

Li Xin: "Anti Right History"

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The anti-right in 1957 left a deep memory in my life. Without the help and protection of Wu Lao (Yuzhang), I would have been beaten into the right, then I would not be like this now for the second half of my life. But with the encouragement of Wu Lao, I also actively participated in the fight against the right, especially against the "right" in the sociology field. I also have a responsibility for making famous sociologists like Fei Xiaotong the right. I admit mistakes in 1979 when facing him. All this, deep traces in my mind, and it emerges from time to time and makes my mood not calm. Therefore, I have to write it faithfully and let future generations know this history, so that everyone can be judged on the merits of the truth. After Lin Zexu was relegated to Xinjiang, he lamented: "The white head came here to rest with his heart, and the history of the green history is right. I think that as long as the true situation of history can be preserved, the history of history is not as much to be assessed by future people, why should the parties take care of it?"

In 1955, Xie Tao of the Marxism-Leninism Department of Renmin University was arrested. In the early days of the founding of New China, Xie Tao and Hu Hua were prominent figures who preached Marxist-Leninist Mao Zedong Thought in Beijing. Xie Tao was arrested for commenting and participating in the revision of Hu Feng's "Ten Words Book" written to the CPC Central Committee. His arrest caused no small shock. After Wu Yuzhang's tracing, Luo Rui-qing (Minister of Public Security) quickly said it was wrong. However, he could not be released (as the Supreme Leader's consent was required), and it was decided to allow him to work among the prisoners of war. He Ganzhi was also listed in the inventory of the "Hu Feng elements", just the night when he was about to arrest him, it happened that I went to Hangzhou to rush back to school for my official duties. Zou Lufeng, Vice President of People's University, asked me for advice, because I strongly oppose that comrades from the Ministry of Public Security did not take up what they did.

Immediately after the "Hu Feng Incident", the internal authorities launched a "anti-counter" campaign. I am a member of the five-member leadership group of the People's University against the Rebellion Movement. I raised objections when a teacher who had already dealt with history clearly in 1946 as a historical counterrevolution. You agreed with me, but later secretly identified him as a historical counter-revolution. I heard that I was not satisfied, so I disagreed with these political movements in 1955.

But in 1956, the policy of "one hundred family contested and flowering flowers", again caused me a lot of illusion. Because since 1956, I began to be transferred by the Ministry of Higher Education to prepare the teaching materials of the General History of China's New Democratic Revolution, and I felt there was a great deal to do historical research under the policy of "one hundred families." At the same time, the CPPCC established the Institute of Socialism, and asked Wu Yuzhang as President, Yang Mingxuan, Qianjiayu, and Nie Zhenren, and asked me to go to the Provost and teach the history of the revolution. The United Front Front Department proposed three irregularities at the Institute of Socialism (no braids, no sticks, no hats), so that the teaching and discussion of the Socialist Academy were very active, and the school was full of relaxed atmosphere. The Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China was held in 1956, believing that

the stormy class struggle had passed and that in the future it should focus on the cause of socialist construction, so that the political climate in the country was eased and people were full of hope for the future.

At the beginning of 1957, Mao Zedong proposed that the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) should be in the hope of helping democratic parties. Various democratic parties and people from all walks of life have expressed their views. Opinions began to be slower, everyone was happy, and then the comments were sharpened, and people's mood began to be nervous. When some people proposed that the national leadership should "take turns", Mao Zedong became angry, then launched the whole party to carry out a counter-attack, beating 550,000 people into right-wing elements and severely punishing them. Most of them were reformed by labor, and their reputation was restored until after the Cultural Revolution, and many people had since delayed their lives, or even lost their lives.

I did not participate actively in the early days of the anti-right 1957. Because in 1956, I was transferred to the teaching materials, and even the party's organizational relations (temporary) were transferred to the Ministry of Higher Education. In order to avoid assuming some leadership responsibilities, I did not go home on Sunday, lest I meet the leaders of the People's University (at that time I lived with them on Dong46-Article No. 38). I usually work at the Institute of Modern History, and on holiday I returned to the Revolutionary History Department of Xijiao Renmin University, with whom he is neighbor. Both of us were concerned about the situation at that time. My most worried is that he will be cut off, because the "Hu Feng incident" is implicated in him. I advocate that he should be active against the anti-right, but not more, and that he should be particularly cautious so as not to get caught braids. How could we think of the leadership of the People's University to put the right hat on my head?

