

**Ya'an City Committee: "Brief History of Xingying NLD" (Ya'an City Committee website of China Democratic League 2015.8.12)**

**Chapter IV Participation in the establishment of a new regime**

**Section I Before Participation**

On February 9, 1950, the PLA was stationed in Xingying. On the same day, Xingjingxin County Committee and underground party organization joint to study the situation of Xingying. Under the introduction of the underground party organization, the underground party, members and most of the underground allies, on February 10 focused on the county government to participate in the upcoming pre-work. After two days of study, four former teams of armed protection of the PLA 553 group were formed as the team leader, underground party, regiment and coalition members. Zhu Shi was appointed as a former member of the Xikang branch when he was in Ya'an. After the PLA arrived in Xingjing, he was appointed the former head of the committee to raise grain and grass for the PLA. From the urban area, gradually to the suburbs, and then to the southeast and west three districts, and finally into the north. The Task Force communicates policy in rural areas and levies pre-payment food. Thanks to the efforts of the Task Force, the county quickly borrowed nearly 80,000 kilograms of rice.

With the establishment of the new regime, the four districts of Xingjing were transformed into three, four, four, one and two districts in the former East, South, West and North, with the task force on food procurement in each district being the leading team of the people's governments in each district. By the south or 553 regiment battalion level cadres as district governor, the secretary of the district committee, part of the underground alliances left as civil affairs, financial, cultural and educational assistants or general district cadres of the people's government. Allied members, under the leadership of the district people's government, mobilized to organize the transport of migrant workers, such as cotton clothes and military grain to Hanyuan, to support the military needs of Xichang area.

**Section II Participate in the takeover**

On February 11, 1950, Xingjing County people's Government issued a notice announcing the official establishment of xingjing County people's Government. The establishment of the new regime begins with taking over the work of the old regime. Under the distribution of county committee and county people's Government leadership, some members took part in the takeover. Liu Guanglie, Zheng Shu-xian take over the Home Affairs Department; Qin Chaozhong took over the Finance Department and the Senate; Dang Yutian took over the police station, Zhang Zhengliang took over the education section; Sun Huarong took over Xingying Middle School; and Zhang Zhengliang took over Chengdong Town Center National School; Mao Shangwen, Zhao Xicong and other took over the City Center National School.

Members participating in the takeover all deal with personnel, finance, property, files, etc. of the takeover unit with a high sense of responsibility, review and deal with various issues, and the takeover process was completed quickly and smoothly, so that the new regime was quickly on track.

After the completion of the takeover, Liu Guanglie was appointed Chief of the Civil Affairs Section, Qin Chaozhong was appointed Finance Councillor and Deputy Chief of

Finance, Tong Ziping was appointed Chief of Arts and Education, Sun Huarong as Associate Teaching Director of Xingying Secondary School, and Zhang Zhengliang and Mao Shangwen were appointed as the first and second complete primary school principals. Chen Yingsuk was appointed Principal of the Third Complete Primary School.

### **The third section to participate in Sute**

Xingjing County people's Government was established, in March 1950 began Qing bandit, Su Te, the director of the Public Security Bureau Wang Fu personally captured the bandit, Su Te work. Allied party Yutian was assigned to the Public Security Bureau as Chief of the Pre-Trial Unit. He will soon redeploy Wu Jiasheng and Lan Shaozhong to the Public Security Bureau to strengthen this work.

According to Yu Zhongchigou, the group leader of the Xing Economic and Social Affairs Bureau's secret agent is Luo Xiufeng. Therefore, the focus will be on Luo Xiufeng, and the Public Security Bureau organizes the preparation of the thieves to capture the king first. However, at that time, Jiang Kai-shek, who served the Major's guard officer and Li Rujiang of the training class of Xifeng, went back home to Ying Ching. Ren Junchi, special agent Ren Junchi in Chongqing on the eve of the liberation of Chongqing lurked down after the destruction of the factory, at this time sneaked back to Ying Jing (son-in-law The name is the deputy head of the 24th Army Lieutenant Colonel. In fact, Liu Yun-guang (Li Rujiang foreign nephew) of the Chinese Universities Zhu Zijiang, military agents, also hidden, activities in Xingjing, Tianquan, Ya'an, Hongya and other counties. From the hidden agents in the xingying, although not many people, they are sly people, very destructive and dangerous. Several of them managed to finally capture Li Rujiang and Ren Junchi two agents. The materials identified at the time of the capture confirmed that they had drawn up plans and were in the process of working arrangements for the burning of the silos.

