

Xiaoming: A Review and Reflection of the “Anti-Right Movement” (2007/5/25, 27, 30, “Free Holy Fire Network”)

## I. Introduction

I went through the whole process of “anti-right movement”.

I was a young student at the time of the “anti-right movement” in 1957. Because of the many homework and nervousness of learning at that time, I only cared about learning, I was not very concerned about political matters, and I was not able to think deeply about the problems. Therefore, I was not enthusiastic about the “big singing” at the time and the “anti-right movement” that followed. I just looked at the newspaper and observed things with the mindset of a past-watchman.

However, I agreed with many of the remarks made in the newspaper at that time, and I was skeptical about the “anti-right movement” that followed. Because I had witnessed a series of political movements since liberation against bandits, anti-domination, land reform landlords, all purchase and sales, rebellion and agricultural cooperation, and saw the various realities of persecution and the whole human being. Although many things were unclear at that time, there was always a kind of ambiguity in the face of these minds. Discontent, only this emotion never dare to show, can only be buried in the heart. Guided by this thought, I usually pay attention to learning my homework, but it is natural to ask about politics. It is no wonder that at the end of the “anti-right movement”, every student wants to make political conclusions. The class leaders evaluated me as “anti-right movement performance in general”. This is really a bit “over a prize”, and it should be “poor” performance that is in line with the actual situation. Because in the campaign, I never expose anyone's problems, nor speak to criticize anyone, but also followed the slogans as activists took the lead in shouting the slogan “knock down x x x” and “thoroughly criticizing the reactionary speech of × × ×”.

The “anti-right movement” can be said to be the biggest verbal justice in China's history, and an unprecedented classic case of “crime in words”. People were criminalized solely for their remarks, and these remarks were made in response to Mao Zedong's repeated mobilization, all of which were kind words to help the Communist Party. The good words are not allowed to report well, and only a dictator like Mao Zedong can do it.

Available data show that over 550,000 democrats and intellectual elites throughout the country are classified as “right-wing” in the “anti-right movement”, while the number of innocents reached millions, is a great havoc and catastrophe for Chinese intellectuals, resulting in a series of catastrophes that followed the Chinese nation. This is Mao Zedong's sin.

Now that the 50th anniversary of the “anti-right movement”, a major historical event in China's recent history, has always been pinned to the stigma of history, today's people should not forget it. We need to sacrifice those spirits who have died, remember this tragic history and draw lessons from history so that our nation can stop repeating such calamities.

Today's Chinese under 55 years old, especially the current youth, are new to the “revelation” and “anti-right” of that year. It is unclear or poorly aware of how the “anti-right movement” occurred and how the people classified as “right” and their families, relatives and friends have been persecuted. Don't forget history. In order to summarize the lessons of history, revisit the history of the “anti-right movement” and reread the newspapers of that year, many questions are thought-provoking and enlightening. Let's revisit and reflect on this history!

## **II. The context of the era generated by the “anti-right movement”**

The emergence of any historical event was driven by a number of internal and external factors at that time. As a major historical event, the “anti-right movement” occurred by no means by accident, but was driven by factors both inside and outside the country at that time.

1, the emergence of many domestic contradictions:

In October 1949, the People's Republic of China was founded, the Communist Party became the ruling party, and Mao Zedong became the supreme ruler at that time. After the civil war, China has been abandoned, and people are looking forward to a peaceful and happy life. After three years of economic recovery since 1950, economic development and people's lives have improved compared to the years of civil war. However, a series of political movements that accompanied the Qing bandits, anti-domination, land reform landlords and the subsequent general purchase and sale, suppression, socialist transformation of private businesses and agricultural cooperation have formed a very “left” line, hurting many people. On the other hand, after the Communist Party cadres entered the city, their status and environment changed, and some people were separated from the masses and their lives were corrupt; some people had created subjectivity, sectarianism and bureaucracy, which led to growing dissatisfaction in the country; urban and rural conflicts, industrial and peasant conflicts, the Communist Party and the Democratic Party and the people Contradictions continue to arise and develop, seriously affecting the stability and harmony of society. Faced with these many contradictions, Mao Zedong needs to find a solution to these contradictions.

2, international co-operation eventful autumn:

1956 was an eventful year of international co-operation.

The first was the holding of the 22nd Congress of the Soviet Union from February 14 to 24, 1956. After the meeting, on 24 February, at midnight, the newly elected CPS General Secretary Khrushchev suddenly summoned all delegates and the Central Committee, at which Khrushchev gave a seven-hour secret report. The report, entitled Personal Superstition and Its Consequences, is to blame Stalin, “the most brutal criminal in history”! This is a report that was totally unexpected to everyone.

Khrushchev cited numerous facts in the report, revealing Stalin's “narrow mind, cruelty and abuse of power”. Khrushchev unveiled striking figures:

“Ninety-nine central members and alternate Central Committee members elected by the Seventeenth Congress of the USSR were arrested and executed between 1927 and 1936, 98 or 70% of them!” “Three of the five marshals within the army were executed; all the commanders of the military region were cleaned and the heads of naval and air forces were shot and only one commander of the fleet survived.”

Khrushchev said that Stalin was a very suspicious person, with up to 700,000 members of the Soviet Communist Party directly persecuted by him. Nine of the 15 people's councillors of the Soviet government died at the hands of Stalin.

Khrushchev also sharply criticized Stalin for his personal worship in the Soviet Union, blaming Stalin for crimes such as “arbitrary dictatorship”, “name fame”, “abuse of power” and so on.

Although the secret report was also opposed by some, the overwhelming majority of participants gave a long stormy applause to the report, which was finally endorsed by the CPR Central Committee, adopting the Decision of the Central Soviet Union on Overcoming Personal Worship and Its Consequences on 30 June 1956.

Mao Zedong opposes the Khrushchev anti-Stalin and eventually sparked a long-standing dispute between the two parties.

Second is the turmoil in Poland. The blaster of Khrushchev's secret report first affected Poland. On June 28, 1956, riots broke out in the historic western Polish city of Poznan, where workers held a general strike, more than 50,000 workers marched on the streets, demanding “bread and freedom” and demanding the withdrawal of the Soviet army from Poland. The city people's assembly, the municipal party committee, the military inspectorate, the public security bureau, the radio station have all been attacked and the door of the prison was opened...

The disturbances in Poznan shocked the whole of Poland and generated serious divisions within the Polish Unification Workers' Party.

Although the riots were eventually suppressed and abated, they left Posu relations very tense and posed serious challenges to international co-operation.

The third thing is the shocking Hungarian event. The turmoil in Poland spurred the turmoil in Hungary, not far apart.

On October 23, 1956, Hungary was transformed, with thousands of university students pushing to the streets of the capital city of Budapest, holding demonstrations in solidarity with the Polish Gomulka regime, which was under Soviet pressure, triggering an outbreak of the “Hungarian incident”.

Under the influence of university students, nearly 100,000 of Budapest's citizens and workers marched to the streets, destroying the Stalin bronze statue on the Duge and Dergi street, and soon occupied the radio station. On October 27, Budapest went out urgently, and published the news that Naji presided over the formation of a “national government”.

In the face of this situation, Khrushchev ordered the Soviet army to suppress. Early in the morning of 4 November, Hungarian Radio Szolnok sounded the voice of pro-Soviet leader Kadar and launched a military offensive against Naji's “counter-revolutionary group”. Under pressure from 200,000 Soviet troops, Naji's government immediately collapsed.

From 23 October to 4 November; for 13 days, tens of thousands of Hungarians died as a result of this repression and became the focus of worldwide attention at that time.

The impact of the above three things for international co-transport is very serious. In the face of this turmoil, Mao Zedong became restless. He followed closely the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and he increasingly felt that Khrushchev's secret report was the result of all this. After Stalin's death, especially after the outbreak of events in Hungary, Mao Zedong was unable to resist his attempts to become a new leader in international transport, and he would like to speak for that. In order to put an end to the Hungarian incident in China, he must find a solution to the problem, which is to “enlarge”, “lead the hole”, and then get together, so that China will remain under his rule forever.

3, the formation process of “whole wind motion”:

Mao Zedong strongly criticized the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party and criticized Khrushchev and some leaders of the Communist Party of Eastern Europe. Mao thinks his differences with Khrushchev are differences of principle. Mao Zeng said, “The basic problem in some countries in Eastern Europe is that class struggles have not been done well, so many counter-revolutions have not been eliminated. They did not train the proletariat in class struggles, distinguish between me and my enemies, and distinguish between idealism and materialism. Now, the fruit is burned on their own head.”

Mao looked at China from the Hungarian events, and he realized that for China there was a danger of the Hungarian incident. He thinks that “if they leave the masses and do not solve the problems of the masses, farmers will have to play flat burdens, workers will go to the streets to demonstrate, and students will be troubled.”

Mao thinks that “greater democracy” is undesirable in order to remove the danger of the Bo-Hungary incident in China. Only a “small democracy” method can solve China's problem. And this Chinese-style “small democracy” is the whole wind movement.

In the Yan'an era in 1942, the Chinese Communist Party carried out a windy campaign, namely, to rectify the so-called “three winds” such as school style, party style, and Wen style, which led the Communist Party to win power. Now Mao Zedong also needs to use the magic of the past to solve the new problems he faces. From September 15 to 27, 1956, the Communist Party of China held the Eighth Congress, and on September 28, the first plenary session of the Eighth Central Committee was held, and the second plenary session of the Eighth CPC Central Committee was held in another month and a half months, officially opened the prelude to the fight against the Eastern European Communist Group of the Communist Group of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party. At this time, Mao Zedong is in an exceptionally active state. He thinks that the leader of the international co-operation is no more than he is. He brings together the power of the Party, politics and the military, and is thinking about how to prevent the occurrence of the Bosnian incident in China.

On December 5, 1956, Mao said in a speech: “Contradictions within the people are frequent and endless... The contradictions of imperialism are resolved with machine guns. The internal contradictions of the people are resolved with criticism and self-criticism, and they do not move.”

By December 8, Mao also said: “Comrade Liu Shaoqi said in his report that major class contradictions have been resolved and there is peace in the country. Class contradictions do not fight, but there are struggles. After agricultural cooperation and public-private partnerships, inter-class tensions were largely absent. Capitalists are different from the past...” On the basis of this series of ideas, Mao Zedong has finally clearly put forward the proposition of “Problems Concerning the Correct Handling of People's Internal Conflicts”.

