive leadership positions and are willing to review automatically, they do not want to be reluctant to do so.

2. Leadership members further learn more about the document and improve their ideas.

3/ insist on mobilizing the masses to magnify, leading organs and cadres to carry out further criticism, organize conferences, small meetings, big print newspapers, set off the second bloom, ended in January 1958 rectification.

These rectification measures were not well implemented due to the "Great Leap Forward" movement. Other counties originally scheduled for the second phase of winding began to be integrated into the whole population in April 1958. The state-level organs and Bijiang

county-level organs have carried out the first phase of rectification, together with anti-right, trial and security campaigns, and the movement across the state has developed into the whole state.

Lanping County in advance set up a leading group, and then according to the unified arrangement of the local committee, held a conference on November 26, 1957, first in the cadres and staff, county primary and secondary school teachers (some teachers in the state to learn Lisu in the state, participate in state organs and Bijiang County organs, secondary school teachers participate in Lijiang (the whole wind) in the mobilization. After the beginning of the wind, some members of the district authorities participated, the number increased from the original 581 to 620, divided into party groups, political law, finance, and primary school teachers four mouth, focusing on political law and law, primary school teachers as the focus. After the mobilization conference, first use a day to learn and discuss, on the 28th, turn to Daming to enlarge. In the meantime, the members of the Lanping County Committee leading group divided into various mouth (groups) held a symposium, encouraging everyone to actively express opinions on all aspects of the work of the county committee and county government. By 21 December, more than 12,200 critical recommendations were issued by the groups and over 1,860 in large print. According to the requirements of the county committee, the heads of the various units also went to the bottom to seek advice from cadres and employees. After the comments of everyone were combed and concentrated, the county committee leadership conducted an examination, and the opinions expressed as excessive rhetoric or such ideological sentiment, were analyzed as dissatisfied with the party and attacked the party. On 22 December, after the whole wind shifted to counter the right, a small meeting of persons identified as the right was justified and criticized at the Assembly. On 3 April 1958, the entire movement ended, with a total of 30 persons from the right, dealing with 21. Second, the rectification and anti-right remedial classes of national cadres and the upper ranks of the nation

On January 13, 1958, the Opinions of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Implementation of the Directive of the Central Committee on the Conduct of Breeze and Socialist Education among Ethnic Minorities instructed that “the Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture work started earlier, and there are a certain number of cadres of their own nationalities. Using the method of rectification of the Xishuangbanna regional organs”. The “approach of regional organs in Xishuangbanna”, that is, Han cadres and national cadres of the Party and the country along the prefectures (autonomous counties) at the state level should all go through the winds. However, no anti-right struggle must be carried out, and in the whole wind, they must still carry out a strong sound, magnified and big debate, but they can not stick the big print. Nominable criticism of foreign cadres (including Han and foreign national cadres) of serious anti-Party rhetoric and deeds and review by the General Assembly (separate treatment of serious individual circumstances). Reactionary rhetoric among national cadres should focus on a number of fundamental issues related to the debate, generally not to be criticized in the General Assembly. Educational criticism of those who are more prominent in individual issues is conducted by leading comrades through individual conversations. As for the upper ranks of the nation and other United Front figures, they do not participate in the organs, and the party committee responsible

comrades personally hold a symposium.”

The Opinions of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China on the implementation of the directives of the Central Committee on the conduct of rectification and socialist education among ethnic minorities” also state: “In the process of the development of the current revolutionary situation, local nationalism is necessarily natural, but cannot but attract our serious attention”. The Provincial Committee enumerated the words and deeds of local nationalism in the principles of socialism, national relations, regional autonomy issues, and Party cadre policy, and proposed the task of anti-local nationalism in the whole wind.

According to the instructions of the provincial committee, especially the provincial committee's directive on “anti-right remedial classes”, the Nu River Frontier Works Commission carried out a rectification campaign in national cadres and upper levels. In the middle of the wind, the Frontier Working Committee first organized ethnic and religious elites and cadres to learn to discuss the spirit of relevant documents and to understand the dangers of local nationalism in their work. In the study of the wind, the Nu River also combines the national rectifying movement with anti-counter tightly. During that period, the State Public Security Bureau and other political and legal departments carried out close cooperation with internal counteractions within the organs, carried out a security campaign to fight against the enemy and harshly strike against the enemy, and put some internal clues on the so-called “suspicion of involvement of people in the upper ranks of the nation and foreign enemies.” They rose sharply through learning, discussion and raising ideological awareness. For the “deep digging anti-revolutionary group”, in August 1958 created a so-called “Pei, Frost (referring to the time) Governor Pei Aowe, Deputy Governor Frost Nidong) Counterrevolutionary Group”. From March to June 1959, the provincial committee of the provincial public security department report approval instructions to re-check and verify. Facts prove that the case of “Pei and Frost Counterrevolutionary Group” is due to the fact that under the circumstances of the contradictions in the fight against us, the leaders concerned are not clear in their minds, do not carry out serious research during the process of processing, grastically believing in the confessions of the population, and other reasons. Among them, only individuals are anti-revolutionary elements, and many innocent people have been implicated in grievances. Some are even in prison. Under the historical conditions at that time, it would not be possible to give them a complete rebeliever until after the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Party, the charges of “nothing must be done” were completely purged. This case seriously undermines the implementation of the Party's national policy on frontiers, and the lessons that affect national unity are extremely painful.

On August 15, the authorities moved into a special fight against the project, and at the same time carried out some (386) workers' counteraction work within some (386) workers of a pilot nature, and later gradually expanded to all workers. At this time is at the height of the “Great Leap Forward” movement. Under the influence of the “left” leaning ideology, the slogan “get more, fast, good, provincial” was put forward to carry out various political movements. In the process of combining the work and doing long, especially caught the exposure of the whole wind movement and anti-right struggles and security movements. Enemy advantageous time to collect materials, thus find the enemy. The entire campaign ended in September 1958. A total of 2,633 teachers, cadres,

craftsmen and infrastructure workers participated in the movement, 136 counter-revolutionaries and bad elements were identified, and 36 others were counter-revolutionary and criminal (excluding members of the “Pei and Frost counter-revolutionary groups”). Some of these people were indeed motivated and dissatisfied with the party and socialism, and the vast majority of them were generally wrong or perceived, but they were also mistaken and struck.

From 1957 to the first half of 1959, the “Biansi County” of the Nu River was erroneously delineated the “right” total of 83 people. These people, as well as those who were later mistaken as right-leaning elements, were the backbone of the business. The ruthless blow left them extremely traumatized, and their work and life remained in a state of repression for a long time, affecting the motivation to work and to some extent weakened the power of borderbuilding.

The Party Central Committee issued document No. 11 on April 5, 1978, approving the “Report of the United Front Front Department of the Central Committee and the Ministry of Public Security on the Request to Remove All Rightists Hats”. On May 23 of the same year, the Nujiang State Committee of the Communist Party of China decided to set up the work office of the state committee to remove right-wing hat, and the county committee has set up corresponding working bodies. On September 17, the Party Central Committee issued document No. 55, approving the implementation plan of five central departments “Implementation Plan for Implementing the Central Committee's Decision on Removing All Rightists Hats”. At the same time, he pointed out that for those who have mismade mistakes in the past, they should adhere to the principle of having errors and make good corrective work. Under the direct leadership of the Party Committee, the state and county hat-picking offices carried out the principle of “truth, there are mistakes must be rectified” policy, re-examined the right-wing elements drawn by the whole state in the anti-right and anti-right remedial classes, and according to Central Committee document No. 17 of 1957, on criteria for dividing right-wing elements and dividing extreme right elements 4 standards, combined with the actual, serious review of important difficult cases, think the state in the fight against the right There is indeed an enlargement error in the anti-right remediation lesson. As a result, on April 9, 1979, the State Committee issued the Decision on the “Cultural Revolution” and the historical legacy of the “Cultural Revolution”. All kinds of hats and charges that were mistakenly put on cadres and masses were removed from history, and all kinds of crimes were erroneously put on the cadres and masses, and to restore reputations for wrongs, false, wrong cases. The Decision further states that:

“The corrective work of misdrawing the right must be done in accordance with documents 11 and 55 of the Central Committee [1978] 11 and 55, and in accordance with this spirit, to review cadres who use other names in anti-right struggles and anti-right remedial classes.” The work of the right-wing elements was reviewed until November 1984. After an audit, 83 people from the right in the whole state in the anti-right struggle and anti-right remedial classes were all mistaken, and therefore all were corrected and political honor restored. Restoration of party nationality or association for dismissal. All the remaining issues were dealt with, and a successful conclusion was drawn from the state's work to remove right-wing hats. (Written by Luo Shibo) (Yunnan Provincial Committee, Yunnan Provincial Committee, Party History Research Office, Yunnan University Press

2013)

Review/Party History Research Office of the Communist Party of Diqing State Committee

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On April 27, 1957, the Central Committee issued the Directive on the movement of the wind. According to the instructions of the Central Committee, on 14 May 1957, the rectification movement of provincial authorities began. In mid-June, it turned to the fight against the right, culminating in the end of August. In 1957, Diqing State was in the midst of calming the rebellion and peaceful negotiation of land reform. As a result, the bride movement and anti-right struggle failed to coincide with the whole province, but began in 1958 in the “anti-right remedial class” phase.

From June 20, 1958, Diqing Prefecture and Zhongdian County cadres a total of 775 people (including primary and secondary school teachers) in two phases of trial, counteracting, carried out the wind. From September 1958 to the spring of 1959, in zhongdian, Deqin two counties, enterprises and institutions cadres and employees in the anti-trial exercise, carried out a big song, magnification, big print, big debate. 5,129 large print and 5,341 opinions were posted in the campaign, focusing on debate and criticism of 12 people. Focusing on the “three winds and five” (work style, ideological style, life style; official, air, gracious, cheerful, twilight) of cadres, criticizing the theory of “conditionalities”, “national special” and “border backwardness”, and put a group of truth-speaking cadres and intellectuals into the right, counter-revolutionary Molecules. The whole state cleared 25 right-wing elements, 86 counter-revolutionaries, 27 bad elements, 9 ordinary counter-revolutionaries, 3 reactionaries, 3 criminals, 153.

In 1958, the Communist Party of China Diqingzhou and Zhongdian County Committee office office, dealing with a total of 200 cadres, including 8 of the land committee, 20 of the county committee, 172 general cadres. 63 persons identified as contradictions against me, including 21 arrested and prosecuted, 10 re-education through labour, 8 evacuations, 24 were cleaned back to rural areas, purged out of the party 9, were internal contradictions among the people; among them, 4 persons were dismissed from the administrative branch, dismissed 3, permanently decentralised factories, rural labor 9, mobilized back to the country. 36 in rural areas, automatically separated or mobilized to retire back to rural 85.

In the second half of 1958, the repression of counter-revolutions and internal counter-revolutions carried out throughout the state played a role in maintaining social stability, consolidating the democratic dictatorship of the people, defending the rebellion, defending democratic reforms and agricultural cooperation. But under the guiding philosophy of “great leap forward in all walks of life”, several movements caught together and engaged in congressional warfare, resulting in some mistakes that confused the enemy, the face of the attack was too wide and forced, confessed and believed. The anti-trial, anti-right and rectification society has been seriously expanded, and a group of intellectuals, patriots and party cadres are misclassified as right-wing elements or as anti-revolutionaries and bad elements, with very bad consequences.

In June 1958, Deqin County classes were suspended. Teachers participated in the

rectification and anti-rebellion movement, teaching work was affected. The reform in some remote areas could not wait to set up a people's commune; there was a series of mistakes such as communist wind, blind command, high indicators, exaggeration wind and so on, and the anti-right struggle expanded., classifying a group of intellectuals, patriots, party members and cadres into the right. To create tension in relations in all areas.

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Before the establishment of Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in September 1957, under the jurisdiction of Lijiang area, Weisi County did not involve quelling the rebellion. Therefore, under the leadership of Lijiang Lands Committee in 1957, Weisi conducted a rectifying movement and anti-right struggle.

From July 15 to September 15, 1957, teachers of primary and secondary schools in Weisi County concentrated in Lijiang to fight against the movement. Seven counter-revolutionary elements were identified out of 144. From September 15 to April 1958, county cadres and employees were divided into three batches to counter, dealing with 104 people. In the same month, the CPC Visi County Working Committee made a preliminary estimate of the situation and the hostility of the cadres in the county: that the organs are essentially pure, but there are still hidden counter-revolutionaries, accounting for about 0.8 per cent, and need to be cleaned up in the anti-rebellion movement.

On October 4, 1957, the Chinese Communist Party of Wexi County Working Committee summed up the work of counterattack, rich and counter-revolutionary movements. In addition to the four alpine mountainous areas, 53 cooperatives conducted counter-campaign against ground, rich and counter-revolutionary elements in the county. In one month, a total of six persons were fined, 53 tree-planting, road construction and 43 production controls were introduced. Three circuit courts were organized to handle cases in rural areas.

In November 1957, the Chinese Communist Party of Weisi County established an office, began the rectification campaign in this county, the campaign was carried out in three batches: the first batch of financial and trade systems; the second batch of county-level organs; the third batch of grass-roots, cultural and educational systems. During the campaign, implementation of the policy of “serious and weatherless ideological education and proper criticism and self-criticism” have been carried out through the “rectification” work throughout the campaign. The vast number of cadres and employees helped the county working committee and the various units put forward more than 12,000 opinions. After the wind analysis queued that:

Correct and relatively correct 70%, 20% of misconceptions, 10% of reactionary. Some of the opinions are not to help the party to rectify the wind, but to take the opportunity of the wind to attack the party. At the end of 1957, in accordance with the principle of reform, the county works committee began to decentralize cadres, delegated 86 to the first batch of cadres in the financial and trade system, and mobilized 27 retired to return home. In January 1958, the County Commission began to organize a fight against the bourgeois right-wing elements. There were 1,177 people across the county, classified as right-wing 28, who were dealt with separately. In September 1958, the participants in the whole wind movement wrote a summary of their thoughts as an assessment of the wind. After the wind movement and anti-right struggles, a total of 179 cadres were decentralized

throughout the county. On October 20, 1958, the campaign ended.

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In 1961, according to the notice of the Provincial Inspectorate Committee, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of the Communist Party of China and the instructions of the CPC Central Committee on the discussion and trial of amendments to the draft regulations on the work of rural people's communes, under the leadership of the CPC Diqingzhou Committee, the state and county discipline inspection departments of the wrong approvals and party members for several years Conduct factual screening. In July 1962, Lijiang District Supervision Committee organized the 8 County Supervisory Commission secretary, affairs, full-time staff seminar, Diqing and Zhongdian, Deqin County personnel participated in the symposium, after the meeting state and county began screening work. In accordance with the principle of “anti-necessity, there is no need to correct”, the screening process has partially corrected party members, cadres and members of the community who have been punished and criticized in a series of political movements such as reckoning, anti-right leaning, anti-right leaning, reforming backwardness and rectifying society since 1958.

In September-October 1963, screening was reviewed again, but at a time when the “left” error of the widening political class struggle had evolved, screening was impossible, with far-reaching and serious consequences for the widening of the anti-right struggle. (Written by: Axiu Ling)

Lincang city rectifying movement and anti-right struggles review/Party History
Research Laboratory of Lincang City Committee

On February 27, 1957, Mao Zedong issued an important speech on “Correct handling of internal contradictions among the people”, proposing the theme of the wind movement and preparing for the movement of the wind. On March 12, Mao Zedong announced at a national propaganda work conference that the Party Central Committee decided to start winding in the year. On April 27, the CPC Central Committee issued a directive on the movement of winds, calling for a general and in-depth campaign against bureaucracy, sectarianism, and subjectivity throughout the Party. and stressed that the exercise should be an appropriate campaign of criticism and self-criticism. It should take the form of individual talks or small symposia or group meetings, generally not to criticize congresses or struggle congresses, and resolutely apply the words “innocence, insinceration of those who speak.; there is a change, no more than the principle of “, should not be sure of all their own, reject others's criticism, the wind The movement began throughout the country. On May 5, 1957, the Communist Party of the Communist Party of China held a meeting to study the communication and learning of the problems concerning the correct handling of internal contradictions among the people. In early May, the local and county level organs carried out important speeches to convey learning about the correct handling of people's internal contradictions. On May 12, the Advanced Learning Group of the Land Committee first organized 36 prefectural leaders to communicate learning. Take a rough reading, after reading, and then combining ideas and work practical talks to speak about understanding, and prescribe weekly focus discussion. While organizing advanced learning group learning, the Land Committee has made specific arrangements for

communication learning in each county in the region, making different requirements. Mainland counties such as Yunxian, Fengqing, Lincang (now Linxiang District, Xiatong), Zhenkang (Jinyongde, Zhenkang County, Xiatong) to the rural branch. To the district committee, and called for the organization of different kinds of symposia, such as the upper ethnic group, medical workers, secondary school teachers, etc. Extensively solicit their views on the Party Committee and provide preparation for the party's winds in Lincang.

On June 19, 1957, Mao Zedong published a number of important amendments and additions to the article on the correct handling of internal contradictions among the people in the country. In learning, cadres at all levels combine regional, industry, departments and all levels of practice, hold symposiums, symposiums and summary exchanges, organize presentations, exchange learning experiences and experiences. Through learning, how should we accurately grasp and take care of a series of problems that exist and face in the current socialist construction, identify the right and wrong from the ideological understanding, delineate the boundaries and reach a consensus.

On July 17, the Communist Party of China's Lincang Land Committee decided that regional organs, garrison troops, schools, and rural areas study and discuss the whole wind movement while studying the Party's "eight major" literature and "problems dealing with people's internal contradictions correctly", focusing on schools and health systems to carry out "liberation" and opposition right The study of molecular struggle clearly declares that only learning does not fight back, and fully supports rural development Agricultural Harvest Campaign, preparing for the wind movement of Lincang. On July 31, the Land Committee received a telephone notification from the provincial committee "on the issue of liberation and cultural and educational cadres" and requested that the counter-revolutionary activities of literary and educational cadres be carried out throughout the province, to criticize right-leaning rightist ideology, criticize the wealthy peasant capitalist ideology, combat the rich rich rich, and literary cadres line up. The Notice suggests that there are 20 per cent of right-leaning Opportunistic Thought within the Party, which is concentrated on the understanding and perception of big and big African issues such as "cooperative superiority or not superior", "wages, general purchase and sale of food, and repression of counter-revolutionary reasonable and unreasonable".

The Notice put forward a clear requirement on the method steps of the wind movement, specifically divided into four stages: one is to carry out a great magnification, the second is to carry out criticism, the third is to rectify, and the fourth is to deal with the organization.

According to the provincial Committee "notice" requirements, August 6, the land committee held direct organs and Lincang County Department Department, or above cadres meeting. Zhang Zhenjun, secretary of the Land Committee, made a report on the mobilization of the winds movement at the conference. The report stressed that cadres should solve unnecessary ideological concerns, lay down the burden, put them on a light, and actively engage in the campaign. and called on everyone to respond positively to the call of the Central Committee to provide opinions, suggestions and help on issues related to the work of the Party and the Government and the cadre style, to agricultural cooperatives, food acquisitions and sales, to the "three contrasts", "five counter-counters", "anti-town", "counter-counters", "rebellion", "rebellion", "rebellion", "rebellion" and

ideological transformation, and to discipline and freedom, Issues such as fragmentation, democracy and concentration can all be put forward and controversial freely divergent views and opinions. The mobilization meeting also briefed the central government and some provinces and municipalities in the fight against the bourgeois right-wing elements. At the same time, the meeting made specific deployments to the work of the first batch of direct organs and inland counties in Lincang to carry out the anti-right struggle. Since then, the whole wind movement and anti-right struggle officially began in Lincang. On October 18, the Land Committee convened a meeting of county committee secretaries, conveying the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Eighth CPC Central Committee and Mao Zedong's four speeches at the plenary meeting and the report of the central leadership on the winds movement. The meeting decided to further strengthen the leadership of the efforts to combat the winds and the right, and to conduct a socialist education for farmers in rural areas in the whole region while carrying out the rectification campaign and anti-right struggles.

On January 8, 1958, the Lincang Land Committee of the Communist Party of China issued "Instructions on Carry out the Windy Movement of County-level Organs", making specific arrangements for the whole region's fight against the right. The Directive requires that the winds of county authorities, in addition to the first batch of direct organs and inland counties already carried out, three frontier counties of Cangyuan, Gengma, Shuangjiang and Daxue Mountain work committee carry out a full windy exercise at the same time. In its instructions, the Land Committee stressed that the situation in the counties carrying out a comprehensive anti-right struggle against the right, the situation is different. On the one hand, there are experiences in the whole country to carry out the fight against the right, and on the other hand, the region is concentrating its efforts on agricultural leap forward, and the situation is particularly special. The Land Committee believes that the existence of these special circumstances requires that Party committees at all levels should not replicate the practices of the field and carry out "one size fits all" on guiding ideas, methods, steps and strategies for leading the rectification movement and anti-right struggle, and adopt different methods according to the different realities in the Mainland and the border ethnic areas. In carrying out the rectification campaign and anti-right struggle, first of all, we must make a good mapping of the reactionary statements and their performance by various parties and departments (inland counties to the district level and the major townships) and systematically collate the reactionary statements and their performance of right-wing elements, and according to the requirements of the CPC Central Committee's Notice on the Criteria for the Division of the Right, Really research line up, then grab them, observe their dynamics, and do the leading minds. Cangyuan and Geng Ma are ethnic areas, and national cadres account for a certain percentage. In the practice of mapping out queuing, it is generally the same as the mainland, but in these areas only sweeping, do not post large newspapers or anti-right parties. It is also not advisable to declare publicly that the opinions of individual opinions are very vicious and reactionary and meet the right-wing standards. Can be drawn out internally, if the Han right, can organize criticism, but do not wear the right-wing hat. The situation in Shuangjiang County is the same as in the Mainland, but there are also some national cadres who should pay attention to their grasp and proportions in their specific mastery. A political movement centred on the rectification movement of the winds and anti-right

struggles was rapidly launched in the counties after the Land Commission's Directive on Conducting the Winds Movement at the county level was conveyed.

The wind movements in Lincang area are basically divided into three stages. The first stage of learning and improvement stage, the main task is to learn documents, correct thinking attitude, organize discussion, understand the essence of the document spirit, master the ideological weapons. In the second phase of problem-solving, the main task is to fully develop democracy and speak out, to engage in criticism and self-criticism, and to examine and expose mistakes in thought, style and work. The third stage of rectification and implementation phase, the main task is to deal with problems, organize and build ideas, consolidate achievements, and summarize the experience of the wind. However, the whole wind movement has just begun soon. In accordance with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee on Organizing Force Preparations to Fight Right Offences and the provincial and land committees's instructions to counter the right, the whole wind movement turned into an anti-right struggle. The ground committee redeployed the steps of the winds movement, according to the four stages such as sweeping, transition, counter-right-wing, rectification, etc.

sweeping stage. There are five main forms of embedding stage: first, low cultural level of speech predominantly oral statements; second, in the form of large print (the main form of emitting); third is to set up an opinion box; fourth, to a designated place to reflect opinions to leaders who specialize in reception; and five, use prose, poetry, Blackboard, cartoons and other forms to carry out. There is nothing to put on, there is no limit, different opinions and unique insights can sound.

The majority of the people in the criticism of county committees, county governments and relevant departments after the beginning of the big enlargement began, most people were out of the hope that party committees and governments at all levels would overcome their shortcomings and take the work as a starting point. Most of the opinions were also in line with the actual situation at the time. Criticism is mainly: in the general purchase and sale of food, which causes farmers to suffer from severe food shortages, affect production, and even the phenomenon of starvation. In the campaign of agricultural cooperation, the working methods are simple and crude, there is a forced order style. Today's mutual aid group, tomorrow's primary society, the day after tomorrow, is high. Class society, running can not keep up; individual leaders have sectarianist ideas, cronyism; some leaders are afraid of hardship, long-term Do not go back to the country, work is not deep, etc. The problems reflected in Shuangjiang County are mainly the subjectivity and bureaucracy of leading cadres. Some leaders are reluctant to deep masses and are high on top, only accustomed to phone calls and want numbers; some leaders do not check their jobs; some leaders are arbitrary and do not listen to the opinions of the masses, resulting in serious losses to the country and the community. The problems reflected in the revelation are also the contradictions between party members and the masses, manifested in the lack of patient help and encouragement by party organizations in politics for non-party masses, especially for national cadres. There are party members and cadres who do not respect the views of non-party leadership cadres. The issue of non-party leadership cadres is often either overturned or not implemented. This has caused some non-party cadres to develop inferiority feelings, reluctance to make friends with party members, and has affected the

relationship between the party groups. There are also individual party members and cadres of lawlessness, corruption, eating and drinking, illegal discipline and so on.