Since Liu Yun-guang still had the name of Deputy Chief of the 244 Army Lieutenant Colonel, he did not move him when he caught Li Rujiang and Ren Junchi. Li and Ren's fall into the net naturally caused his panic. The Public Security Bureau then sent a person into his home and his immediate neighbor, and decided to apprehend until he was fully aware of the exact circumstances in which he was preparing to flee. However, the agent escaped for three years because the time of his arrest was delayed by the Chief Secretary Wang for 12 hours.

After another three months, important firmly seized Luo Xiufeng's clue, found its latent place, and took timely measures after identifying the situation, and captured it on Huangjiaba Mountain in early May.

The military agent Zhu Zijiang and the reactionary head of the Yabu County were linked to his whereabouts, several times in Xing Ching, the whole track was slipped off. The Public Security Bureau adopted a method of combining fish such as line and catch fish into the net, and arrested them at Lanjiashan in early July. In less than half a year, all the agents of the Central Unification, Coordination and Military Unification hidden in the emerging economy were captured, vigorously defending the new regime, settling the social order and safeguarding the lives of the people. (Note: The contribution of Allied members in this work is greater). The apprehended agents were later tried by the People's Government and repressed them both in Ya and Hing.

### **Section IV Participation in political movements**

## **Industrial & Commercial Transformation**

On the eve of the liberation of Xingjing, the League organized Zhao Ming and went to industry and commerce for revolutionary propaganda and advocacy work, as deputy mayor of Chengdong town organized the backbone of business and commerce, as well as the work of businessmen. In October 1950, Xingjing County Chamber of Commerce and Industry was established, Zhao Minghe was elected director of the Federation of Commerce and Industry, communicate the implementation of government policies and regulations on industry and commerce, reflecting the learning situation of business and business people. Under the leadership of the county committee, Zhao Ming and implemented the Party's "Five Counters" policies such as anti-tax evasion, anti-bribery and bribery. In the transformation of private businesses, he participated in the work of the "Office for Private Transformation".

In 1956, when public and private partnerships in various industries, Zhao Minghe worked actively in the industries and branches of the Federation, and soon completed the public-private partnership of private industry and commercial industries in Xingjing County.

### **Participate in reduction of rent refunds**

With the establishment of the new regime, a campaign to reduce rent and recharge was launched. Eleven members of the alliance are landlords, and the campaign to reduce rent refunds necessarily involves their families. Already in the underground period, these allies financed the sale of family property for revolutionary activities, launched revolutionary activities, set up schools and arranged life for outsiders, such as Liu Guanglie, Sun Huarong, Xiao Jin, etc. In the phase of the total destruction of the feudal economy, the Allied members were able to actively mobilize families to give their entire family property and conscientiously implement the national rent-reduction policy. Individual members who have control over family property, and in their work positions, are the first to hand over their belongings. The parents of some members, also known as enlightened gentlemen, play a good influence among the masses. Eleven Allied members and their families successfully passed the campaign to reduce rent and repay. Some landowners transfer property, escape the struggle, and the allied members provide clues and intelligence to the peasant society and the people's government.

## **The fifth chapter "anti-town" Xingjing NLD**

### **Section I Background**

Repression of the anti-revolutionary movement, referred to as the anti-revolutionary movement for short, is a nationwide political campaign to inventory and suppress counter-revolutionaries from December 1950 to October 1951. It is one of the three major movements known as anti-U.S. aid and land reform in the early days of the founding of New China. At the time of the PLA Nanxiao River, the Chinese Communist Party published the Eighth Chapter of the Covenant to disrupt the Kuomintang army. Chapter 5 of which declared: "Except for the vicious war criminals and the heinous anti-revolutionaries, officials of the KMT Central, provincial, municipal and county governments at all levels, the National Congress deputies and legislations.

Commissioners, ombudsmen, senators, police officers, district and township defenders who do not resist guns or conspire to sabotage The People's Liberation Army (PLA) and the People's Government do not take captives, arrest and humiliate them. The above-

mentioned personnel were instructed to observe their duties, obey the orders of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Government, and be responsible for protecting the assets and archives of the various organs and waiting for processing. Of these persons, the People's Government has been granted separate recruitment to those who have a skill without serious reactionary acts or serious infractions.” (The Collection of Mao Zedong, vol. 4, p. 1458)