On February 27, 1957, Mao Zedong, in his capacity as President of the People's Republic of China, delivered a speech to more than 1,800 people inside and outside the Party on the correct handling of the problems of internal contradictions among the people. In particular, he said in his speech, “The era of class struggles in the domestic situation has passed. Commentarism, bureaucracy and shutdown in the Party are still very serious. The CPC Central Committee has decided to start the wind at an early stage, hoping that

friends outside the party will help.” Mao is also very interesting to talk about, when the wind “is no longer heavy wind, nor heavy rain, it is light rain, is drizzle, the next constant wind rain.” In his speech, Mao also talked about the policy of “a hundred flowers are put together, one hundred families contested” policy. This double hundred policy has made the party democratic people excitement. They think Mao's speech became a warm stream of “early spring February”.

Immediately afterwards, Mao made a speech at the CPC National Propaganda Work Conference on March 12, 1957. The central point of the speech was to encourage people to “put”, and encourage people to dispel all sorts of concerns to help the Communist Party rectify. Mao said, “Don't be afraid to make critical suggestions to our communists. We must have this fearless spirit when we struggle for socialism and communism. In terms of communists, we want to create favorable conditions for these collaborators...”

“Let go, let everyone speak, so that people dare to talk, dare to criticize, dare to argue... the approach we advocate is still not enough, not too much.”

Mao's series of speeches showed that he was trying to solve China's problems and prevent the recurrence of the events in China in the face of Khtantashv's secret report and the concerns of the Bosnian incident. The solution is that the Chinese Communist Party must carry out “winds”. The theory is based on the correct handling of internal contradictions among the people, and the measure is to encourage democrats to boldly “put” and help the Communist Party. As a result, a rectifying movement of the Chinese Communist Party, directed by Mao Zedong, followed by a “anti-right movement”, a historical catastrophe. It is in this context that the “anti-right movement” has emerged.

### **Third, the “big song” is how to appear**

With regard to the formation of “big song”, now to revisit the report of that year, many problems can be seen at a glance.

As early as January 14-20, 1956, at a meeting on intellectuals held by the CPC Central Committee, Zhou Enlai, as Prime Minister, made a report on intellectuals, a report that gave the intellectuals a sense of comfort and warmth, especially in the spring. At this time, the well-known university scholar Fei Xiaotong was appointed deputy director of the State Council's Bureau of Experts, making his heart full of joy. He also serves as deputy director of the National Committee of National Affairs, vice-president of the Central Institute for Nationalities and head of the Central Cultural and Education Committee of the Democratic League. This is really “spring to the earth, the old tree will release new branches”, Fei Xiaotong felt that spring was coming.

Later, Mao Zedong made three speeches on the issue of “correctly handling internal contradictions among the people” and “nudging”. Under the influence of this situation, on

March 24, 1957, Fei Xiaotong published his own article in the People's Daily "Early Spring Weather for Intellectuals", which had a great influence among intellectuals across the country. For a time, there was widespread talk of "weather" in the intellectual community across the country. People blow this early spring weather, but at the same time feel warm and cold, it is still the most difficult time... Fei Xiaotong's article reveals the complex mood that intellectuals are also happy and worried.

The People's Daily at this time, after Mao Zedong's criticism, published an editorial on April 10, 1957, "Continue to Let Go and Implement the Policy of "All Flowers Alone, Hundreds of Families," which clearly stated that "the current problem is not too broad but not enough. The task of the party is to continue to let go, adhere to the policy of "flowers are all in line, one hundred families argue".

The editorial went on to self-criticism and pointed out that "Until now, many comrades in the party have actually disagreed with the policy of 'flooding and crowds contention,' so they collected some negative phenomena on a one-sided basis, rendered and exaggerated, in an attempt to prove the 'harm of this approach ', so to' advise 'the party to quickly change its approach..."

Three days later, the People's Daily published another editorial on April 13, "How to deal with intra-people contradictions", which positively articulated Mao Zedong's basic idea of "Correct handling of internal conflicts among the people".

Throughout April, the People's Daily published several editorials at an extraordinary pace to promote Mao Zedong's "New Thoughts". Such as:

17 April editorial "Starting from the desire for unity";

April 23 editorial "The whole party must seriously learn to properly deal with intra-people contradictions";

26 April Editorial "From a meeting of the various democratic parties to talk about "Long-term coexistence, mutual supervision".

Driven by the People's Daily, because of the orientation of public opinion, newspapers from all over the country have followed up and published editorials. Such as:

April 13, Shanghai "Liberation Daily" editorial "We are in favor of "put";

On April 21, Shanghai "Liberation Daily" editorial "can only be "put", not "receive";

April 23, Jiangsu Xinhua Daily editorial "bold "put", very good.

Mao Zedong will very well plan and think deeply. He used the central government's notice to seize the mouthpiece of public opinion, People's Daily and Dafabet editorial to

spread his voice. In April, he suddenly made the country from the central to the local area, in a word, saying, “Put it!” The climax of the country emerged as a result.

Beginning in late April, “From the Min Daily” every day called “put”, “put” became the central topic of the land of Shenzhou.

The People's Daily and local newspapers are shouting “put”, and leaders of the Communist Party of China at all levels (especially those in the propaganda and united war departments) are encouraging “put” around, as Zhou Yang, deputy minister of propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee, said: “Now it is not a small one, to enlarge!”

On April 25, the People's Daily published an article “New Weather in Shanghai's Knowledge World”, saying, “People think this big discussion is three words: OK! Ok! Ok! It is good to give opinions without concern; full exchange of views is two good; it is good for the correct handling of internal conflicts among the people, which is a good three good.”

That is, from this day, the People's Daily has been greatly encouraged to listen to Chairman Mao's speech. Intellectuals from all over the world spoke about “one hundred family disputes”, and added the Editor's Note: “The editorial department of this newspaper has recently informed reporters in all regions to visit the cultural, educational and scientific communities in the resident culture, education, science. A well-known person in the world. Most of these people have gone to Beijing to hear Chairman Mao's speech. Their experiences and opinions are broadly representative. The editorial department decided to publish conversations of intellectuals from around the world.

Sure, the voices of intellectuals around “put” out:

In Jinan, Shandong provincial capital, Chairman Yu Heding said: “At present, the intellectuals have two kinds of concerns: first, fear of making mistakes and being severely blown; second, fear that correct opinions can not play a role.”

In Nanjing, famous Chinese painter Fu Baoshi said: “The past did not dare 'put', is afraid of a hat.”

In Hangzhou, Chen Lijie, deputy mayor of Hangzhou and chairman of the Zhejiang Preparatory Committee of the China Council for the Promotion of Democracy, said more clearly: “Zhejiang intellectuals have concerns on 'put' 'and' Ming ', because they are afraid of hooks and fear of being rounded up!”

Luo Chenglie, deputy director of the Department of Education of Sichuan Province, also said: “Rough criticism will cause people to suspect that the purpose of 'Ming' and 'put' is to put long lines and fish.”



These intellectuals suggest that they are preparing to “magnify”, but fear of “going long lines and fishing,” and are therefore in a paradoxical mentality of words and halves.

At this time, Mao Zedong was observing the situation in China and watching the People's Daily every day, and he deeply felt that the time for the wind was ripe.

Finally, Mao Zedong officially ordered it. On April 27, 1957, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued the Directive on Breeze Movement.

On April 30, Mao Zedong invited the leaders and eminent personalities of various democratic parties to Tiananmen Gate City Building, saying to them: “Tomorrow is May Day International Labor Day. The People's Daily will publish the Central Committee's notice on the whole wind. The whole Party of the Communist Party of China is going to act. I invite you to come today to ask you to help my party in its efforts.”

At the meeting, Mao Zedong talked about laughing, making the people here feel hot in their hearts.

On May 1, the People's Daily published the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee's Directive on the Wind Movement. On May 2, an editorial “Why should the wind be corrected”, and on May 7, the editorial “Why should the wind and rain approach to good wind” was issued.

Party committees at all levels have moved to the wind and issued instructions. Newspapers everywhere have also stepped up in the wake of the People's Daily, and have published editorials and articles, encouraging “a big song to enlarge”, and help the Communist Party. “Big Ming” finally unfolded.

#### **Fourth, sincerely help the Communist Party**

Under the instructions of Mao Zedong and encouraged by propaganda by the central government and newspapers around the world, the whole wind movement began. The United Front Department of the Central Committee and the United Front Department of All Provinces and Municipalities held symposiums on several occasions to invite democratic people to express their opinions to help the Communist Party rectify. Democratic parties and intellectuals, out of good intentions, began to “shine”.

According to the many “revelations” of the country reported in the press at that time, the main ones are listed below. To revisit these statements, there will be a lot of emotion and remembrance for those who have passed in that era; those who never heard of will have a sense of freshness and wonder that will be inspired by them.

#### **1, Zhong Jang Bai first rang “movie gong drum”**

As early as November 14, 1956, Shanghai “Wen Hui Po” launched a discussion on the issue of film. In Wen Wei Po, he first published a news report on “Domestic film attendance rate is not good” and issued a short review “Why are there so few good domestic films?” , and published two readers' contributions at the same time.

The short commentary of Wen Wei Bao pointed out that the editorial department regularly receives letters from readers that the problems prevailing in domestic films are:

“The theme is narrow, the same story, content formula, conceptualization”; “Look at the beginning, you know the end”.

The short commentary clearly raises the question: “Why are good domestic films so few?”

This move by Wen Wei Po has had a wide range of implications throughout the country, with the participation of film circles and a wide audience in the discussion.

“Today's audience... can't tolerate tedious formulas and conceptualization, inconceived and artistic works, and we cannot fail to respect them,” said film director Sun Yu. They demand politics, but not political slogans.”

Director Wu Yonggang also published an article: “Politics cannot be a substitute for art. People spend time and money, but not the appreciation of art, but they are listening to a report, reading a political theory, how can such a film make the audience accept it!”

Director Chan Lei Ting said: “The director should be a central part of film production.”