Transition phase. The main tasks of the transition phase are to divide the right-wing elements, organize teams, train activists, study countermeasures and organize counter-attack materials. At the beginning of the campaign, the Central Committee proposed the purpose of the exercise was: “to raise the ideological level of Marxism Leninism of the whole party and improve the style of style to meet the needs of socialist transformation and socialist construction.” The approach is to achieve a new unity on a new basis, following criticism and self-criticism, starting from the desire for unity. The method is: wind and rain, realistic criticism and self-criticism, from top to bottom, from leading cadres to all party members gradually. Adopt an open approach, calling on intellectuals and extra-party democrats to help the party rectify the wind, and to give the policy of “flowers are all in one place, one hundred people argue” to oppose new content of bureaucracy, sectarianism, and subjectivity. Taking the correct handling of internal contradictions among the people as their theoretical form, and calling on democratic parties and intellectuals to help the Communist Party rectify as their practice. The initial motive was to overcome the bad practices within the Party, strengthen the party's ability to govern and improve the leadership of leading cadres, so that the Party can properly handle the people's internal affairs contradictions, better lead the entire people in socialist construction. However, shortly after the masses were launched to make critical proposals to the Party and began a windy exercise, a very small number of bourgeoisie right-wing elements, under the name of the Chinese Communist Party, launched a rampant offensive against the party on the plane. At that time, it was absolutely necessary and right to respond resolutely to their attacks. But after the masses were launched, the wind movement deviated from the original central winds directive, and the movement turned to the opposite, turning the fight to counter attacks against the bourgeois right-wing elements. Due to the influence of the “left” ideology, the situation is too serious from top to bottom, and the failure of the local and county committees to accurately grasp and strictly implement the Notice of the CPC Central Committee on the Standardization of Rightists has led to the expansion of the fight against the right and misorchestrated a group of intellectuals, patriots and party cadres. Wrong handling was done for right-wing elements. In addition to adopting the wrong practices of a big song, magnification, large print and big debate, we treat a large number of people's internal contradictions as contradictions against us, and many normal and even goodwill criticisms and proposals as offensive against the party. For one time, counties generally used simple and crude methods such as expose each other, write big print newspapers, and open batter meetings. A group of intellectuals, patriots and party cadres were misclassified as right-wing elements, improper handling and injuring comrades and friends. Many have suffered grievances and wrongs, and a few cannot be pressured to commit suicide or flee.

Counter the right-wing phase. This phase responds to those identified as right-wing elements through the convening of a debate congress, in accordance with the anti-right struggle programme developed during the transitional period and the materials of counter-right-wing elements. In the middle and late winds, due to the influence of the “left”, the Party Central Committee's view of the situation changed. The guiding ideology deviated from the Party's eight established lines, issued a series of instructions on the anti-right,

which seriously widened the anti-right struggle, and caused the whole wind anti-right movement to fall into the theory of class struggle Fog, which led to the occurrence of historical tragedies. In the big magnification, some of those who made good faith criticism were also considered “vicious attacks”, engaging in infinite outlines, causing a large number of cadres to be classified as the right. Cangyuan County, in the first batch of anti-right struggles, considered the opinion of the masses as reactionary speech: first, to attack the leadership of the opposition party; secondly, the revolt, the rich, and counter-revolutionary shouting for grievances and spreading what is less than the past; third, attacks on the political movements, policies and measures of the socialist revolution; and the fourth is to implement deliberate distortion of policy; five is separating party and group relations, inciting the popular opposition; six is to compare work in the frontier of the motherland to labor Change, prison; seven are people who have right-leaning opportunistic ideologies are dull, do not work, strange words, the will of revolutionary decline, metamorphic deterioration. Some counties estimated the situation of class struggles at the time too serious, treating the internal contradictions of the people as contradictions against me and many normal and even well-intentioned criticisms and proposals as attacks by right-wing elements, which at once caused panic among teachers, cadres and intellectuals. Some intellectuals and politically passionate and immature youths have long been wronged and repressed by misdesignation as right-wing, mentally tortured, youths buried, families buried, family members and relatives were buried, and some people could not endure criticism and struggle. And put an end to their lives, inflicting irreparable losses to the party and the nation.

In seven counties in the region, the wind movement in Yunxian is fierce. First, the situation of the right-wing offensive was too serious, confusing the contradictions between the enemy and the internal contradictions of the people, and criticizing and treating a large number of issues of internal contradictions among the people as contradictions between the enemy and me. Second, the right-wing indicators issued continue to increase and escalate. Third, the old and historical accounts are calculated together with the new account. Fourth, take the opportunity to combat retaliation. Under the guidance of the ideological tendency to “prefer not right”, it has caused the blow face to be too broad and interpersonal relations are very strained, creating a situation in which everyone is at risk, and the people's motivation to build socialism has been severely depressed.

In contrast, Geng Ma is relatively moderate in carrying out wind movements. During the anti-right-wing movement, the Gengma County Committee of the Communist Party of China focused on foreign cadres and intellectuals (except local minority cadres) in accordance with the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's Notice on the Criteria for the Division of the Right, and the “Notice on Handling Certain Problems of Rightists” by the Provincial Committee of the Communist Party Committee to counter the statements and actions of right-wing elements. There are two basic ways to fight the right: one is to follow the masses line, that is, relying on the left, the united centrist, isolated attacks on the right; and the other is to expose the facts, insist on rationale, and debate. The principle of struggle is that those who generally have only reactionary rhetoric, no reactionary activity, only to criticize their reactionary speech, not easily wear the hat of the right; the right-wing backbone who has both reactionary rhetoric and reactionary activity, to name them within the appropriate scope; and to identify as right-wing of people holding a

crippling meeting; exerting pressure on some stubborn right-wing elements, but not by pressure to solve problems, with the right. The facts are rebutted, not exaggerated, not fictitious, so that they are taken orally. Permit the right-wing elements to retain their views, but not to pursue their organization, history, purpose, and to do the work of the rightists, so that they are fully accountable and not to end the path. The right in the party and in the regiment is treated equally to the right elements of the ordinary masses. By adopting these methods, the centrist was fought, the right was divided and a part of the right was transformed.

The county committee requested: first, to divide the left-middle and right elements through classification, to conduct a comprehensive analysis and study of the situation of everyone; second, to seek and unite the masses, to expose the right-wing elements with evidence and truthfulness; and third, to conduct a big debate in relation to actual issues, and find out from their respective statements right-wing speech; fourth, every unit should have a hand to master this struggle. To fully develop democracy and correctly master the direction of the movement; Fifth, all units should always carry out the whole wind and work in the whole wind movement, and repeatedly map out the background and carefully study carefully, and fully grasp and collect the materials of the right-wing elements.

Rectification phase. The main task of the rectification phase is to rectify the style and improve the work. In accordance with the instructions of their superiors and in accordance with the principle that “improving work is conducive to strengthening party leadership, strengthening socialist construction and strengthening the democratic dictatorship of the people”, the counties, combined with the criticisms and opinions raised by the masses in the wedge movement, carefully analysed and studied ideas, organizations, style, work and other parties. Faces existing shortcomings and errors, find the crux of the problem, in the spirit of bold change, resolute change, radical reform, Actively explore ways to solve the problem and propose rectification solutions. In order to overcome subjectivity, bureaucracy and sectarianism, in the rectification phase, various units have modified or abolished different rules and regulations concerning work, study, life, welfare, rewards, etc. At the same time, the task of streamlining institutions and decentralizing cadres has been carried out, mainly to solve such key problems as the duplication of institutions that exist in county units, such as bureaucratic problems, such as burdensome work, separation from the masses, and the specialization of party members, and devolved cadres to rural and grass-roots exercises, and to implement “three common exercises with community members” “(eat, live with, work) to achieve three (cadre workers, masses of style, labor regularization). Propose “go to the countryside, go to the labor, go to the production front”. The majority of those who have been streamlined and decentralized are directly involved in productive labour, particularly in agriculture. At the end of 1958, the anti-right struggle in the region ended. Throughout the movement, the districts were classified as right-wing 331; four anti-socialists; and 83 center-right elements.

On October 8, 1959, in accordance with the instructions of the central and provincial committees to remove the hats of the right, nine right-wing hats were removed. In October 1961, the Central Committee issued instructions on reforming the work of the right-wing elements. The Land Committee further accelerated the cap-picking work of the right-wing elements. From 1959 to 1964, the right hats were removed in batches for 155 people, and

from 1965 to 1966 the right hats were removed from 5. On May 4, 1978, in accordance with the Central Committee's approval by the Central Committee of the United Front Department and the Ministry of Public Security "Report on the Request to Remove All Rightists Hats", established the Land Commission's Office for the work of removing right-wing hats. Each county has accordingly set up offices to deal with right-wing hats picking work and mistaking the right party's review and change. Arrange work with staff.

After three years of work, 331 persons formerly classified as right-wing elements in Lincang District have been reviewed and completely corrected; 83 formerly classified as center-right elements and 4 anti-socialist anti-socialists have been fully corrected after review and reinstated to their public office, with appropriate placement and care given to their different circumstances. (Written by Chen Guixuan)

Yunnan Provincial Committee of Communist Party History, Yunnan Province, China (Yunnan University Press 2013)

Memories of Weeze Movement and Anti-Right Fight in Huize Prefecture/Chen Nengrong

In May 1957, according to the directive of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) on the winding movement, all regions carried out anti-bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity. At this time, Huize County administration has not been assigned to Dongchuan city, only Huize Li River Hydropower Bureau, Huize lead and zinc mine is the party leader of Dongchuan Mining Bureau, so the movement began when the administrative organs and mining enterprises are carried out separately, later in the campaign was established Dongchuan city, Huize County under Dongchuan jurisdiction, so the late movement is connected to the two places It was carried out together. I worked at the Huize County Tax Bureau and participated in the campaign throughout the course. In May, after receiving the notice of Huize County Committee, soon set up a leading group of winds, with offices, tabloid papers, and sent liaison officers to various units. County authorities have two leaders, one person caught "movement", one person caught work. The campaign takes two steps, first in the institution and then in the education sector.

Sports began with the opening of the door form of wind, the implementation of the "flowers, one hundred family brainstorming" policy, positive guide the whole wind movement. Mobilize within the Party and then in the organs and then the employees, to mobilize everyone to advise the county committee leaders, to help the party to rectify. Initially, in the various units, some comrades made some opinions and suggestions to the leadership of the county committee. In order to build momentum, counties have organized conferences of hundreds of people several times, and selected several people who dared to speak boldly to expose the county leaders to make typical statements at the congress. Some of them, although their words are more sharp and intense, they are willing to actively help the Party to rectify the wind. The General Assembly has indeed played a role in mobilizing the public further. During the climax, criticized the bureaucratic, work-life style and other aspects of the leadership of the county committee, such as saying: the situation is not clear enough to criticize people, to others, to themselves wide, "uncrowned clothes" (in the street put clothes on the shoulders), "stunting", "meeting

dozing”, “chaos” curse people” etc. What is highlighted is the problem of marriage. The leaders of the county committee are mostly rehabilitated by the lower south forces, participated in revolutionary work earlier, and have long been married in rural areas, and some have children. When he went to the local leadership, he divorced or divorced his ex-wife and did not leave home, and then looked for the young lesbians in the organ. It was revealed as “happy new and old”, some said “Chen Shimei small group”, some painted as “men and women hug together, men's left foot kicking another woman” comics.

After the climax, one morning after studying, two comrades said to me, “Director! I heard that when you were in the party school, the masses revealed that you organized corrupt groups in the “Three Counters”, and the party reorganized you. Do you have no opinion on the party? There are comments, hurry. I said: During the mass movement, the masses expose me to organize a corrupt group, the party suspects that I was correct. The latter organization verified that I had not embezzled, let alone organized a corrupt group, and had given the screening notice, and that the party was correct, and I had no opinion on the party. After that, I thought, they didn't know that history. How could they do my job? It may have been instructed, and later learned from the newspaper that this was a way to exercise the wind. Fortunately, I was awake at that time, or I was in their position.

After the counties were sounded and so on to launch the opinions of the masses, the rectification movement immediately turned in direction, which would help the party rectify into a big and critical debate in anti-right struggle. At that time, it was based on the composition of the person's family, education and advice to the leadership, divided between left, middle and right. Good birth, low culture and no opinion are left and vice versa right. And among the right, there are three kinds of center-right, right, and far-right. Draw out “right-wing elements” in batches, sworn mentors meetings, organized leftist to criticize the right. The typical figures who had been praised to speak out were suddenly turned into far-right elements of the opposition party and anti-socialist, and put on an infinite outline of the views raised by the leadership, saying that the party committee leader is representing the party organization, and the views of the party. Most are stigmatizing the party and attacking the party. The negative party is an anti-party, anti-socialist, or right-wing. In the late anti-right period, from top to bottom, under the atmosphere of opposition to “right-wing sentiment”, some kind criticism, unhappy with something, criticism and suggestions made against the leadership, etc., were internal contradictions among the people, and as an opponent contradiction, leading to the expansion of anti-right struggles and thwarted the motivation of cadres and intellectuals., with unfortunate consequences.

In the late anti-right period, a county leader was classified as the right because his deputy was studying in the party school. More than 10 chief and deputy sections in the organ were classified as the right, except for two section chiefs. Although he did not mention any opinion, he was described as “behind-the-scenes manipulation”, was the backstage of the right, and also classified as the right.

In the late processing stage, those classified as right-wing elements are generally dismissed from public office and from the party. Individual remaining units supervise their labor. Most of them go to the Sandaogou Xinle Reservoir for re-education through labour; later concentrated in re-education through labour labour centres, engaged in

agricultural production throughout the day, sometimes go to the city to pick large dung or wall soil, eat eight yuan of food per month, and “report the army” at night. From 1958 to 1962, most of them went through re-education through labour for more than three years. In 1962, according to the instructions of the central and provincial committees, hats were taken for most right-wing elements on the basis of my own performance. After the cap is generally divided into factories and mines, companies work, the implementation of equal pay, the general salary is set at 27 administrative level, monthly salary 47.5 yuan. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Party in 1979, all right-wing elements were identified as mistakes, reviewed and corrected all, restored wages and restored party membership. It was originally the leader's continued arrangement of leadership work, completely correcting the error of the expansion against the right. From 1957 to 1979, the 22-year grievances were finally settled, and the young people who had gone through the baptism of history, all entered the twilight.

The third stage is rectification. At that time, the various organs and units also had problems such as bloated institutions, people were flooded, many regulations and methods were cumbersome, out of the actual reality, and the specialization of party members. The movement adopts a bottom-up, top-down approach to launch mass rectification. In March 1958, the Department of Finance allocated seven cadres to work in rural areas in the first batch. The second batch was to decentralize five people, four retired, and two were dismissed from work. In September of the same year, two were added to the right in the decentralized cadres. The all-party anti-right movement ended in August 1958 and lasted more than a year.

The whole wind movement and anti-right struggle have had serious consequences, hurting many people, especially intellectuals, since then many people dare not to speak the truth again, lack of trust between comrades and friends, and also form a culture, think that there is no culture “big old” good, when “big old” is very glorious, with culture is “stinky Lao Jiu” This is just over a year, and over 20 years of innumerable talent across the country The waste was lost. A large number of intellectuals and engineers from Dongchuan and affiliated Huize Yili River Hydropower Bureau and Huize lead-zinc mine were beaten to the right, and some died with grievances. The irreparable damage to the country and the irreparable pain inflicted on individuals and families is worth summing up and reflecting well.

Author Chen Nengrong, male, was the former vice director of Huize County Taxation Bureau at the beginning of the anti-right movement, in 1958 Huize was transferred to Dongchuan city, successively served as deputy director of municipal government office, deputy director of municipal planning committee and other positions. (Department of Party History of Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, Yunnan Provincial Committee, Yunnan University Press 2013)

My memories of the winds movement and anti-right struggles in Wuhua District/Cao Pin

In April 1957, the whole country carried out a whole wind movement and anti-right struggle. The Wuhua District Committee and the District People's Committee, in accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee and the provincial and

municipal committees, also seriously carried out the windy movement and anti-right struggle. The organs of the District People's Committee were mobilized by comrade Bai Yunrui, deputy secretary of the district committee and mayor of the district committee, at all cadres meeting. All cadres were asked to seriously carry out study and further strengthen unity after the merger of districts 2 and 4. There is no right in their work to carry out criticism and self-criticism, and to make good relations with the people. After the Bai District Governor mobilized to learn and discuss in groups, Vice Governor Ye Huifen led us to study Comrade Mao Zedong's Issues Concerning Correct Handling of People's Internal Conflicts and the People's Daily editorial papers. On the basis of raising the ideological awareness, we carry out criticism and self-criticism based on the problems existing in the work.

After completing the first phase of my study, I was drawn to the Socialist Education Working Group organized by the District Committee to guide the work at the grass-roots level. The working group is headed by Vice Minister of Industry Yuan Xiangzhong, district trade union vice-chairman Zheng Depei, district industrial cadre Jianeng and I (then deputy director of the District People's Committee labor section) as members. The main task is to assist the factory in Kunming Second Glass Factory in Xiba to lead production and guide the factory to carry out socialist education. My specific task is to help security cadres carry out safe production, publicize education and cooperate with the team leader in carrying out socialist education. I was informed to return to work at the labor section until the anti-right work of the district people's committee organs was close to the processing stage.

After coming back, I learned that three comrades such as section chief Li Shunxiang, clerk Zhao Hanlong and Gao Qi-xin have been classified as right-wing elements. But I understand in my heart that they have worked with me for many years, seriously and responsible for their work and care for each other, how can they be the right? It must be wronged. But in the historical conditions of that time, who dares to speak. Later Sun Shichang, secretary of the branch branch of the District People's Committee, asked me to talk to me, saying, "You have made three right-wing elements from your labor department, and should be carefully checked." I couldn't turn around for a moment and had to reply, "This time I went down to the factory, they were right and I had nothing to do with me", but Sun insisted on asking me to write a check. After that, because Corey was very busy, perhaps for any other reason, they didn't come to force me to check again, and this was not the case.

Chief Li, three of their comrades who were mistaken as right-wing elements, were immediately dealt with by organizations, all removed from their duties and devolved factory labor. Later, the Central Committee began to correct the error of the expansion of the anti-right struggle. Three comrades were rectified, rehabilitated and resumed work. Li Shunxiang later served as manager of the Wuhua District Construction Corporation. Zhao Hanlong and Gao Qixin arranged to work in Huashan and West Station Street Offices respectively.

After the anti-right struggle ended, the cadres of our section changed greatly. In addition to the three of the chief section, the rest of the comrades were transferred to the organization department, some to the health section, some to the police station, others were delegated to the Lianhua People's Commune (Office). I also transferred to the

District Supervision Commission in March 1963 Full-time commissioner (normal level). Since I was transferred to the factory later in the movement, and did not participate in the whole process of the fought of the right, so I did not have enough knowledge of the whole process of the rectifying movement and anti-right struggle at that time, and I was not engaged in this work until 1964. That was when I worked at the District Supervision Committee in 1964, a female worker named Li Ronghua from Kunming matches factory complained repeatedly to the Central Supervisory Commission, saying that she was classified as the right in 1957 during the rectification movement and anti-right struggle, expelled from the party, and was delegated to the factory laboratory to lift wood in the workshop. She did not convince her, but had not been resolved for many years and therefore requested a review. Her letter was transferred from the central government to the province, then to the city, and finally to our Wuhua District Supervisory Commission. After receiving the letter, I reported to Zhou Dengqi, deputy secretary of the Supervisory Commission, and investigated the case by the Commission. After a period of in-depth investigation and went to the unit, workshop, team masses to learn about the situation, and based on the clues provided by myself and the cadres and employees, in a large newspaper that was piled up in a large print, one by one piece of the big print she wrote in that year, after careful identification and check, did not find anything. What is the right-wing rhetoric, even less about “anti-party anti-socialism”. Then, he exchanged views with the general secretary of the factory party, held a general branch committee discussion, decided to draft a review report by the factory total branch. After the discussion by the District Supervisory Commission, the report came up with the preliminary conclusion that “Comrade Li Ronghua is a proposal to rationalize production, not anti-socialist rhetoric”. The district committee discussed and reported to the municipal committee for approval, for Comrade Li Ronghua pacification. At that time, the general branch of the factory held a party member conference. I announced the decisions of the city and district committee, gave her pacification, restored her party membership and work, and paid up wages. In consultation with her opinion, she was touched by tears and expressed her belief in the party organization and must work well in the future (Matchmaker later on the market management directly). Later on, I was involved in corrective remedying efforts to correct several misconceptions of the right.

In 1993, I was drawn to participate in the preparation of the “Memorabilia of Implementation Policy in Wuhua District”. I had a more comprehensive understanding of the serious consequences of the wedge movement and the expansion of the anti-right struggle and the “Cultural Revolution”. In the end, in accordance with the principle of pragmatic truth, for these comrades pacified and implemented Policy, and the ability to draw lessons from past historical events, is the great thing of our party. Our party deserves to be a party guided by Marxist Leninism, pragmatism, light, political maturity, and withstand the test of history. (Author Cao Pin, former retired as deputy county-level supervisor of Wuhua District People's Government, director of Hongshan Street Office of Wuhua District.)

Luliang County right faction capping review correction work/longevity

Luliang County Hat Picking Office under the direct leadership of Qujing Land Committee

and County Committee, all relevant departments actively cooperate, earnestly implement the central [1978] No. 11, 55 document spirit, from May 1978 to August 1978, after more than a year, completed the work of cap-picking, review, correction and placement of the right elements in our county.

The two documents issued by the Central Committee in 1978 state that from 1959 in 1964, according to the spirit of the Central Committee on the phased removal of the modified right-wing hats, five successive batches of right-wing hats were removed. The right-wing elements who have not yet removed their caps have undergone long-term educational transformation. Most have changed and performed better. Now they have decided to take off all the right hats, correct the misrepresentation of the right, and properly do the job of settling properly, which is to correct the widening mistakes in the anti-right struggle and turning negative factors into positive factors. Factors, promoting stability and solidarity, are of great significance to socialist construction.

After the issuance of document No. 11, the county committee immediately deployed personnel to form the cap-picking office, responsible for this work. After many years of events, the right-wing elements are spread around, and the base is not clear. After more than a month's notice, we carefully and responsibly looked into the archives, the unit visited, basically ascertained the situation of the right-wing elements in Luliang County, and by the end of July 1978, all the caps of right-wing activists in the county were removed.

In September of the same year, after the Central Committee issued document No. 55 of the same year, letters of visits increased. The county committee further organized cadres and staff from the county level organs to convey relevant documents from the central and provincial areas, and to raise awareness of cadres and employees, so that case executives further liberate their thoughts and boldly review corrective workers. made. In the review, everyone, in the spirit of responsibility to the party, the people, to comrades, took the archives, held various forms of symposia, and carefully investigated and studied.

According to the Central Committee's 1957 criteria for right-wing elements, in accordance with the principle of pragmatism and the need to correct mistakes, they will be resolutely corrected if they are wrong.

In accordance with the central documents and the spirit of the relevant meetings in the provinces, the staff placement work in our county and county can continue to work, and the elderly and infirm cannot work, they will be retired, and if the work of former retained staff is inappropriate, some necessary adjustments have also been made. In this way, the vast majority of comrades are satisfied.

During the anti-right struggle, a total of 78 rightists across the county, 28 people left jobs, 50 people sent to mine labor production. After repeated investigations, all 78 wrongdoers of the right were rectified. In addition to the 28 persons who had previously remained in employment, 26 were granted to retire, 4 retired persons, 88 persons who had been placed in local settlement work in outer counties, three persons convicted of new crimes and were sentenced by the court for unplaced jobs, and 9 were killed. There were also seven people who had previously worked in Waixian to reinstate the county.

After the hat-picking review and correction, these people uplifted the spirit of the revolution and rejuvenated the revolutionary youth. The vast majority of comrades and their families all expressed their sincere thanks to the Party Central Committee and

thanked the Party for the good policy after the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, and many comrades were excited and teary. Some comrades said: it is a big matter to restore the good tradition of truth and truth of the Party. Now the Party Central Committee has corrected the wrong case for us, so that we have laid down the burden of many years, the spirit has been liberated. In the future, we must look forward with unity, double our efforts to make up for the past 20 Years of loss. After a comrade in the county post and telecommunications office rescheduled his work, the leader arranged him a proper rest. He refused to rest, and said from the heart that now only felt that the time to serve the people was too short, to make a one-day contribution to live a day, and was determined to play a screw for the cause of postal and telecommunications. (The Second Series of Literature and History of Luliang County by the Party History Research Office of the Communist Party of China) (Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party History Laboratory, Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party Committee, Yunnan Provincial Committee, Yunnan University Press 2013)

Xie Fuzhi: Report on the Mobilization of the Wind Movement at the Meeting of Party Members and Cadres of Yunnan Provincial Authorities (1957.5.14)

Why the wind?

Comrades, the great wind movement began. This time, we will focus on studying Chairman Mao's report and solving the problem of how to properly deal with the internal contradictions of the people. This issue has elicited intense discussions within and outside the National Party, and many people are very excited, as is the case in our province. After Chairman Mao proposed to properly deal with the internal contradictions of the people, it provoked such a lively discussion both inside and outside the party. This shows that the issues raised by Chairman Mao have really hit the key points of the problems that exist in real life at present. It is generally felt important and timely. All comrades reflected the Chairman's good mention and expressed their support. Immediately afterwards, our party also promptly proposed to carry out a windy movement within the Party. The National Party's organizations at all levels and the vast majority of party members warmly responded to the party's call and supported the instructions of the Party Central Committee, believing that it is very necessary and timely at this time. Based on the experience of our party, when solving a major problem, we must first restructure their own team. Now we need to complete the historical mission of socialist construction and to properly deal with all kinds of contradictions within the people. First of all, we must figure out our responsibilities within our party, recognize the many shortcomings and mistakes that we have shown in dealing with this issue, and overcome them, and take over our leadership team. Tightening up to improve, it is decided together.