But in the early 1950s, many rebellions took place across the country to varying degrees, and the new regime was challenged by the old forces and launched a massive “repressive counter-revolutionary” campaign. In just over a year or so, the old forces that threatened the new regime, including bullies, landlords, bandits, agents, the Kuomintang and military and police cadres, as well as those who had killed or caused serious damage to the CCP, have been severely repressed. In March 1950, the Southwest Bureau reported to the Central Central Committee: “In the recent period, in southwest Sichuan, Kang, Yun and your provinces, bandits have launched large-scale armed riots in various parts of the country.” “Since February, bandits have been siege and occupation of counties including Wenjiang, Suongqing, Pixian County, Jintang, Xinfan and Chuandong Zhixiu Mountain. Qionglai city was besieged by thousands Eight district regimes were attacked overnight in the Bishan Army subsector and all lost. My local staff members in Pingtang County were killed more than 80 people by bandits. Chengyu, Cheng Guan, Yuqian several important roads, Yu Lu and other waterways are broken by bandits; Rongya, Chuanxiang two bridges were destroyed. At the same time, individual KMT uprising forces, with the orchestrated by some bandits, have even been rebellion. Such as the former KMT Li Zhen-Bing Regiment and the 61 Division of the 27 Army and one of the Twenty, 23 Divisions, etc. At present, according to preliminary estimates, in western Sichuan alone, the bandits of all kinds of open activities amount to 104 shares. Dozens and hundreds of small shares, more than 10,000 people, a large group of more than 10,000 people work together, totalling less than 60,000 bandits. And, there continues to be an extremely rapid pace of development.” A similar situation occurs in North China, East China, and South China. As a result, Liu Shaoqi and Mao Zedong issued various instructions to severely suppress the counter-revolution.

Vice Minister of Public Security Xu Zirong said in a January 1954 report that since the town anti-movement, more than 2,620,000 people have been arrested across the country, including “a total of 712,000 counter-revolutionaries, more than 1,290,000 in custody, and controlled 1,200,000. Education released more than 380,000 people after the arrest due to minor evil. In terms of the figure of 712,000 executed, it had reached the level of 1.24 per cent of the country's 500 million people at that time. This figure exceeds the level of Mao Zedong's original plan of “one-thousandth”.

According to statistics, in Xikang, a total of 19,845 people, which killed 6,628 people; off 10,029; tube 3,188 people... In the climax of the movement, due to the inadequacy of inspection, control is not strict enough, exceeding the central requirements of the control number. Against this background, the intifada, led by Zhu Shizheng, was seriously skeptical and brutally suppressed.

### **Section II Zhu Shizheng Arrested**

According to Zhang Zhihe counts published by the People's Daily seven years after the “town anti-town” movement, the reason for the abrogation of Zhang Zhihe and Xingyi

NLD were understood. On August 30, 1957, Ji Xichen, reporter of the People's Daily, said in his report "The right group ugly in Sichuan," said: "The material proves that Zhang (Zhang Bojun) and Luo (Lorongji) alliance, which is known as the "birthplace" of the NLD, the "base" and the "big position" in Sichuan, had already made a cloth long before liberation. Agency and ready. After Liu and Deng Dajun crossed the river, they thought that under the situation of 'North and South confrontation of the Communist Party of the Communist Party, 'the right elements of the NLD, Pan Dakui, Fan Puzhai, Zhang Zhihe, Zhang Songtao, etc., were guided by Zhang Bojun's instructions to expand their strength., in addition to pulling up a large number of robes (that is, elders) landlords bully agents joined the Union (such as 668 people in 15 counties in the west of Sichuan, (More than half are landlord robes gothic agents), at the same time in North Sichuan, South Sichuan, Xikang and other places to assemble robes and bandits to establish reactionary local armed forces, conspiracy to compete with the people in an attempt to resist the PLA's march towards Chuankang. Zhu Shizheng, the head of the bandits who owns more than two or three thousand robes and robbed the masses everywhere, was appointed by them as the chairman of the NLD Xikang Provincial Committee. After liberation, these reactionary forces launched counter-revolutionary riots. After the first rebellion, Zhang Zhi, member of the NLD Central Committee, and Wang Dequan, head of the pseudo-security corps, along with Zhu Shizheng and other bandits, participated in the rebellion. However, history proves that this "Ji Xichen", which was published in the People's Daily, is completely false in the narrative of this incident. The "Zhangluo Union" has no so-called alliance at all, and the Chinese Democratic League's organizational route has never been justified in military terms and never intended to follow the path of violent politics. From the numerous facts enumerated in the previous chapters, it is clear that the military deployment was given by the Communist Party Central Committee, Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai to Zhang Zhihe, and has been commanded, monitored and implemented from the beginning through Wang Shaochun's radio station.