Film actor Shangguan Yunzhu also published an article in the newspaper saying:

Now, “the vast majority of actors, especially actresses, have had such experiences in seven years, with only one shot on the screen, or only once or twice on stage. The old actors feel powerless, in the business year a year of desertion, young actors still do not move in place, learn seven years of theories have no chance to practice... Each actor was put on hold almost rusty!”

Issues in the film industry have been discussed for nearly two months, Wen Wei Bao published nearly 50 articles, and many have made useful comments. At this time, you need to publish a weighty, summary article, this task naturally falls to the body of Zhong Dang Bai.

Zhong Dianpei is the head of the film in charge of the Chinese Propaganda Department. He has been following the discussion in Wen Wei Bao and read every discussion article. He then served as Editorial Board and Director of the Arts Department of the Journal. When the editor and reporter of Wen Wei Po found Zhong Jang Bai to write a summary article on the discussions in the film industry, he immediately promised to write a

commentary on “The Gong Gong Gu” in the name of the commentator of The Literature and Art Journal, which was published on December 15, 1956 at the same time in the Literary Newspaper and Wen Wei Po. The article pointed out that “the current problems in film creation require that cinematography must be given maximum freedom and that the artist's style must be fully respected”. “The so-called 'director center' refers to the situation where the current director feels too much and too strict when working in the filming team, some art depictions are subject to interference.”

Zhong Dian Pei's “Gong Drum of the Movie” has attracted the attention of Mao Zedong. Mao Zedong was initially positive and encouraged by this discussion in Wen Wei Bao. Mao Zeng said: “This criticism of the film is useful... I look at the questions raised by most critical articles, which are very useful for our films. Now the movies, I don't like to watch”. Comments on criticism, “The Film Board must accept otherwise the film work can not be corrected”.

These remarks by Mao Zedong have greatly encouraged the editorial reporters of Wen Wei Bao and the film industry.

## **2, democratic people from the heart of the cry:**

Zhong Duan Pei's “Gong Gong Gu” can be said to be a prelude to the “big song”, and the large-scale “ringing” began in mid-May 1957.

Since the beginning of May, the CPPCC has held a seminar of democratic parties and non-partisan democrats. A total of 13 times have been held, with more than 70 speakers.

Since mid-May, a meeting of business and business people was held 25 times in the auditorium of the State Council, with 108 speakers.

At the same time, the party committees of various departments of the State Council, provincial and municipal party committees, as well as some higher education colleges and scientific research institutions have also held a forum on outside the party.

The purpose of all these symposiums is to help the Communist Party to rectify the wind.

During the period, Mao Zedong said many more enthusiastic words:

“The general theme of the whole wind is to properly deal with internal contradictions among the people and to oppose trialism.”

“Now that has caused criticism of the air, this air should continue. Discovered contradictions published in the newspaper can attract everyone's attention, otherwise bureaucracy, will never be resolved.”

“If there is an opinion, it is said, inside and outside the party.”

As a result, a real sense of “big song magnification” appeared.

At a symposium on May 8, 1957, Chen Mingshu, Standing Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, said: “The current school leadership is mostly dependent on the party, the regiment and the trade union, this is worth studying... in the future should rely more on teachers and students... the party committee in schools The system should also be considered in many ways in the future.” “Critics of good will should be welcomed, and critics should be considered as mentors and friends.”

Huang Shaohong, Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee of China, said: “Achievements are the main, bias errors are individual' have become a formula in the work report. Any work report will be included with this formula. I think this would mean emphasizing that achievements cover up mistakes and create more risks of errors. Don't be mistaken that is just two or three percent, nor can you use 97 percent or eight percent Grades to cover it, ignore it.”

Huang Shaohong also offered his own opinion on the relationship between the party and government. He thinks that “the party cannot be represented by the party.”

At a symposium held by the United Front Department of the Communist Party of China (CPC) on May 13, Zhang Xiruo, a non-party official, said: “The root causes of the three major principles of bureaucracy, subjectivity, and sectarianism are three words, namely, 'arrogance, low level of knowledge and insufficient experience.”

The next day, he spoke again, criticizing the “four major deviations” in the work of the CCP government, “a lot of success, quick success, despise the past and superstition in the future.”

On the afternoon of May 21, Zhang Bojun, Chairman of the Democratic Party of China and the First Vice President of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League of Agriculture and Workers, called a symposium by the United Front Front Department of the Communist Party of the CPC Central Committee. Opinion, it seems normal. The leadership of the Communist Party, the policy of the Communist Party, the Communist Party's criticism and self-criticism, the spirit of democracy, have achieved great results... Naruto, put, do not affect the leadership of the Communist Party, but increasingly improve the authority of the Communist Party.”

“There are now many design institutes in industry, but many political facilities do not have a design institute. I see that the CPPCC, the People's Congress, democratic parties, and people's groups should be four design institutes in politics. The role of these design institutes should be played more. Some political infrastructure needs to be discussed in advance. Three stinkers, and one Zu Geliang.”

This is the history of the famous “Institute of Political Design”.

On 22 May, another vice chairman of the China Democratic League, Luolongi, made a statement, proposing the establishment of a “rehabilitation committee”. He said: “In order to encourage everyone to 'sing, put', and to ensure that 'Ming, put 'well, I think the People's Congress and the CPPCC can set up a committee with the participation of members of the Communist Party, Democratic Party and other parties to examine the biases in the past three, five countervails and counter-counter-efforts, and to encourage them. Those who are aggrieved are encouraged to complain to the Commission. Chairman Mao instructed at the Supreme State Council that a body should be set up by the Standing Committee of the People's Congress and the CPPCC Standing Committee to examine anti-bias. He “upholds the idea.”

This is the origin of Lorongi's “rehabilitation commission”.

At a symposium on June 1, Zhu Anping, deputy minister of propaganda department of the central propaganda department of Jiusan Society, member of the China Democratic League and editor-in-chief of the Guangming Daily, made a speech. He prepared a speeches in advance, entitled “Some Opinions to Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou”!

“After liberation, generally speaking, I rarely speak outside. After the liberation carried out, also rarely speak. Nine 3. Writers' Association invited, none of them speak,... one I am not very motivated to speak, and second, I have no specific questions to talk about. So the United Front Department symposium was held for a long time, and I haven't gone. On the morning of May 30, the United Front War Department called me to go, and I promised to go, but I did not speak. In the afternoon, I heard that the meeting was going to be held on June 1, Chief Peng of the United Front Department wanted me to make a speech on June 1... to write a speech at home on the afternoon of 31.”

He went on to say: “There have been a lot of comments about the little monk recently, but there is no opinion on the big man yet. I would like to give an example and ask Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou for advice.”

“Before liberation, we heard Chairman Mao's initiative and a coalition government organized by outsiders. After the opening of the country in 1949, the six vice-presidents of the Central People's Government had three outsiders, two out of the four deputy prime ministers, and also looked like a coalition government. However, after the Government was restructured, there was only one vice-chairman of the People's Republic of China, and a few non-party vice-presidents of the former Central People's Government had moved their chairs to the Standing Committee of the People's Congress. Not to mention that there are now 12 deputy prime ministers of the State Council, none of them non-party. Is there no non-party person who can sit in the chair, or none can be cultivated to hold such a position? From the desire to unite outside the party and to unite the nation,

taking into account the national and international perceptions, can such an arrangement be studied?"

In the ensuing speech, Zhu Anping criticized the "Party World":

"After liberation, intellectuals enthusiastically supported the party and accepted the Party's leadership. But over the years the party relationship has not been good... what exactly is the key to this issue? It seems to me that the key is on the "party world." I think that the party's leadership of the country does not mean that this country is party owned. Everyone supported the party, but did not forget that they were also the national master. The main objective of political parties to power was to achieve his ideals and pursue his policies. In order to ensure the implementation of policies and consolidate the power that has been acquired, it is natural that the party needs to keep itself strong and to master certain hubs in the state organs. However, across the whole range, regardless of the size and size of units, or even a branch, a group, will have to arrange a party member to do the head. No matter the great detail of the party members must act on the color of the party members. All party members have to count. Is this practice too far a bit too far? ... Over the years, the talents of many party members have been disproportionate to the positions he has held. Neither doing a good job, causing damage to the country, nor can it cause people to convince people, exacerbating the tension in the party relations... Is the party doing so by the idea of the 'Mo Phi Wang ', thus forming such a situation as a world like this. I believe that this "party world" problem is the ultimate cause of all sectarianism and the fundamental contradictions between parties and non-parties. The prominence of sectarianism today and the poor relationship between the parties is a national phenomenon. ... for such a number of national shortcomings, is there anything to do with the leadership of the Party Central Committee?"

Chu Anping's speech shocked all the people present, pushing the big song to its highest climax.

As a deputy chairman of China's National Assembly for Democratic Construction, Zhang Naizhong talked about not to defy Mao Zedong as early as April 15, 1957 at the seminar on propaganda work of the Central Standing Committee of the China National Democratic State. He said: "Thought transformation work must be done naturally, not rough, not mysterious, don't just shout abstract slogans without content, do not defy any individual. Everyone is human, no one is God, including Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao has always opposed his dignification."

At a symposium on May 31, he added: "If socialist enterprises add bureaucracy, it will be less efficient than capitalist firms. I'm not about capitalism. But capitalism is also good or bad, and we should draw on what is good for socialism."

Then he said, “Why do some socialist enterprises run less than modern private enterprises in the past? This is because the capitalist is good at choosing talents in order to profit, and also try to show fairness in the training and promotion of talent, otherwise it will be difficult for him to compete with others. And some socialist companies can't do this.”

How sincere and valuable these opinions are!

### **3, the university teachers sounded:**

Huang Yaomian is a professor and head of the Chinese Department of Peking University, deputy secretary-general of the National Federation of Literature, Standing Committee of the China Democratic League and Minister of Propaganda. In an article published on 10 May 1957, he said:

“It has been spring since the founding of the People's Republic of China... Of course, there is also a spring cold once or twice, or one night's Dongfeng does not know how much a bonus has been blown, or even individuals still have a period of “wounding spring” emotions. But the spring is still spring. Unfortunately, I can't say the first spring news like plum blossoms.”