Comrades: The correct handling of the problems of internal contradictions and winds of the people is one issue. When the people across the country discuss correctly handling internal conflicts among the people, our party proposed that the whole wind is centered on resolving this problem. This is a major event in the political life of the people across the country. After Chairman Mao's speech was conveyed, Around this centre, political life has become active throughout the country. Why does it reflect so strongly inside and outside the party? This illustrates the contradictions in the current practical work, the

shortcomings and mistakes in our work, the views of the people on us, and also attests to Chairman Mao's correct and timely approach to this issue. Our shortcomings and mistakes exist, how do we treat them? Are we proactively and in a timely manner? Or is it not confronted with the problem, does not recognize it, or admit that it is not resolved, waiting for the facts to be forced to resolve? Of course, we have to go the first path. Since we acknowledge the existence of contradictions, we should take the initiative to resolve it. The great rightness of our Party and the Party Central Committee is here. They paid timely attention to the issue, put the issue before the whole party and the people of the country in a timely manner, discuss it and resolve it. We communists are not only afraid of shortcomings and mistakes, but we must put them out to discuss and correct them. This attitude of our Party Central Committee is completely correct.

Seven years of national liberation, the same is true for our province. In seven years the cause of socialism, the cause of the Party and the people have seen unprecedented development, seven years more than the decades of reactionary rule have done to the people. This is the fact that not only we recognize, but also our enemies have to admit. In seven years, we have undergone democratic reforms, reformed ideas, repression of counter-revolutions, economic recovery and, finally, socialist transformation. In particular, we have seen unprecedented progress in last year's work, and now the first five-year plan for socialist construction will be overfinished. Although the province is in a complex situation, frontier and weak foundation, it has also achieved, or largely achieved, these tasks together with the people of the country. As a result of the unprecedented progress of unity among the people of the country, ethnic groups, all sectors, workers, peasants and intellectuals have never been united. In the past, China had been divided and not very united. After seven years, it had done so many things, showing the unity of the entire nation's people, unity would have strength, and only unity could create miracles and do so many things in a short time. That, at all times, be sure. When we propose that our party has major shortcomings today, we must first affirm this article.

The work of the past seven years has changed history and brought China into a new era — the era of socialism. This era has also brought about many new problems, new situations, new contradictions, new difficulties, in a word, there are many things that we are not familiar with, many not accustomed to new things that will not be done. Because we have struggled with private production for a long period of time, we have eliminated the private system, largely built a socialist system, and the transition to a new system is very short, and there will certainly be many new contradictions, problems and difficulties. There are two perceptions of this new era, about past triumphs: one person just saw victory, intoxicated, triumphant, not seeing the many difficulties and contradictions brought by victory to resolve. There are a lot of such people currently in the party. Although most are blind and unconscious, it is very dangerous to continue in this way, the cause of the Party will suffer losses, setbacks and create more difficulties. Another person, who saw the achievements, and more importantly saw that this new era brought many difficulties, not satisfied with past triumphs, treating past victories as the beginning of our cause. Because the victory in the past had been to eliminate the system of exploitation, freeing up productivity to create the conditions for the development of production. Our production is just beginning, so we can only think of our business and achievements as the beginning.

Chairman Mao said: "The long march has only taken the first step". We do not have to be intoxicated. We have nothing to be proud of. We have a lot of difficulties ahead. We must continue to move ahead, continue to overcome difficulties and solve them. Unfamiliar and unaccustomed problems in socialist construction.

Why are these contradictions? It's complicated and simple to say. We have changed thousands of years of history in a very short period of time, and do we not create problems? If it doesn't bring, unless it's crazy. The shortcomings and mistakes of our work have contributed to the complexity, gravity and development of many problems. We have to face these problems, confront them and to admit it courageously, which is not tantamount to denying our achievements. Whether the problem is serious or not serious, the dialectic view is that it is serious and not serious. It is because we have achieved such great achievements, eliminated classes, restored the social economy, basically built a socialist system, the people throughout the country have unparalleled unity, recognized the superiority of the socialist system in the minds of the people, recognized the proletarian class and the leadership of the Communist Party, and recognized the Party Wei Great, more united within the people, and our system has been consolidated. That is why we are in a position to raise the issue of resolving the internal contradictions of the people. This is not a step backwards, but moving forward. To say it is serious because our party team, especially leading cadres, is satisfied with victory, does not acknowledge that there are shortcomings in our work, and not to study the problems that exist in the current work, it is serious in this sense. It is extremely dangerous to let it grow day by day. It can hinder the progress of our cause and cause frustration and damage. The reason why the people are not satisfied with our party is twofold: from within the people, it is mainly because of the increased awareness of the people and the changing circumstances, and the old ways of leading and solving problems, so there are many shortcomings in our work that dissatisfied the people. In terms of class, class is wiped out, some people are a little dissatisfied, this is the minority, the former is the main.

Now, our country is at a turning point in the development of history, in which many problems have been exposed and many shortcomings of the party have been exposed, so it is another time that the party is being tested at an important juncture. In this landmark key, Chairman Mao of the Party Central Committee promptly raised the issue of properly handling the internal contradictions of the people, and called for the initiation of a rectifying movement within our party to resolve this contradiction, so that our Party and our cause continue. This means that our Party, our Party Central Committee, and our Chairman Mao are fully trustworthy, and they propose the right direction to guide us forward at an important juncture. Each of our party organizations and members will also have to withstand this test. My party and party members have been tested for quite a long time in the past, such as the first revolutionary war, the anti-Japanese war, the war against US aid to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the land reform and socialist transformation, especially after the Zunyi Conference, every important link has stood the test, so the revolution has won. Our party's organization at all levels and every member of the party is generally like this, so we guarantee the victory of our Chinese revolution. This time the party's organizations at all levels, our party members, first and foremost leading cadres, must stand the test. Whether or not we can overcome shortcomings and mistakes in this new era, change the habits of our work, and use new habits, new methods,

new styles, new ideas, new ideas, new understanding to lead the cause of socialism construction, it is determined whether the whole wind can be rectified this time. Many of our party members have passed many levels, after many tests, and now we also believe that under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, we can rectify the shortcomings and mistakes and move forward in such an epoch-making period.

After the Party Central Committee proposed the wind, Chairman Mao raised the correct handling of the problems of internal contradictions among the people, he received a warm response from the whole party, which is proof that it will stand the test. Of course, there are a few cadres who are not sufficiently aware of the new transformation, have raised concerns, doubts, and even have infinite melancholy. They heard the wind were afraid, they were afraid of chaos, afraid of bad leadership in the future. The people have made a lot of opinions about our Party cadres, put forward many demands and criticisms (of course not everyone's criticism is 100% correct). Some comrades feel frustrated and under pressure, saying that they have worked for a long time and hard work in the past, and now have a bureaucratic end; Comrades think of things difficult to do, bad, more difficult, some comrades are anxious, not cool, very Impatience. These are the result of insufficient awareness of this shift.

The key to the wind

In the process of discussing Chairman Mao's report, tens of millions of questions and opinions have been reflected, and there is a lot of discussion. What exactly is the key place? The central government spoke of three, and I think the key issue is that our party has a serious disengagement from the masses.

Our party, from rural to urban, from local victories to national victory, from war to peace, from local leadership to national rule, many comrades in the party are not conscious and awake enough about such a transformation and the current status of the party, and the phenomenon of serious disengagement from the masses has occurred. We have quite a group of party members proud, revel in victory, have a sense of superiority and privilege, and do not treat people equally. The Assistant Minister of Agriculture, mentioned in the newspaper yesterday, is a typical example of a privileged idea that people are not treated equally. I think that I hit the world and done things, high people first class. For workers, peasants, soldiers, students, intellectuals, democratic parties and ethnic minorities do not treat people equally, especially senior cadres and senior cadres are first class. Not democratic, solve problems within the people by solving class struggles. They do not consult, arrange them instead, and even some local party members have higher wages than non-party members, and even the houses that live are better, and even speak louder than the people. Some people reflect that the deputy director of the Party member went out there, and that the chief director outside the party did not have cars. The same cadres were promoted quickly by party members. Even some people are not party members, only stick to the side of the party, and also perform very well in front of people. Visible party members will not say more. Originally, Communist Party members, cadres and senior cadres, should be more humble and humble, strict for people's leniency, strict for the party and for non-parties. But now we are on the contrary in this area. If we continue to develop and say something bad, it will be like the Kuomintang that changed after Sun Yat-sen's death. It is just to join the party in order to be an official. It is not a party member who can do anything, and this is the basis of corruption of the KMT, which we have defeated.

Of course, we will not take that path. We are Marxist and Leninist political parties, especially with the right leadership of our Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, and will not allow these phenomena to develop day by day. But as a party member, this is not impossible either. This drawback and error, and its seriousness, most party members come from insufficient awareness of the current situation, are unconscious and blind. As long as the reason is clear, the mind is improved and the mind can be corrected. Of course, there are a few or individual people who have been contaminated with the habits of old society. The remnants of the KMT style are pressed upon the people, to become officials, to be rich and enjoy.

It is because we are seriously separated from the masses. Currently, the relationship between the Party and the masses is in a very tense state. Non-party masses have great grievances and dissatisfaction with us, which can be heard everywhere. Of course, there are two kinds of dissatisfaction: one is the majority, they are caring for our cause, with a desire for unity, for our country, for our cause, for our party, for our party, so criticizing; sometimes it is mentioned that we do not correct them Just complained. This is the main thing, most people comment this way, and these comments are good. The second type of opinion is based on a different class standpoint, they are not in favor of socialism and party leadership, some have been frustrated or hit in the past movement, there are also two kinds of people, one is not in favor of socialism, not in favor of party leadership. For comments. There are also very individual intentions, take the wind and waves. For specific analysis, most of the dissatisfied opinions are from good intentions, and not all of the few individual ones are from good intentions. Chairman Mao spoke of two kinds of contradictions, internal contradictions among the people and contradictions against me. The latter opinion belongs to class contradictions, but manifested from the internal contradictions of the people. To analyze and observe, neither view the views of most people as intentional disturbances or unintentional, nor views with ulterior motives as opinions within the people.

The current intra-people contradictions are the main ones and must be affirmed. Although there are tens of millions of problems, it mainly comes from the party's secession from the masses. How can I solve this problem? Our Party has always had no special skills. The Party can achieve great victories in decades and seven years after liberation. It has only one skill, that is, good at launching the masses and relying on the masses. This is our party's glorious tradition. By relying on it, we overcome the unprecedented difficulties of the long march, the unprecedented difficulties of the war of anti-Japanese resistance, the war of liberation, and achieved victory. In seven years, we carried out land reform, completed socialist transformation, and the socialist construction completed the first five years in more than four years Dash. We have relied on this magic to make our party a victory followed by victory, overcoming difficulties unimaginable. What skills do we have? During the war, our economic strength, weapons are not as long as the enemy, we have no imperialist assistance, we just get the support of the people, the sympathy of the socialist countries of the Soviet Union, we have only Xiaomi plus rifles, we have nothing else. Now the whole country is discussing that the Party could lead revolutions and lead reforms in the past. Can it now lead construction, build culture, need science, and can the Party lead science? The issue is a lot of national quarrel. We say: Can lead and not lead. If it is bureaucratic and high, of course we cannot lead, not only cannot

lead this department, but other departments cannot lead either. If we inherit our tradition of relying on the masses, then we can lead. Because not everything is done as a leader, it depends on the masses to do it. We did not have land reform in the past, we will not fight, we will now. I'm afraid to speak of military science until today that we will not win people, but we can win the war. Our ability is to rely on the masses, which we have done in the past, allowing us to overcome our difficulties and move forward with victory. Now we are facing a new period of history, new difficulties, new problems, new contradictions, many of which are difficult. Difficulties are objective, compounded by subjective shortcomings and mistakes. For example, 600 million people have no difficulty in building socialism, it is a naive and ignorant idea. We admit that there are difficulties, what should we do? Still rely on the masses to solve. In the past, we have relied on it to overcome millions of difficulties and have achieved victory. In the future, there is no other way to build socialist construction. We need to rectify our style and shortcomings and rely on the masses, first and foremost workers, farmers, intellectuals and others. It is necessary to rectify our shortcomings and mistakes through this time, let down the official shelf to the masses to work hard, overcome difficulties, jointly face up to the contradictions and deal with them correctly. In this way, I believe that the difficulties will be overcome. What other magic is there? No. Now is the atomic age, the atomic bomb can not solve our difficulties, or rely on our magic to overcome the difficulties, whether our drawbacks are to get out of the masses or poison drugs. As long as we go back to the right side, overcome the shortcomings, go to the masses, we can overcome the difficulties, move forward, and contradictions It can also be solved. Of course, it is not that the contradiction is gone.

Three, the whole what

What is the whole wind? The Central Committee stipulates that the three entirety, bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity, are simply not to face up to, study all aspects of contradictions and to deal with them incorrectly and in a timely manner. Of course, the wind is not to take these trialism into every organ, every unit, every person. It is based on the organization of each party, every unit, and even everyone, after research and research to understand what problems exist and what contradictions exist. The people have the most opinion on which issue is contradictions, and whether these contradictions come mainly from there, bureaucracy, subjectivity, sectarianism, or others, or nothing. Finally, study it carefully and resolve it. According to the Central Committee, this time, it is mainly based on Chairman Mao's two reports on correctly handling internal contradictions among the people, researching problems and resolving problems. From research and research, and then examine policies, ideas, style, first collective, then individual, first up and down, that is from superior to subordinate, of course, from subordinate to superior. The focus of the inspection is mainly on the governing body, through top-down criticism and self-criticism and opinion. At present, it is not possible to raise one or two generalized contradictions across the province, but it is easier to find from all aspects. The central government put forward eight aspects such as workers, farmers, students, the army, intellectuals, democratic parties, ethnic minorities, and religion. We all have problems and contradictions in these areas. But in my province it is worth noting these aspects:

First, sectarianism is treated with intellectuals and democratic parties. Now we are very

nervous with intellectuals outside the party. This is that socialist construction requires a large number of intellectuals, intellectuals should have a certain position; on the other hand, we have not done enough to unite and educate intellectuals, especially trust and openness to them. There are also a few intellectuals who are not reformed enough, and in some cases there are stereotypes. Chairman Mao analyzes the attitude of intellectuals towards Marxism-Leninism, and most intellectuals love the motherland and are willing to work hard to build the motherland. Because intellectuals have no future in the past. They have seen socialist construction in the past few years, but on the other hand, they feel that we don't trust them enough, pay enough attention, take a rough attitude towards them, do not treat them as their own people, hurt their face, very intentionally. See. Opinions, of course, come from two sides, but our party is the leader and the main aspect of contradiction. Chairman Mao has always had a major aspect of dealing with contradictions in the war against Japan, such as the relationship between local cadres and foreign cadres. Chairman Mao stressed that foreign cadres are mainly responsible for bad relations, and stressed that foreign cadres need to take more care of local cadres and learn from local cadres. Also like the relationship between army cadres and local cadres, Chairman Mao stressed that army cadres were the main aspect. Therefore, the army should respect the local party, respect the masses, prevent warlordism and prevent gun polemism. Again, such as old cadres and new cadres do not have good relations, mainly the old cadres are responsible. There are also intellectuals and industrial and agricultural cadres. In short, Chairman Mao spoke of a series of internal relations, all of which are examples of correct handling of internal contradictions among the people, and should be recalled. The responsibility now lies primarily on our side to deal with our party and intellectuals, regardless of the mistakes and shortcomings.

Secondly, we have serious bureaucracy towards workers, farmers, students. Although there are various causes of trouble among workers, farmers, and students, it is mainly our bureaucracy, does not understand the situation and do not listen to the opinions of the masses. This is true for me personally. If Guangdong students in our province have several technical schools, and students from Sichuan from the Transportation Bureau are also troubled. In the first place, our provincial committee did not personally find these units directly to investigate and study, exactly how these matters should be resolved, just indirectly ask. Although, the work is busy, but, in this half year, what is bigger than this thing? To check it recently, there are a lot of problems in dealing with these issues, a lot of bureaucracy, and a lot of incorrect approaches. The first is not to acknowledge that there are problems, people ignore or resolve their opinions, adopt a subdued approach and take a class struggle to deal with it. The times passed, the concept is still old.

Thirdly, on the issue of ethnicity, our province is multi-ethnic and multi-ethnic, this factor will persist for a long time, both in the past and now and in the future. Since democratic reform and socialist transformation, national unity has moved forward, but the old contradictions have not been fully resolved, and new ones have happened again. What happened in a year is not less, but more. The national issue reflects our shortcomings, but the main manifestation is still Dahan, subjectivity at work, which often turns good things into bad things. The Han ethnic cadres have no right to do so. It is also more prominent not only in ethnic terms, but also in cooperation with outside the party.

Now there are more things to do with the party package, it can not be wrapped up. People

in seven areas are alarming to us. The party is to arrange arrangements, this time we should make a radical change. Hard work, busy and bureaucratic. Do not pack too much in the future. We need to be responsible to the party, to the state, and to socialism. There is a question to figure out whether to drive the masses in all walks of life to do it, or do it by one person? A person does not have to do things well, especially on the ethnic side. Fourthly, economic life is mainly characterized by tight and uncoordinated market supply. The reason on the one hand is that the masses are not accustomed; the second is that we have no experience in our work, but there is also a lot of subjectivity and bureaucracy. The above is a prominent problem in all aspects of our province, there are many reasons, but mainly sectarian sentiment, bureaucracy, subjectivity. Our purpose is to improve these relationships and resolve these contradictions. Of course, not to say that after a campaign, all the contradictions are wiped out. After the contradiction still exists, the problem is not to make such tension, to use all forces, unite all possible forces to unite and turn negative things into positive things. This time, on the one hand, to prevent no focus, general, but also to prevent only trivial trivial things.

IV. How to complete

How is the whole wind, what are the requirements? The central policy is very clear, “serious and serious”, “wind and rain”. How to understand it? The first is to understand that we now have many problems, many contradictions, and we need to solve them, so we need to be very serious and very serious. If you adopt a sloppy attitude and do not care, the cause of the Party and the socialist cause will be hindered. Individuals will be left behind. Therefore, all party members and all cadres should actively participate in this movement. This is a great ideological education, and it is also a self-education movement. Without participating in this movement, we will be left behind. The facts of several ideological movements prove that those who actively participate in the movement or lead this movement, the cadres who treat this movement correctly will be improved, the work of this unit is done well and the cause has moved forward. This thought education movement is even more meaningful and serious. We must be serious and serious. The method used is wind and rain. What is the wind and rain? It is to have a group meeting, talk about heart, talk individually, talk with a few people, talk openly, talk thoroughly, especially to speak realistically and reasoned, so as to persuade people to talk. Because it is a problem within the people, it is only possible to adopt such an attitude, and the attitude of treating and saving people through the wind and rain. It is important to listen patiently to others, and to give them to others in good faith, whether correct or not entirely correct. Because it is an internal issue within the Party and the people's internal problems, we can only take the approach of the wind and rain, and cannot adopt a stormy approach. When we treat class enemies, at some point we are going to take a stormy approach, such as land reform, three anti and five counter-measures, without the stormy approach, we will not be able to break down class enemies. But this approach cannot be taken within the party.

After the central wind instructions were issued, there were several reactions within the Party. One was to adopt a skepticism about the policy. Some said that the wind and rain could not solve the problem, but it was addictive, because it was unclear that we are solving problems within the Party and people's internal problems, and are accustomed to storms. Why did solving problems within the party also bring into many stormy ways?

Because in Yan'an rectifying wind used the method of "rescue movement", but to realize that the wind is the enemy at that time, there have been some such practices after liberation, so some people are accustomed to using stormy methods to solve problems within the party. Now, in general terms, class enemies have been eliminated, and the internal problems of the people cannot only be solved by storms against class enemies, but also cannot take the overfire and rush actions that are mixed with the internal contradictions of the people in the middle of class struggles. We would like to fully believe in this approach and to repeat it. This is the right approach of our party, which is an unshakeable approach to solving the internal problems of the people. Others doubt that using this approach now, will it be developed instead of using it in the future? Of course, there will be development in concrete work, but the approach is central and not. This is the right approach, and there is no doubt in theory or in practice. It is wrong to suspect that this approach even wants to adopt other approaches. Neither of these ideas is correct. Quite the contrary, the internal problems of the people must be seriously resolved, and they must be resolved in depth, only through the wind and rain, and to convince people. This is very important. Some units inspect their work when studying Chairman Mao's report, and they are generally wind and rain, but they nod their heads and want to engage in the form of greater democracy. This is not good. Only by adopting this approach can we solve the problem more profoundly and achieve the purpose of the wind. One of the most important elements in the study of Chairman Mao's report is the formula of "Unite — Criticism — Unity", which we need to learn and apply to the equation.

Be serious and serious, but also to truly carry out the wind and rain. Only wind and rain can solve the problem. The wind and rain have been a great development in the way that we have solved the intra-party ideological problems and the internal problems of the people over the past 15 years, and only under today's objective conditions and historical conditions can we adopt this approach. To be firmly carried out, no doubt.

This time the whole wind emphasizes the theory of practical connection, emphasis on learning, while checking, and correction. This article is important. Theory is not a new thing. Mao Zedong Thought is theoretical and practical. This time faced many contradictions and specific problems, emphasizing that problems were found, they could be corrected immediately. The phased approach is: the learning phase, the examination stage, the correction phase, often to the corrective stage, there is no energy, before and after tightening. Check out the problem, research immediately, look at, agree, immediately correct, not empty words.

This time, special emphasis has been placed on the development of democracy. To debate freely, we must take the initiative to listen to the views of all aspects, both inside and outside the party, superior, peers, especially from the masses and subordinates. One of the biggest things we break from the masses is the lack of democracy. For a long time, we were in class struggles, when the content and form of democracy were subject to certain restrictions. Now that class struggles are basically over, democracy should be greatly improved. Now we're not used to it, but get used to it. Class extinction is mainly internal, and of course it will have to be resolved by democratic negotiation.

This time, it requires that every party member, especially cadre party members, should be improved, especially leading cadres, cadres above counties, and above county cadres to

get some basic solutions to existing contradictions and the correct handling of internal contradictions among the people in theory, ideology and policy. Many cadres said: Our Party often resorted to bureaucracy and often oppose bureaucracy, but bureaucracy still has not reversed, so we look at this time in general, and some of the masses and lower cadres reflect more lack of confidence. After the Chairman raised this issue, there had been strong reactions both inside and outside the party. Outside the party was stronger than inside the party, and cadres at lower levels within the Party were stronger than senior leaders. But many are worried about a definitive solution. We say that it can only be resolved in general and that it is unrealistic to demand that all issues be resolved. On the other hand, some people in the party also believe that this anti-bureaucracy, sectarianism, and subjectivity are only general, as in the past, there is nothing to do. None of these perceptions are correct.

Five, the characteristics of the whole wind

The purpose of this rectification is: to improve our Party's minds, overcome shortcomings and mistakes, make our party's ranks more united and neat, so as to unite the people of the whole country to build socialism. This is the same as the whole wind in the past. But the whole wind movement also has many different characteristics from the past, and must be made clear to all cadres. These different features are:

First, the issue of dealing with intra-people contradictions raised by this time is a new and theoretical one. Because, as Chairman Mao said, Marx and Engels had no socialist practice at that time and could not raise this issue. Socialism in the Lenin era was short and only raised questions, but did not elaborate on it. The Stalin era, because of the circumstances in which the Soviet Union was located and the shortcomings of the individual, did not raise and resolve the problem thoroughly and did not fully resolve it later. That is to say, from Marx until now, "correctly handling the problems of internal contradictions among the people" is an issue that has not been solved in history, so it is the theoretical problem as well as a real problem. We should study and deal with this problem well, and only if it is resolved will we move forward, otherwise we will face obstacles and difficulties.

Second, the main aspect of this study examination is the problem of internal contradictions among the people, not class issues. Of course, the issue of internal contradictions among the people also includes class issues, but not the main ones. Even though it also dealt with the internal contradictions of the people, but directly served class struggles. In order to solve the problem of land reform, it is necessary to clear the boundaries of the enemy and us within the people, stabilize class positions and establish class views, this is to fight against class enemies directly. Now, although there are also class struggles, it is mainly to resolve the problems of internal conflicts among the people. Of course, people's internal contradictions must also be dealt with by the proletarian standpoint approach. The central wind instructions specifically pointed out that members of the intellectuals should have a class position, and to distinguish between the proletarian position and the positions of the bourgeois and small bourgeois. But this time mainly to resolve internal conflicts among the people, not to solve class struggles.

Third, we need to use the correct approach to the internal contradictions of the people, draw the boundaries of ideas and look at the problem in a dialectic manner. It should be

fully estimated that many party members and cadres are accustomed to using class struggles to deal with internal contradictions among the people. We believe that the wind and rain are not addictive, which is the manifestation of this habit. In addition, some people tend to affirm everything about past achievements and are insensitive to their shortcomings. We are sensitive to false opinions and revisionist opinions (and, of course, right in this regard), and weak discernment about dogmism. Of course, members of other classes (such as the bourgeois) origins, they tend to easily deny everything. They deny contradictions on the one hand, deny the existence of classes, and, on the one hand, look at the problem from his class position and give advice.