As noted in the previous chapter, not only did Zhu Shizheng show no sign of rebellion after liberation, but also as a former chief, he worked actively and fruitfully, thanks to the nascent red regime (by the way, he was not the chairman of the NLD Xikang Provincial Committee, and the head member is Peng Dixian). And Ya'an Wang Dequan also had no rebellion at all. Instead, he paid tribute to his credit in the fight to defend Ya'an. Look through all the existing historical archives and find no sentence that can prove the insurgency of Zhu Shizheng and Wang Dequan. Although the bandits in Lushan, Tianquan, Famous Mountain, Ya'an and other places have rebelled, but the former Zhu Shizheng team, which has already been dissolved, is safe and quiet. The actual situation is that the Tianquan Li Yuanheng troops rebelled and besieged Xingjingcheng. At that time Zhu Shi was living in the town of Xingjing County, Xingjing County Committee feared Zhu Shizheng should join the bandits, so he was arrested and escorted armed to Ya'an detention. (He was formally arrested in April 1952, detained in the Baigong House in Chongqing, sentenced to 15 years in 1959, the same year he was sent to the Liaoning Fushun war criminals management center, released back to Ya'an in 1977, spent 25 years of iron window career, 1985 he was able to calm off the snow. (Wang Dequan's case also belongs to suspicion that it should work outside, and was "pre-emptive".)

The “five-member group” in the government at all levels of the anti-town period had very large powers. At that time, the five-member group of the Xingjing County Committee on the nature of Zhu Shizheng's force concluded: “The insurgent armed group of banditry” led by Zhang Zhi He who had collaborated with landlords and bandits. It was also decided that “all persons above the squadron captain shall be punished by banditry”. He also reported the conclusion to the group of five members of the Ya'an Land Committee and the Sichuan Provincial Committee five-member group. Since then, party members, members, alliances, members of the People's Association and other non-party progressives and their families in Xingying participated in this work have been afflicted by the two generations of “historical counter-revolutionaries”. (See Communist Party of Sichuan Provincial Committee Letter (1983) 51)

### **The third section of the miscalculation allies and the Intifada meritorious**

In April 1950, after the anti-start of the town, the government did not conduct a screening examination based on the true, specific and reliable historical situation of the Xingying NLD. It did not make a prudent and correct judgment on Xikang and Xingyi NLD. Not only did it treat meritorious personnel, but instead pursued Chen Zhixiao and Gao Yong, the popular self-defense corps who participated in the uprising. Fu, Chen Chunze, United Self-Defense Corps Yang Sanjiang, Wang Huaxun, Peng Xuexian, Chai The stain in the past history of Guojia and other Allied members did not act as promised by the Central Committee's “Eighth Chapter of the Law of the Covenant”, and killed them all. Under pressure, the preparatory committee of the NLD Xikang branch after the restructured NLD also listed the charges of Huang Rujie, a counterproductive propaganda minister, and also listed the charges of Xiao Jin, a hero of participating in school, living in repression, and organizing the revolutionary armed forces, and expelling them from alliances. In the town counter, Huang Rujie was killed. Xiao Jin was sentenced to re-education through labor and later disappeared.

Xingjingzhen, mistakenly killed 109 people of the Uprising jointly led by the NLD and underground party. Another 36 people died while serving sentences, a total of 145 people were killed. Hundreds of people were under control. Those persons, their spouses, children and even grandchildren were treated with great injustice and were not brought to the end until 1945. For example, during the Cultural Revolution, the army of rebels tied Li Shaojun, of the production team of the five xian-gangyuan yard production team, to the East Park in the city to fight, only because he was deputy captain of the excessively brigade in the Zhu Shizheng Intifada, belonging to the small bandits leader and “five class elements”. Also, after Gao Yongfu (Allied member) was mistakenly killed, his son Gao Yu was prevented from reading and employment. His daughter Gao Yufen was admitted to the school and health school, due to the political trial, was not admitted, and in 1962 at the printing factory was compressed home for no reason. Little girl Gao Yukjin is unable to support, forced to send people.

