

**Chen Zongpei: Unveiling the Veil of Contemporary Qin Emperor (Reading Notes)
(Participation 2013.10.21)**

Mao Zedong proclaimed to be “Marx and Qin Emperor”. He proudly said: What is the Terracotta? He only pits 460 Confucius, we pits 46,000 Confucius... You scolded us as the Terracotta, not right, we were 100 times more than the Terracotta. Scolding that we are Qin Shihuang, are dictators, we always admit; unfortunately, you are not saying enough...

He also wrote in “Reading “Feudal Theory” to Guo Old: “Advocate Junless to curse Qin Shihuang, burned book pit for consultation... all generations of Qin politics law, 'ten batches' is not a good article.” Mao Zedong publicly declared that what he “did” was the “Qin Political Law”.

In 1973, Mao Zedong said in an interview with Egyptian Vice President Shafi, “Qin Shi Emperor is the first famous emperor in China's feudal society. I am also Qin Shihuang... I am in favor of the Qin Emperor, not Confucius.”

In 1954, Mao Zedong said at a meeting of the Central Committee: “The constitution has been formulated, not implemented. To what extent, the instructions of the Party must also prevail. Only fool and anti-party elements will leave the party's leadership and enforce the constitution.” “A lot of our comrades are superstitious constitutions, thinking that the constitution is a panacea to govern the state, trying to place the party under the Constitution. I never believe in the law, let alone in the constitution, I want to break this constitutional superstition.”

In 1970, he said to Snou, who visited again, “I am the monk to play an umbrella - no law. Long live only feudal emperors can only be exclusive. Even the ladies of Galleries Lafayette Tsz Hee, who is in control, can only enjoy “Chitose”. After our feudal dynasty was overthrown, “Long live my emperor!” The cries were interrupted for decades. When Mao Zedong entered Beijing, he stayed into the Golden Luan Treasure Hall. “Long live Chairman Mao, long live, long live, long live!” The slogan slogan slogan is all over urban and rural areas.

How to evaluate the contemporary Qin Emperor? In 1981, the CPC Central Committee adopted a resolution on some historical issues of the Party since the founding of the nation, saying: “His merit is the first place and the error is second.” At that time, Mao Zedong's assessment was “three or seven open”: seven points were wrong; the results were in the front, and the error was in the back.

Shortly after this evaluation was published, a short article in the newspaper questioned this: a man saved seven people first, and then killed three people. Is this person a hero or a sinker? Is the reward or the sentence?

Last year, I saw from the media the “Mao Zedong” by Xinziling, Li Rui and Xie Tao by the National Defense University. Xin Ziling said Mao Zedong was “great revolutionaries, failed builders.” Li Rui said Mao Zedong “thanks to the world, evil is heinous.” Their assessment of Mao Zedong is “three or seven open”: three points of credit and seven crimes.

Xin Ziling quoted Chen Yun's words to summarize Mao Zedong's life: the success of opening a nation, has been built, and the Cultural Revolution is guilty.

The author describes Mao Zedong's “merit”: “During the neo-democratic revolution, the

Chinese Communist Party led by Mao Zedong to overthrow imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism in China and created the great People's Republic of China. Mao Zedong will be remembered by the Chinese people from generation to generation as a historical figure that has allowed the oppressed and bullied Chinese people to rise up and rise up in the face of the whole world. The victory of the new democratic revolution and the establishment of the People's Republic of China are the glorious culmination of Mao Zedong's revolutionary cause and a glorious culmination of Mao Zedong Thought."

To speak of the new democratic revolution, we must first mention the establishment of the CCP and the Nanchang uprising and the long march of the Red Army.