At a symposium on May 11, he said:

“The most important drawback at the moment is the poor party-non-party relationship. Some party members are not right and think it is right, and non-party members also think it is wrong. Party members can upgrade three levels a year. Non-party members, despite their diligent and hard work, will not be able to upgrade one level either in three or five years. Party members make mistakes to close up and review within the party, as long as they are not subject to organizational discipline, they still have the right to be in hand.” “Some school leaders are afraid to meet with the teacher masses and sit in their offices to listen to reports from party and team members, causing some of the masses to fear contact with the party and members of the team. There are also some party members who are proud, have privileged ideas, do not read very much, rely on the party to eat, talk about Marxinism, rather than diligently study.”

At a symposium on June 5, he spoke more about his situation:

“Since I arrived in Beijing, I am very satisfied. What is dissatisfied is that I was the head of the department, have no authority and take people as a toy play.”

Qian Weichang, a professor and vice-president of Tsinghua University, said in an interview with reporters on May 11:

“I'm old Tsinghua, always dare to dare to do, but over the years, the taste of ownership has become more and more thin. Many things want to get involved, but can't do the Lord,

because there is another line always faster than you go”. “Who does it depend on in higher education? It should rely mainly on old professors. At present, insufficient estimates of the role and motivation of old professors across the country are a general and serious problem... Now the situation is that people are first divided into two categories, for one group of people always look first on his advantages, first look at his shortcomings on the other, so that old use the 'preconceived predominance' eyes to see people, a wall creates Become.”

Professor Chen Renbing, a professor at Fudan University in Shanghai, also a member of the China Democratic League, said in his revelation that year:

Now many units are “layman leading the insider”, and even if there are democrats who are leading, “the best way we can help the party to rectify is to drink to these party comrades: Comrade, you have to take another path.” “In the whole wind movement should focus on encouraging people to explore shortcomings and mistakes, never take the 'erase past performance' hat to wear them.” “For the future of the Party and the motherland, we need to count old accounts... Some comrades who have made mistakes, like to hide their mistakes with opposition to counting old accounts. ... If you do not agree to count old accounts, you cannot escape the suspicion of concealing your mistakes, and you cannot escape the charge of not 'for the future of the Party and the motherland. ’” “Cure big disease with heavy drugs.”

Among the teachers, the most “amazing” speeches are counted as Gopecs.

Ge Pec was a lecturer at Renmin University of China. On May 31, 1957, the People's Daily extracted Ge Pec's speech at the Renmin University of China symposium:

“Today, the party relationship is 18,000 miles worse than before liberation... ordinary people call the tofu made of bean cake called Japanese mixed noodles. The overall purchase and sales were messed up, so supplies were tight, the 'anti-counter' campaign was messed up, the party made a mistake, and the leaders should take action on their own. Pork is nervous, ordinary people cannot eat, some say this is an improvement in living standards. Who does the standard of living improve? Party members and cadres who used to wear broken shoes and are now in a small sleeper wearing woolen uniforms. Speaking of conscience, it is a decline in living standards, which is a mistake made by the party's policy. Where did the pork go? It was eaten by the cadres.

“When the Communist Party entered the city in 1949, the ordinary people were welcomed by the 'Eat Kettle Pulp 'with the Wangshi. The same is true of the ordinary people a few times. There are many examples of this in Chinese history, where when rulers do not receive dominance, they always welcome them, but once they get dominance, people have to oppose them. When the war of resistance triumphed in 1945, the people also welcomed the KMT. Later, members of the Kuomintang party engaged in



'Five Children Denk', and the people opposed them. The situation is different now, and the common people have a lot of opinions about the Communist Party. If the Communist Party is unconscious, it is also dangerous.”

“China is China of 600 million people, not the Communist Party of China. It is good for party members to have ownership, but you think that 'I am the country is not tolerable. ' You should not exclude others because you are masters, not only the party members are reliable, and others are suspicious, especially against the loving outsiders. The Communist Party can see, not arrogant, and do not believe in our intellectuals. Good, you can; bad, the masses can knock you down and kill the communists. Overthrow you, this cannot be said to be unpatriotic, because the communists do not serve the people. The Communist Party is dead, and China will not die because, without the Communist Party leadership, people will not sell the country either.”

At a colloquium on 5 June, Gopecs also made a statement:

“So far, the masses still have concerns about liberation, which specifically reflects the people's lack of confidence in the Communist Party's words, and the Communist Party should pay special attention to this point. Because 'the people have no faith, 'I will also repeat that the masses are trying to overthrow the Communist Party and kill the Communist Party. If you do not change again, and do not fight for breath and decay, then you will go this path, and there will always be a day. This is also in line with the law of socialist development. Long live just empty shouting is also useless.”

These remarks by Gopecs have been more intense and unprecedentedly sharp. It was reproduced through the People's Daily, which was spread throughout the country. Since then Gopecs “the famous earthquake in the country”.

#### **4, college students**

In that year, college students should first launch Peking University.

On May 19, 1957, Zhang Yuanhun and Shen Zeyi, students of the Chinese Department of Peking University, first published the big print “It's time”, written in the form of poems:

I carry tears of anger,

Calling to my generation,

Sing the truth brothers,

Soon the torch up,

Cremation of all the darkness in the sun!!

This passionate political poem inspired many North University students, and in just three days, there was a sudden increase in the big print newspaper. On May 20, the signature “A Strong and Malicious Lad” titled “A Big Poison Grass” came out. The real name of the author was Tan Tianrong, a fourth grade student of Peking University's physics department. His big print wrote:

You glow your eyes, you smile, you're stunned, you lock your eyebrows, you bite your teeth and cut your teeth, you nod.

After a few poems, the author writes:

Everything is fine, just don't have a neuropathy, you should change the kind of hearing a word that is not accustomed, and instinctively oppose that condition or unconditional reflexes, or I say that Western Suburban Park is more appropriate to you than Peking University.

... I thought painfully about everything from Marx, Engels, and other thinkers of the classics I could find, and now put a look at it.

The “eyesight” the author claims to sort out is his long article, “The Historical Necessity of Dogmatism”. The article says:

“I found dialectic law from the physics itself. Soon I saw that philosophy is now on the river, all science has been destroyed under the metaphysical rule. Some famous scholars, such as Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Xuesen, Hua Luo Geng, Guo Moruo, Ai Siqi, etc., in philosophical science common sense In what terrible emptiness and chaos ah. Immediately afterwards, I realized that the world was facing an unprecedented change and that two armies opposed to colonialism and dogmatism had shown their strength in different fields, and that the student movement of Peking University was just a prelude to a worldwide democratic movement. The world is watching China, China looks at young students, young students watching us at Peking University, so we have no right to relax our fight.”

At the end of the article, Tan Tianrong chanted five long live: “Long live the Communist Party of China! Long live Chairman Mao! Long live socialist democracy! Long live Marxism! Long live freedom, democracy, reason, human rights!”

Since then, Tan Tianrong made speeches with people on the square several times, and debated with people. At a time Tan Tianrong became the hero of Peking University who dared to speak the truth, inspiring many students to join. Lin Zhao was an inspirational member, and since then Lin Xi-ling also joined Tan Tian-rong's speaking team.

Lin Xi-ling is a fourth year student of Renmin University of China Law. He gave a speech at Peking University Plaza on the evening of May 23, 1957, after the appearance

of Daming. According to a lengthy newsletter published by the People's Daily on June 30, the Xinhua News Agency documented some of her speech:

“Hu Feng's opinion is basically right,” she said. The Party is now proposing a hundred flowers, and one hundred family brainstorming, with the Hufeng mentioned basically the same. “True socialism is very democratic, but we are not democratic here, and I call this society socialism based on feudalism.”

Lin Xiling also said that “ministers of bourgeois countries can be removed, which I think is good.” “Anti-expansion.”

## **5, Guangxi area**

On May 17, 1957, the Guangxi Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) issued the “Directives on the Implementation of the Central Committee on the Breeze Movement” to guide the conduct of winds throughout Guangxi.

Starting on May 23, the United Front Department of the Guangxi Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) invited the leaders of various democratic parties to hold a symposium. In his speech, Deputy Minister of the United Front Department of the Provincial Committee of the Provincial Committee, Lin Kevu sincerely hoped that outside the party would help the communist “Grace is difficult”, people outside the party spoke.

In many speeches, Li Wenzhao, a member of the Democratic Revolution, should be pushed first, and he said: “It is wrong to fight against those who have done things in the old society, who have been of age, in the fight against them.” “Experts, scholars and others have been struggled, and none has been spared.” “There are now eight shares of the party in the party, that is, I am a member of the party, opposing me, the opposition party, and the opposition party is a counter-revolution.”

Many democrats are competing to speak, such as:

Lu Jiye said: “The Communist Party is a party for government, sectarianism is serious.”

Li Renren said: “Communist Party members are not humble enough, proud and arrogant.”

Lai Xin said: “Motion deviations, work suffered serious losses.”

Chen Xiong said: “Everyone has three fears, but can no separation!” “Communist Party members have three fears: for fear of damaging the authority of the Party, so listening to disobedient words, they give people the hat of 'damaging the party 'and' anti-party '; two fear that they undermine their own prestige. Party members think they are higher than people, so they do not understand pretend and do not respect the democrats; and three

fear that Democratic Party personnel will do bad country. Things. Party members believe that the world was laid down by Laozi, and that the world should be done by me. So non-party people have no authority.”

“People in the Democratic Party also have three fears: first think they are coming from the old society, afraid to look at the problem is not comprehensive, not right to head, inferior, do not dare to deal with the problem; two fear of losing the rice bowl and abandoning the future, have no opinion dare to reveal, and others command; three fear of jail, fear of retaliation.”

Zhang Jingning said: The relationship between the party and the non-party is “deep groove, which makes people negative.”

“There are two walls in the business world, a wall between the party and the non-party, and another wall between the public and the private,” said Lei Cheng, a businessman. Discrimination against capitalists still exists.”

Until July 5, 1957, Beijing had begun to “reverse the right”, and the Guangxi Daily also reported the revelation of democratic personalities and professors with the title of “Guangxi Normal University (now Guangxi Normal University) sweeping activity”.

Professor Huang Xianfan said: “All non-party officials are puppets, so is the whole country. We should have the right and responsibility.”