### **Section 4. Stop activities to rectify**

After the PLA was stationed in Ya'an on February 1, 1950, the Preparatory Committee of the Xikang Branch of the China Democratic League immediately received instructions from the Central Committee: “Stop activities and carry out rectification.” From April 8 to 13, 1950, the Preparatory Committee of the Xikang Provincial Branch of the China

Democratic League held an expanded meeting of cadres in various counties. Seven members such as Xing Yingtong Ziping and Liu Guanglie attended the conference. The meeting criticized the leaders of the NLD Xikang Provincial Preparatory Committee for the so-called “wrong political lines” and made a decision to repeal the “Xikang branch of the China Democratic League and embrace the declaration of the Fourth Plenary Session”. Also set up by Zhao Xihua as convener, members Feng Zesheng and Yang Lizhi's Allied Finishing Committee. The Conference adopted a restructured approach, approach and learning plan. Xing Jing also set up a finishing committee, Tong Ziping as convener, members of Sun Huarong, Qin Chaozhong, Shi Mingyu, Mao Shangwen, Wu Jiasheng, and Secretary Yao Juncheng seven.

On April 19, 1951, the NLD Xikang Branch Ya'an Interim Working Committee was established, and an affiliate review committee was established. Under the direction of the Provisional Working Committee of the NLD Ya'an, Xing Jingming NLD set up a panel consisting of Zhao Minghe, Mao Shangwen and Qin Chaozhong. The finishing committee according to the request of the NLD Ya'an Interim Working Committee, to make the methods and steps of Xingyi Union consolidation:

First, according to the work system and the work place of the Allied distance, division of the group;

Second, the group study documents are: opening speech, closing speech, political report, Comrade Tian Yiping's “On Loyalty Confession”, “On Criticism and Self-Criticism” and other documents;

3. Discussion discussion on the basis of learning;

Fourth, finally fill in the registration form, after the group review report Ya'an interim working committee to approve the approval of the group.

Study, discuss, talk, inspect, group identification, conduct a comprehensive review of the performance of each person's participation in the three major movements of anti-town, land reform, and anti-US aid to the DPRK.

During the process of restructuring, the Xing Yin Union Finishing Committee and the boarding panel reported the list of 36 allies to the NLD Ya'an Interim Working Committee, which was approved by the allied review committee of the NLD Ya'an Interim Working Committee, and a total of twenty-seven allied members were restored.

Of the remaining nine, three joined the army, three resumed school or enrolled in a new school, and three were not approved. The rectification was completed in early 1952.

In the immediate aftermath of the “three anti-movements”, Li Yukun, secretary for supply and demand for Zhu Shizheng's intifada forces, was samed as “embezzlement grain” sent to prison; Qin Chaozhong (allied member), who was deputy head of the Finance Department of Xingying County People's Government, was stigmatized as “unclear accounts” into the custody of corrupt elements.; Third Primary School Principal Chan Yingshuo (Allied member) for participating in the training of the armed forces, was stigmatized as “Corruption” was rotated and punished kneeling, angry and hanged to death; Civil Affairs Officer Zheng Shu-xian (regiment, Union cross), was samed as “deduction of penitentiary staff food expenses” was battered to control retention reform.

### **Section V Participation in Education**

It can be said that the Xingying NLD after the encounter of “township” and “three insurgents” all work under difficult conditions that endure the burden of humiliation (until

the chaos and anyway). Most of the intellectuals in Xingjing League have been engaged in education, therefore, after the establishment of the Xingjing County people's Government, arranged to participate in education construction. Tong Ziping first director of arts and education; Sun Huarong, Zhang Zhengliang, Mao Shangwen, Chen Yingshuo took over Xingjing County Junior High School, Chengdong Town Center National School, Chengxi Town Center National School, Private Ming Cheng Primary School. They were formed as the central school, the first complete primary school, the second complete primary school, the third complete primary school. Some members were assigned to Luhe Township, Xinmiao Township, Sanhe Township, Wuxian Township as the leadership of the rehabilitation or newly built rural primary school.

Under the organization of education, Xingjing members have made a certain contribution to the construction of Xingying, primary schools, promoting the development of education, teacher training, teaching research and teaching reform, and promoting the improvement of teaching quality. In order to meet the urgent cultural demands of overturned farmers, the people's government has run central schools and branch schools in various townships. Teachers are seriously inadequate. Several teacher training courses have been held in the counties. In addition to serving as formal education, members are also assigned as teaching work for teacher training courses, in order to train much-needed junior teachers, without bargain. Money, without pay, work well done. Later, in order to improve the culture and business level of serving teachers, established a Sunday continuing school, allocating Allied Hou Wenyan as the lecturer. In addition to the centralized face-to-face instruction in the county, in addition to the concentration of face-to-face instruction in the county, respectively, to the Huadan, Reshun, Xinghe, etc., to help serving teachers catch up with job demand. Think the harvest is not small.