This is a very important issue in the whole wind. Without clear boundaries, it is easy to confuse and cause confusion. It is important to deal with the issue of intra-people contradictions and to distinguish the boundaries, which are the problems of intra-people contradictions and which are class contradictions. The problem of intra-people contradictions must be solved by the solution of intra-people contradictions, which were adopted during wartime class struggles, which are not necessarily possible today. Because the times are different, different locations, processing methods are different. There is a difference between the treatment of class contradictions and those based on internal contradictions among the people. The former are subject to certain restrictions on the content, form and methods of democracy, while the latter takes more of the content and negotiation form of democracy, rather than subjugation, but justifications. Sometimes the same problem, there are internal contradictions among the people, there are also class contradictions. The two kinds of contradictions are intertwined, and how to deal with them. Learning from Chairman Mao's report is to clear this line.

Fourth, this time, the central government proposed that leading cadres should participate in manual labor. This is a fundamental issue that will be gradually resolved in the future. This is the fundamental issue of Marxism in resolving conflicts and resolving differences between intellectual and manual labor, and is also a central link in resolving internal contradictions. We have done this in the past, such as in times of war, we have to waging mass wars, and Production, but as a central part of solving the internal contradictions of the people, the combination of manual and mental labor is a new issue. This problem is only the beginning, not a short time to solve, is long-term. Although leading cadres are mainly jobs, those who can work in part of the labor force are of great benefit to the Party, the masses and individuals.

Fifth, 90 percent of our province's party members have not participated in the wind, some only hear some negative things, or just remember some negative things. It is inevitable to have concerns about the idea of the whole wind, without realizing that our party relied on this approach to achieve a comprehensive victory, and not to recognize that imperialism and the Kuomintang faced at that time, imperialism and the Kuomintang were facing. Now the situation has changed, class struggles are basically over, and we have the experience to avoid those shortcomings. But now leading cadres have no experience of wind under the new circumstances. This is also worth noting.

Sixth, because of the development of historical conditions and theoretical practices, it is entirely possible for us to carry out the wind and rain approach this time. Why should we mention this way? Comrades should look at the approach and approach from this perspective, both to take stock of past experience and to move the ideological movement

forward.

Our party in 1942 — 1943 began winds, focused on learning documents, studied for a long time, and then faced a strong enemy, then tried and rescued the campaign to identify the anti-revolutionaries in our ranks, therefore, in the whole wind mixed with the problem of counter-trial. Now we do not have these problems. This time, it is a purely ideological movement, solving problems of thought and style. It is to overcome our shortcomings and mistakes, and the Central Committee clearly stipulates that all those who have made mistakes will not be punished, except for the very individual and serious ones, and that they seriously assist in their transformation. So comrades do not worry.

Finally, this time not only calls for criticism and self-criticism within the party, not only the vast number of workers and peasants to help us, advise us, but also to call on other revolutionary classes, ethnic minorities, and democratic parties to help us rectify the wind, and to advise us. This is also very much from the past. That's different. Our party members are easy to accept the views of the party and the opinions of the basic masses, and the opinions of other classes, especially those of exploitative class origin, are not easy to accept, and ideas are easy to contradict. It should be recognized that these people represent various parties, have long contact with the party, and even with leading cadres. They can reflect the views of all sides, of course, there are correct and incorrect opinions, but mainly good ones. Therefore, not only should I listen patiently and willingly to the views of party members and the basic masses, but also to listen patiently and carelessly to the opinions of people of different classes. It cannot be said that these opinions represent the interests of his class at all, and the motives are imprecise. Otherwise, we will be hampered by broad listening to all sides and correcting shortcomings.

This time, there are so many characteristics of the wind, and because we have no experience, we must resolutely carry out the central policy, in batches, systematically, leadership, cautiously and windy, so the time is longer, perhaps months, half a year or even a year. After Chairman Mao proposed to properly deal with the internal contradictions of the people, the country came up. We should take advantage of the hot iron, we should take advantage of the hot iron, and we should put it up a year ago. Now the Central Committee has issued instructions. Some comrades feel hasty and not prepared enough for thought. We should recognize that at this time the whole wind has great benefits. The people across the country have opinions, there are contradictions, and everyone shouted. What attitude do we take? Is it blocking back? Or try to change the passive to the active, timely wind? If we proceed from the interests of the party and from the benefit of building socialism, we should take advantage of the hot iron, to correct our shortcomings when the people across the country raise our shortcomings and strive for the initiative, which is of great benefit to us. If it is concealing shortcomings and afraid to correct our shortcomings, it is not from the interests of the party, but from the interests of individuals. Our party has no personal gain or loss problem, we have errors to correct, and we stand the test.

The wind is both serious and complex, to be serious, to create experience in batches. Provinces and cities first engage, cadres above counties three and a half days a week, first learn the documents to find out whether or not, then check it, and then correct them after checking, and how many problems will be corrected. The second batch of counties and districts will be busy after the farm. The third batch is township cadres, combined with

the whole society to work together. To workers and farmers mainly convey the spirit of the Chairman's report, to do positive work that is conducive to improving party relations and contributing to current productivity savings, such as participation in labor. To prevent spontaneous movements, counties, districts and townships are not allowed to do so now. Other factories and schools are mainly positive learning and positive education. They can give opinions to the units and leading cadres who participate in the whole wind, for reference. The way should be used more by group brewing, individual conversations, not the way of greater democracy.

In order to help improve the relationship between the party groups, increase production and save production, it is conducive to a big harvest, good winds and work are not wrong. At present, it is in the busy season, we also need to engage in production. All major units at the provincial level have set up leading bodies for good winds. Some people should insist on their work. The winds are long, but they must immediately take advantage of the vigorous time of the people across the country, and take immediate action. Because many contradictions have been raised, some are very nervous and urgently need to be resolved to ease, otherwise it is not conducive to socialist construction. As ideological construction is relatively long term, it is imperative for us to act in a timely manner as a solution to many real problems and contradictions, so that relations between the Party and workers, farmers, students, intellectuals, democratic parties, ethnic minorities and other aspects are easing down for a certain period of time.

With regard to internal problems in organs, there are serious and thorough studies and inspections, but the important thing is the issue of relations with workers, farmers, students, democratic parties, intellectuals, and ethnic minorities. The internal contradictions of the unit are secondary, and the relationship between the party and the masses must be resolved first. Resolving internal problems in the organs is also aimed at easing the relationship between the Party and the people. It cannot be overturned. This is very important, otherwise it will be entangled on internal issues.

Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (August 17, 1957)

Central:

Comrade Li Jingquan conveyed the instructions of Chairman Mao "Summer Situation in 1957", after study by the Standing Committee of the Provincial Committee, held a meeting of local and municipal committee secretaries from August 2 to 6. It is considered to be correct and extremely important to instruct the Central Committee to educate the whole population at all levels, and has deployed the following in general terms:

First, provincial authorities, universities and anti-right struggles in Kunming and the old two municipalities have been under way for two months. The number of right-wing elements, which stood at 356 at the end of June and 487 on 20 July, had risen to 676 by 10 August. The right-wing elements exposed before mid-July, after several intensive exposures and criticism, have become relatively stinky and largely isolated among the masses. At present, the movement is deepening, struggles are tense in these days, the number of right-wing elements is increasing. Newly revealed right-wing elements, some are the master general of small right-wing groups (such as Yang Chunzhou, deputy provost of Kunming Normal College), and some are hidden deeper anti-revolutionary

elements (such as the second year of history specialization in the history of teacher training college Sheng Peng Guili is a secret agent of the Central Unification for 8 years. Shi Yuren, a fifth grade student of Kunming Medical College, is a pseudo-Kuomintang (Secretary of the Central Political Science University), the number of right-wing elements in the party being exposed is also increasing. The problem at present is that after the struggle has deepened, some new problems have been encountered, and some units have created a sense of warmth and fear. In particular, after the movement has been extended to grass-roots units, some grass-roots leaders have insufficient awareness of the significance of this struggle, and some lingering questions about past political movements The understanding of questions one-sided. In the inspection of the town's counteraction case a long time ago, although the protection of cadres and activists was emphasized, it is actually There is still some pressure on grass-roots cadres in their work. Therefore, when the anti-right struggle is going deeper, they tend to shake and raise concerns, fear that they need to rectify when they get wrong.

On the other hand, a small number of units with weak leaders, or the previous section of leadership, and less sporadic movements, are now creating a bias that enlarges the number of right-wing elements. For the above two points, education must be repeated and concrete help. It is expected that most units in provinces and cities will be able to end their political struggle until the end of September until the end of September and move to the stage of ideological struggles.

Second, the land, municipal wind. In addition to Kunming and the old two cities have been carried out together with the provincial level, the local units directly under the supervision of the provincial and municipal Daming, have carried out a sporadic release in middle school teachers, health and business circles, and the authorities have also sporadically released them. At present, anti-right struggles are being organized by units that have been liberated, and the homeopathic is pushing away in the organs. After the Land Book Conference, all the local committees have mobilized in the prefectural organs directly under the prefecture, and began to magnify. From all over the reflection, as long as you get through the minds of cadres, on the basis of a sporadic and spontaneous release of some in the past, you can still put the god of cattle ghosts out.

Third, the county level wind. On the one hand, the county-level organs need to go through the stages of sweeping, counteracting the right, rectification and criticism and reflection. On the other hand, a three-level cadre meeting will be held to focus on resolving the positions, views, ideas and style of leadership groups at the county, district, and three levels. Now the county-level organs of the local committee locations have begun to shine together with the specialized agencies. These counties also intend to hold a three-tiered cadre meeting before the fall, depending on the situation, and the rest of the counties are scheduled to be carried out after the autumn harvest.

Fourth, rural winds are to be carried out in two steps, the first step is mainly political struggles, mainly to combat the reactionary flames of landowners and farmers; the second step is mainly ideological struggles, which mainly criticizes the capitalist ideas of wealthy farmers.

Since the Great Ming in the city, some of the landowners and remnants of counter-revolutionaries in various parts of the countryside (especially along the traffic) have

reactionary arrogance. They openly or encouraged some wealthy farmers and gangsters to propagate rightists, falsehoods, shouting for inadequate food supplies and black markets. Speculation, passive negligent work within cooperatives, and even misses, beating cadres, counterattack and reckoning etc. In order to consolidate the socialist position in rural areas, a resolute response must be countered, but the struggle is complex and difficult to grasp. On the other hand, the task of rural work at present is very heavy, our province has long been drought and rain this spring, the planting plan is not completed. Since July and August, there have been even heavy rains, and nearly 600,000 acres of fields have been flooded and flooded, it seems unlikely that the agricultural plan to increase production by 10% this year can be completed. Efforts must be made to tighten cultivator, field management and disaster response efforts, and to maximize the number of late autumn crops, with a view to achieving a small harvest, even if it is not possible to complete the production increase plan. In accordance with the spirit of the National Food Conference, food acquisition and distribution must be done effectively this autumn. The wind is more stable in two steps, the specific steps are:

As a first step, socialist education is being given to farmers from now until the autumn harvest, and in conjunction with the anti-right struggle in the cities, the struggle against rich farmers and counter-revolutionaries, who have sabotage activities, to control or arrest those who have serious acts of sabotage. After breaking down the counterattack of the wealthists, the socialist education and debate focused on the issue of food were launched, together with autumn harvest, good food acquisition and cooperative distribution clearing accounts, strengthening market management and combating speculation on the black market. The second step, on the basis of doing the above work and achieving victory in the political struggle, enlarged in cooperatives, and launched a big debate on the four issues pointed out by the central government, criticizing the capitalist ideas of wealthy farmers, reorganizing cooperatives, and improving cadre style. This step, except for the prefecture of the local committee, depending on the season and leadership, may be carried out before the autumn, the rest of the counties will need to take place after the autumn harvest.

At present, counties are holding cadre meetings to lay out the struggle to propagate socialism and combat the destruction of wealth and destruction, and some counties have been launched in the townships. As soon as the struggle unfolds, the situation in rural areas is new, and cadres and poor farmers are rejoiced, the evil evil has fallen, and the attendance rate of cooperatives has greatly increased. Prove that doing a good first step will be of great benefit to cooperating with the struggle in the cities, causing a comprehensive counterattack on the right, raising the socialist awareness of the masses, strengthening rural dictatorship, and encouraging the political enthusiasm and productive enthusiasm of cadres and peasants. At the same time, on the basis of victory in the political struggle, after solving the problems of cooperatives accounts, distribution and food work in a more practical manner, and then conducting a major socialist debate based on ideological struggles, will not only be easier to grasp, but also make grass-roots cadres in an active position, conducive to uniting the masses. to fight rationale against wealthy Chinese farmers.

Five, the factory mine wind. A few of the larger factories are now fighting against the

right in their departments, and the rest are beginning to shine. At present, the workers are only cooperating with the struggle of the departments and carry out positive education. Once the anti-right struggle in the department is concluded, then in the workshop and in the holding of a congress of the staff congress.

If there are any inaccuracies above, please central instructions.

Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China approves the Opinions of the Office of the Provincial Committee of the Leading Group of the Provincial Committee on the Criteria and Struggle Strategy for the Division of the Right (September 11, 1957)

All over, municipal committee, county committee, directly under the corporate party committee, provincial ministries, provincial State organs party groups, mass groups: The Provincial Committee basically agreed with the Provincial Committee's Office of the leading group "on the criteria for dividing right-wing elements and struggles", is now available to you for your reference. If you feel wrong, please report your comments to the Provincial Committee.

Attached:

Opinions of the Provincial Committee's Office of the Leading Group on the Criteria and Strategies of the Rightists (26 August 1957)

Given that after the fight against the right has spread to the grass-roots level, many grass-roots units still lack experience in mastering the criteria for dividing right-wing elements. The strategic ideas that are treated separately in the struggle according to the different circumstances of the right-wing elements are also not clear enough. In accordance with the relevant instructions of the Central Committee, we put forward a number of experiences from the provincial authorities. Division specific criteria for right-wing elements and opinions on right-wing struggles strategy, please Lead group review.

(1) Criteria for dividing right-wing elements

The main basis for dividing the left, center and right should be based on the six criteria mentioned by Chairman Mao in the "Issues Concerning Correct Handling of People's Internal Conflicts", and the "Proposal of the Central Wholesale Central United Front Front Department for Division of the Left, Center and Right Criteria" shall prevail. The main criteria for dividing the right-wing elements are opposition to the socialist path, against the leadership of the Communist Party, and against proletarian dictatorship. For ease of control, six specific criteria for the division of right-wing elements are proposed as follows:

1/ Hostility to socialism, deliberately exaggerating the shortcomings of the socialist revolution and construction from all aspects, negating the superiority of the socialist system and opposing the socialist path should be classified as right-wing elements. But there should not be a division between right-wing individuals who are dissatisfied with blurred perceptions and unaccustomed to some socialist measures, and those who criticize the shortcomings in my work but do not oppose the socialist path.

2/ Intentionally distorted, opposing party policies, stigmatization and abuse of party organizations and leaders, stigmatizing party members, opposition leaders, opposing people's democratic dictatorships, should be classified as right-wing elements. But those

who are harmed in various movements and therefore criticize the mistakes, shortcomings and criticism of individual leaders and members of the party, but who are not fundamentally opposed to the leadership of the whole party and the people's democratic dictatorship, should not be classified as right-wing elements.

3/ In the movement, public ignition, incitement, or clandestinely tandem activities, behind-the-scenes conspiracy to manipulate reactionary small groups to attack the party, shall be classified as right-wing elements. However, ordinary members of small groups of opposition parties who have been deceived by the right because of their ambiguity, may not be classified as right-wing elements.

4/ Although there is no direct reactionary rhetoric or action, it actively defends right-wing propaganda and remains a strong supporter of the rightists in the fight against the right, and should be classified as right-wing elements. However, it is a blurred understanding, who has sympathized with certain right-wing statements in the short term, and those who have gradually become aware after reacting against them should not be classified as right-wing elements.

5/ Historically, anti-revolutionaries, bad elements and immediate family members have been killed, closed and controlled, have always resentment against the party, usually behave very bad, and reactionaries in the movement should be classified as right-wing elements. But those of these people who are truly transformative in their minds, who are honest on weekdays and in sports, can not be classified as rightists. For a small number of historical counter-revolutionaries who have committed crimes, after leniency, the movement is repuffed, enough for sentencing or re-education conditions in accordance with the law, do not wear a right-wing hat after the struggle to deal with it.

6/ Although democrats and party members who performed generally better in the past, they were active in this movement towards party attackers should also be counted as right-wing elements. If the plot is mild, just blurred, shaken for a moment, it can not be counted as right-wing.

When dividing right-wing elements, it must be divided realistically on the basis of the material on the basis of (1) performance of each individual (1) in the reactivism (2) ordinary and political movements (3) origin, composition, political history, etc. Words and deeds) Discovered materials should be verified, documented, carefully collated, pay attention to the contact, neither omit nor be taken out of context or subjective assumptions.

Among the right-wing elements, there are political ambitions, not only rhetoric, but also actions that provoke, incite, deceive the masses, and make waves, are far-right elements. Only reactionary rhetoric, but no political ambition, inactive, are ordinary right-wing elements.

The center-right, referred to in the central "Bayi" instructions, is the center-right. Individuals who are between the right and the center right, are not sufficiently obvious, insufficient material and are not yet sure whether they are right, can be temporarily classified as center-right; dangerous persons with some influence and some signs of activity may be temporarily classified as suspected elements, take suspicion, be treated with caution and continue searching. Set material research.

In order to ensure that rightists can be fought correctly and to prevent the expansion of the

face of the struggle, certain approval formalities must be made in order to fight a certain right-wing element. But struggles generally begin by exposing their reactionaries and deeds, and then put on the right hat after finding the facts. With regard to approving permissions, we recommend that:

The right elements of provincial, municipal and local authorities are approved by provincial leaders and local and municipal committees; provincial and municipal committees may entrust certain strong leadership groups to approve some right-wing elements. Right elements of county authorities are approved by the county committee. Ministry and deputy ministers, departments, directors, local organs and county level organs under the management of the provincial committee, and municipal committee members, important democrats are classified as right-wing elements, by the large mouth, the land and municipal committee to submit opinions to the provincial committee leadership group for approval. When county councillors are classified as right-wing elements, they should be approved by the Land Committee.

(2) General requirements, methods and separate treatment of right-wing struggles

The struggle against right-wing elements generally requires that people stink, opinion stink, and people fall. i.e.:

1/ Reveal their anti-socialist rhetoric and actions to make the middle masses aware of their reactionary face.

2/ Thoroughly criticize and smelt their reactionary fallacy, not only to make the right, but, more importantly, to make the middle aware of the reactionary nature of right-wing words and deeds, to draw political boundaries from the right, so that the rightists no longer have a market for their words and deeds in the future, leaving them completely isolated from the masses Status.

3/ After exposing and struggling, the right-wing elements were allowed to bow to confess guilt, fully account for their main reactionary words and deeds, and reviewed according to their level.

In order to meet the above requirements, isolate the right-wing elements and unite the middle masses, the struggle must adhere to the approach of exposing the facts and justifying criticism, and prohibiting and avoiding simple and crude practices. Primarily, political and ideological struggle should be waged to expose and criticize their reactionary words and deeds, and not to make an article on private life that has nothing to do with politics, because this will not only dilute the political significance of anti-right struggles, but also discourage the fight for the middle. The focus of exposures and criticism should be on recent reactionary words and deeds. The reactionary views that resonate most in one area, one unit must focus on criticism and complete depression. For some far-right elements, in order to indicate their ideology, historical roots, and to expose their ugly face completely, they can expose their reactionary history, but the timing and proportionality should be appropriate. Otherwise, it will give right-wing elements only to recognize historical evils, deny real reactionary rhetoric and deeds, and is not conducive to education and contention. Take the middle molecule. In the struggle, attention should be paid to identifying hidden counter-revolutionaries and reactionaries, but also start by criticizing their reactionaries and deeds. The reactionary face of right-wing elements is more obvious, the public awareness has increased, and according to the more adequate

time, the appropriate way to trace it, never be launched by us at the meeting. The public goes to pursue. Premature tracing, easy to simplify the struggle, ease criticism of anti-socialist views, fail to achieve the goal of educating the middle, and on insufficient basis, the intermediaries are unable to keep up, easily forming a “cattle-cattle” situation, or even passivity.

In order to differentiate and disintegrate the right-wing elements and help to unite the middle elements (especially the center-right), the units should, throughout the counter-attack phase, continue to queue up all right elements of the unit and adopt different responses depending on the situation:

1/ The far-right elements should generally fight at the meeting of all personnel of this unit, which has great influence, views in a certain sector are representative and extremely reactionary, can be approved by provincial or local, municipal committee, organize mass congresses of several units to fight rationale, and as appropriate in tabloid newspapers or Yunnan Daily On exposing criticism. To the far-right elements, and systematically twist the fight (there can be gaps), do not put them completely stink, do not easily relax.

2/ The views of ordinary right-wing elements are more reactionary, representative can expose criticism at the midsize meetings of the unit and make their reactionary views stink; those of ordinary right-wing elements are not very prominent and less representative, they can only expose criticism at group meetings. When dealing with ordinary right-wing elements, as long as the problem has been basically accounted for, according to his level, after a relatively in-depth review, you can generally pass through the customs clearance, account of some of the problems, not exhaustive, but also part of the customs clearance, admit that he has made representations and reviews, and urges him to continue communicating.

3/ Among ordinary right-wing elements that are not very reactionary and in need of protection (such as academically, technologically accomplished and those who need to be protected by strategy, etc.) can only criticize opinions in small meetings, do not wear right-wing hats, or by leaders to talk to them individually, to promote self-review and Criticism, or in the next phase, dominated by the struggle of ideas.

Notice of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (October 15, 1957)

Shanghai Bureau, provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions Party Committee, central ministries, Party groups, State organs Party Committee, General Political Department (this can be sent to the county committee and the equivalent of county party organizations):

Since the beginning of the anti-right struggle, a number of localities and departments have drawn up criteria for the division of right-wing elements and have asked the central authorities to review and approve them. Taking into account the practical needs of the struggle, the Central Committee believes that it is necessary to establish a uniform standard so that the units do not have a discrepancy in the division of right-wing elements. Now we will send to you the “criteria for dividing the right-wing elements” that have been approved by the central government. Please immediately reach all units engaged in anti-right struggle, study it carefully, and use this piece as the standard when dividing the

right-wing elements. At the same time look to note:

(1) National anti-right struggles are generally carried out healthy, and the rightists drawn are generally appropriate, but there are also situations where there are more and less divisive situations. And after the movement reached an advanced stage, after actually correcting the affectionist right leaning sentiment, some units have relaxed the criteria of the right, so that at least some cases of the right have drawn attention. Whether more or less, they should be corrected in a timely and factual manner in accordance with the right standards. But units that have been drawn more on the right and need to be corrected must pay attention to protecting the enthusiasm and sense of justice of the masses and activists, and do not give the wrong impression that the anti-right struggle has overflowed. Some center-right activists have spoken and deeds against socialism, but not enough for the right, if struggling as the right, do not declare publicly that his criticism is wrong now, because it should be criticized. However, they should be converted internally to center-right elements, treat them in accordance with the center-right elements, and take care of more education, so that, at the appropriate time, they can declare repentance due to mild circumstances and take off their right-wing hat.

(2) In order to correctly divide the right-wing elements, to achieve neither more nor many points of delineation, in addition to having appropriate standards, there must be appropriate procedures for examination and approval. Any list of units identified as right-wing elements must be reported to the party's governing bodies at the district level or above for review and approval. The lists of high-ranking intellectuals, right-wing elements among key democracies and other right-wing elements with special circumstances must be reported to the party leadership at the provincial level or above for review and approval.

(3) In addition to carefully scrutinizing the list of right-wing elements reported by their respective units, they must also educate party members and the masses to pay great attention to serious research and concrete analysis of the actual situation, and to refrain from exaggeration and one-sided character. At the same time, the detailed material of the right-wing elements of the unit must be carefully checked and consulted on a regular and proactive basis, in order to correct in a timely manner, and to cite concrete figures and materials as examples of the boundaries of the extreme right, the general right and the center-right elements to help the subordinate to master the right. Criteria for division.

Attached

CPC Central Committee: Criteria for dividing right-wing elements

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Any person who speaks or acts are of the following nature shall be classified as right-wing elements:

(1) Oppose the socialist system. Rejecting the socialist revolution in urban and rural areas, against the basic socioeconomic policies of the Communist Party and the People's Government (e.g. industrialization, takeover and sale); negate the achievements of the socialist revolution and socialist construction; adhere to capitalism and promote capitalist system and bourgeois exploitation.

(2) oppose the proletarian dictatorship, oppose democratic centralization. Attacking the struggle against imperialism and the foreign policy of the people's government; attacking the struggle to clear the anti-revolutionaries; negating the achievements of the Five

Movement; opposing the transformation of bourgeois and bourgeois intellectuals; Attacks on the personnel system and cadre policies of the Communist Party and People's Government; Call for the use of bourgeois Political-legal and cultural education at the level of political law and culture instead of socialist political legal and cultural education.

(3) Oppose the leadership of the Communist Party in the political life of the country.

Oppose the leadership of the Communist Party in economic and cultural undertakings; maliciously attacks on the leadership organs and leaders of the Communist Party and the People's Government with the aim of opposing socialism and the Communist Party, stigmatizing industrial and agricultural cadres and revolutionary activists, and defaming the Communist Party's revolutionary activities and organizational principles.