General Secretary Wan Zhongwen said: “The Party's sectarianism sentiments are serious.” “I always have a feeling that the leadership has not treated an intellectual from his real level of knowledge, as if he disrespected him in one of six situations: one is complicated by history; second, political thought is so-called backward; third, pedagogical views are slightly problematic; and fourth, teaching does not work. Too good; five is a little human touch in life and work style; six is not consistent with the leadership. As long as one of these six articles is not respected.”

Prof. Feng Zhen said: “I am the party and the love party. But the Proponent Party and the Patron Party are relative, not absolute. If the party becomes qualitatively, when it runs counter to the interests of the masses, it will surely lose people's love and support. Therefore, I hope that the Communist Party will take the KMT's failure as its own mirror, so that the people's support and love for the Party will not diminish.”

These sweeping remarks from the above selection are all representative statements of that era; although they are only a few of the many repressors, it is enough to see from these statements the problems of the Communist Party at the time, and also to see the true feelings of the repressors. They are indeed sincere and pragmatic. to present their opinions and hopes to help the Communist Party to rectify. Many democrats had joined

the Communist Party in opposition to KMT's dictatorship and corruption in the past; now, the Communist Party was in power, and it was fitting that they would like to protect the Communist Party and embrace the Communist Party. However, these kindness cannot be tolerated by Mao Zedong. He is engaging in “masculine plots” and “spotting out holes” in order to put all the people in the blazer and realize his long-lasting dictatorship.

## **5. How Mao Zedong is going to “reverse the right”**

1, “enticing enemies deep”, “lead the snake out of the hole” and “Yang Mou”:

When the climax of the country's big song appears; Mao Zedong is watching the development of the situation all the time and every day carefully reading various newspapers and internal briefings.

In fact, the so-called call on the Democratic Party figures and intellectuals to rise up and help the Communist Party to put the wind up. This is a false one. It is a “masculine conspiracy” that Mao Zedong made to “lure the enemy deep” and “lead the hole”. It was only that many people didn't know and understand it at that time!

In his long struggle with the Kuomintang in the past, Mao Zedong was used to use the tactics of “luring the enemy in depth”. Now the “anti-right movement” is using this strategy, which Mao calls it “masculine”.

This can be seen from the editorial of the People's Daily on July 1, 1957, “Wen Wei Po's bourgeois direction should be criticized”. This editorial was written by Mao Zedong.

The editorial said: “This newspaper and all party newspapers implemented the instructions of the CPC Central Committee during the period from May 8 to June 7, exactly what it did. Its purpose is to make the glamour and the god of cattle and snakes enlarged, let the poisonous grass grow up, so that the people see and surprise them. Originally there are these things in the world, so that they can destroy these ugly. That is to say, the Communist Party has seen that a class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat is inevitable. Let the Bourgeois and bourgeois intellectuals launch this war, and newspapers for a period of time do not dwell or denounce positive articles, and do not respond to the rampant attacks of the Bourgeois reactionary right... to this rampant for a period of time, so that the masses can see clearly what the batch of people Commentary is good faith, and whoever's so-called criticism is malicious, so as to gather strength, wait for the time and carry out a counter-attack. Some say that this is a conspiracy. We say that this is immortal. Because told the enemy beforehand, the god of cattle ghosts only let them out of cage, it is good to annihilate them, poison grass only let them unearthed, it is easy to hoe Isn't farmers hoe grass several times a year? Grass hoe can also be used as fertilizer.

Mao's strategy was said as early as January 27, 1957 at the meeting of party committee secretaries of provincial and municipal autonomous regions:

“We treat democrats, we need to be united and struggling, separately, there are some initiatives to take measures, some have to let him be exposed, preemptive, not pre-emptive.”

This “post-emptive” is another term that “lures the enemy deep”, which is what Lin Biao interprets as “leading the snake out of the hole.” Lin Biao calls “right-wing” snakes into beauty, and let them drink alcohol will appear in shape. Clearly, Mao Zedong's speech in early 1957 had set out his strategy for treating democracies in the whole wind movement.

Mao Zedong, while encouraging the democrats to rise, was able to draw up on May 4, 1957, the Central Committee's Directive on Inviting Outside the Party to Help Breeze the Wind clearly instructed party organizations at all levels. “To study the timing of the answer,” that is, to carefully choose the timing of counterattack. These are things that outsiders could not know at the time.

At the very beginning of the bloom, on May 15, 1957, Mao Zedong wrote “Things are changing”, which specifically states: “In this recent period, in democratic parties and colleges of higher education, the right has behaved the most resolute and rampant”. “They want to shave a while on this land in China. Typhoons above level seven, which destroyed houses, wrecked, attempted to destroy the Communist Party.

It can be seen again from this article that Mao Zedong has long set a policy to counter the “right”. Since the article was not published at that time, it was only for the top leaders of the CCP (published in 1977 when the “five volumes” were published), the general people were not able to know, and they were still willing to rejoice. Careful people are sleeping and don't think that Mao Zedong is letting them drill “pockets” and eventually be exhausted by a net.

The “whole wind movement” actually made Mao Zedong a good “pocket”, waiting for a large number of “right-wing” to drill into the “pocket”. Under his order, the “right-wing” were hard to fly.

## **2, “anti-right movement” breakthrough:**

Although Mao Zedong has opened his “pockets” and other democrats to drill inside, he can launch a counterattack to put them on death at any time; but, to eat people, he will always have to find excuses. As a movement, the “anti-right movement” must also find breakthroughs to facilitate “good name” to act. This breakthrough was finally found here in Lo Yuk Man.

Lu Yuwen was Assistant Secretary General of the State Council and a central member of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang of China. When he discussed how to help the Communist Party rectify at the expanded meeting of the Central Group of the “People's Revolution” on May 25, he expressed different opinions from many of the repressors. He says:

“Do not confuse bourgeoisie democracy and socialist democracy, do not weaken and abolish the leadership of the Communist Party”; “The State Council should prepare documents in advance for discussion, lest the parliaments of bourgeois countries like the parliaments of the bourgeoisie countries have to argue on a daily basis, cannot be said to be formalism, that is not to let the big Home Discussions”; “Get along well with the Communist Party, there is no wall and ditch in the middle, if There are walls and ditches between some people and members of the party, which should be “dismantled from both sides and fill in”, and both sides should take the initiative”; “The communists can argue against certain criticisms, which cannot be considered a retaliatory strike”.

As Lo Yuk-wen's views were different, at the time when the word of mouth came up with the views of the Communist Party, Lo Yuk-wen's opinions would obviously be opposed by some people. Tan Tiwu was one of the opponents.

Tan Tiwu, a member of the China Democratic League, has done some good things on the side of the Communist Party in the past years of the struggle of the Communist Party. She expressed her strong dissatisfaction with Lo Yuk-wen's statement. He says:

“Lo Yuk-wen's opinion is not to help the Communist Party to put the wind up... Lo Yuwen said there is no separation from the party members. That is not a sincere word.” “We need to speak the truth, and the leaders of the party selection should also pay attention to the choice of those who are loyal to the party.” “Many issues of party-non-party relations are often made up not by the Communist Party, but by shameless democrats. These people isolate the party, isolate the masses, take the opportunity to climb up.”

During the extended meeting of the Central Group on the Democratic Revolution held on the morning of 29 May, the debate continued between Lu Yuwen and Tan Tiwu.

On June 6, Lu Yuwen's speech stabbed the “anonymous letter incident.”

Lo Yuwen said: after he spoke at the May 25 meeting, someone wrote an anonymous letter to him, abused him as “acting for the tiger”, was a “shameless man”, intimidating him to “look back early”, otherwise “will not angry you.” The anonymous letter finally said: “If the Communist Party recognizes you,” “one day will go to perish.”

To be sure, the different opinions expressed by Lo Yuwen and Tan Tiwu should be normal. There was nothing to say at the meeting; but it would not be enough to have written letters anonymously.

Lu Yuwen received anonymous letters, and many people expressed doubts about his authenticity at that time. What is the real situation, only Lo Yuwen himself knows; and it is difficult to tell who the anonymous letter actually committed.

Anonymous letters were an occasional case, and there was no obstacle to the whole wind movement; however, in Mao Zedong's view, he was given the opportunity to seize his counterattack.

Mao Zedong thinks: "This letter of intimidation is just as if he attacked outsiders and members of the NLD; just as if it is anonymous," it "gives us a good opportunity to launch a counter-attack on the right."

Certainly, Mao Zedong did not spare this opportunity and immediately seized it and launched a fight against the right in the form of an editorial in the People's Daily.

On June 8, 1957, the People's Daily published "Why?" The editorial. The editorial was revised by Mao Zedong himself and decided on the timing of publication. This is a stone-breaking editorial, and the "anti-right movement" kicked off the day.

Also on this day, Mao Zedong wrote "Organizing the Force to Counter the Rogue Offences of the Right", which was used as a central document of the Communist Party of China and electricity generation everywhere.

The document directs everywhere: "Attention you to the rampant attacks of the reactionaries in the various democratic parties. Each party should be organized to open a symposium on its own. People from the left and the middle and right attended. Both positive and negative views let them be exposed, and reporters were sent to report them. We have skillfully pushed the left and right elements to speak back to the right."

"This is a great political struggle and ideological struggle. Only by doing so can our party master the initiative, exercise talent, educate the masses, isolate the reactionaries and plunge the reactionaries into passivity. ... In short, it was a war, not to win it, socialism was not built, and there was some danger of a 'Hungarian event'. Now we take the initiative to bring out the possible 'Hungarian event', so that it is divided into many small 'Hungary', and the party and government is basically unchaotic and only a small fraction (this part crumbles exactly, squeezed out of impus), interests Great. This is inevitable. There is no reactionary presence in society, middle elements who fail to learn from the present, and the party has not been subjected to the exercise of the present, and chaos will happen one day. "Now the situation in the country is very good, we are able to



consolidate our mastery of the Labour and Agricultural Party, the military and most students.”

With the issuance of this document, Mao Zedong launched a fight against the “right” started.

On June 10, another document drafted by Mao Zedong, “Directives of the Central Committee on Steps to Counter the Rightists and Strategies” issued. Mao Zedong asked all regions to follow Beijing and begin to “counter the right”. Poor to these democrats and intellectuals, they are kindly embracing, but what they call is the scourge of extinction into the abyss.