In implementing Putonghua teaching, Hou Wenyan and Sun Guangyuan assisted with guidance. In 1953, the Department of Education of Xikang province named Xingjing first completed small as "five years consistent system" Xikang provincial pilot school, member Zhang Zhengliang is the principal, was appointed to pick this burden. Provincial Department of Education will each county in rotational training department chief of arts and education department and provincial mission district juvenile work department to form a working group, come to the school to summarize teaching experience, Xikang Provincial Department directly organized articles to promote the province's "five year consistent system" teaching work. At that time in a small lecture, there were Allied Yang Xueshu, Hou Wenyan, Shi Zhangyu, Sun Guangyuan and so on.

In promoting the development of teaching plans in various disciplines, the Education and Education Education Education Programme is used as a demonstration of the Allied Hou Wenyan Language Teaching Programme, and organizes the county teachers to study, discuss, pass trial, and then promote them in a comprehensive manner.

Xingjing middle school is the highest school in the County, its teaching quality, educational methods for primary schools in the county have guidance. Allied member Sun Huarong is the teaching director of Xingjing Secondary School and Sun Guangxi is the Head of Language Teaching and Research Team. Three public demonstration teaching sessions were systematically organized by the NLD branch and the Xingying Middle School Party organization and executive leadership, and led by Sun Huarong, and organized classes for teachers in primary schools and rural central schools in the city.



Three times he spoke three texts, discussed together the art of education teaching and teaching, was praised by teachers throughout the county. Decades have passed, teachers who have heard Sun Huarong demonstration teaching can now clearly restate the demo, showing the impression and good results.

In the 1950s, Culture and Education sponsored “Teaching and Learning”. NLD organizations actively supported and organized allied members to combine their experience in teaching and education work. Some of the manuscripts were of great quality. Some of the manuscripts were reproduced by the Xikang Daily.

## **Chapter VI From “Anti-Right” to “Cultural Revolution”**

### **Section I “Anti-Right” Background**

While the vigorous “anti-right” movement of that year has now been stoned out, without a tail, a total denial, and historical public opinion, however, how humiliating and horrifying the intellectuals of that era were! The bourgeois right-wing elements defined in the campaign in the second half of 1957 and in the anti-right “remedial class” in 1958, according to the figures published by the relevant departments, are said to be in fact well above this number, i.e. 550,000, which represents one tenth of the estimated five million intellectuals at the time.

In particular, the intellectuals on the side of the NLD are more “sinful” and everyone is at risk, let alone the intellectuals of the Xingyi NLD who have directly hooked up with the “Zhangluo Union” and Zhang Zhi and Zhang Zhihe!

In the previous chapter, the “People's Daily” had already seen the bloody count of the “Ji Xichen” word, and plunged into the abyss of the NLD.

Mao Zedong said in an instruction written on June 10: “Among the parties, the Democratic Revolution, the Democratic Construction, the 93, and the Democratic Progression are quite good. The NLD, agricultural workers are at worst. Zhang Bojun and Luolongki are desperately doing subversive activities. The Party needs to expand, and political dignitaries will actively seize the right to education. mess. Mao Zedong could not go on, so wanted to resign. The Communist Party is divided and will soon be overthrown. Their ambitions are great. It is a purely capitalist line, acknowledging that socialism is false. The NLD has a large proportion of right-wing and reactionary groups, about 10 per cent, occupying many leadership positions. Our task is to expose and isolate them. The more their stinky fart put, the better it is for us.”

Then, Mao Zedong personally wrote in the People's Daily on July 1, 1958, an editorial “The bourgeois direction should be criticized in Wenhui's Bourgeois direction”, which said: “The NLD played a particularly bad role in the process of contesting and the winds of the hundred families. Organisations, plans, programs and routes are all from outside the people and are anti-communist anti-socialist. And the A&M Democratic Party, exactly the same. The two parties were particularly prominent in this horrific wave. The winds are created by Zhang Luo League.”

The NLD's own leader Hu Yuzhi made a speech at the fourth session of the First National People's Congress, entitled “The Perspective of Zhang Luo Union”. One of the paragraphs said: “After the war of resistance against Japan, Zhang Bojun and Lorongki are still dreaming of the middle line, to lead the NLD to the reactionary. Third way to go. They never estimated the great power of the Chinese people, and they thought that the civil war

would continue indefinitely, 'The Kuomintang cannot destroy the Communist Party, nor can the Communist Party destroy the KMT. ' They thought that the opportunity had come to take advantage of the fire and rob the fish. Zhang Bojun laid out military activities in East, Southwest and Northwest China. It was full of the thought that with a gun pole, he could call the king and bullies, and at least three points with the people's power and Chiang Kai-shek. (People's Daily 1957.07.11)

Hu Yuzhi, secretary-general of the NLD Central Committee (CPC), has historically thought that his aim is to let Zhang and Luo take responsibility for their crimes in order to save the NLD. The fact is that as soon as he coincides with the flow of Ji Hechen, he jointly laid out such a dark background for the NLD, wearing such a dark hat, and the evil of the NLD is even more of an iron case and a loss of death.