(4) Divide the unity of the people with the aim of opposing socialism and opposition to the Communist Party. To incite the masses against the Communist Party and the People's Government; Incite the division of workers and peasants; Instigate divisions between ethnic groups; stigmatize the socialist camp and incite divisions among the peoples of the socialist camp.

(5) Organize and actively participate in small groups that oppose socialism and opposition to the Communist Party; premeditated to overthrow a department or a grassroots unit of the Communist Party; incite disturbances against the Communist Party and against the People's Government.

(6) For right-wing elements who have committed the above crimes, pull relations, communicate intelligence, report to them the secrets of the revolutionary organization.

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One of the following should be classified as an extreme right:

(1) right-wing activities of ambitions, heads, masterminds and backbone elements.

(2) those who propose anti-socialist ideas against the party and actively advocate such opinions.

(3) The anti-socialist anti-socialist activities are particularly bad, particularly resolute elements.

(4) In history, the anti-Communist anti-people have been actively engaged in reactionary activities in this right-wing attack.

San

The error should be criticized and corrected in one of the following cases, but should not be classified as right-wing elements:

(1) In the fundamental position does not oppose socialism and party leadership, but only for localized work system, localized policies that do not belong to fundamental principles, problems at work, academic issues, individual organizations of the Communist Party, individual workers express dissatisfaction, critics, even if Wrong opinion and sharp wording should not be classified as right-wing; similarly, in the fundamental position It is not against socialism and party leadership, but only those who have some misconceptions should not be classified as right-wing.

(2) People who have had ideas similar to the right, but they have not published or spread, and have thought that they were wrong, automatically reviewed, or by chance to say something like the right, have now admitted mistakes, and those who have historically not opposed anti-socialism should not be classified as right-wing.

(3) Wrong rhetoric about the socialist economic and political system or the leadership of

the Communist Party, but did not actively propagate, it proved not out of hostility, and those who had been corrected to change should not be classified as right-wing elements.

(4) A person who blindly adhered to the right anti-socialist words and deeds, or was once blinded to participate in small right-wing groups, or once exploited by the right, after understanding the wrong of the right, quickly stood in the right position and broke with the right, should not be classified as right-wing.

(5) Historically, once stood in reactionary position, there is no significant change now, but those who did not carry out reactionary activities during the right-wing offensive should not be classified as right-wing elements.

(6) Suspected elements between right-wing and center-right elements are not classified as right-wing elements until sufficient material to identify as right-wing elements has not been identified, and do not treat them with the methods of fighting right-wing elements.

(Central Literature Research Office: Selected Documents Since the Founding of the Nation, Book 10, Central Literature Press, September 1994, 1st edition, pp. 613—617)

Memorabilia of Yunnan Breeze Movement and Anti-Right Struggle

1956

September 15-27/The eighth congress of the Communist Party of China was held, proposing the correct course and guidelines, pointing out the direction for the socialist cause and party building in the new era; at the same time proposed the idea of the whole wind. In connection with the wind in Yan'an, Mao Zedong said in his opening speech that there are still ideas and styles of subjectivity, bureaucracy and sectarianism among many of our comrades, which are not conducive to the unity of the party and the unity of the party and the people. These serious shortcomings must be vigorously overcome in order to bring the great deal before us Construction work done well. This is the beginning of the all-party rectification movement.

November 8 /The Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued the Decision on the Document of the Eighth National Congress on Learning and Propaganda of the Party, which proposes to use the spirit of the wind and the method of winding, contact work, ideas, criticism and self-criticism, and conduct inspections. This is the first time that Yunnan implemented the spirit of the central government, proposed to carry out the wind.

November 10-15 /The Second Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China decided that, while taking into account the Polish and Hungarian events, we must be vigilant and prevent cadres from specializing and separating the people from the masses. Next year, the whole party will be engaged in the rectification movement and preparation now. It was proposed that the theme of the whole wind is to properly deal with the internal contradictions of the people. The whole wind movement was put on the agenda of the party.

1957

February 27/Mao Zedong made an important speech on “Correct handling of internal contradictions among the people” at the enlarged Supreme State Conference, attended by more than 1,800 people. The speech comprehensively analysed the socialist contradictions and pointed out that, under the socialist system, the fundamental interests of the people

are the same, but there are various contradictions within the people, which must be strictly distinguished and properly dealt with. The speech stressed that now the situation in our country is: “The mass stormy class struggle during the revolution was basically over, but class struggles have not been completely over.” The speech became the subject of the wind movement and actually prepared for the exercise of the wind. However, later affected by the anti-right struggle, its content was supplemented and published in the People's Daily on 19 June of the same year. The modified speech added the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie “long, twisty and sometimes fierce”. “The question of who wins the winner between socialism and capitalism has not been really resolved”, thus changing the argument of the Eighth CPC Congress that “the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeois in our country have basically been resolved”, misjudged the situation of class struggles and confused two types of contradictions of a different nature, which led to the expansion of the anti-right struggle. March/Mao Zedong delivered a speech at a national propaganda work conference held by the Central Propaganda Department, attended by more than 800 people from both inside and outside the party, and put forward the policy of “flowers are all in line, and one hundred families contested”, let go and let everyone comment and further prepare for the whole wind movement.

At the end of March/Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) convened a provincial cadre meeting to convey the spirit of Mao Zedong's speech on the correct handling of internal contradictions among the people. From April 10 to 22, according to the CPC Central Committee's Directive on Propaganda and Communication of the National Propaganda Work Conference, held a province-wide propaganda work meeting with the participation of outside the party, focusing on learning the “Problems of Correct Handling of People's Internal Conflicts” and proposed the correct handling of two kinds of contradictions under the new situation Important historical significance and realism, the main manifestation of intra-people contradictions, the correct handling of internal conflicts among the people The basic methods, the relationship between the party and intellectuals, the transformation of intellectuals, and the “flowers are going together, one hundred families struggle” and other issues, have been lively discussed in the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, which became a good start to learn Mao Zedong's speech throughout the province.

On April 27, Yunnan Provincial Committee issued the “Notice on Conveying and Learning from Chairman Mao's Speech on Correct Handling of People's Internal Conflicts and Speech at the National Publicity Conference”. The Notice pointed out that Chairman Mao's speech on the correct handling of the problems of internal conflicts among the people and his speech at the national propaganda working conference are extremely important documents in the period of great change in our country. It is an urgent task to learn carefully from Chairman Mao's speech and learn to properly handle internal conflicts among the people. On April 28, the Yunnan Daily published an editorial entitled “Serious and Deeply Learning Chairman Mao's Speech”, stressing that learning to properly deal with the internal contradictions of the people should be an urgent task for the organization of the Party of Yunnan Province.

April/The CPC Central Committee issued a directive on winding movement, and decided to conduct an all-party rectification campaign with the theme of dealing with people's

internal contradictions correctly and against bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity. The Directive says that now our country has moved from the period of revolution to a period of socialist construction and is in the midst of a new, dramatic and great change. Our party and working class need to be able to further better lead the transformation of society as a whole and the construction of a new society, to better mobilize all positive forces, unite all those who may unite, and turn negative forces into positive forces, in order to build a great socialist nation. Struggle, must simultaneously transform yourself. However, many comrades in the party do not know or are not well aware of this new situation and the new tasks of the party. At the same time, our party is already in power throughout the country and has gained the support of the general masses. Many comrades are easy to take a simple executive order to deal with the problem, while some elements who have an undetermined position can easily contaminate the remnants of the old social-Kuomintang style, forming a special kind of Right of thought, and even treat the masses with methods of combating oppression. Over the years, within our party there has been a new growth in isolation from the masses and from actual bureaucracy, sectarianism, and subjectivity. Therefore, a general and deep anti-bureaucratic, anti-sectarianism and anti-subjectivity campaign must be relaunched throughout the Party, raising the level of ideas and style of Marxism throughout the Party in order to meet the needs of socialist transformation and socialist construction.

The Directive emphasizes that the exercise should have as its main theme the correct handling of internal contradictions within the population. The whole wind movement should be a serious and rainy ideological education movement, and should be an appropriate campaign of criticism and self-criticism. Meetings should be confined to small colloquiums and panels, and should be done more in the form of inter-comrades, that is, talking individually, rather than criticizing congresses or struggling congresses. We should firmly implement the principle of “speak without words, words are not guilty, hear the word” and change it, no matter the size of the error, regardless of the size of the error, no matter the size of the error, no matter the size of the error, shall be given no organizational punishment, and should be given positive. Patient help, so as to achieve the purpose of “punishment before and after, cure people”. Non-party members are willing to participate in the wind movement should be welcomed.

But it **must be strictly voluntary, must not be compelled and allowed to withdraw freely at any time**. The Directive states that in order to strengthen the ties between the Party and the working people and completely change the phenomenon of many leaders leaving the masses out of the masses, at the same time, the whole party should advocate that the main leaders of the party, political and military have a workforce at all levels to participate in manual labor together with workers and farmers for part of the time. approach, and to make it evolve into a permanent regime. The Directive requires that this rectification campaign should start first with the organization of the party at the county level and above the army corps level, as well as the party organizations of large factories, mines and colleges, and should first begin by inspecting the ideological style of leading cadres. Many of the correct instructions from the Central Committee regarding the movement of winds, such as not to open a rivalry congress, no organization, voluntary participation of non-party personnel, etc., later, as the anti-right struggle expanded, these

spirits were not implemented.

May 11th /The Standing Committee of Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China held an expanded meeting to discuss and set out the wind movement in Yunnan province in accordance with the Directive of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Wind Movement. The meeting held that the Central Committee pointed out that our country is in the midst of a dramatic and great change from the revolutionary period to a period of socialist construction. In order to adapt its leadership to the new historical situation, the party must simultaneously transform itself, and must correctly recognize and correctly deal with the internal contradictions of the people in order to mobilize all positive elements, struggle for building socialism. From our actual situation, in the face of radical changes in the social situation, the ideas and style of the party are indeed seriously not adapted. There are many tensions in all aspects of social life due to many inhabits about the new social system and the lack of leadership experience and the poor regulation of the contradictions of specific aspects of the new socialist system. The internal contradictions of the people are very prominent, and the concentration is manifested in tension in the party group. And some comrades in the party have not only failed to ease but deepen these tensions by intoxicating the great victories that have been achieved, by not seeing or acknowledging the new difficulties brought about by the new circumstances, or simply by using the revolutionary class struggles to deal with the new era's complex intra-people conflicts. The conference analysed many contradictions increasingly exposed in rural areas, ranging from production to distribution of labour, State and collective, industrial and peasant relations and cooperatives, and often simply viewed or rough-treated within the party, exacerbating tensions in rural relations. In ethnic relations, over a year more than a year, there have been such phenomena as moving, arrogating emperors, and disturbances among the ethnic minorities. Some comrades regard the disturbances as “counter-revolutionary” destruction, brutally treated, and increased tension in national relations. In their relations with intellectuals, there is insufficient solidarity education, reform, insufficient trust, insufficient democratic style, not open and open, equal treatment for people, and thus tense relations. Dealing with democratic parties, democrats, sectarianism is also serious. In cities, industries and mines, because they are not concerned about the interests of the masses enough, they do not consult with the masses, and the party community is tense. Through the analysis, it is deeply realized that after the formation of a unified socialist system, the interests of each individual have a direct relationship with the state and party leadership. Therefore, the relationship between the party and the masses is already tense than in the past, and we arrange everything and do not consult with people and impose sanctions on the leaders of their own domination. deepened tension. In addition, the foundation of Yunnan Party organization is relatively poor, around 90% of the party members have not undergone the wind, although most of them are lively, but ideological exercise is not enough. Over the years, the idea of privilege has grown, out of the masses. We are confronted with such characteristics as frontiers, ethnic complexities, and we need to be more vigilant from the harm of the masses. Therefore, the determination and seriousness of the wind is a particularly important task in the province. The meeting conducted a study on the content and requirements of the wind, the steps and methods of winding. At present, the provincial committee should pay special attention to the

following aspects: sectarianism in the treatment of intellectuals, democratic parties and democrats; second, subjectivity and bureaucracy in economic work; The ethnic minority's Dahan ethnicism; four is a serious bureaucracy towards workers, peasants and students. In order to improve all cadres and party members, and to focus on cadres above the county and above, and to achieve both winds and work, it was decided to proceed in batch and step by step. At present, in the provincial committee, municipal committee, and the local committee, the time is tentatively 3 months. The whole wind must adhere to the combination of theory and practice, emphasizing the approach of learning, inspection, and improvement. The whole wind must carry out the "serious and heavy wind" policy and method. In order to learn, examine and focus problems, solve problems and improve work, they are linked as a whole. Leaders at all levels from the provincial level must be hands-on, and the backbone of the departments is organized. To strengthen the leadership of the winds movement, the provincial committee decided to set up a leading group, led by Xie Fuzhi and vice leader in Yichuan. Provincial and Kunming municipal authorities began on May 14.

May 14/Xie Fuzhi, First Secretary of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), made a report on the mobilization of winds movement at the meeting of party members and cadres of provincial organs He addressed five questions. Talking about the characteristics of the whole wind, he said that the main aspect of the wind is the problem of internal contradictions among the people, not class issues. It is important to deal with the internal contradictions of the people, draw the boundaries of ideas and look at the problems dialectically. This time not only calls for criticism and self-criticism within the party, not only the vast number of workers and peasants to help us, advise us, but also to call on other revolutionary classes, minorities, and democratic parties to help us get the wind, which is very different from the past. Finally, he said, the wind is both serious and complex, to be serious, to create experience in batches.

Province, city first. The wind and work should not be wrong. It is our urgent task to ease the relations between the party and workers, farmers, students, intellectuals, democratic parties, ethnic minorities and so on for a certain period of time.

15 May/Forcade movement of troops stationed in Kunming officially started. Lieutenant General Chen Kang, deputy commander of the Kunming Military Region, gave a report on the mobilization of officers It requires that the idea of the army comrades be adapted to the development of the objective situation, and to deal with civil-military, military and military relations, subordinate relations, and relations between Han and other nationalities.

May 15-25 /Communist Party organizations of Yunnan University, Kunming Institute of Technology and Kunming Normal University invited some professors and associate professors to hear their views on the work of CCP organizations and schools. The participants criticized the sectarianism of the school leadership, the privilege of party members and problems in school work. On the 15th, Xie Fuzhi, first secretary of the provincial committee, went to Kunming Institute of Technology held a seminar of professors to listen to opinions. On the 25th, the secretary of the Provincial Committee in Yichuan delivered a speech at the forum invited more than 70 professors and associate professors from Yunnan University.

May 16 /The Yunnan Daily published an editorial entitled “Turn the whole wind into a conscious thought movement for party members”. The editorial said: In the seven years since the liberation of Yunnan, the cause of the people has seen unprecedented development. After thousands of years of private ownership of all kinds have been virtually eliminated, many new problems and new difficulties will inevitably arise. Particularly in the work of our party, there are shortcomings and mistakes that exacerbate certain problems, which require courageous admittance. The shortcomings in our work are mainly manifested in the fact that many party organizations and members of the party are separated from the masses and the actual phenomenon is more serious, and the relationship between the party and the masses has a certain degree of tension. These shortcomings hinder the unity of the people and the smooth resolution of their internal conflicts. Therefore, it is urgent and necessary to adopt a windy approach and a campaign to overcome bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity, along the lines of “uniting — criticism — solidarity”. The nature of the wind is our campaign for self-education and self-transformation. The purpose of the wind is to raise the level of thought of party members and adapt to the new situation and new tasks. Therefore, the method of winding must adopt the principle of education, must adopt a weather-storm approach. Otherwise, it is wrong to adopt any crude attitude and method, which is detrimental to unity and will hinder the achievement of new ones. The purpose of solidarity.

May 18 /Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China invited more than 70 prominent people from various democratic parties and non-party parties in Yunnan province to discuss the wind. Secretary of the Secretariat of the Provincial Committee Yu Yichuan, on behalf of the provincial committee, explained the significance of winds and guidelines and concrete steps within the Yunnan Party organization. It is hoped that under the principle of “long-term coexistence, mutual supervision”, “flowers are all in hand, and one hundred families argue”, in the spirit of “no words, no words endless; no sinful words, no words”, will make criticism and suggestions on all aspects of the work of the Party.

From May 22 to June 15, the United Front Department of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) jointly invited the heads of democratic parties and non-party democrats to hold 17 symposia on the relationship between the Party and intellectuals, the Communist Party and the relations between the various democratic parties and the relations between the Communist Party and the various democratic parties. At the last day of the colloquium, comrades attending the symposium focused on criticizing some people's misstatements.

June 4th, the Propaganda Department of Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party invited the arts and culture community to solicit views on the party leadership of the literary work. Artists who participated in the symposium put forward sharp opinions on issues such as thought style, organization leadership, implementation of “double hundred” policy, and concern for the life of literary workers. On the same month, the Propaganda Department of the Provincial Committee also invited some writers to discuss, solicit comments.

June 8 /The CPC Central Committee issued “Instructions on Organizing Forces Preparing to Counter Rightists Attacks”. The People's Daily published “Why Is This?” The editorial marks the official start of the fight against the right across the country.

In mid-June/implementation of the “directive of the CPC Central Committee on organizing forces to counter attacks by right-wing elements”, Yunnan's winds movement quickly shifted into a campaign against the right-wing elements. Starting from June 15, the Yunnan Daily published “Kunming workers have denounced the anti-socialist fallacy of anti-party anti-socialism” and “All just people want to insist on delineating ideological boundaries with right-wing elements”, “master weapons and firmly fight against right-wing fallacies” and “participating in the ranks of anti-right struggles” “to” and other editorial news of workers, peasants and people of all nationalities against anti-socialist fallacy against the anti-party, space, naming to expose the words and deeds of critical right-wing elements. Since 21 June, the anti-right struggle officially began in the provincial and municipal authorities and ended up until mid-October and was transferred to rectification. After August, the prefectural authorities began to wind against the right. June 22nd /Xie Fuzhi, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, made a report at the meeting of party members and cadres of provincial organs, talking about the guidance of the current winding movement. He says our whole wind has actually developed into

Different stages, different periods. Initially, it was outside the party (and later included within the party) to advise the party to help the party rectify and provide material. It is now in the period of counteraction against the right, counterparty anti-socialist rhetoric against the right. Later, it goes back to the third stage, to carry out a serious and weavenly wind. This development situation is not the result of what we know beforehand, not the arrangement so, but the result of the development of things.

Talking about the first stage of winds, Xie Fuzhi said that the first stage was a big exposure: exposing the party's shortcomings and mistakes; exposing the anti-socialist right-wing elements; and unifying the middlemen to test our party and the middlemen. The nature of this anti-right struggle is a fierce ideological and political class struggle. The struggle is an ideological and political decision whether it is socialism or capitalism, and who will prevail over whom. This time, the winds are always party led, but the right-wing elements attacked us and were provoked by the right-wing elements. The fight against the right, the method still needs to be drizzle. But the idea of anti-socialist opposition parties is to be defeated, to adopt a more resolute and thorough policy of combating them, to completely eliminate them (of course, not to destroy people), the situation has changed, and we will also change. This struggle must be victorious and can also be victorious.

June 26 /The CPC Central Committee issued instructions on combating and isolating the right of the bourgeois. The Directive calls for internal and external attacks on the bourgeois right-wing elements and mercilessly inflicting a devastating blow to them, making it difficult for them to organize a massive anti-communist movement as it is now in a state of peace. In particular, the Directive emphasizes that the division of the right must be realistic, that the number of the right should not be underestimated, drawn too little, and certainly not enlarged. The Directive argues that thousands of right-wing elements that have been exposed throughout the country in an attempt to regain. The contradictions between the right-wing elements and the people, in fact, have gone beyond the boundaries of intra-people contradictions. However, it needs to be analysed and

determined separately as circumstances change.

July 1 /People's Daily published an editorial written by Mao Zedong, "Wen Wei Po's bourgeois direction should be criticized." The editorial said that Wen Wei Po implemented the NLD Central anti-Communist anti-socialist policy in the spring, and held a rampant attack against the proletariat. Its approach is to break down the Communist Party, causing chaos in the world, in order to replace it. And said that the bourgeois right is an anti-Communist anti-people anti-socialist bourgeois reactionary.

July 2/The Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China issued a counter-right briefing, noting that Yunnan's struggle against the right must go through hard work, after several culminates in order to inflict a fatal blow to the right.

July 17-21 /CPC Central Committee held a meeting of provincial and municipal committee secretaries in Qingdao to discuss the relationship between the whole wind movement and the anti-right movement. During the meeting, Mao Zedong wrote "The situation in the summer of 1957" and was published for the participants. The meeting proposed that the whole winds are divided into four stages, namely: the stage of the fight against the right, focusing on the reform stage, reading documents, personal reflection, and improving their own stage.

August 1 /The CPC Central Committee issued "Instructions to continue deepening opposition to right-wing elements". The Directive states that the struggle to uncover the right is on the one hand going forward at the county level (the city to the district level and the major industrial and mining grassroots) and, on the one hand, must be excavated in depth at the central level and at the provincial and municipal autonomous levels. It is important to increase the number of far-right activists criticized in newspapers to 20-50% of the far-right elements in the right, in order to help educate the masses and fight for the centrist and polarization of the right. For the first time, the Directives used in parallel the three concepts of extreme right, ordinary right and center-right elements, requiring the accurate identification of the three categories of persons. The Directive requires that the right-wing elements within the party corps should be treated in the same way as outside the party and outside the party, and all criticized. If the report is reported, it shall be reported.

August 2-6 /Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) held a meeting of local municipal committee secretaries to convey discussions on "Summer Situation in 1957" written by Mao Zedong and the CPC Central Committee's Directive on Continuing Deeply Opposition Against Right Factors, and to deploy arrangements for the whole province. The meeting analyzed the situation of the provincial movement and made arrangements for deployment: first, provincial authorities, universities and right-wing elements in Kunming and the old two municipalities had revealed 676 people by early August. After repeated criticism, they had become relatively stink. The movement is deepening and the number of right-wing elements is growing, and it is expected that the political struggle will be brought to a predominantly ideological stage by mid-September and the end of September. Second, units outside Kunming and the old two cities are windy at the local and municipal levels. Units that are already freeing up organized anti-right struggles, and the homeopathic pushed away in the organs, began to magnify and put the god of cattle and snakes out. Third, the rectification of the county level, on the one hand, the county-level organs need to go through the stage of sweeping, counteracting the

right, rectification and criticism and reflection; on the other hand, the convening of a three-level cadre meeting, focusing on solving the positions, views and ideological style of leaders at the three levels of county, district and township. County-level organs of the local committee locations have begun to emerge together with the prefectural authorities, and the rest of the counties will be carried out after the autumn harvest. Fourth, rural winds will be carried out in two steps: the first step is dominated by political struggles, mainly cracking down on the reactionary flames of landlords rich farmers before autumn. The second step is based on ideological struggles, mainly to criticize the capitalist ideas of wealthy farmers, reorganize cooperatives and improve cadre style. In addition to the prefecture of the Land Commission, the rest of the counties are carried out until the autumn. Fifth, the factory and mine winds, a small number of larger factories and mines have been engaged in anti-right-wing struggles in their departments, and the rest are beginning to emerge. At present, the workers only cooperate with the department's struggle to carry out positive education. Once the anti-right struggle in the department has ended, the workers' congress will be held in the workshop.

August 15-27 /The Fourth Session of the First People's Congress of Yunnan Province was held in Kunming. The meeting focused on the fight against the right, and delegates criticized the right-wing elements. There were 178 speakers, and 18 people who had been criticized and reviewed at the meeting for admitting mistakes.

September 2 /The CPC Central Committee issued a directive on taking seriously the issue of right-wing elements in the Party. The Directive says that there are more than 3,000 right-wing elements within the party that have been discovered. Most of them were members of the party before liberation, and many were old party members of the party aged over a decade or more. The Directive criticized the serious sympathy of some comrades in the struggle of the right in the opposition party, saying that they tend to condone "party members" who have exactly the same political profile as right-wing outside the party and are reluctant to classify them as the right, especially for some old party members who should be classified as the right. Soft heart, no hands. This is completely wrong.

September 11 /Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China approved the Opinions of the Office of the Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) on the criteria and struggle strategy for division of right-wing elements. The Opinion said that the main basis for dividing the left, center and right should be based on the six criteria mentioned in Chairman Mao's "Issues Concerning Correct Handling of People's Internal Conflicts", and the Central Wholesale United Front Work Department's Proposal on the Criteria for Dividing Left, Center and Right. The main criteria for dividing the right-wing elements are opposition to the socialist path, against the leadership of the Communist Party, and against proletarian dictatorship.