### **3, “anti-right” climax arrival:**

Seizing the “anonymous letter incident”, Mao Zedong found a breakthrough and kicked off the “anti-right movement”. Under Mao Zedong's order, the workers took the lead. On June 8, the People's Daily editorial “Why Is This?” At the same time, the newspaper with the title “Shijingshan iron and steel workers oppose the fallacy of leaving socialism denouncing the despicable means of intimidating anonymity”, said: “The news of Lu Yuwen received a letter of intimidation in the newspaper, aroused the anger of Shijingshan steel workers...”

Immediately afterwards, on June 9, the People's Daily reported that the “Beijing National Cotton Factory Workers 'Talks Against the Rise of Anti-Socialist Speech”. On June 10, the People's Daily published another editorial on the front page: “Workers speak”.

“On these two days, many workers in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Anshan and other places have held symposia, angrily condemning anti-communist and anti-socialist remarks by very few right-wing elements,” the editorial said. Working-class public opinion is attracting the growing attention of the people across the country...”

Under the specific leadership of the Party Committee at all levels, workers in various places at the symposium of workers generally condemned the writing of anonymous letters to Lu Yuwen. This seems to suggest that Mao Zedong's choice of “anonymous letter incident” as a breakthrough to counter the right is very eye-catching. Because such an event can easily provoke public outrage.

It is at such a time that Mao Zedong seized the opportunity to launch a counter-attack against Wen Wei Bao and the Guangming Daily. Because these two newspapers are large newspapers from China's two foreign parties, they are exactly the positions of speech of democratic and intellectuals.

On June 14, Mao Zedong wrote “The Bourgeois Direction of Wen Wei Po for a Period” was published in the People's Daily. This is Mao Zedong's first publicly published article denouncing the “right” since the fight against the right began.

On 19 June, the Question of Correct Handling of Intra-People's Contradictions was published by the People's Daily and other newspapers in the capital. This article is Mao Zedong's speech at the 11th session of the Supreme State Council on February 27, 1957. It has now been officially published in public and has added many new discourse, which has become an important learning document for the people of the country and a theoretical weapon to counter the “right”.

On July 1, the People's Daily published an editorial written by Mao Zedong, entitled “The Bourgeois Direction of Wen Wei Po should be Criticized”, publicly named Wen Wei Po and Guangming Daily. The editorial said: Wen Wei Po “implemented the NLD Central Anti-Communist anti-socialist policy in the spring, and held a rampant offensive against the proletariat, contrary to the Communist Party's approach. Its approach is to break down the Communist Party, causing chaos in the world, in order to replace it.” And pointed out that the “bourgeois right” is “anti-Communist anti-people anti-socialist bourgeois reactionary.”

At the same time, the editorial has nothing to fabricate the so-called “Zhang Luo Alliance” this grievous case:

“The NLD played a particularly bad role in the cry process and in the process of winding. Organisations, plans and lines are all self-defeating from the people and anti-communist anti-socialist. And the A&M Democratic Party, exactly the same. The two parties were particularly prominent in this horrific wave. The wind and waves are created by the Zhangluo League... Throughout the spring, the Chinese sky suddenly turned black clouds, its source cover is out of the Zhangluo League.”

On July 9, Mao Zedong also delivered a speech at the Shanghai cadres meeting “Offensive against the right of the bourgeois”. Mao said: “The nature of this anti-right struggle is mainly political struggles”. “The ancestors of the right are Zhang Bojun, Luolongji and Zhang Naiyin. The birthplace is Beijing.” “Intellectuals are the least knowledgeable... intellectuals should become intellectuals of the proletariat, and there is no other way out”.

Under a series of instructions from Mao Zedong, the country's vigorous “anti-right” climax has arrived. From June to September, it was a period of massive concentration of “anti-right” nationwide. Not only did the working class take the lead to stand up against the “right”, and in higher schools and intellectual circles, literary and artistic circles, as well as party and government organs, the vast majority of cadres and masses stood up to counter the “right”. It is that some democrats and some social celebrities in the

intellectual world, such as Xu Guangping, He Xiangning, Guan Han, Laoshe, Guo Moruo, Deng Chunmin, Zhao Yiming... and many other celebrities have also come forward to expose and criticize the “right”.

The focus of the national anti-right movement is to expose and criticize Zhang Bojun's “Institute of Political Design”, Lorongki's “Rebel Committee”, Zhu Anping's “Party World”, Ge Pei Qi's “killing the Communist Party”, and the so-called “Zhangluo League.”

Zhang Bojun and Lorongki have never been “allied”. Since the days of the Kuomintang, both of them have been opposed. The “Zhang Luo alliance” was completely imposed by Mao Zedong. And the so-called “right-wing speech”, “anti-party speech”, “anti-party speech”, “political design institute”, “anti-party speech”, such as the “political design institute”, “anti-party rhetoric”, are also completely distorted and framed by Mao Zedong's words, taking out of context, even when viewed at the time, looking at the full text of the speakers is entirely good will to the Communist Party. Loyalty, never find the slightest words of “anti-socialism”. As for Ge Peiqi's statement of “killing the Communist Party”, on the surface, it is somewhat outstandable, but looking at all his statements, it is still a good word, but the words of “killing the communists” are nothing more than “killing the Communist Party”. Because Ge Peiqi was one of the leaders of the Student Union during the “12.9” movement in 1935. He joined the Communist Party in 1938 and worked underground in the KMT military and political organs for a long time. He lost his organizational relationship as a result of the arrest of his single line of contacts. After liberation, he had repeatedly reflected the issue to the organization, but it remained unresolved, which gave him a great deal of opinion.

When the party organization came to him in 1957, he was asked to give advice to the party committee at the “outside party” teachers' symposium. He was originally a member of the Communist Party. As soon as he listened to the word “outside the party”, he was Because of the gas in the heart, some words come out when speaking.

Under the pressure of the black cloud press city, at this time many people in order to protect themselves, also expose each other, and have reviewed, confess mistakes, almost became a “choral army” to check and recognize mistakes. To see these, Mao Zedong was very happy. He was in a good mood, because the “right” was defeated by him.

The culmination of the “fight against the right” was mainly concentrated in June-September 1957, with famous democratic party leaders and many of his members, intellectual leaders and university students such as Zhang Bojun, Zhang Naiyao, Luo Longji, Fei Xiaotong, Zeng Zhaodun, Huang Shaohong, Chen Mingshu, Long Yun, Huang Yao Mian, Chen Renping, Peng Wenying Qian Weichang, Chen Xingui, Pu Xixiu, Tan Tiwu, Tan Tianrong, Lin Xiling... Wait, a large number of people have been

subjected to relentless denunciation and criticism struggles, that is, some people within the Party, because they have opinions about their own party, have also become Mao Zedong's "anti-right" target.

On August 1, 1957, in the Directive of the CPC Central Committee on Further Deepening the Fight against the Right, drafted by Mao Zedong himself, pointed out that the "anti-right movement" has entered a "period of deep excavation" and should pay attention to the "right" within the party corps.

On September 2, 1957, the Central Committee of the Communist Party issued "Directives on Clearing the Treatment of the Right in the Party", and the "anti-right struggle" within the Party began.

On October 13, Mao Zedong, speaking at the 13th meeting of the Supreme State Council, said: "Some people have entered the Communist Party, he is also against the Communist Party. Ding Ling and Feng Xuefeng are not the Communist Party's anti-Communist Party?"

As a result, the party also revealed a number of "right-wing", such as Zhejiang Provincial Committee Standing Committee, Vice Governor Sha Wenhan, Zhejiang Provincial Committee, Minister of Finance and Trade Sun Zhanglu, Secretary of the Henan Provincial Committee of the CPC, Alternate Member of the CPC Central Committee, Chairman of the Hebei CPPCC Pan Fusheng, Governor of Qinghai Province Sun Zuobin, Vice Governor Sun Diancai of Gansu Province, Vice Governor of Anhui Province Li Shinong, Deputy Minister of Supervision Wang Han, Vice Governor of Guizhou Province A group of CPC members, including Baichuan, were beaten as "right-wing".

In October 1957, the "anti-right movement" came to an end, to start dealing with the "right". On October 15, the CPC Central Committee issued a notice on "criteria for delineating right-wing elements", which said:

Any person who speaks or acts are of the following nature shall be classified as right-wing elements:

- (1) opposing the socialist system;
- (2) oppose proletarian dictatorship and democratic centralization;
- (3) Oppose the leadership of the Communist Party in the political life of the country.
- (4) The unity of separating the people with the aim of opposing socialism and opposition to the Communist Party;

(5) Organizing and actively participating in small groups that oppose socialism and the Communist Party; premeditated to overthrow a department or a grassroots unit; incite disturbances against the Communist Party and against the People's Government;

(6) for the right-wing elements who have committed the above-mentioned crimes to give ideas, pull relations, communicate intelligence and report to them the secrets of the revolutionary organization.

The Circular also states that one of the following should be classified as an extreme right:

(1) Ambitions, heads, conspirators and backbone elements in right-wing activities;

(2) those who put forward a programmatic opinion against the party against socialism and actively advocate such opinions;

(3) Those who carry out anti-party anti-socialist activities are particularly bad and determined;

(4) elements who have historically been anti-Communist anti-people and actively engaged in reactionary activities in this attack.

In fact, tens of thousands of people across the country had been beaten as “right-wing elements” long before the announcement was issued!

At the beginning of the “anti-right movement”, on June 29, 1957, Mao Zedong estimated that Beijing's “right-wing elements” were only 400 people, and about 4,000 in the whole country. Ten days later, Mao Zedong doubled the estimated number of “rightists”, reaching 8,000 people across the country.

By the time the Third Plenum of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was held in September 1957, the number of “rightists” nationwide had reached more than 62,000 people. At that time, Mao Zedong estimated that by the end of the anti-right movement, there would be 150,000 “right-wing elements” across the country.

By September 16, 1959, the figures released by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council said that “about 450,000 right-wing activists across the country.” By 1980, more than 550,000 people were counted, referring only to “authentic” “right-wing” elements, not those who were only criticized “center-right” and “anti-social masters.” If you count these “molecules” and the families involved, the number of millions is a rather striking figure.