“Spring of 1957” prepared by Chi Liao Zhou, said: “Now it is clear that the number of right-wing members in the National Allied accounts for about seven percent of the total number of allies, while they account for 29 percent of all members in the central committee, 43 percent of the alternate central committee members and standing in the central committee. More than 36 percent of the members. Among local organizations, according to preliminary investigations, the local organizations in 24 provinces (cities) of the NLD have usurped all the leading power for right-wing groups, including Shanghai, Sichuan, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Anhui, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Shaanxi and other local organizations; local organizations in counties (cities) in major cities, have armed forces. Han, Chongqing, Jinan, Qingdao, Fuzhou, Hangzhou and other six.” (Chi Liao Zhou prepared the spring of 1957, learning magazine, p. 74) So, from Zhang Bojun, Luo Longji, there are Pan Dakui, Zhang Zhihe, Peng Dixian, Fan Puzhai, Zhang Songtao, under Sun Huarong, Tong Ziping, Zheng Shu Xian, Wu Jiasheng... “black line”, jade burned. Zhang Songtao was beaten as far-right elements to decentralize rural labor; Li Boping was classified as a counter-revolutionary right to send re-education through labour; Luo Xiling and Yang Huichuan were beaten as counter-revolutionary right-wing, diving suicide. Dang Yutian, head of the pre-trial unit of the Xingjing Public Security Bureau, was beaten as a counter-revolutionary right and committed suicide from the bridge while being escorted to re-education through labour.

### **The second section “anti-right” impact on the Xingyi NLD**

As early as the “Three Big Three” was held by the Union Central Committee, it had already put on their own organizations the “bourgeois political party” hat, so all the intellectuals at the grass-roots level, logically became “bourgeois intellectuals.” They can only carry out the closing transformation of “rebirth” under the slogan of “extinction”. In 1957, when the anti-right, the Allied members of the Xingjing underground period after the “town counter” rectification had been very few, and then Sun Huarong, Zheng Shuxian, Wu Jiasheng, Sun Guangxi, Yao Juncheng, Shi Mingyu, Zhang Zhengliang, Tong Ziping, and Shizhang Yan nine were classified as right-wing elements. The NLD Ya'an County Committee immediately took the corresponding organizational sanctions on the nine individuals: dismissal of the first seven alliances; Tong Ziping left the Union for inspection, and Shi Zhangyu seriously warned. At the same time, four people who were wearing historical counter-revolutionary hats were sentenced to re-education through labor, two were sentenced to re-education through labor, and one was dismissed from home for eight years for mass control. As for other non-party progresses in the company,

the sentences are even harder to count. The once large and vibrant Xingyi NLD organization left only 11 people, three members of the branch branch have been dismissed, including the undisclosed “right of internal control.” At this point, the organization has completely collapsed. Let's cite a few cases as follows, the anti-right movement can play, deep Zhou Na, infinite platform, pretty unreasonable.

Tong Ziping, deputy county governor of Xingjing County, two years before the wind, moved Yan Dao, a small principal Cheng Bingqing (after the reform and opening up as the principal of Xingying middle school, deputy minister of the county committee united front department and vice-president of the Party School) to be the host clerk. Cadre Hu made a complaint to the county committee that child cadres were not heavy, and that Cheng's family component was the landlord, and his father had historical problems. Order the child to return the journey immediately. At that time, the child was young and gracious, and reflected to the county committee that individual members of the county committee deprived them of their powers and exercised exclusive rights. Thus, children's statements were characterized as “shouting to be undemocratic, have no power, and oppose proletarian dictatorial power” and as “extreme right” elements.