At that time, the anti-right struggle at the People's University was getting hot. Because I knew the Party's strategy beforehand, I don't want to say anything, and it will be finished when a wave of boom goes back. Soon after he knocked Wu Jingchao, Li Jinghan and others into the right, the leader of the People's University (Party Secretary) actually wanted to take the opportunity to put a right-wing hat on my head through the Beijing Municipal Committee. Now think of it, I think it's terrible!

Just one night when I returned from the book writing team to the western suburbs, a good comrade from the office of the Party Committee rushed to me the newly published Intra-Party Reference Materials (Beijing Municipal Committee's internal publication), and asked me to open it immediately. I opened a look, yeah, bad! In a significant place, there was an anti-right report from the People's University: Li Xinran, a Standing Committee member of the People's Congress Party Committee, summoned the school committee at his own discretion to let the great right-wing elements Wu Jingchao and Li Jinghan participate, causing dissatisfaction among the masses. Even foreign party professor Zhao Xiyu and others have criticized them. This report let readers see, and must believe that Li Xin is the backstage of Wu Jingchao and Li Jinghan, and a right-wing element hidden deep within the party. I read this report, I could not be curbed, and I could not wait to say hello to what I did, and immediately rushed back to the city. Returning home, I wrote a letter asking for correction, and was ready to send it to the editorial department of the Intra-Party Reference Materials, hoping that they would be posted in the next issue, in

order to look ahead.

When you want to send a letter, think about such a big thing, or ask Wu Lao first. So I took letters and publications and went to Wu's home. Wu Lao lives at No. 39, right next to us at No. 38. When I met Wu Lao, although he was very respectfully shouted, but I was angry, but the heart was still drumming, Wu must have seen it. I turned the publication to the page where the report was published, and the letter I asked for correction were placed on Wu Lao's tea case, hoping Wu Lao took a look and instruct me if I could issue it immediately or how to modify it. Wu lao graciously laughed, he used paperweight stone to press two things, and then said to me: "You go to the study first to take a break, look at the book." Wu Lao's study room is next to his office. When I usually see him, I often go inside to read books. But today in the study, no book can be read. Wait a while, I came out again and walked next to the couch where he sat. Not waiting for me to ask again, Wu Lao said, "Don't hurry, read the book first, calm down and say." My mood at that time did calm down. I think Wu Lao saw me so anxious, but he was not in a hurry at all, and there would surely be a reason in the meantime. So I took some field newspapers from the newspaper stand. I guess Wu old has finished reading my stuff before slowly returning to the living room. At that time, Wu took my things in his hand, and saw me come to him, and pressed them under the paperweight stone. After a long time, Wu Lao did not speak. I was really uncomfortable and asked, "Wu Lao, do you see my letter can be sent?" Wu lingered for a while, before he answered, "They just want you to jump!" Just say that, it will not be said anymore. Sit for a while, I had to go home. Back home, I thought about Wu Lao words, "They just want you to jump!" It appears that this letter cannot be sent. "Intra-Party Reference Materials" is the Party Journal of the Municipal Committee. If you have a different opinion, you may say that you are against the municipal committee. I felt it was too right to go to ask Wu Lao this step.

That night, Wu Lao sent a guard to call me to go. He said kindly to me: "The anti-right faction was decided by Chairman Mao. How can you not participate? I have already told Principal Husikwe that he will talk to you."

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The next day, Husikwe spoke to me and said that he had told the Ministry of Higher Education that I was asked to return to school to participate in the fight against the right. And it was assigned to me to guide the movement of two departments in the city, namely the Department of Journalism and the Department of Archives. I do not remember the story of the Archives campaign, but the scene of a meeting of the Department of News has been fresh and always guilty.

On that day, the Department of Public Information held a symposium for the press in Beijing. Angang, Director of the Department, asked me to chair the meeting. I then asked you to comment on the Party's press work. Members of the news system who were probably present at the meeting did not know the Party's strategy of "spotting out the hole" this time. Their statements were very intense and raised a sharp criticism of our Party's journalistic work. Inspired by the warm sentiment of the venue, Angang also could not help but speak. He said: "Chairman Mao kept saying that he was the least love to see the People's Daily," he said, "I rushed his clothes twice, hoping that he stopped speaking in time. But he's a lot of growth and has been talking about it all the time. As a last resort, I have to adjourn the meeting for one minute before continuing. When I adjourned the

meeting, I put Angang aside and criticized him harshly. When I wait for the resumed session, I deliberately asked Angang whether to continue his statement, and he said that his comments had already been made. I then give the floor to others, especially those outside the school.