#### **4, the organization of the “right” treatment:**

After the climax of the “anti-right struggle”, in October 1957, the “anti-right movement” came to an end and needed to organize the “right”, that is, the “anti-right movement” entered the rectification stage.

On October 10, the CPC Central Committee approved the report of the Party Committee of the central state organ on the current anti-right struggle and the transfer to the third stage.

On October 13, Mao Zedong spoke about the handling of the “right” at the 13th session of the Supreme State Council:

“Zhang Bojun's minister may not become. Right is a minister. I'm afraid the people disapprove of it! There are some famous right-wing parties, who were representatives of the people, what should I do now? I'm afraid it's hard to arrange. For example, Ding Ling, can't be represented by the people.”

According to Mao Zedong's opinion, the United Front Department of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee held the Ninth National United War Working Conference in December. The majority of them were dismissed or demoted.

On the basis of the views of the United Front Department of the Central Committee, on December 4, the CPC Central Committee made a decision on the handling of issues of center-right elements of a National People's Congress deputies. The Decision states that “in the fight against the right, a total of 62 right-wing elements revealed a deputies of the National People's Congress. By decision of the CPC Central Committee, 53 people in the former constituency were revoked by the people's congress of the former constituency.

By January 1958, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, together with the Propaganda Department and the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, selected 96 well-known “right-wing elements” as “Preliminary Opinions”, wrote the “Preliminary Opinions on the Handling of a Part of the Right”, reported to the CPC Central Committee and forwarded it to the country for local handling. “Rightists” are used as a “model” to refer to.

The 96 “right” include: Zhang Bojun, Luo Longji, Zhang Naiji, Chu Anping, Huang Shaohong, Long Yun, Chen Mingshu, Zeng Zhaohuan, Fei Xiaotong, Wang Zaoshi, Huang Yao Mian, Huang Qixiang, Qian Weichang, Xu Zhucheng, Shen Zhemin, Peng Yihu, Guwenying, Zeng Jingchuan, Zhang Renbing...

The 96 were all leaders of democratic parties and prominent figures from all walks of life. Most of these persons were dismissed and demoted from their posts, some were dismissed from public service, some were sent to re-education through labour, some were supervised and only two were exempt from punishment.

With the central model, the punishment of “right-wing elements” everywhere can be followed. The punishment of “right-wing elements” is often harsher everywhere, causing greater harm to the “right-wing” and even their families and friends. For 20 years, these “rightists” have been broken into another book, suffered inhumane encounters, physical and psychological damage. A few of them have been put to prison or re-education through labour, some being persecuted to death; some have been forced to separate their wives and break away from their homes; some have been expelled from party or public office; others remain in public office, but have suffered long periods of discrimination and persecution. Even though some of the “right” were picked up in the early 1960s, they were still called “take-off the right,” a political movement that first warned them not to “talk about chaos” and “forbid the right from turning the sky.”

Millions of people have been bullied for more than 20 years, with the shame of the world, a rare historical catastrophe. How many 20 years can a person's life be? Isn't this a big sin for Mao Zedong?

## **VI. The “anti-right movement” in Guangxi**

When the People's Daily editorial, “Why is this?” on June 8, 1957 After the publication, the “anti-right movement” kicked off nationwide. Although Guangxi also started a “anti-right movement” following the deployment of the central central government, but only reproduced the “anti-right” news of central newspapers, and had not yet really started to “reverse the right”. This can be seen from the news reported by the Guangxi Daily at that time. As reported in the Guangxi Daily on June 13, 1957: the members of the Guangxi Provincial Committee of the Democratic Republic of China National Leather gathered and decided to discern the fragrant herb while continuing to shine. On June 16, it was reported that members of various democratic parties in the province and members of the community expressed their opinion, refuting the right reactionary remarks by no means “received”, Deng Dazhi said, “The people The daily newspaper should not conclude prematurely and should not hold too large hats.”

By July 5, the Guangxi Daily also reported:

Guangxi Normal University has unparalleled activity. Huang Xianfan said non-party leaders are puppets; Wan Zhongwen enumerates six “standards” that the Party does not trust intellectuals.

Also on the same day, it was reported that the Provincial Committee's United Front Work Department held a series of symposiums in the provincial political school. Song Yuyun, Zhao Boheng and others continued to emerge news.

It is not hard to see from these reports that Guangxi during this period is still in the middle of “revelation”. And the real start of the “anti-right movement” is in mid-July.

On July 11, the Guangxi Daily reported: Guangxi Normal University unveiled the anti-right struggle.

On July 14, the Guangxi Daily reported that the right-wing man Wan Zhongwen attacked the party rampant. Guilin citizen's reform and the NLD organizations asked him to thoroughly review the communication; Huang Xianfan, as the people's representative, instigated students' troubles.

Less than ten days before and after this, the wind direction suddenly changed, shifted from “sweeping” to “anti-right”, and the “anti-right movement” was really launched in Guangxi.

The “anti-right movement” is first and foremost among the democratic parties and the intellectual community. As on July 16, the Guangxi Daily reported:

Thousands of Fu pointed out that the iron evidence is such as mountain, and must be honest, and people from all walks of life in Guilin expose Wanzhong anti-party crimes.

July 17, “Guangxi Daily”:

Provincial teachers and students of the College held a general meeting to expose and criticize Luxianneng and other right-wing elements.

On July 19, “Guangxi Daily”:

Raising up the banner of defending socialism, over 8,000 workers in Nanning angry retaliated against the right-wing elements.

On August 2, “Guangxi Daily”:

Hu Mingshu, Lin Huanping and Li Wenzhao formed anti-socialist alliances and frensely engaged in anti-party activities during the provincial propaganda meetings. They opened an “oath meeting” to attack the party, systematically attacked the Guangxi Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Guangxi Daily and the Provincial Culture Bureau, and also set up within the Communist Party and the Guangxi Daily LITP strongholds gather intelligence and set fire.

On the morning of August 3, Wei Guoqing, party and government leaders in Guangxi made a “report on the mobilization of anti-right struggle” at a forum of democratic parties, pushing Guangxi's “anti-right movement” to its climax.

The focus of the “anti-right movement” in Guangxi is the leaders of democratic parties, universities and intellectuals in the cultural, scientific and technological circles of Guilin and Nanning.



The focus on exposing and criticizing is democratic and intellectual personalities. Such as Li Wenzhao, Huang Xianfan, Lu Xianeng, Huang Hanwen, Wan Zhongwen, Lin Huanping, Hu Mingshu, Meng Weimin, He Zijian, Hu Weizu, Chen Liangzuo, Chen Xiong, Lai Huipeng and so on.

With the “anti-right movement” deepened, not only did it fight against the “right” outside the party, but also dissidents within the party could not escape the fate of destruction. Such as:

On August 6, the Guangxi Daily reported:

The general spending meeting of the Cultural Bureau of Guangxi Province of the Communist Party of China (CPC) revealed Wang Cheng (head of the editorial department of Guangxi People's Publishing House), falsely claiming that he “has become the right within the party, standing on a front against the party with the bourgeois right.”

On August 13, the Guangxi Daily reported:

The provincial food department held successive debates to refute the anti-socialist remarks and deeds of the party's “right” Huang Mengxin anti-party.

On August 14, the Guangxi Daily reported:

Xu Daoyi, party member cadre of the People's Insurance Corporation of China's Guangxi Branch, was criticized for his anti-party fallacy. He traded capitalist democracy everywhere and openly criticized that the Party could not lead the revolution.

On August 17, the Guangxi Daily reported:

Provincial federations of trade unions and industry trade union cadres have strongly disclaimed that Luo Fu (deputy chairman of the provincial trade union) in the party frenzy to attack the party, inciting others to deal with the party by dealing with the enemy.

From non-party democrats and universities and cultural circles to provincial and municipal party and government organs “anti-right”, from August 1957 to the first half of 1958, the “anti-right movement” has also been widely carried out among teachers in all counties, rural, secondary and primary schools.

According to the official statistics of some cities and counties:

Pingle County on March 4, 1958 from the whole wind to the right, lasted more than a month, 273 people were classified as the right, 338 people had the right speech (not wearing a hat).

Yongning County in August 1957 began to reverse the right, end in August 1958, 269 people were classified as the right.

Pingguo County from June to August 1957 against the right, 113 of teachers were classified as the right and 108 cadres classified as the right.

Guigang City (formerly Guixian County) in September 1957 began to reverse the right, the end of the summer of 1958, 429 people were classified as the right, 244 were center-right.

Cangwu County began to reverse the right in October 1957, 310 people were classified as the right. At the time of the treatment of these right-wing groups, 13 individuals were brought to justice, 43 were sent to re-education through labour and 89 were dismissed.

Hepu County began to reverse the right in November 1957, 433 people were classified as the right.

Wuzhou city began to reverse the right in August 1957, with 1034 people classified as the right.

According to statistics from 45 cities and counties, the number of people classified as the right reaches 11,000; the number of people classified as right in Guangxi is estimated to be more than 20,000. As a province that was economically and culturally backward at that time, it was a fairly large number.

The majority of those classified as “right” are teachers in primary and secondary schools, with the exception of some prominent democratic and intellectual personalities and minority political cadres. Poor to these teachers, who have been teaching in rural or remote mountain villages for many years, and what happens in the outside world, they rarely know that they are faithful and honest people, who simply disagree on certain leaders or something, they are beaten as “right-wing” and persecuted for a long time. Perhaps they are unclear about what “left” and “right” is still in the abyss for more than 20 years. Chen Youzhi, a teacher in my elementary school age, was still a distant relative of mine. He has been engaged in teaching primary school after liberation. Later promoted to Pingle County Qiaoting Elementary School as principal; after the Great Leap Forward in 1958, he just said a joke: “Encourage energy, take the lamp on oil”, in the “anti-right movement “was hit as the right,” then dismissed from public office and returned home as a farmer, until the early 1980s to implement the policy Reinstate the teacher position only. More than 20 years of human suffering, it is also an extremely rare human disaster.