September 13 /The Yunnan Daily published in full the "Directive on the conduct of rectification and socialist education in enterprises" issued by the CPC Central Committee on September 12. The Directive states that the conduct of rectification and socialist education campaigns, using large print newspapers, debates, criticism and self-criticism, has created exemplary examples among enterprises in several cities. These examples prove the following: ① the party's consistent policy of trusting the majority of the masses is completely correct; ② workers ask questions, give opinions, put facts, reasoned,

quickly improve their socialist consciousness; ③ Some cadres are moving away from the masses and from the actual mistakes are rapidly changing; ④ Improvement of enterprise management has achieved significant results; ⑤ Workforce restructured, improved and consolidated labor Discipline, new enthusiasm for labor has emerged; ⑥ The workers' masses and cadres have improved their relations and formed a new unity on the basis of criticism, self-criticism and improved work. The central government believes that the leaders of factories, mines, transportation and other enterprises across the country should take advantage of the above experience and, after proper preparation, let go to launch the opinions of the workers and listen sincerely to the criticism of the masses. With regard to the various opinions of the masses about the enterprise, the leading organs must study and implement the policy of the Central Committee's proposed side reform, and whenever they can be rectified immediately, they should be corrected immediately. The Directive states that after a certain passage of the masses "magnifying" and changing a certain passage, enterprises should organize discussions on the following main topics, taking into account some of the issues raised by workers in large print and group meetings, on the following main topics: first, comparisons between old and new societies, working-class places in old and new societies The question of how the working class is doing leadership in all the people; the second is individual and collective, The relationship between the individual and the State; thirdly, the relationship between the improvement of life and the development of production; the relationship between freedom and discipline, democracy and concentration; and fifthly, the relationship between the working class and the peasant. In addition to these general questions, enterprises may ask other questions for discussion, depending on the specific circumstances of the local enterprise. Technicians and employees of enterprises should debate whether the Party can lead the enterprise, whether science and technology can be led, whether intellectuals should be integrated with workers and farmers, and whether development of technology can not ask politics and so on. In public-private partnerships, questions such as whether private or joint ventures could also be discussed. In the discussion, the party's leadership must pay attention to leading the masses to greater understanding of socialism and capitalism as two fundamentally different paths; recognize the leadership role of the working-class in socialist transformation and socialist construction; and the bourgeoisie right's attempts to usurp state leadership and restore feudalism Degree and capitalist system conspiracy; recognizing that building socialism is a fundamental interest of the working class and the people of the country, and Increasing production and saving is the basic method of building socialism; Recognizing that thrifty statehood, thriving enterprises and working hard work is the fundamental principle of building our country into a great socialist industrial country and gradually improving the living standards of the people; recognizing that the working class must establish and consolidate a conscious, strict socialist labor Discipline, carry out the fine tradition of hard work, often with all the second-class, lazy and all kinds of undermining labor discipline Fight. Let the people discern in the discussion which views and opinions are correct and which are wrong. The problem of thinking within the masses, whether or not, can only be persuaded, cannot be subdued. The Directive also requires that during the whole wind, all enterprises should maintain a normal production order, achieve both winds and production; solve problems realistically, actively overcome shortcomings and create a new climate of solidarity in order to

establish socialist enterprises, and thus promote a new climax of production and construction. In accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), enterprises in Yunnan have carried out a campaign of education for the wind and

On September 13, the Provincial Committee specifically issued instructions on the anti-right struggle in primary and secondary schools throughout the province: the campaign is underway, primary and secondary schools must insist on the fight deeply, and start school again; now there is no movement, primary and secondary schools, in principle, should in principle be in the local district authorities when the campaign is carried out, at the same time, the teachers will be concentrated in the county level. Carry out together.

September 20 to October 9 /Third Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China At the meeting Mao Zedong proposed:

“The contradiction between the proletariat and bourgeois, the socialist road and the path of capitalism, there is no doubt that this is the main contradiction of our society at present.” The Second Session of the Eighth Party Congress, held in May 1958, formally confirmed this assertion and concluded that our society has “two exploitative classes and two working classes”: the right, along with the beaten landowners and other reactionaries, are called an exploitative class and “are gradually undergoing socialist transformation The national bourgeois and its intellectuals” is called another exploitative class; workers and farmers are both Working class. Mao Zedong and the Party Central Committee's misanalysis of social-class relations at that time became the theoretical root cause of the Party's repeated mistakes on class struggles, making the mistakes of the “left” within the Communist Party of China continue to expand.

September 26, Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) approved the report of the provincial committee border committee “on the forum on frontier nationalities”. The report of the border committee said that after the fourth meeting of the first session of the provincial people's congress, the provincial committee of the border committee immediately held a seven-day symposium on frontier nationalities. In addition to the original, 51 people attended, and also absorbed a part of the upper ethnic hierarchy in Kun, together with a total of 90 people from all over the party members and cadres. The meeting took the form of comments and debates, and held a liberal debate on how to achieve the right to self-government and nationalization, on what basis the right to have it, socialist reform and socialist measures in the borderlands ethnic communities, and the strengthening of the democratic dictatorship of the people. After liberating debate, most of the upper layers participating in the symposium were transformed to varying degrees, and a few stubborn had to be considered, and individually inspected. In approving the report, the Provincial Committee pointed out that in order to reduce the resistance in the socialist transformation of frontier socialist transformation and turn negative factors into positive factors, it is necessary to continue to strengthen the work of solidarity education and reform of the upper ethnic elements. In the fight against the right, they may not participate in the apparatus and debate, or openly divide them into the right, but they must also use this favourable political situation and apply the right formula to educate them deeply. All places can refer to the method of the Provincial Committee of the top ethnic symposium for work.

October 14-17/Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China held the

first fourth plenary meeting to convey the spirit of implementing the resolution of the Third Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the CPC Central Committee and Chairman Mao Zedong on the contradictions of proletarian and bourgeois, the socialist road and the path of capitalism are the master of our society. To contradictory, as well as full affirmation of “big song, magnification, big debate, big print Speech. The meeting focused on the whole province of the wind movement, and believed that it was necessary to insist on good winds movement and a thorough anti-right struggle. In provincial and municipal organs, all units whose struggle against the right has achieved basic victories, should resolutely carry out rectification. The meeting stressed that regardless of the organs, anti-right-wing struggles, or minerals, or large rural debates, it is essential to resolutely pursue vigorously and sharply improve their work and overcome subjectivity, bureaucracy and sectarianism. The conference also examined the problems of the handicrafts industry, small commercial hawkers and the convening of party representatives. On the same day, the Yunnan Daily published an editorial entitled “We must also adhere to the spirit of hard improvement of work in the countryside”. It demanded that in the rural socialist debate, in addition to the spontaneous capitalist tendencies that focus on criticizing wealthy farmers, the individualism and uniformity of peasants should also be educated. criticism, thereby raising the socialist awareness of farmers.

Oct. 15 /The CPC Central Committee issued a notice on criteria for dividing right-wing elements. The criteria set out in the Circular are: first, to oppose the socialist system. The second is to oppose the proletarian dictatorship and the democratic centralization system. The third is to oppose the leadership of the Communist Party in the political life of the country. The fourth is the unity that divides the people with the aim of opposing socialism and opposition to the Communist Party. Fifth is to organize and actively participate in small groups that are opposed to socialism and the Communist Party; the leadership of the Communist Party who deliberately overthrew a department or a grassroots unit, and incite disturbances against the Communist Party and against the people's government. The sixth is to make an idea for the right-wing elements who have committed the above-mentioned crimes, pull relations, inform them and report to them the secrets of the revolutionary organization. The Circular also stipulates that one of the following should be classified as far-right elements: one is an ambition, head, mastermind and backbone in right-wing activities. The second is those who put forward the anti-socialist anti-socialist ideas and actively advocate such opinions. Third, those who carry out anti-socialist activities against the party are particularly bad and determined. Fourth, elements who have historically been anti-Communist against the people and actively engaged in reactionary activities during this right-wing offensive. The Central Committee also provided for competence to review approval and six situations that should not be classified as right-wing elements.

Oct. 15th /The CPC Central Committee issued “Instructions on Correction and Socialism Education among Ethnic Minorities”. The Directive provides for three different situations: ① Areas where socialist transformation has been achieved; ② Areas where democratic reform has been completed and socialist transformation has begun; ③ Areas where democratic reforms are not carried out and certain areas where there is no need for a democratic revolution to transition directly to socialism. Criticism of local nationalism is

also stipulated as an important element in the conduct of rectifying and socialist education. In order to implement the instructions of the Central Committee, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) held a symposium on the conduct of rectification and socialism education in ethnic minority areas in mid-December. The meeting was attended by more than 200 cadres at the local, county and district level 3 in the mainland and frontier ethnic areas. The meeting determined that in ethnic minority areas there must continue to be opposition to the style of arrangement among Han cadres that only emphasize commonality, ignore the particularities of the nation, ignore the power of the nation itself, as well as the frequent expression of the sense of superiority of the Han nation, consciously and unconsciously. This is still our A constant task on the front of thought: at the same time, noting that, in the current situation, the local people There is a certain growth of racism, which cannot but attract our serious attention. There is therefore a need for an ideological struggle to criticize local nationalism. According to the imbalance in the development of work in the ethnic areas of Yunnan and the degree of nationalism, this ideological struggle must take different approaches in three different areas:

First, the inland ethnic areas should be carried out in the cadres of the Party and State organs, including four stages of rectification and fight against the right. Rural areas may be arranged according to central instructions, but the characteristics and self-esteem of the various ethnic groups that have been formed in history should be fully assessed, and the methods of struggle and criticism are adapted to the psychological characteristics and different forms of the nation. Some branches of the Miao, Yao and Yi ethnic groups in the Alpine Mountains generally do not draw the right. In rural areas, there is no general enlargement in rural areas. Positive education can be carried out by means of reminiscent of the discussion of the Opinions.

Second, the border peaceful consultation reform zone should generally establish socialist ideas through education, establish a strong concept of leadership of the Party, and better play the socialist initiative of all nationalities. Only think criticize the problems in national cadres, and do not wear right-wing hats. Rural generally do not carry out a big magnification.

Third, direct transition areas, generally only positive education.

October 21st, Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) held the provincial and municipal organs party cadres meeting. The meeting noted that after more than four months of anti-right struggle, we have achieved a decisive victory in the anti-right struggle. Provincial and municipal units exposed and fought against right-wing elements, who accounted for about 3 per cent of the movement. On the basis of the victory against the right, the work must be drastically improved. The mainstream of provincial and municipal authorities has focused on rectification. Now, we must succeed in improving our work. The whole bridal movement and anti-right struggle are to solve two kinds of contradictions of different nature, the purpose of the rectification is to solve the problems of internal contradictions among the people. On the one hand, it is working style issues, such as subjectivity, bureaucracy, sectarianism, etc., on the other hand, issues of ideas and positions., to be makeover of ideas. It is not right to think that the anti-right party is bulging and improving the work can be sloppy, so that it would be tantamount to the end of the whole wind movement. The various organs and units should seize the

bloated organs and the flooding of people. Many regulations and methods are cumbersome, unrealistic, out of the masses, and the specialization of party members, and other key issues, such as the bottom-up and top-down, to launch the masses to resolutely change and harshly change, so that the work of the future will be beneficial. Strengthening the leadership of the Party is conducive to strengthening socialist construction and strengthening the democratic dictatorship of the people. Rectification is to deal with internal contradictions among the people, and it is necessary to adhere to the “unity — criticism — unity” approach. Subsequently, Yunnan, according to the deployment of the provincial committee, the organs and units gradually moved into the third stage of the rectification movement, mainly with rectification.

October 30/Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China approved the report on anti-right struggle by county organs. “Report” said that the provincial and more organs of the county and above have carried out the windy movement of 11 special organs, organs directly under the Nu Jiang Autonomous Prefecture and 50 county-level organs, with a total of 59660 people participating in the campaign. The anti-right struggle is currently under way by 11 specialized agencies and 35 cantonal organs; the Nu Autonomous Prefecture and six county authorities are in the state stage. In addition, about 10 districts have ended anti-right struggles among primary and secondary school teachers. As of 25 October, a total of 2,988 right-wing elements had been identified, representing 54 per cent of the 5,5385 people involved in the movement of units that had entered the counter-attack phase. The right elements approved by the leading group and county committee commissioned by the Land Commission and the county committee amounted to 1,557, accounting for 2.81 per cent of the number of units that have entered the anti-right stage to participate in the campaign. It is worth noting that: ① grass-roots units to master the criteria of dividing right-wing elements, such as Lincang Land Commission review special organs and Lincang County organs drawn up 51 right-wing elements, only 27; Shimonoseki Municipal Committee review 39 right-wing elements, standard only 15; only accounted for the number of participants in the movement 1.63% and 2%. The main reason for broad is that, through this anti-right struggle, many units want to criticize and deal with some historical anti-revolutionaries and bad elements, as well as those who do not perform well in their usual work. Some units are queuing up, they do not study the material, and put some questions about localized systems and implementation policies. Other party leaders and individual party organizations expressed dissatisfaction, but not from the fundamental standpoint of anti-socialist people Rightist elements. ② When struggling with the right-wing elements, the main problems are not caught up and justified, and the inability to effectively educate and win the middle, prolonging the struggle. In response to the two issues mentioned above, the provincial committee instructed in the directive that the main key to making the struggle thoroughly and speedy at present is to seize some of the main issues in the reactionary speech of the right-wing elements and to start a debate on the theory. To criticize the right-wing who are representative of speech and correct the struggle of transactivism (equalizing many problems, not referring to socialist principles) and dogmatic (theory alone, not related to reality), which takes time to isolate the right and educate the masses Scramble method. The main problems in the county organs are not other than three aspects: First, the Party's socialist policies in rural areas, such as general purchase and sale, market

issues, cooperation policies, promotion of advanced technology, etc.;

Second, the issue of rural dictatorship, such as anti-township and internal counteraction;

Third, the issue of rural leadership, such as the Party Committee cannot lead political and legal work, and laymen cannot lead internal affairs, etc.

These issues are both the focus of right-wing attacks and issues that are widely understood in the minds of cadres in their actual work. By speaking the truth through these issues, you can rebutt the right-wing elements, and you can also strive for middle elements, educate and improve cadres, and consolidate the Party leadership and the socialist system in rural areas. As long as the local and county committees help the grass-roots study carefully, find a few representative right-wing elements who oppose speech in a region or a system. It is entirely possible, after adequate preparation, to carry out the struggle for rationale, and in a shorter period of time from one week to ten days. Mastering the criteria for dividing the right is a major policy and strategy issue in the fight against the right. The division of the right should be “limited to the height of the socialist revolution after the climax of the socialist revolution, mainly to opposing socialism and opposition to the Communist Party”, delineating that neither tactics nor unnecessary lengthening of the struggle, and the Greek people will be able to carry out random checks.

A system or a county material to summarize the lessons in the queuing to help grass-roots units

Better mastery of standards.

The Communist Party Committee of Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (Communist Party Committee) said in the Briefing Briefing (No. 168) that by mid-October, the first groups of provincial and municipal authorities revealed 1.23% of party members involved in the movement: the proportion of provincial authorities is 1.75%, Kunming municipal authorities 0.84 percent, old cities Level organ is 0.23%.

Among the provincial units, the proportion of the literary system is higher, at 3.5 per cent, and the health system is smaller at 0.49 per cent. Over 80 per cent of the right-wing party members are intellectuals, more than 80 per cent of them are young students; more than 80 per cent have joined the party since 1949. In addition, 28 per cent of the underground party and 18 per cent of downward and rehabilitation cadres.

December 6-10 /The second session of the first congress of Yunnan province of the Communist Party of China (CCP) was held and adopted a resolution on the all-round victory of the movement for all. The Resolution calls for serious reinforcement of the ideological transformation of intellectuals, to continue to focus on systematically criticizing misconceptions such as individualism, liberalism and anarchism, and widespread socialist education in order to destroy the positions of bourgeois ideology. It is necessary to expose and resolutely overcome bureaucracy, sectarianism, subjectivity, and all shortcomings and mistakes that are not conducive to building socialism from reality and from the masses. At the same time, in accordance with the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party, it should be determined to streamline institutions, mobilize and organize a large number of cadres and young people going to the countryside to participate in agricultural production. A general and in-depth socialist education of workers is required in the whole wind movement so that the working-class will be trained into a more conscious, organized, disciplined and culturally

skilled fighting force. Demands that on the basis of the socialist debate ideological movement centred on criticizing wealthy peasants in rural areas, further closely combine production, reorganize agricultural cooperatives, effectively improve leadership style, improve cooperative management, close ties between the Party and the masses, and strengthen cooperation Solidarity within the society has served the purpose of consolidating the cooperative system and promoting the development of production. For small and medium-sized towns, an appropriate time should be chosen to conduct a socialist education campaign for the entire population, with a view to strengthening the work of towns in the context of market and policing. The Resolution calls for the implementation of socialist education campaigns in the areas of ethnic minorities in the interior that have completed the socialist transformation, in ways and means appropriate to their characteristics. In border ethnic areas, socialist education should be carried out within the appropriate scope according to different circumstances. In order to consolidate unity among nationalities, it is necessary to overcome the nationalist tendencies of the bourgeois, opposing Dahan and local nationalism.

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January 6 /Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued “Opinions on the Implementation of the Central Committee's Directive on the Conduct of Corrective and Socialist Education among Ethnic Minorities”. Previously, in mid-December last year, the Provincial Committee held a symposium on the conduct of rectification and socialism education in ethnic minority areas. The Opinions were based on discussions at the Colloquium. “Opinion”, after stressing that Chinese and Chinese cadres still need to strictly check and overcome the ethnic tendencies of Dahan nationalism this time, pointed out that the Party's national cadres, especially the Party's national leadership cadres, must understand that criticism of local nationalism is not only directly related to the healthy growth and development of cadres, but also concerns minority people. The question of whether the people can transition to socialism with the Han is a decisive issue. In the Opinions of the Provincial Committee, the Provincial Committee proposed different methods of corrective and socialist education for the Mainland, border peace reform areas and areas of direct transition respectively: First, the inland ethnic areas. Such areas have basically achieved socialist transformation of the ownership system of production materials. Most of the nationalities have a relatively high level of development and the level of awareness of the people, and have cultivated a group of cadres of communism of their own nation. Therefore, it is possible to carry out all the four stages of rectification in the cadres of the Party and State organs, and Fight against the right. Of the 1 million people living in the Alpine Mountains, there are several branches of the Miao, Yao and Yi ethnic groups, with few national cadres. In these areas, national cadres can participate in the organs and rally together with Han cadres, so that they can be enhanced. But they are generally not right-wing. In rural areas, there is generally no vigorous enlargement, and positive socialist education is carried out. Second, border peace reform areas. This type of regional socialist reform has not yet been completed, and relations within and outside the nation are complex, and should be distinguished from the mainland, regardless of the structure of the organs and the socialist education in rural areas. Socialist ideas should be developed through education in general. Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture and Honghe Hani and Yi autonomous

prefectures have achieved cooperation because some areas within their jurisdiction have achieved cooperation, cadres of all ethnic groups of the Party and State organs should exercise vigilance. However, except Han cadres and cadres of people from the Mainland, they will only exercise intellectual criticism of cadres of frontier nationalities and do not wear right-wing hats. Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture and Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and counties (autonomous counties), Han cadres and national cadres of the Party and the country should all carry out the winds. However, there is no anti-right struggle, and it is still necessary to carry out a big big fight in the whole wind, but no big print can be produced. Those who have serious reactionary remarks against foreign cadres (including Han cadres and foreign national cadres) can be named criticized and reviewed by the General Assembly (if the individual serious circumstances are dealt with separately). Reactionary rhetoric among national cadres should focus on the fundamental issues of the nation and generally do not nominate criticism in the General Assembly. People from the upper ranks of the nation and their united fighters do not participate in the organs. Comrades in charge of the Party Committee personally hold a symposium. In general, rural areas do not carry out vigorous enlargement, they can carry out socialist propaganda and education within farmers after combating the activities of counterrevolutionary landowners and farmers. For grass-roots cadres, a policy of protection must be adopted, primarily by educating them. Party members can use rotational training, and hold large debates in order to raise class awareness and socialist awareness. As for the Tibetan and Yi regions, which are undergoing land reform, they continue to focus on current policies, and to strengthen awareness and education on national policies, patriotism and socialist vision. The third is the direct transition area. The work of the Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture began earlier, and there are a certain number of cadres of their own people. State and county organs can use the method of regional organs in Xishuangbanna, but the requirements are generally lower than the reform zone. As for Cangyuan and Western Union Kava (Wa) cadres only carry out positive education.

In addition, national cadres in direct transition areas such as Dehong, Xishuangbanna, Lincang, Lancang, Lancang, and other direct transition areas should emerge and rally together with Han cadres, and group separately, and not directly criticize their erroneous statements, mainly through positive education. In rural areas, ethnic policy, patriotism and socialist education could be strengthened in the context of current policies. The Opinion stressed that, regardless of the region, attention must be paid to the following common problems: first, both Dahanism and local nationalism should be criticized and opposed to any tendency; second, to criticize local nationalism and must be cautious; and thirdly, when criticizing local nationalism, repeatedly educate and inspire the consciousness of ethnic and Han cadres within the Party. Both sides pay attention to criticizing themselves and respecting each other. In order to promote each other's consciousness, four is to adhere to the policy of changing the whole side at the same time; five is to strengthen the leadership of the Party and prevent any bias that may occur at any time.

January 12th /The Yunnan Daily published an editorial that the whole society must be closely combined with production, and directly promote production. The editorial says: Breeze is the bond that drives everything. The result of the whole society must be a rise in production sentiment and a better production order in cooperatives, so every step of the

whole society must be production-centred. Generally, the whole society is generally carried out in three steps. The first step to mobilize and rectify, focusing on rectification. The second step will focus on the debate on Article 40 of the National Agricultural Development Programme and carry out long-term planning in the context of solving the problems of management and solidarity of the society. The third step is to ensure the organization's consolidation and increased production through elections and the adoption of plans, regulations and systems. The editorial pointed out that the whole society is the task on the ideological front. The nature of the problems encountered is inseparable from the struggle between socialism and capitalism, and production advanced and conservative struggle. Therefore, adhere to socialist thinking, overcome capitalist ideas, promote enthusiasm, overcome conservatism is the fundamental ideological task of the whole society. The analysis and handling of all specific issues, whether it is cadre style issues, management systems, methods or issues of mutually beneficial policies, etc., must distinguish the big and big Africa from this.

January 14/Leaders of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) give instructions on the current whole and winter production. He said: In the past, the wind was mainly in the organs. Now, it is mainly at the grassroots, factories, and cooperatives. Don't be afraid that the whole society will delay production. The Good Society is promoting production. In the past, it was said that production climax can be raised on the basis of the big debate on the basis of the food debate, which means that there is this ideological base production climax can be created, but after the climax, it is necessary to grasp the whole society and consolidate production through the whole society. The whole society should be seen as an important issue to continue to promote the production movement: the whole society mainly catches three articles: first, production as the center, around production, the whole society to promote production. This idea must be carried out throughout the whole community. The second is the big African problem, namely the struggle of two paths and the struggle of advanced and conservative backwardness. This is mainly a manifestation of the capitalist and conservative backwardness of some cadres in the current leadership of production, including individual serious irregularities, major embezzlement, negative negligence, and lack of criticism or criticism during the previous period of the food debate. Some cooperatives, which have varying degrees of capitalism in their management, should also be addressed in the society as a whole. Third, it is to restructure the cadre style and deal with the cadres. This is a very serious problem. This is linked to the issue of the whole party, and it is actually the whole party. To be treated differently in different cases. When it comes to cadres, the problem of being big or big and big in their thinking and style is a big burn. It is small and small enough to burn it as appropriate. The general rule is divided into three steps, namely, the first step to focus on the current production at the same time rectification; the second step by summing up past production experience, combined with the long-term planning of production in 1958 and "40", to further liberate debate, set off production climax; third step organization, rectification, democratic election For example, the establishment of a convention system, etc. It is not good for some districts to dedicate the debate to a stage. Any county committee that does not engage in a pilot, must adhere to the pilot first, gain experience, to a bit of a one-sided approach.

February/Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China held a meeting of local municipal committee secretaries to deploy anti-right struggle “remedial lessons”, and focus the “remedial class” on the leading organs above the county. The meeting pointed out that Yunnan's anti-right struggle “remedial lessons” center is anti-“ Yunnan regionalism”. The main leaders of the provincial committee in Dali state cadres meeting pointed out:

The fight against the “right” is a “once-in-a-lifetime.” And anti-localism in Yunnan is a central content of the “anti-right” late “Party remediation class”. Under the guidance of this idea, anti-“ regionalism” as the core, first criticized Zheng Dun, the Standing Committee of the Provincial Committee and the Provincial Committee Organization Minister. In mid-February, the head of the provincial committee summoned more than 20 leaders of provincial departments and party group systems to meet in the office to criticize Zheng Dun on a small scale.

Zheng Dun did not wear a hat at that time, mainly to criticize his life style, regionalism, and crackdown on foreign cadres.

March 14/Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China held a meeting of party members and cadres, a leading comrade from the provincial committee to make a report on the mobilization of the current organs of the rectification movement. He said: the current stage of the rectification campaign under the direction of the central government with “anti-waste, anti-conservative” is of great importance in ideological, political and economic significance, and the struggle must be carried out more vigorously and quickly. Through anti-waste, anti-conservative, better than advanced, better than more, better than more, and better than more, to knock out official, twilight, broad, arrogant and cheerful in the ideological style, to promote the energies of the people. The provincial party leader said: two anti (anti-waste, anti-conservative), two (better than advanced, better than more than better than), five dozen (knocked off official, twilight, broad air, arrogance and cheerful), the overall requirement is a stone and three carving, the first is to solve the problem of thinking, revolutionize their lives, knock off the official, twilight, not this, our Ideas cannot be adapted to the foundations of the economy, and productivity will not make a big leap forward. He called on everyone to put waste and conservative reversal in ideological, political and economic terms, so as to build on the momentum of the people more fully.

Subsequently, the double anti-waste and anti-conservative campaign was carried out extensively and rapidly at the provincial level.