At that time, Peng Zigang got up and spoke, and she spoke with great generosity, first criticized the People's Daily, saying that it had so many people and spent so much money, and it turned out completely out of the masses. She asked, "Who still likes the People's Daily now? Even Chairman Mao does not love to see it." Speaking of this, applause was raised for her at the venue. She then said: "The Big Bulletin is not much manpower and money, but it is efficient, not only the news is fast, but also good articles, there are many articles that will spread across the country soon..." she said the more vigorous, or her husband Xu Ying discouraged her, before concluding her statement.

The proceedings of the symposium, according to the requirements of the school department, were quickly compiled and reported. Peng Zigang is precisely because this statement was classified as the right, because Angang is the head of the Department of Information, and his statement is rarely remembered in the records and may be abridged in the report. Peng Zigang, who attended the conference from outside the school, was also a reporter, and she spoke the most and most intense that day, so the record remembers her words most in detail. Later to draw the right according to the record, she naturally could not escape.

Peng Zigang is Peng Hua's sister, and Peng Hua has been working with me in the youth committee system during the war of resistance. In 1946, when I worked at the Beiping Military Department, Peng Zigang and Xu Ying became my good friends. After the incident of Teng Gongguan on April 3, I received reporters, or let Zigang put the news on the "big bulletin" by telephone news. From then on until the founding of the new China, we have maintained good friendship, and the symposium led her to be classified as the right. This time, I objectively protected Angang. Why can't I protect her? If you could greet her beforehand, wouldn't she be able to save her from a great deal? Why didn't I do that? It's not enough friends! I am sorry for this throughout my life and always feel guilty.

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At that time, the anti-right struggle at the People's University was at its height, with about 400 people in the school being hit as the right. The right-wing should go through the party's standing committee to discuss. At the Standing Committee, Li Peizhi and I tried to reduce the number of people reported to the right, the condition of deliberately picking someone is not enough, or the situation is not specific enough, and I hope to take it back and make it clear. As a result of such pushing and dragging, the right wing was less drawn. However, some departments, because of the narrow minds of leaders, take the opportunity to seize some people and not let them go, it is not necessary to beat them into the right. For example, Meng Oxygen, a young teacher in the Department of Economics, notes that "Capitalism" is famous, but the head of the department hate him and wants to beat him into the right. Several times sent to the Standing Committee for discussion. Most comrades of the Standing Committee "love talent", said that young people could not count as an opposition party to say a few strange words. He should be well educated and taught him. But the system finally found the "guilt evidence" of his vicious attack against the party, and finally put him on the right hat.

The most fierce fight in the orgasm is Lin Xiling. Her name is not Lin Xiling, because in criticizing the Dream of the Red House, she envy the two young people of Li Xifan and Lanling, whom Chairman Mao praised, was changed to this name. She was a law student, but then studied the Dream of the Red House and wrote insightful articles. Wu Lao thinks she is a personal talent and found a place for her to write in the Summer Palace. Later, Renmin University also held a special academic conference on "Dream of the Red House", bringing Li Xifan (who studied at NPC) and his teacher at Shandong University Wu Dakun to attend the meeting. Wu Dakun came to Renmin University after attending the academic conference.

Lin Xiling became famous for studying "Dream of the Red House", and the anti-right happened to her turn. She will not only write articles, but also speak, so it will be difficult to fight her. The Party Committee found a group of activists who could speak of talks from the whole school, prepared very well beforehand, and after "rehearsal" only held a struggle meeting attended by thousands of people. But at the struggle meeting, activist speeches were constantly refuted by Lin Xi-ling. The person who presided over the struggle could not, but had to lead the masses to shout slogans in order to overwhelm her. I never participated in the preparation and holding process of such a struggle, but I heard the situation was very funny and ridiculous. The same was said to have been the case with Tan Tianrong at Peking University at that time. As a result, Lin Xiling and Tan Tianrong became famous figures in the student community in Beijing. After being beaten into the right, they were, of course, reformed labor, and even subjected to extraordinary cruelty. It was not until after the fall of the Gang of Four did not get the right. When the Party Committee of the People's University sent a person to her to Lin Xiling's decision, the people who sent thought she would be grateful for her, but who knew she ignored her, so this person took the rebellion decision back. In this way, Lin Xi-ling became one of the few non-rebellious right-wing parties.

In the 80s, Lin Xiling was allowed to go abroad. Taiwan invited her to go, hoping that she could curse the CPC and say a few good words to Taiwan. But she did not curse the CCP, nor did she say good words to Taiwan. People thought she would definitely go to the United States, but she went to France. Obviously, she would be easier to earn a living in the United States than in France. But she had a mind and thought it was a bit more noble. I don't know what happened to her now? Written here, it is truly deplorable.