### **Seven, secondary school students also caught the “right”:**

Guilin Geological School was established by the Ministry of heavy industry in 1956 a four-year secondary school, in autumn 1956 enrolled the first 500 students, I was one of

them. In the spring and summer of 1957, when the country began the struggle against the right, in addition to the daily study of political current affairs, the school only learned from newspapers about the situation of the “anti-right” struggle in the country, and all the teaching order in schools was normal.

By the summer vacation of the school in late July, I returned to my home. Owing to the lack of newspapers in the countryside at that time, newspapers were not seen throughout the summer vacation, and there was no knowledge of the progress of the “anti-right” struggle at that time.

At the end of August the summer vacation ended, the new school year began, and I returned to school. When I entered the campus, when I walked into the teaching building, I was shocked, but the walls of the building's corridors were filled with large print papers, all of which expose and criticize the so-called “right-wing elements.” There are some “reactionary remarks” of the well-known “right” across the country, and more of the big print of some teachers I know, they are also treated as “right-wing elements” to expose and criticize.

In just over a month, the situation in schools has changed so much, and it's really unexpected. After school time, I quickly went to the student reading room to check the August newspaper. Originally Guangxi's “anti-right movement” started in late July and throughout August.

It is under this situation that, under the deployment of the Guangxi Provincial Committee and the Guilin Municipal Committee, the school launched a “anti-right movement”. Teachers did not leave during the summer holidays, focusing on “anti-right”. No wonder we saw these many large print newspapers as soon as we returned to school. Originally, the “anti-right movement” among school teachers began.

In 1957, the school did not recruit new students, only 500 students at the 56 level. At that time there were about 40 teachers, plus cadres and staff, there were only about 80 staff. However, in the “anti-right movement”, vice-chancellor Sun Dewen and union chairman Liu Yifan, Russian teacher Shaoxian, mathematics teacher Han Xuechao, Bai Zifen, Huang Peixin, Li Zhixin, language teacher Lin Guoqing, measuring teacher Li Qun, secretary of the Party Committee Office Wang Xueming, etc., were beaten as “right”. Other teachers, such as Cypress Garden, mathematics teachers, have also been severely criticized while not wearing a “right” hat.

The “anti-right” struggle among faculty and staff and cadres, all exposures and criticism will mainly take place among them, and students did not attend these meetings. But the big print is public and can be seen by students. Looking at these big print newspapers, I always feel that there is not much actual content, often the big hat is scary, pressing people, and some criticisms also appear to be inadequate, appear far-fetched, lack of

integrity and persuasive power. such as what someone “advocates teachers to manage schools, the leadership of the opposition”; Teacher Fu Shaoxian of the Russian Language and Research Group is a Northeastern, who has made some opinions on the behavior of the Soviet army and the anti-opposition movement during the Northeast, and is falsely accused of being “anti-Soviet” and “opposing the policy of opposition”; some people about a leader or a party member If there is an opinion, it is accused of being “the leader of the opposition”; a society of general purchase and sale, private capitalist business and business Reformist transformation, some divergent views on agricultural cooperation are blamed as “opposition policy, opposition to socialism”... and so on.

Then there is to turn over the old age and expose the so-called “historical problems” of some people, such as × × people are “landowners and bourgeoisies,” × are “three youth members”, × × have links with “KMT's agent organization”, and even more ×'s father or uncle is “reactionary officer of the Kuomintang” Come out. As can be seen, these are false words that are unfounded. In that era, these things were important “evidence of guilt” that could put people into another book.

After mid-September 1957, students have also started to “reverse the right”.

If the struggle against the right among teachers and cadres is inevitable in that era, it is incomprehensible to catch the “right” among secondary school students.

At that time, it was said that the central government had informed that there was no “anti-right movement” among workers, farmers and secondary school students, including secondary school students, but only positive education. And our school was a secondary school. At that time, most of the students were 16 to 20 years old, and began to “reverse the right”, somehow.

I remember that the main head of the school's “anti-right” leadership group was Cai Zhi (secretary of the school registrar), who was a person with a face full of smiles, but insidious in his back. He has set up “anti-right” leadership groups in various student classes, consisting of party members or team heads from each class, such as Wen Zhaobin, Chen Ruiyi, Lin Bingying, Lin Rongguang, Wang Rengang, and activists in the Communist Youth League such as Yin Wei, Wu Nai-guang, Tang Zhenjing, Yang Zhao After waiting for many people, it can be said that these people have all become active “anti-right” planners and talented accomplices of Cai Zhi, among the students The whole man mad.

Ten student classes less than 500 students (original 500 students, after a year of study, more than a dozen have dropped out of school due to illness or poor grades). Nearly 20 students were hit as “right”, such as geology students Jiang Youshun, Lu Guokun, Lu Mingzhu, Liu Zhengji, Pang Ye Ji, Guo Zhuoping, Lu Zhuoping, Lu Hongjin, Chen Jiande, Su Qibing, Chen Jiaxian, Zhao Qingsheng, Shi Younan, Yi Pengfei, geophysical

professional Zou Donglin, Liu Zhibin, Jiang Tongchuang, Zheng Chengye, Huang Xing, Xiao Daoquan and others. Although more than a dozen students were not wearing the “right” hat, they were also criticized many times for serious “right-wing” statements, such as Liang Daling, Cheng Kangguo, Luo Qingyu, Huang Bingyu, Deng Wenxiong and others, among them Liang Daling was forced to kill himself (not dead). Secondary school students also caught the “right”, which is really puzzling to talk about.

The so-called “right-wing rhetoric” of these students, “right”, is nothing more than:

Opposition on class members or head of the regiment branch is considered to be “the leader of the opposition”;

Having an opinion on the overall purchase and marketing policy and agricultural cooperation, it is referred to as “the policy of the opposition party and against socialism”;

Some people say that “all good agricultural products have been exported to the Soviet Union”, and Lu Mingzhu once said Nehru as “Khrushchev”, were falsely described as “anti-Soviet” remarks;

More students such as Lu Mingzhu, Liu Zhengji and other students, because they are tall and usually love the movement. For this reason, they often reflect opinions to schools, saying that “food is not enough, cannot eat enough,” and is also considered “dissatisfied with reality and against socialism.”

...

These many so-called “right-wing rhetoric” are ironic.

In order to further carry out the “anti-right movement”, the “anti-right” leadership group had organized teachers and students from the whole school to watch the news documentary about the “anti-right” struggle taken by the Central News Film Studio, and also organized us to visit the Guangxi Normal University (now Guangxi Normal University) to visit the college's “anti-right” newspaper.

As early as June and July, in the newspapers, I have read many “sounding” remarks and reports of “anti-right” struggles. The well-known “right” Zhang Bojun, Zhang Naizhong, Luo Longji, Chu Anping... and so on, are familiar to the “right” Tan Tianrong and Lin Xiling among college students. of. Now through the documentary film, I saw these real characters, I was most impressed by Lin Xiling, in the documentary, only saw her in a faded gray yellow military uniform, short hair, appeared a watch, seated calmly to face other people's “criticism” of her, from time to time to time to remember what...

To be honest, I agree with her view that she is a promising youth, a youthful of time and angular youth, both in the press and the image of her image in the film. The deeper the

criticism of these people, the more reverence of them. I visited the “anti-right movement” of Guangxi Teachers College, and saw the large print papers of professors who expose and criticize Lin Huanping, Huang Xianfan... and the big print papers of the students of the “right” Xiedenburg, Liao Zhixiao, Wang Guanghan and Li Jiafu, and so on. I am full of sympathy and respect, only when there is no courage in this thought. Expose and can only be hidden deep inside.

After watching the “anti-right” documentary film, visited the “anti-right” large print newspaper of the teacher's school. After returning to school, the “anti-right” leadership group organized discussion and thought. Of course, “anti-right” activists will use such occasions to manifest themselves, talk about the harvest experience, express their determination to carry out the “anti-right” campaign in the end, and never recruit troops. And some of our students who are not enthusiastic about “anti-right”, even though they also disheartedly say a few empty words and phrases such as “educated and inspired”, but at the subsequent meeting of the criticizing “right”, we just followed the shouting slogans, and motivation is always impossible to mention.

The late stage of the “anti-right” movement, in the spring of 1958, began to deal with the organization of the “right”. I remember some of the students who were classified as “far-right” students, Yi Pengfei, Su Qibing, Shiu Younan and others, were sent to the countryside to work before returning to school more than a year later (still under supervision). Other students classified as “right”, who remain in school, have lost their human dignity and rights and are subject to various forms of discrimination. After graduating in July 1960 to assign jobs, these “right-wing” graduates were assigned to the geological exploration team for a long period of time when used by ordinary workers. Some people took off the “right” hat because of good labor performance in the early 1960s, but they have long been discriminated against as “hat-off right”. Political movements will be warned against disturbances and even criticized struggles. Some people took off the “right” hat in the early 1970s. More than a decade of suffering, their youth have been exhausted, is really a great tragedy in life.

As for the “right” among teachers, they have been persecuted for longer periods. Although Lin Guoqing and Sun Dewen and Liu Yifan took off the “right” hat before the “Cultural Revolution”, they were not reused for a long time. They were only working as administrators in the library, wages were demoted and politically discriminated for a long time. Wang Xueming took off his hat after the end of the Cultural Revolution. He had been supervised at school and deprived of all political rights and right to work. The Russian teacher Shaoxian, classified as “far-right”, and mathematics teachers Han Xuechao and Li Zhixin were dismissed from public office and reprimanded to rural areas. Until the end of the Cultural Revolution, in the early 80s, Fu, Han and Li three people were rectified the conclusions of the “right”, returned to school and restored the treatment of teachers. The suffering of more than 20 years has caused them and their relatives to

suffer great physical and psychological damage and devastation. How lamenable and compassion is the life of this tragedy!

On the contrary, those “anti-right” heroes, such as Cai Zhi and the students of Wen Zhaobin, Chen Duanyi, Wu Naiguang and other people were honored. Wu Naiguang, Yin Wei and Tang Jingzhen joined the party. In 1958, they stayed in school as administrative cadres before graduation time, and became active in political movements since then. In the middle of the Cultural Revolution movement, when the school carried out the “5.16” campaign in 1971, Wu Nai Kuang became the head of my “task force” to review, and was a politically “red man” that I couldn't forget.

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