March 9-26 /CCP Central Committee meeting in Chengdu, one of which is anti-localism. Mao Zedong said at the meeting: anti-localism, all provinces and cities throughout the country need to carry out. The localists, actually the right, are the bourgeois representatives of the party. Do not give in to the localists. Hear this speech, the meeting is still in progress. Xie Fuzhi, the first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China attending the meeting, called the provincial committee from Chengdu to instruct that the criticism of Zheng Dun should be intensified and contacted Zhang Zizhai, Sun Kang and Chen Fang of the former Yunnan Underground Party. (According to the memoirs of King Mirror)

April 2/CCP Central Committee directive on the issue of wind. The Central Committee

proposed in the document, must insist on the whole wind in the end, can not be a tiger. The method of carrying out the fourth stage of winds should be: under the auspices of the Party Committee and the government and the people's group, respectively, a small weathering meeting of twenty or thirty people to conduct criticism and self-criticism in earnest and windy winds. The fourth stage is aimed at exposing and criticizing bureaucracy, subjectivity and sectarianism. In rural areas, production should be closely combined with the whole party, the unity and the whole community. Members of the committee of the party, the regiment and the social management committee for democratic elections on the basis of the whole party, the unity and the whole society. Rural party members, members, townships and social cadres may not have to write a personal summary of their thoughts, but, to conduct an appraisal in the whole wind. When the regions uniformly arrange the rectification work in the region, the financial and trade departments and other decentralized grass-roots units, urban residents and small vendors should be integrated into a unified arrangement, and should pay attention to strengthening leadership. All grass-roots units in urban and rural areas, both in the wedge movement and in the future, should be widely used in order to engage in criticism and self-criticism, correct mistakes, praise advances and improve their work, should be used widely. In order to forcefully divide the right-wing elements, the regions and departments should choose the appropriate time to convene meetings of right-wing elements or meetings with right-wing elements, with responsible comrades reporting, communicating policies, indicating the way out, and organizing the right to discuss them. Attention should also be paid to the right to work separately, so that, according to the different circumstances of each individual, there is a struggle to polarize them, and to urge them to repent completely.

April 16-21 /Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) held the sixth plenary (enlargement) meeting to expose and criticize the so-called “anti-party group” led by Zheng Dun, vice-minister of the provincial committee, and vice-minister Wang Jingruo. On the 21st, the meeting passed the “Resolution on Expulsion of Zheng Dun and Wang Jingru Party Membership”. “The resolution” said: “This anti-party group is a purposely, programmatic and organized cabal. The purpose of all their conspiracy is to usurp the party's leadership, change the nature of the party and open the way for the bourgeois. Their platform is to promote bourgeois democracy, modify all the principles of the Party, abolish the party's leadership, implement a regionalist, sectarianist cadre policy, oppose the socialist revolution and oppose the great leap forward in socialist construction.” On May 3, the Yunnan Daily published the “resolution”, distributed the news of “major victories on the ideological front on the political front of our province” and an editorial entitled “Major Victories, Deep Lessons”. Subsequently, a series of critical articles were published in the press. At the same time, the provincial committee is also deployed among leading cadres at all levels to dig deep into the “nails”, “paws” and right-wing elements of this “anti-party group”. Since then, Yunnan's “anti-right remedial class” was launched throughout the province, focusing on anti-localism and local nationalism, making the anti-right struggle in Yunnan further seriously expanded, causing a large number of cadres and top ethnic groups, mainly in Yunnan's underground party and the “marginal”, to be misplaced.

On May 4, the Provincial Committee officially issued the “Report on the Sixth Plenary

(Expansion) Meeting of the Provincial Committee in the struggle against the opposition party group, Zheng Dun and Wang Jingru,” reported to the Central Committee. After the Central Committee issued its approval of this report on May 16, the Provincial Committee published in the Yunnan Daily the “Resolutions on Expulsion of Rightists Zheng Dun and Wang Jingru Party Nationality”, and published a series of monographs and individually signed articles, published entitled “Great Victory, Deep Lessons””, “expose” and “criticize” the “Zheng and Wang anti-party groups”. The Standing Committee of the Provincial Committee also participates in various places and units to launch the masses, to dig deep into the “nails”, “minions” and right-wing elements of this “anti-party group” among the provincial leadership teams at all levels. A massive mass movement to unveil “anti-party groups” was launched on the land of Yunnan. Since mid-May, an extensive effort has been made in the provincial committee, provincial government and provincial mass groups to identify “groups”, and a large number of leading cadres at more than all have been combated against persecution. Provincial Committee report to the Central Committee, set as “Zheng, Wang anti-party group” backbone 10 people: Deputy Secretary of the Organization Department of the Provincial Committee Xie Galin, Director of the Organizational Department, Zang Yenong, former vice-secretary of Lincang Land Committee Yuan yongzhi, vice-secretary of Chuxiong State Committee Chen Jiachen, vice-secretary of the provincial committee of finance, Simao Land Committee first secretary Liang Jia, first secretary of the provincial committee Mayor Jiang Bide, Director of the Department of Health Huang Ping, Vice Minister of Propaganda of the Provincial Committee Rao Hua, Vice President of the Provincial Party School Li Yaodong. All of the above cadres were expelled from the Party, removed from their posts inside and outside the party, demoted, and delegated to rural areas, mines or supervised labor respectively.

On June 28, the Central Committee approved and agreed to the disposition of the provincial committee. The backbone of “Zheng and Wang anti-party group” is approved by the central government, “minions”, “nails” deployed by the provincial committee in the province to check out “pull out”. The results of the inventory, 72 leading cadres identified above in provincial committee organs, provincial departments and bureaux, and young women and units of Yunnan Province Military Region and 13 Military Region of Yunnan Province have records. A few of them were classified as “right-wing” in 1957, and were included as evidence of Zheng Dun and Wang Mirror as “reuse” bad guys as evidence of “reuse” bad guys. “Wang anti-party group”. In June, the inventory of “Zheng and Wang opposition group” was transferred to the “deep digging” of Dizhou city and county-level leadership groups. For this purpose, great momentum has been published in a series of editorial and monograph titles such as “reactionary regionalism”, “reactionary nationalism” and “completely expose the reactionary nature of localism”, and sent a group of leading cadres to the city of Chiju to carry out “deep digging”.

On July 26, the Provincial Committee issued “Notice on the handling of Zheng Dun and so on”, decided to assign Zheng Dun to the dongchuan mine as deputy pit director, level from 8 to level 13; Wang mirror as deputy director of the Maitreh State Farm, level from 9 to level 14; Liang Jia, Quanming, Yuan Yongzhi, Jiang Bi German and Rao Hua are defined as “Zheng and Wang anti-party groups”, classified as Rightists or counter-revolutionaries, expelled from the party. In the “anti-right remedial lesson”, a large

number of party cadres and intellectuals were classified as the right, and they were wrongly handled. Of these, 158 of them were classified as right-wing, and some minority cadres throughout the province were mistakenly classified as “local nationalists”. The organization department of the provincial committee is classified as right-wing, accounting for about 1/4 of the total number of cadres; a portion of the party member cadres in all units and regions are classified as right-wing elements. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on March 4, 1979, the Provincial Committee reported to the Central Committee the “Request for Correction of the Zheng and Wang Anti-Party Group”. On April 7, the CPC Central Committee approved the report of the Provincial Committee of the Provincial Committee and reversed the grievances. Other persons implicated have also been able to rectify their rebellions.

June 18 /CCP issued a notice on the fourth stage of winding. The Notice requires all localities, departments and units, in accordance with the tasks and methods proposed by the Central Committee on April 2 regarding the fourth stage of winding, to take time to study the wind in the fourth phase, and to ensure that the staff of the national party, political and military organs (except in special circumstances) win by the end of July this year. Gracefully put an end to this whole wind movement. However, as a result of the “anti-right remedial classes” in Yunnan, the bride movement and the anti-right struggle lasted until the end of 1958, with the winds and anti-right struggles in the upper ranks of the frontier nationalities continued until March 1959.

July/Yunnan Daily reported that the recent meeting of the CPC Simao Land Committee (expanded), under the leadership of the provincial committee, completely unveiled the news of the so-called “Zheng and Wang opposition group” in Simao, the “leader” and the first secretary of the former Simao Land Committee Liang Jia. Liang's family was also put on the hat of the so-called “localist”. On the same day, the Yunnan Daily also published an editorial entitled “Breaking the Reactivism of Localism”, which called on the majority of cadres and party members throughout the province to achieve basic victories against localism in the past and a great improvement in their consciousness, to learn lessons by exposing Zheng and Wang opposition groups. Clear the legacy of regionalism within the party to ensure the party's high combat power. Liang's family case is known as “Liang Jia, Wang Jian, Yin Yigong Anti-Party Group”. April 16 to 21, in the sixth expanded meeting of the provincial committee, Liang Jia was designated as the main member of the “Zheng and Wang opposition group”, participated in the provincial committee expansion meeting of expose and criticize. On April 29, the provincial committee sent a working group reached Simao, held an enlarged meeting of the land committee, convey the spirit of the provincial committee to expand the meeting, implement the provincial committee on “thoroughly understanding the Liang family problem” instructions. From April 30 to May 4, under the command of the working group of the provincial committee, Simao Land Committee convened a meeting of all party members of the special organ, conveying the two documents of the provincial committee on “Zheng and Wang opposition group”; to convey the provincial committee's instructions on understanding the issue of Liang family at the county book club and the land committee committee, the so-called Liang Jia “Problem” to expose. On May 15, the report of the Land Committee to the provincial committee said: From the preliminary information, the nature of the problem of Liang's

family can be largely sure to be political, is the backbone of the “Zheng and Wang opposition group”, and the anti-party activities in Simao area are crazy. The report lists the so-called “five major crimes” of anti-socialism by Liang Jiao's anti-socialist party. This anti-localism, after two months of struggle, revealed the so-called “Liang Jia opposition group” (also known as “Leung Wang Yin opposition group”), led by Liang Jia, Wang Jian, vice-minister of the organization department, Wang Jian, vice-minister of propaganda and others. The cadres designated as the backbone of the opposition group in the Land Commission and the special offices are classified as “right-wing elements”. On July 10, the Yunnan Daily published a report entitled “The Simao Land Commission has won a major victory against localism and completely expose the anti-party group headed by Liang Jia-led”, and published materials about this “anti-party group”. On July 18, the Simao Land Commission extended meeting issued a “resolution on the dismissal of right-wing elements Liang Jia, Wang Jian and Yin Yigong Party”. On July 26, the Provincial Committee issued a notice concerning the handling of right-wing elements Zheng Dun, etc., that Liang Jijia was identified as “Zheng and Wang anti-party group”, classified as right-wing elements, dismissed party nationality, abolished the original posts and assigned to the deputy leader of the production team at Binchuan State Farm in Dali Prefecture, with the level reduced from administrative 10 to level 15. Later, the entire region, under the influence of this so-called “anti-party group”, involved a number of cadres. History proves that the so-called “Liang Jia, Wang Jian, Yin Yigong opposition group” is a false and false case, and the so-called “five major crimes” are unwarranted. On April 13, 1979, the Provincial Committee on the review report of “Liang Jia, Wang Jian and Yin Yigong opposition group” of Simao Land Committee clearly stated that the Provincial Committee agreed to withdraw the original processing of the Resolutions, Instructions and related materials, restore Liang Jia, Wang Jian, Yin Yigong's party membership, restore political honor, restore the original salary level, a separate assignment of work, where the case has been wrongly handled, or primarily implicated in the case, Corrections were also announced. On May 3, 1979, Simao Land Committee issued a Notice Concerning Correction of “Liang Jia, Wang Jian and Yin Yigong Anti-Party Group”, requesting that party committees at all levels should pay attention to the work of correcting and improving them. After being rehabilitated, Liang has served as deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Provincial CPPCC.

July 25 /According to the spirit of the CPC Central Committee transmitting the report of the United Front Department of the Central Committee on Further Promoting Democratic Parties, Nonpartisan Democrats and Businesses Movement, the United Front Department of Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Communist Party of China (CPC) sent to the Provincial Committee the Opinions on Carrying out the Movement of Heart in the Religious Community. The Opinions suggest that, on the basis of the anti-right struggle in the previous phase of religious communities in the Mainland, seize the favorable opportunity of the popular rectifying movement so that all religious professions such as clerics, monks and monks, monks, monks, monks and other religious professions can participate in the movement on a voluntary basis. In order to dissolve their concerns and be assured of giving heart to the party, the opinions also put forward the principles of failure to pay beliefs, not to pursue history, and not to confess private life

issues. On August 13, the provincial committee will approve this report to refer to the implementation, in the criticism

“Now, on the basis of the victory of the anti-right struggle, seize the favorable opportunity of the national rectification movement and carry out a campaign of affection to the party in the religious circles of the mainland,” he said.

July 28 to August 28th /Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China held a three-level organization working meeting in Kunming, the theme is “regionalism”. The meeting pointed out that we should further eliminate the revisionist toxins that the so-called “Zheng and Wang opposition groups” spread on the principle of cadre lines and organization of the Party, strengthen the unity of the party, improve the party's ranks, and prepare fully for the continuous revolution leaps in political thought and organizational terms. 310 secretaries and organization ministers who attended the meeting posted more than 20,000 copies of large print newspapers and revealed more than 9,500 opinions. These observations, which were focused by the leading group of the Conference, raised key issues for debate. These include perceptions of foreign and local cadres, industrial and agricultural cadres and intellectuals, new and old cadres, as well as a correct understanding of the Party's democratic centralization system. The meeting held that after repeated debates and the educational help of leading comrades, the points of view were drawn up on the above issues, and the understanding was reached, so that all comrades in the meeting were raised consciousness and their ideas were liberated. The meeting clearly pointed out the criticism of the underground party and the “side longitudinal”, accusing the underground party cadres of being “anti-party ambitions hidden within the party” and “using localist opposition parties and separatist organizations”, believing that the struggle against Zheng Dun and Wang Jingru groups was only just beginning, and that they must be “dealt with strictly”. The Provincial Organizing Conference promoted the “deep digging”, dug out more than 200 cadres of the county committee standing committee or above have a list can be found. A large number of cadres who were held by underground party members in county books and land books were hit, and a large number of Party member cadres and relatives who had normal working relations at work were linked to the company.

August 13th /Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China agreed to issue “opinions on the concentration of frontier ethnic upper strongholds in winds”, Yunnan upper strongholds began. The Opinion calls for a total of 294 people in the upper ranks of the nationalities above the county (including the chief and deputy mayors and vice-chairmen of the CPPCC) to concentrate on the black forest shop in Kunming.

“Opinion” said that through the wind, there were 40 people who had been designated as the chief agent of the United States and Chiang rebels a few days ago. In accordance with the principles of “raising the left, striving for the middle, differentiating the general right, exposing and isolating reactionaries”, the wind takes the form of learning documents, listening to reports, carrying out sweeping debates, combining practical visits and necessary labor exercises. The ethnic upper wind was originally planned for two to three months, but then it lasted about half a year, on March 23, 1959, with the agreement of the Provincial Committee, it ended. Following the end of the wind, 185 people returned to their places of origin, 47 Liukun continued their studies, 48 returned to their homes after a slight stabilization of the border situation and 14 resided in Kun.

This whole wind has had a great negative effect. On June 9, 1962, Yan Hongyan, first secretary of the Provincial Committee, held a symposium on the top people of the nation to elucidate the Communist Party of China's policy on long-term unity with the upper ranks of the nation, and apologized to them for the mistakes of Hailin in paving the wind. He said that about the Black Forest paved the wind, it was mainly a matter of the national upper ranks of the frontier. Today, it seems that this time, there are many problems, in terms of content and approach is wrong. If you really organize learning and discuss the work, it's all right; but it's wrong to get "everyone through" there. They should not fight, they should not wear a hat too. This is wrong, it is contrary to the central policy, and it is not good for unity. It is not a question of consultation, not a democratic style, not a desire for unity, hurts the feelings of some comrades. As a result of the bucket, some people were not allowed to go home, staying in Kunming for a long time, also came from this aspect. Even living in Kunming, there is insufficient care for life, living conditions, etc. Black forest paved the wind problem, to be screened. Something wrong , Always apologize , Damaged to compensate , Unsuitable hat to cancel , Downgraded and withheld wages to be restored。 On October 8 of the same year, the Provincial Committee made the "Report on Strengthening Frontier Work and National Work" to the Southwest Bureau and the Central Committee, further proposed corrective opinions on this issue, suggesting that the methods for the transformation of the upper ranks should be safe, and the requirements must not be too urgent. At present, the basic political requirements for people at the top of the border are mainly anti-imperialist and patriotic and pro-Communist Party leadership. Work should be based on the principle of tightening the main and the lessening of the secondary aspects, namely, on major issues of principle and making the necessary concessions on secondary issues. Take care of life issues more. At the same time, the upper ranks who have been placed in actual positions are required to make things available to them, to benefit from cooperation with them, strengthen their assistance, and to continue to address a number of legacy issues over the years so that they can be transformed in their work. For the most representative top figures, the party committee is responsible for the comrades to come forward to do a good job in person. There should be full consultation and consultation with the upper ranks on major issues relating to national minorities while working with the masses and listening to the demands of the masses. An inspection should be carried out for ethnic groups, religious superiors and those belonging to more than one township who had been arranged before 1957. As for the small head of the village in direct transition areas where class polarization is not apparent, most have not been involved in exploitation or have been marginally exploited and have not yet been separated from labour production and can be treated as working people in the future; for those with traditional influence among the masses, they will continue to be used. Later, the Provincial Committee also corrected the problems of the ethnic hierarchy that had been wrongly handled. September 16-30/Provincial Committee held the third meeting of the first party congress to carry out the spirit of the Eighth Congress of the Party, set off the climax of the Great Leap Forward movement, summing up the anti-right struggle. At the meeting, a report on "Drawing lessons from the struggle with Zheng Dun and Wang Jingru opposition groups and further strengthen the combat power of the party".

The Report summarizes the situation of anti-right struggle, criticizes “regionalism”, “nationalism”, “individualism” and “unrestrained forms of democracy”; calls on provincial party members to “persevere in carrying out two routes and two paths of struggle”, and to “regionalism, nationalism” Thought to stink their views, and in the organization all expelled party membership”. The report pointed out that the province carried out to clear members of the “Zheng and Wang opposition group” and all right-wing elements in the struggle, as of August 1958 a total of 10731 people, including 1795 in the party right, 1616 members of the right. Party right-wing central provincial management cadres above 158 people, belonging to the underground party cadres 122, 26 cadres in the south, 141 intellectuals.

November 30/Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued “Instructions on Continuing Breeze in Leading Cadres at All Levels”. The Directives first affirm the great achievements of the anti-right struggle and the national rectification movement, as well as the Great Leap Forward, while fully recognizing our great achievements, it is also important to maintain a sober mind and must not ignore the shortcomings and mistakes in our work. Mainly refers to: in the situation of this year's great leap forward, forced command, simple and rough style has developed; false reports, exaggeration of bad culture has grown; neglecting thought work, substituting for persuading, with struggle instead of debate, only production regardless of life, as well as beating people and other people, leaving the crowd out of the crowd. The phenomenon is quite common, and some have even developed into serious violations of the law.

Especially between spring and summer this year, the phenomenon of swelling and swelling deaths across the province as a result of undernourishment and overfatigue is a painful lesson that must be taken. The purpose of our winds is: on the premise of carefully summing up experiences, fully affirming achievements, keeping cadres and masses sharp, expose criticism and self-criticism of some of the above issues, educate the whole party and all cadres, correct shortcomings, errors, improve working style and take seriously lessons. so that in the future no mistakes of the same kind, complete “immunization”. The purpose of this exercise is to focus on leading cadres at all levels, and requires leading cadres at all levels to carefully examine the style of leadership thinking.

In the book meeting held by the provincial committee, the provincial and local leaders on the shortcomings and errors have been seriously examined. At the end of the meeting, in addition to the leading cadres of the provincial authorities of various ministries and departments, departments and departments, departments and departments of the provincial authorities, should hold an expanded meeting with the participation of county committee secretaries, to carry out the wind, and select several grass-roots units for a key test of winding. The county committee should convene a three-level four-level cadre meeting to listen to the views of grassroots cadres on the county committee, help the county committee to put the wind up, and at the same time make grass-roots cadres be improved through winds. The general cadres of organs and employees of factories and enterprises should be combined with the summary work, summarize the great leap forward and carry out socialism and communism education. The rectification of the rural grassroots should be combined with the restructuring of the people's communes, with socialism and communism education for the masses, summarizing this year's production,

discussing and arranging production this winter and next year, initiating public debate and conducting criticism and self-criticism in order to achieve improved dryland relations and inspire the masses. The purpose of production motivation. Among the cadres of ethnic minorities, apart from drawing boundaries on general style issues and receiving lessons learned, it is important to combine the equipping, to clarify the line between communism and nationalism, the relationship between commonality and specificity, and oppose the distinction between mechanical conditionalism and actual departure, etc. This meeting is actually a summary of the winds movement and anti-right struggles in Yunnan. It marks the end of the rectifying movement and anti-right struggle of organs above the county level.

1959

January 10th, Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China issued a “Resolution on the Development of Wind Movement in Rural Grassroots Organizations”, which decided to carry out the winds movement at the rural grassroots level. The Resolution states that the purpose of the wind is to continue to consolidate and develop the revolutionary energies of cadres and masses, and to ensure a greater, better and more comprehensive leap forward in 1959. Grassroots rectification is a prerequisite step to restructure the people's commune. The first stage was the rectification of the party and cadres, and the second phase was transferred to the rehabilitation of the people's commune. On 10 November, the Provincial Committee issued “Instructions on the conduct of a whole society rectifying movement based on two road struggles and socialist education”. The Directive states that the struggle between capitalism and socialism in the countryside and the socialist education campaign, combined with the work of the whole party and unity, is a serious political task and an ideological task. The Directive also emphasizes that “the frontier ethnic minority regions have begun the socialist revolution and socialist construction as a result of the successful completion of cooperation. Therefore, the main contradiction in these regions is already the contradiction between socialism and capitalism.”

Actively leading the frontier minority in the socialist revolution and socialist construction is an unshakeable direction for frontier work. Starting in mid-November, a windy movement was carried out in rural areas throughout the province. On November 11, the Provincial Committee decided to carry out brace in leading cadres of party members of higher schools and secondary schools and general secretary of higher school departments. On November 18, the Provincial Committee instructed that the whole province of the wind movement is normal and healthy. However, there have been some suicide incidents (only provincial authorities are five). This should draw the attention of all units and regions to prevent simplicity in the whole wind, so as to convince people. For those who criticize or struggle, they must not only resolutely refute their views, but also continue to work on them and relieve their concerns. From November 21 to December 18, the Provincial Committee approved the report of Jinning County Committee, Xuanwei County Haidai Commune, Yuxi County Spring and District on the implementation of two road struggle and socialist education as the platform of the whole society movement. The provincial committee pointed out in the instructions that this rectification movement is different from that in the first half of the year, the first half is mainly to correct the shortcomings in the work, this time is a thought movement focused on two road struggles.

The method and purpose of the campaign is to focus on positive education in general areas, combined with dearth and criticism, to achieve a general improvement in people's minds. In the mountainous minorities, only positive education is carried out, combined with memories, discussion and improvement. By the end of the year, the province's rural rectifying society movement ended. The campaign focused on solving the problem of 600,000 grass-roots leaders in rural areas, focusing on the criticism of 4213 leading cadres and 18812 among the masses.

January 10 /The Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China issued the Decision on People's Commune of Frontier Ethnic Areas and Related Issues. The Decision states that, in the past year, there have been remedial lessons for democratic reform in areas where land reform is being negotiated peacefully; through the national wind, the criticism of local nationalism has been criticized, and conservative ideas such as "special theory", "mechanical conditionalism" and "backward theory" have been overcome, and many superstitions and taboos have been broken. This has greatly contributed to the development of productivity. However, due to anti-right, anti-local nationalism and anti-conservative ideas, among some cadres, a certain line of thought is not clearly drawn, coupled with some comrades rushing to catch up with the mainland in the leap forward, and a tendency to ignore national characteristics and neglect specific conditions on frontiers, fueling a "rush" "Busy forward" impatience. This is a profound lesson that must be taken seriously by directing our work to generalization and even forced orders, causing masses grievances.