The culmination of the anti-right struggle, Ge Pei Qi, a teacher of the People's University, was also a sensational event. Ge was delineated without discussion by the Standing Committee of the Party Committee, so I was not very clear about the history of the incident at that time. Now, in order to write this memoir, I have a special look at his biography and his memoirs published in 1991.

Originally, Ge Pei Qi was an old party member. He did not have any dissatisfaction with the party and did not want to give opinions to the party in the whole wind. The party committee of the People's Congress convened a forum for outside the party, and he repeatedly refused to attend. After repeated mobilization, he barely participated and made a few very general words at the meeting, but they were those words that were arbitrarily tampered with and distorted and beaten as right-wing elements. The original intention of his speech was: laymen do not work well with universities, do not leave the masses, do not

look down on intellectuals, party members and cadres should not make life special, and to overcome subjectivity, sectarianism and bureaucracy. He spoke on 24 May 1957, which was published in the People's Congress Weekly on 27 May. It says, "Don't not trust us intellectuals. Good, you can; bad, the masses can knock you down, kill the communists, overthrow you. This cannot be said not to be patriotic, because the communists do not serve the people." That afternoon, Ge went to find NIE Zhen, deputy vice-president of the NPC and deputy secretary of the Party Committee, pointing to that paragraph in the People's Congress Weekly News and said angrily, "Is this not intended to falsely me?" Nie Zhen said: "Comrade Ge Peiqi, you don't have to worry. The Communist Party is pragmatic and wrong. You can correct it."

On June 8, the People's Daily, titled Ge Pei Qi's anti-Communist remarks, reported Ge's statement, saying: "The masses always have to overthrow the Communist Party and kill the Communist Party; if you do not change it again, do not fight for breath and corrupt, you will surely go this path. There is always such a day, it is also in line with the law of socialist development. Long live shouting is also useless." Ge Peiqi said in his memoirs: "I never said this, nor did it appear in the People's Congress Weekly newspaper. This report is purely fabricated." He immediately wrote the correction letter, and he personally sent it to the People's Daily on June 9 (this correction letter was found in the 80s). The People's Daily not only does not publish corrective letters, but also published articles criticizing Ge Pei Qi in a row. On June 14, the People's Daily, using this newspaper, Nanjing, Baoding, and Shenyang, published three critical reports. The People's Daily also published an article on "Ge Pei Qi's students denounce Ge Pei Qi" on the same day. On the 15th, the People's Daily published another article by a certain person. As a result, newspapers and newspapers across the country have published articles criticizing Ge Pei Qi to kill the Communist Party, and at one time form the culmination of criticism of Ge Pei Qi. So, Ge Pei Qi was classified as a right-wing element. Later, it was also designated as "extreme right" and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Ge Pei Qi has been tortured. Not only did his wife and children suffer because of him, even his brother's house was copied by Red Guards in 1966. His second sister-in-law was killed, and his brother was returned to her home in Shandong, where he had no medical condition in his illness and died soon.

In 1975, Ge Pei Qi was lucky in misfortune. The Party Central Committee granted amnesty to high-ranking criminals in custody (war criminals during the resistance period and those above the KMT county regiment level). Although the Cultural Revolution was not over at that time, Ge Pei Qi gained freedom for the title of Major-General of the Kuomintang and returned to Beijing.

After the end of the Cultural Revolution, especially after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, Ge Pei Qi ran around to rectify the mischaracterization of himself as the right, the wrong conviction of criminals and the restoration of party nationality. In the end, Comrade Hu Yaobang took the lead for him, so that all his problems were resolved. In this process, there are many good people and good comrades who help him and contribute, but some people and organizations have become resistance to the implementation of his policies. The Party Committee of People's University was originally the unit responsible for classifying Ge as the right-wing unit, and it was

supposed to come up early to correct the mistake. However, it was up to the conclusion of the Review on the Right of Ge Pechi, which was made on 12 November 1979, which also stated that he “is not a mistake and will not be corrected”. By 1982, Zhang Tengxiao (once classified as a right-wing opportunity activist in the fight against the right) served as party secretary and vice-chancellor of the People's Congress. He advocated a restudy of Ge Pei Qi's “review conclusions” at the height of the national anti-right recriminals. The result was “a review and correction of Ge Peiqi's classification of the right in 1957”. And there is no clear indication that it is a mistake. It was not until February 8, 1986, that Ge Pei Qi was “classified as a right-wing issue, a miscalculation and correcting it” in the notification of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China. While trying to correct the misalignment of the right, Ge Peiqi also asked the court to correct the error of the conviction. In 1980, the Beijing Higher People's Court finally issued a “retrial judgment”, saying: “The Court found that the facts, nature and punishment of Ge Pei Qi were all wrong and should be corrected.”