Sun Huarong (chairman of the Xingying NLD and teaching director of Xingzhong teaching) said at the Ya'an ninth meeting: “Learning the Soviet Union should start from the actual departure, do not move away from life and death. Xingjing County grain purchase and sales task focus. Sun's remarks were characterized as “the agent of Zhangluo Union in Xingying, recruiting to buy and compete for leadership with the party (at that time began to develop a NLD member who had not yet approved), opposed learning the Soviet boss and the general purchase and sales policy of grain.” First, he was classified as an extreme right, and then said that he “confessed not guilty” to re-education through labor. In Chengyu and Chengkun railways forced physical and psychological violence, wives and daughters live starving. Only one little daughter Litian survived the orphanage. The family is as poor as water and has no livelihood, grandson two racks for a living, and died because of overwork and spit blood. Even more abominable is that after his death, the town of Chengxiang did not know, but also told him to accept the criticism of the Assembly.

Sun Guangxi (propaganda member of the Xingying NLD branch, chairman of the Xingzhong Trade Union, head of education and research team) said at the Ya'an Ming Fang meeting that political learning is too heavy for 17 hours a week, so please the leadership to consider. The development of agricultural cooperation is fast, affecting grain production, and many farmers go to the streets to buy and eat. The quality of the Soviet fabric is not as good as the country, why imports so much? These statements were characterized as “the agent of Jang Luo Union in Xingying, opposition to the political leadership of the Communist Party. Using the small circles of the elites to usurp the leadership of trade unions, slander agricultural cooperation and undermine Sino-Soviet relations. It is the right who does not repent,” sent to re-education through labor. And the children of the company, his son's high school grades ranked first, not allowed to be admitted.

After the “anti-right” China's NLD is a million horses, and the Xingyi NLD is more like a thin ice, such as the abyss, a silent mouth, fearing the cause of the words and trouble, and lost his life.

### **The third section “Cultural Revolution” Xingyi NLD was forced to stop activities**

What is supposed to be done in the “Cultural Revolution”, which is called unprecedented, at the beginning, don't say that the members of the Xingying Allied did not understand, that is, the CPC members below Liu Shaoqi did not understand either. NLD grass-roots organizations are unable to receive instructions from their superiors during a turbulent wave (because strata from central to local levels are smashed), and both organizations and individuals are left to the tide. Originally, the Xingying NLD has become a derogatory word since the anti-right town and anti-right, and it has already had a political atmosphere in which the alliance has changed color. With the popularity of the theory of “rebellion” to practice, smashing, robbing, copying and grabbing across the country, especially the inhumane “cleanup class team”, “red terror” looms across the country. XING Economic Union was forced to stop its activities, and soon, it was classified as a “reactionary organization”, and all allies were hit, and the allies were “honestly” and “historical counter-revolutionaries”. After many times brutally “battered” and “touching the soul by touching the skin and meat” ravages, members can only be the road to the end, even implicated friends outside the alliance, what dare to carry out? A person is tortured, trembled, dying in despair.

The great commander of the Red Guards also dare to rush in the South China Sea, Liu Shaoqi also dare to catch, and the Constitution dare to trample, all public officials, prosecution and law dare to smash. What is the small Xingying NLD? In 1968, the Xingying NLD branch was counterproductive by the then “Revolutionary Rebellion”. All the archives were destroyed and books and belongings looted out. In 1971, the Revolutionary Council simply removed the branch from the site of 59 Democratic Main Street, the old name of the Shima Temple. If the NLD has died after the reversal of the right in 1957, then the Xingyi NLD is a real death.

Some of the remaining seven Allied members after 1957 were expelled from public office after wearing a “counter-revolutionary” hat, drove off the countryside and handed over to poor farmers to supervise their labor. For example, Tan Changxi was put on a hat of “anti-revolutionaries”, deprived of citizenship, expelled from the teacher's ranks, and placed under rural supervision of labor reform in July 1970. When it comes to the injustice of the families and children of these people, it is even more difficult to see the sea. At the beginning of 1975, Li Yijong, who had just restored their freedom, and Wang Shaochun, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, went to the house assigned to Zhang Zhihe by the Beijing Baicai Hutong Government Council to visit Zhang Zhihe. This is one of the most gratifying things that Zhang Zhihe felt in his later years. Li Yishan asked him: “Do you still keep the photos of Chairman Mao sent you in Yan'an?” Zhang Zhihe said, “Of course, several times, they didn't let them copy their homes.” Li Yishan said: “To keep it good, that is your true history. It's right now, but you have to believe that one day the party and the people will figure out your history.” This photo was taken by Mao Zedong wearing a red star hat. Now save for Zhang Tao Ying. A few months later, Zhang Zhihe died in a car accident in Beijing, at the age of 81.

Everyone was looking forward to the day, but for Zhang Zhihe, the day came too slow, and he finally did not wait for the day to clarify history and give him innocence.