August 23 to September 13 /Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) convened the provincial three-level cadre meeting and the first eighth plenary meeting of the Provincial Committee, conveying the spirit of the central Lushan meeting, and deploying Yunnan anti-right movement. The Lushan Conference is the Expanded Politburo Conference and the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee, which was held in Lushan from July 2 to August 17. The basic spirit at the beginning of the meeting was to "left". However, after Peng Dehuai, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and Minister of Defense, wrote a letter to Mao Zedong, describing some serious problems in the work since the Great Leap Forward and their reasons, the theme of the meeting changed from "left" to anti-right, mistakenly criticized the so-called "right-wing opportunistic opposition group headed by Comrade Peng Dehuai". Opportunism for the right has become the main danger of the current party, uniting the whole party, defending the overall route, repel Right-leaning Opportunistic Offences have become the main task of the party at present. On August 17, the Lushan meeting just ended, the Central Committee appointed Xie Fuzhi as Minister of Public Security, and Yan Hongyan replaced Xie as the first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China. In accordance with the spirit of the Lushan Conference, the provincial three-level cadre meeting studied and discussed the resolutions of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party, exposing and criticizing Guo Changru, Vice-Secretary of Yunnan University, Li Guangtian, Vice-Chancellor of Yunnan University, Chen Yongjin and Kunming Iron and Steel Factory Deputy factory director Li Duo and other comrades called right-leaning Opportunistic mistakes. Since then, the anti-right rectifying movement, which is an important sign of further expansion of the "left" ideology within the Party, began in

Yunnan. According to the instructions of the Provincial Committee, provincial and municipal organs, factories, mines, and troops immediately carried out an anti-right leaning, vigorous effort and defending the overall route; in rural areas, the county committee first convened a cadre meeting for initial communication. After the autumn harvest, the county's three-level cadre meeting was held to conduct anti-right rectification. In this way, as in the whole country, Yunnan Province, a “anti-right, vigorous, defending the general route, the Great Leap Forward and the Three Flags of the People's Commune” was rapidly launched throughout the province. The process of correcting the “left” leaning error in the previous paragraph was interrupted, making the mistake lasted longer. A total of 315 persons were targeted by provincial authorities, accounting for 4.5 per cent of the total number of participants in the campaign. On October 28, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) sent a report to the Central Committee on the situation of anti-right-leaning targets in provincial organs. “Report” said: In mid-September, after the three-level cadre meeting in the province, immediately after the provincial authorities carried out anti-right leaning, vigorous and defending the overall line learning campaign. To date, a total of 982 persons, representing 6 per cent of the total number of people involved in the campaign at the provincial level, are 982. Some units focus on criticism or struggle against about 8%. Of those who are focused on criticism or struggle, there are 11 heads of office or equivalent to the level of heads of office, accounting for 7.7 per cent of the total number of cadres at this level; 222 cadres at the level of 17 or above, or 12.4 per cent of the total number of 1786 cadres at this level; 749 general cadres, accounting for 143333 5.2% of 76 people.

On November 14, the Provincial Committee wrote to the Central Committee “on the handling opinions of 7 comrades Li Guangtian, Yang Liyuan and other 7 comrades of right-wing opportunity mistakes”, decided to abolish the main duties of these comrades. On November 26, the Central Committee approved the agreement. In this anti-right struggle, a total of 898 cadres in the province were identified as critical targets, with 494 right-wing opportunities (40 of them); in addition, 507 cadres were identified as right-leaning mistakes. During the screening process in 1961, the nature of some people was rectified and some reduced the sanctions, but a considerable number of people maintained the original case until after the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Party, after the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, it was not completely rebelated. September 24th /In accordance with Mao Zedong's directive on the phasing out of right-wing hats, Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued a Notice on the Implementation of the “Central Committee's Directive on Removing the Caps of Repentent Rightists”. The Notice requires that: within the next three months, Remove the hats of a group of rightists who really repent. The number of right-wing elements picking the hat is better to control about 10% of the total number of right-wing elements, which is appropriate from the situation of my province. Since then, units such as Yunnan University, provincial metallurgy department, Kunming Institute of Technology, Maitreh Dongfeng Farm and other units, in accordance with the central instructions and notice of the provincial committee, removed a group of right-wing hats after mass discussion, assessment and leadership approval. Yunnan three batches of 3061 right-wing hats were removed. However, after Mao Zedong further emphasized the issue of class struggle in 1962, the hat-picking work stopped until before and after the Third

Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

November 10, Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued "Instructions on the conduct of the rectification movement based on two road struggles and socialist education". The Directive states that on October 15, the Central Committee forwarded the instruction of the Hunan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party Committee, namely, the experience of two road struggles, is a very important instruction. The directive clearly states: "There is currently a two-way struggle in the countryside, which is the continuation of the struggles of capitalism and socialism in the countryside for 10 years, a deep class struggle". Therefore, it is necessary to "take the two paths of struggle and socialist education as the platform, lead the political one hand, produce one hand, and systematically lead the masses in a planned and systematic manner, and carry out a whole society and windy movement, and combine the work of the whole party and the whole party". This is a serious political and ideological task that must be carried out with determination in accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee. The Directive says that this struggle is an internal contradiction among the people. It is necessary to adhere to the method of wind and rain, and that the principle of "criticism from rigour and handling from leniency" applies not only to cadres, but also to the masses. It is important to adhere to the unside-critical-solidarity approach, after criticism and self-criticism, to focus on revealing criticism and, finally, unite the majority. The entire campaign strives to end from now until the end of this year. On the basis of this kind of winds, the grass-roots organizations of the Rural Party and Corps will be organized to further enhance the combat power of grass-roots organizations and strengthen the Party's leadership in the countryside.

The current approach in the border ethnic minority areas is mainly to consolidate the victory achieved by last year's Great Leap Forward and to consolidate the cooperatives and some of the people's communes that have been established. All work should be centred on that approach. More positive education should be given to minority cadres. After the Provincial Committee's "Directives" issued, starting in mid-November, the whole rural area of the province to spread out the whole society movement, basically ended by the end of December. The campaign focused on the idea of 600,000 grass-roots leaders in rural areas. Criticized the anti-socialist rhetoric and deeds that were viewed at the time as opposed to the People's Commune, against collective production, against the combination of supply system and wage system, against public canteens and collective welfare, and against general purchase and sale, and against advanced measures. Focusing on criticism of the county and its subordinate leadership cadres 4213, accounting for 1.3 per cent of the number of cadres involved in the sport. Socialist education is carried out among the masses, generally from summing up two years into their hands, focusing on positive education, combining debate, criticism and raising ideological awareness. Focused criticism among the masses, according to the statistics of 871 communes a total of 18812 people, accounting for 0.25% of the total number of members.

November 18 /The General Office of the Provincial Committee issued a notice to the leading groups of provincial organs and local municipal committees that the provincial committee instructed that the provincial and Kunming municipal organs are still focused on critical focus, and the whole winds and whole movements in rural areas centered on

two roads have been rolled out in a row. The struggle is nervous, the development of sport is normal and healthy. However, since entering the rectification study, only five suicides have occurred by provincial authorities. This should be brought to the attention of all units and regions. On the one hand, individual suicide incidents are inevitable in such a massive mass campaign, and some suicides must not be preceded by any sign of morale; on the other hand, every possible effort must be made to prevent such incidents. To this end: first, this struggle is a fierce class struggle, but it is a contradiction within the people. It is necessary to adopt a solution to the problems of the people, in accordance with the principle of solidarity, criticism, solidarity, to dissuade people, prevent simplicity, to promote ideas, draw boundaries and unite comrades. Secondly, with regard to the focus of criticism or struggle, it is important to insist on refusing their views and constantly working on them to relieve their concerns.

Third, for hostile elements, class dissidents and bad elements, work should also be carried out in order to prevent accidents, and to monitor their few people who may have problems, if necessary. Fourth, for the weak leadership itself, and Small units, which are currently too late to take care of, can make the necessary arrangements or controls to prevent spontaneous triggering of criticism and struggle until the leadership is free to help resolve the problem.

From November 21 to 30th, the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) approved the reports of Jinning County Committee, Xuanwei County Haidai Commune, Yuxi Chunhe Commune Spring and Management District on the implementation of the whole community movement with the framework of two road struggles and socialist education. The provincial committee pointed out in the instructions: this time the rectification society is different from that in the first half of the year, that is mainly to correct the shortcomings in the work, this time is a thought movement focused on two road struggles. The concrete steps of the campaign are: to seriously open the county's four-level cadre meeting and the commune party member conference, first to solve the problem of two road struggles between the cadres above the team and the rural party members, and to solve the problem of leading cadres of about 500,000 (3% of the province's population and 7% of the adult population). Determined the success and failure of the struggle between the two roads in rural areas, relying on this group of leadership cadres to have leadership among the vast masses of rural people, Plan a vivid and profound socialist education campaign. The methods and objectives of the exercise are:

Positive education in general areas, combined with debate and criticism, achieved general improvement; in some of the mountainous ethnic minorities, only positive education is carried out, combined with the comparison of memories and discussions, to achieve improvement.

December 18/The provincial committee in the instruction of passing the experience of Yuxi County spring and commune spring and management area to carry out two road struggles and socialist education among the masses said: this material shows that seriously open the four-level cadre meeting and the commune party party assembly, the province about 500,000 (3% of the province's population, adult population 7%) The thought problem of leadership backbone solved, it was basically decided The question of the success and failure of the struggle on the two roads in the countryside, and prepared

strong leadership for the struggle to spread to the masses. Where a four-level cadre association and a commune party member conference is being held, it must be deeply involved. As for the conduct of public rectification among the masses, it is in fact relying on this group of leaders to lead the masses in a vivid and profound socialist education campaign. Through the current struggle, the masses must truly affirm the good overall route, the people's communes, the great leap forward, the general purchase and sale of food, and the public canteens, in order to enhance their socialist firmness and motivation. When educating in the masses, the main positive education, combined with liberation and debate, achieve general improvement. In general areas of the Mainland, you can choose one or two typical figures for each team to focus on critical criticism, or several teams together to focus on critical one or two. The objects need to be representative. Some teams do not really have a typical representative character, but can also focus on debating several representative ideas. Among some backward peoples in the hinterland mountainous regions, they only engage in positive education, combine discussions, achieve improvement, and not generally engage in focused debates. Education on two roads among the masses must be closely integrated with current production and promote current production. The province should basically end this ideological movement among the masses at the end of December. On the basis of the victory of the ideological movement, quickly let go to lead the masses to set off a vigorous production climax and achieve a new leap forward in production.

1960

January 16 /Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) reported the "Report on the Rectification Movement of Rural Societies" to the Central and Southwest Bureau. "Report" said that the rural rectification movement with two roads and socialist education as the platform, began in mid-November last year and basically ended by the end of December, lasted a month and a half. The campaign was indeed the broadest, deepest and best conducted all-party national ideology campaign in 10 years.

1. The most fundamental task of the campaign is to seriously address the idea of 600,000 grass-roots leaders in rural areas. A total of 600,000 people from rural grass-roots leaders participated in the four cadres meetings and commune members 'meetings.

Among them: 350,000 grassroots cadres, general party members 50,000, 100,000 members, 100,000 non-party activists, 100,000 non-party activists. We emphasize that it is the most fundamental task of this movement to open the county's four-level cadre association and the commune party member congress and seriously raise these 600,000 cadres. As a result of the campaign: those who are committed to socialism, rising from 69.2% beginning to 85.4%; shaking down from 24.8% to 11.5 percent; opposition to socialism from 6% to 3%. The main experience of the county's four-level cadre association and the commune party assembly is that: (1) the opinions that come out in general are often very broad, and lead the focus on exposing and criticizing those who oppose the people's communes, oppose collective production, oppose the combination of supply and wage systems, and against public canteens and collective welfare, opposition to general purchase and sale, and against advanced measures, and other real anti-socialist words and deeds.

(2) to seize prominent anti-socialist elements as "living teachers". Critical focus should be small, but of high quality and educational significance. (3) exercise process to expose,

debate criticism, generally improve three steps as well.

2. The practice of socialist education among the population. How to unfold in the masses, we summed up the experience of two pilots: one is to “beat the stick” everything, and then turn to debate, criticism, and raise. The other is to educate manpower from positive, to positive education, combined with debate, criticism and, finally, general improvement. We certainly and generally adopted the second approach in order to facilitate movement, produce less unnecessary vibrations, and quickly directly drive current production. A good way to educate farmers (including many grass-roots cadres) in socialism is: (1) living teachers; (2) comparison of memories; and (3) systematic positive education. The three are not biased.

3. Current policy and organizational issues must be controlled. (1) Current policies in relation to ownership. We emphasize that: not allowed to discuss and deny the adjustment to spring; that the central and provincial committees have rules that do not allow unauthorized changes; there are unsuitable individual implementation, and must be studied and asked to resolve them later in the exercise. (2) cadre handling. In order to take it seriously, there is room for emphasizing that, except for cases where individual circumstances are extremely bad and not dealt with in a timely manner enough to hinder the development of sports, there is a need to deal with cadres in a timely manner.

4. On the issue of backward regions. The campaign was most exposed to some of the backward areas. There are 7 to 8 per cent of the administrative areas behind the exercise and about 10 per cent of production teams. There are roughly three reasons for the formation of backwardness in these regions: (1) due to weak leadership backwardness or weak party organizational strength, so that the work lag is about 40%; (2) leading cadres are seriously right leaning or are dominated by wealthy farmers. Party lines and policies are not properly implemented, these accounts for about 50%;

(3) a few belong to the impurities of the organization or located in remote areas, the enemy to destroy, this kind of about 10%. Since the campaign is more extensive than ever before, and it is also a good time to change these backward areas, the situation has been seized everywhere, adding strength and specializing in rectification. As a result of this campaign, these backward regions have changed to varying degrees, with about half of them fundamentally changing the backwardness.

According to the inspection queuing in late movements, 4% of the management areas still lagged behind, about 5 per cent of the production team, and still need to be reformed; even the backward areas that have been transformed, still need to be consolidated.

1961

June 30/The Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (Communist Party of China) on the Right Party's Leading Group reported to the Provincial Committee on the Situation of Hats Picking the Right in 1960 and the Future Opinions on Strengthening the Administration of Education for the Right,” said: From the time of 1960's National Day to the end of April this year, the right-wing hat-picking work in our province has been removed from the time of 1960's National Day until the end of April this year. Indeed, the hat of 1,407 rightists who manifest repentance, This represents 15.1 per cent of the total number of existing right-wing elements of 9,280. Among them, jobs have been assigned to those who had not been dismissed from public office, and for those who had been dismissed from public office, care was given to helping them to work

for employment. All provincial management cadres formerly belonging to provincial authorities are arranged by the province; formerly the general cadres of provincial authorities are assigned first by the current (municipal) committee (mainly concentrated in the Honghe, Yuxi, Dali, Qujing, Kunming and other regions), and cannot be allocated, they are still left to the various parts of the provincial committee management cadres. Be responsible for the arrangement; the original district is arranged by the local committee. Some are not enough to pick up caps, but labor has been more than two years, and repentance is better, can also be adjusted back to distribute work. The elderly, infirm and women were assigned first, and a survey was carried out on the reformation and physical condition of right-wing elements belonging to provincial management cadres. Through the right-wing hat-picking work, a number of measures have been taken to strengthen and improve management in response to the problems and deficiencies of the right.

1962

July 20 /Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CCP) approved the “Re-screening Conclusions of Right-Leaning Opportunistic Mistakes Committed by Comrades Li Guangtian and others”. The Provincial Committee agreed with the relevant party committee's re-screening conclusions of comrades Li Guangtian, former president of Yunnan University, Yang Liyuan, former deputy secretary of the Yunnan University Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chen Yongjin, former president of the Yunnan branch of Xinhua News Agency, and Guo Changru, deputy secretary of the CCP's Maotai Committee, and pointed out that they had originally worn right-leaning opportunistic hat. was wrong and the sanction given was wrong and should be lifted; the re-screening should be found in the original critique. Within the cadres, they will be declared and honor restored.

In late July, the United Front Department of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) sent a report to the Provincial Committee and the Central United Front Department of the CPC Central Committee on the “Upgrading of Rightists in Yunnan Province and Future Views According to the Opinion, a total of 11,234 rightists were reported in the province, and 4,707 people had been removed from the right hats in 1959, 1960 and 1961.

Beginning in November 1961, a total of 4,800 people have been organized for rest and study by right-wing activists and those who took the right hat for a long period of time. Appropriate subsidies were also given to some right-wing elements who had difficulties in their lives. 3,382 people were placed in jobs. In the future, the first is to continue to do the work of the rightists, there are still more than 5,000 people in the province; second, continue to clean up the right-wing elements treated by re-education through labour. There are still more than 700 people in the province; third, to implement policies against the families and children of right-wing activists, do not discriminate, not to be called “right-wing family” or “right” “send children”, employment, schooling, life and other aspects are treated equally.

1979

January 11 to 24th /provincial committee committee secretary meeting, convey the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Learning Party and the central working conference, the meeting also properly dealt with some major historical legacy issues, among them: abolish the provincial committee directly form report, issued or approved all about the so-

called “counter-strike right ““the modesty” document; effectively do corrective work that has been misclassified as right-wing elements; The designation of Zheng Dun and Wang Jingru as a purposeful, programmatic and organized conspiracy against the opposition group in 1958 in the anti-right supplementary lesson is unfounded and should be resolutely corrected. Other persons implicated in this case have made a mistake and should also be corrected.

September 8, Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China agreed and forwarded the report of the Organizing Department of the Provincial Committee and the Provincial Disciplinary Commission on the implementation of the “Notice of the CPC Central Committee on the Resulting and Correcting Problems of Right-Leaning Opportunistic Individuals”. The report said in 1959 anti-right struggle, 483 of the province were classified as right-wing opportunity activists (all kinds of party discipline), 507 people designated as serious right-leaning mistakes (also given various party disciplinary sanctions), a total of 990. Critical struggles are prioritized, with no organizational conclusions and sanctions even greater. After screening in 1961 and 1962, the vast majority of the main problems were rectified and corrected, but many people did not scrutinize thoroughly, one had a tail, the second was only a rehabilitation report, did not formally approve, and the third was that most of the materials were not processed. Some comrades were again mistaken in the later “Siqing” movement and the “Cultural Revolution”. They were once again mistaken, and had always been carrying a burden. The Report requires that the remaining problems of the struggle against the right after the implementation of the spirit of the Lushan Conference of 1959, as well as in the “Fourth Qing” “Cultural Revolution” and the “Cultural Revolution”, should be rectified in accordance with the Central Committee's notice. Whosoever is stipulated in the central notice should always be rectified, do not leave the tail, and no longer need to be approved by the original approval unit, and shall meet with me to explain and do a good job.

1981

June 27/The Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Session of the Communist Party of China passed the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Certain Issues in the History of the Party since its founding. The Resolution states that the economic work of 1957, due to the serious implementation of the correct guidelines of the Party's eight general assembly, was one of the best years since the founding of the nation. It is a normal step towards the promotion of socialist democracy through the whole party this year, and launching the masses to make critical proposals to the Party. During the winds, a very small number of bourgeois right-wing activists have taken the opportunity to preach the so-called “magnification” and launch a wanton offensive against the party and the nascent socialist system, in an attempt to replace the leadership of the Communist Party. It is entirely right and necessary to respond resolutely to such attacks. But the fight against the right has been significantly expanded, with the misdesignation of intellectuals, patriots and party cadres as “right-wing”, with unfortunate consequences. In Yunnan's anti-right struggle, a total of 12514 rightists have been defined, and 4,445 “middle right elements” were defined, and 1,816 “anti-socialists” among workers and farmers. In particular, there was also a “Zheng and Wang anti-party group” in the “remedial class”. Some places, states, and cities have also drawn “local nationalists”, hurting a large number of cadres, especially those of the underground party and the “side

longitudinal” cadres in Yunnan.

Some minority cadres have also been wronged. Intellectuals account for 86 per cent of the number of right-wing elements. Four higher education colleges in Kunming area were shot as right-wing elements, accounting for 7.1 per cent of the number of staff members participating in the movement. Of these, 21 were professors, accounting for 25 per cent of the number of professors participating in sports. At that time, as a result of the estimation of the situation of class struggles too serious, with a large number of people's internal contradictions as opponents, the anti-right rivalry was seriously widened, misclassifying a group of intellectuals, patriots and party cadres as right-wing elements, suffering for a long period of repression, and seriously undermining socialist democracy and The rule of law After the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Party, according to the instructions of the Central Committee, Yunnan misalignment rightists were reviewed and corrected. By the end of 1987, the province reviewed and corrected a total of 12454 persons, representing 99.63 per cent of the original right. In addition, 4445 “center-right”, 1,439 “anti-socialists” and 232 children of family members who lost their public office by the company were reviewed and corrected in accordance with the policy and placed in different situations. (Department of Party History of Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CCP): Spring Breeze and Warm Color Yunnan — Pingback and False Cases and Implementation Policy, pp. 18-21, China Literary Press, June 2003, 1st edition)

Postnotation

In order to write the “Local History of Yunnan” (Vol. 2), the Department of Party History of Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CCP) conducted research and research work on the collection of key thematic materials on major events in the history of the Communist Party of China after the liberation of Yunnan. Guided by Marxism Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory and the “Three Representatives” important ideas, this album implements the requirements of the scientific concept of development, using dialectical materialism and historical materialism, objectively records history, and strives to be ideological, scientific and informative Unify.

Yunnan Breeze Movement and Anti-Right Struggle is one of the “Yunnan Historical Data Album of the Communist Party of China”. The rectifying movement and anti-right struggle are new efforts by the Chinese Communist Party to explore China's own path of building socialism. In the rectification movement, it is right and necessary to respond resolutely against the very few right-wing elements who indiscriminately launch attacks on the party and the nascent socialist system. However, the anti-right struggle was greatly expanded, resulting in significant repercussions and irreparable losses for the cause of the party and the country, owing to the excessive assessment of the situation of class struggles and right-wing attacks. However, it should be emphasized that this is an exploration by the first generation of CPC leaders with Mao Zedong as its core in order to better promote socialist democracy, better lead the socialist revolution and construction, better consolidate its position in power, and better defend the nascent socialist regime. Practice has shown that, on the one hand, the question of whether China wants the Communist Party leadership and whether to take the socialist path in the minds of some has not been fully resolved; on the other hand, within the Party, including its leaders, in the seven years

since the founding of the new China, completely changed the war-era class struggle. The way of thinking is quite difficult. Lessons have taught us that exploring China's own path of building socialism is a long-term process.

As an important part of the whole party and the whole country, the Yunnan rectifying movement and anti-right struggle are carried out according to the central deployment, but they also have the characteristics of frontier ethnic areas, such as Yunnan winds and anti-right struggles for longer than the whole country. The whole country began in April 1957 and basically ended in July 1958; Yunnan began in May 1957 and ended in late 1959, in which the upper winds of the ethnic superiors ended only in March 1959, and the rural wind movement ended in December 1959. In particular, Yunnan conducted “anti-right remedial classes”, anti-regionalism and local nationalism. This is why Yunnan is longer than the whole country, and it is also the main factor that has a major negative impact on Yunnan.

Following the general example of the material books on the history of the Party, the book is divided into review, comprehensive information, memories, literature, newspapers, events in six parts, objectively reflecting the whole wind movement and anti-right struggle in Yunnan. In the preparation process, insisted on the evidence, each set of figures, each statement had a source, speak with information, be realistic and objective. In the selection of important documents, documents that are not suitable for publication are not selected for the time being; some documents, such as age, quantity, etc. are technically treated, and some of the elements that are clearly anachronistic and inconsistent with the Resolution on Certain Issues of the History of the Party since the founding of the State have been removed.

The source of this book is mainly archived from the Archives of Yunnan Province, which cite a large number of literature from the “Chronicle of Contemporary Yunnan Events (1949-1995)” prepared by Yunnan Contemporary Editorial Office and “Spring Breeze and Warm Color Yunnan — Correction and Implementation Policy” prepared by the Yunnan Provincial Committee Research Office of the Communist Party of China. Memories were selected from the memoirs of Liang Ka, Yang Yitang and Wang Jingru, and slightly modified. Comrade Wang Yuanhu provided many guidance on the preparation of the book. Thanks for this one!

Due to the limited level of editors, the shortcomings in the work are inevitable, and it is expected that readers, especially comrades who have experienced the bride movement and anti-right struggles, and the experts and scholars who study the issue, will be rectified by criticism.

Editors

December 2010

Attached

Yunnan Province disposes of right activists in re-education through labour supervision and supervision of labor sites (32)

1 Kunming Dabanqiao Farm

2 Kunming Siying Coal Mine

3 Anning Guangming Farm (Re-education through Labour Centre)

- 4 Dongchon Aalukei Rehabilitation Centre
- 5 Yuxi ASAN Hua-nien Farm
- 6 Yuanjiang Hongguang Farm
- 7 Qujing Dongshan Yabic Coal Mine (Re-education through Labour)
- 8 Qujing Xuanwei or Fang Ma Ping coal mine (supervise production)
- 9 Qujing Laibin Chemical Plant
- 10 Qujing Huize Daping Farm (Production Supervision)
- 11 Shijong Yan Hung Coal Mine (Re-education through Labour Centre)
- 12 Shishong Hongqi Farm (Production Supervision)
- 13 Zhaotong Daping
- 14 Chuxiong Yuanmou Xinmin Farm
- 15 Wenshan Hill North Shuangyong Camp Farm (Re-education through Labour)
- 16 Inkshan Gunka Farm
- 17 Wenshan Guangnan party Ma Guan health farm (supervise production)
- 18 Honghe Shipping Longkou Iron Ore (Re-education through Labour)
- 19 Old Municipal Rehabilitation Centres
- 20 Maitrek Dongfeng Farm (supervised production)
- 21 Kyeongdong Xiaogantian, Puwen Farm
- 22 Shinbo Ishiba
- 23 Shidian Daisetsuzan First Rehabilitation Centre
- 24 Dali Jiang Yin Farm
- 25 Hok Kyung Tong Yuan Temple (re-education center)
- 26 Yongjin lead-mine, Fengqing County, Lincang area
- 27 Changning Shin Kwong Farm (re-education through labor)
- 28 Baoshan area Lujiang farm (supervised production)
- 29 Lu Dong Coal Mine (Criminal Reform)
- 30 Lijiang Dayan Farm (Re-education through Labour)
- 31 Manciba Farm (re-education through labor) in Simao area
- 32 Binchuan County Taihe Farm (supervised production)