Ge Pei Qi's request for the restoration of party membership was also resolved by the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China in May 1983. The decision of the Municipal Committee Organization Department said: “Reinstate Comrade Ge Pei Qi's party membership, the party age is calculated continuously from July 1938.” To restore party membership, it must be found that the 1938 party introduction proved that the person who led him to do underground intelligence work in Xian in 1942 must be found. He must be found who sent him into the headquarters of the Northeast Security Chief of the Kuomintang in 1945 and to do intelligence work under the guise of the Major General Inspector. Fortunately, Ge Peiqi needed all these testimonials were found and written for him. Of course, the process is complex and twisty.

In June 1984, some of Ge Pei Qi's old comrades and old comrades met in Beijing roast duck shop, congratulating him on his complete rebellion. Liu Zijiu, a poem of his party introduction, said:

Zhongzhou wind and rain memories that year, with the Jun read the Marlex article.

The road is rugged, the wind and grass have today.

After carefully looking at these materials about Ge Pei Qi, I deeply realized that, if not Wu's help, the right hat would have been on my head. My subsequent experience will never look like this now. Without Wu's advice, will I ask for correction as Ge Peiqi did? And the result of the request for correction is to usher in great criticism across the country! I had the privilege of working with him, so I could be saved. However, although he saved me, he could not save many talents he cherished, even one of his grandchildren's son-in-law, because he was not around (working in Hebei) and was beaten into the right, and he could not save. He has nothing to say about this, but whenever his two granddaughter (Wu Shuping) comes to see him, I can also see his inner pain from the side. Oh, old Wu! What a good Chinese you are! People like Wu Lao are always worthy of love and learning from China's thousands of years of outstanding cultural traditions and all the advanced cultures of Japan, France and Russia.

Under the guidance of Wu Lao, and also under the influence of good comrades Li Peizhi, I have never tried to harm people in the fight against the right, and I was trying to minimize the surface of the attack as much as possible, especially for some young people, and spoke

to them in all my power. However, “celebrities” like Lin Xiling, I really can't help. Is someone like ox, although I spoke, began to play a role, and finally could not be saved. The anti-right struggle of 1957 culminated in the summer, but continued until the fall, in some areas and in some areas, still going on. For example, the national anti-right struggle in the field of sociology took place after the fall. The People's University Party organization thought I had a “study” (or understanding) of the sociology of Marxism, and sent me to the party that led the fight. Actually, I have no research on sociology, but also on how Marx criticizes sociology. I just saw in Marx's writings some of the views he criticized sociological progenitor de. As for Conde's book, I haven't read one. According to my current memory, the party group that criticizes sociology seems to be directly under the Central Central Committee (or the Chinese Propaganda Department). Who is the team leader can't remember. It is the deputy leader Zhao Shoujian who convenes a regular meeting. He was at that time the deputy secretary-general of the State Council and head of the expert bureau. Zhao and I worked together in the North Bureau of the Communist Party of China, and he was very happy to see me. Fan Lao (Wen Lan) also participated in the party group. He was sent by the Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences. After seeing Fan Lao, I talked to him about my situation at Renmin's University and expressed the hope to leave the NPC to the Institute of Modern History. He listened to me and said, “I'm dealing with books, not as complicated as dealing with people.” Since then, I moved my ideas, and finally consulted with Wu Lao and moved me to the writing reform committee for the transition, until 1962, formally transferred to the Institute of Modern History. Although Fan Lao and I were part of the party group of sociological anti-right struggles, neither of us was active, but we agreed to all of those who were classified as the right. For example, to Fei Xiaotong, deputy director of the expert bureau, someone said him very bad, saying Fei was a big ambition, so I did not hesitate to agree with Fei Xiaotong as the right. In 1979, just after the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, the Academy of Social Sciences organized a delegation to visit the United States, of which Fei Xiaotong and I were both members. At this time, I apologize to him in public. He said, “That can't blame you. I said, “The main responsibility for beating you as the right is, of course, not me, but I did see you as the right at that time, so the apology is deserved and sincere.” Since then, he has developed again. However, we do not seem to have met again. I know much more about the fight against the right. Because I just write about this article, I don't write the rest. (Li Xin, *The Years of Elapse: Memoirs of Li Xin*, Shanxi People's Publishing House, November 2008)