Mao Zedong was not the founder of the CCP, and he was not a member of the Party when it was founded. Mao Zedong entered the Secretariat (equivalent to the Standing Committee) and the military "trio" at the Zunyi meeting. The party's general head is Zhang Wentian, and the head of the "trio" is Zhou Enlai. Mao Zedong only served as chairman of the Party in 1943 and only had the "final decision power". Mao Zedong has always been "the work of greedy heaven, it is for himself." Anyone who has been his supervisor, from Chen Duxiu to Zhang Wentian, has been charged with this or that, being defeated and criticized. Only Zhou Enlai gained good end because he was good at seeing the wind, but he had also been criticized by Mao Zedong: "He committed a conservative problem on the right, crawling like a snail", "only 50 meters away from the right."

The main leaders of the Nanchang uprising are Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, He Long, Ye Ting and Liu Bochong. The Nanchang uprising sounded the first shot of armed opposition against the KMT reactionaries, proclaimed the firm stance of the CPC to carry out the revolution to the end, marking the beginning of the CPC's independent creation of its army and revolutionary war.

Mao Zedong is one of the leaders of the Red Army Long March. But if there is no base in the Shaangan border area created by Liu Zhidan and Xie Zichang, there is no Sichuan and Shaanxi base created by the Red Four Forces, and there is no response from the Red Four Forces, can the Central Red Army get out of the enemy's encirclement and intercept into the northern Shaanxi base site smoothly?

Take Mao Zedong's self-hailed "good pen" — Sidu Chishui. Is Sidu Chizu really the most thrilling and wonderful military operation in the long march of the Central Red Army under Mao Zedong's command?

Xia Yuli's "Sidu Red Water Evaluation Examination" ("Yen Huang Chunqiu") said: "Sidu red water is a successful military operation that has managed to get rid of the dominant enemy, but it is another ordinary military operation. It encompasses both victory and success, as well as failures and regrets. The fundamental principle and purpose of war is to preserve yourself and destroy the enemy. It is understandable, but it is regrettable that the self-consumption is so large."

Why is it "an ordinary military operation"? And why say "self-consumption is so big"?

Xia Yuli said that in that year, the Red Army faced strong enemy encirclement and interdiction was common. Examples of successful escape from enemy forces like four red water are numerous among the Red Army. Xia Yuli said that the four-way red water phase after the Zunyi meeting was one of the worst losses in the long March of the Central Red Army. As far as the battle of Zunyi is concerned, captivity and seizures are very limited, and the Red Army's own casualties are much larger than those of enemy forces. The Red

Three Legions lost two thirds. In the battle of Luban field, the Red Army killed and injured more than 400 people, their own casualties more than 1,500 people, including 480 killed (the actual number of casualties is much larger, after liberation, the local cleared up the remains of the Red Army martyrs killed more than 1,000).

In the long march, the two or four armed forces were relatively small compared to the Central Red Army, and they also created new ground along the way. According to media disclosure: the Central Red Army (on the one hand) left 86,000 people at the end of the long march, only 6,000 people left at the end of the long march; He Long led 21,000 troops, at the end of which there were 13,300; Xu Xiangqian's four-sided army, 80,000 at the end, 33,000 people (different articles quoted in different articles (The numbers used vary). In the Long March, the second side army established the Shaanxi base site, and the four armed forces established the base base of Eyu Anhui and the Sichuan Shaanxi base. Xia Yuli said that some important parties were not only disrespectful, but even criticized Sidu Red Water. In addition to the “braids” and “pain feet” that Bourgou attempted to catch (after the defeat of the Battle of Tuocheng, Bocu said: “Narrowly empirical command is not.”) In addition, Lin Biao, Zhu De, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Dehuai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhang Wentian have all raised objections to Mao Zedong, who was then the former enemy command committee. At a meeting presided over by Zhang Wentian, it was also decided to abolish Mao Zedong's former enemy command committee and to be temporarily represented by Peng Dehuai. That evening, Mao Zedong took a march to find Zhou Enlai. Still, Zhou Enlai solved him and revoked Mao Zedong's awkward situation. Why did Mao Zedong command Si Du Chishui be dissatisfied with many high-ranking parties? As a result of continuous “chaotic collisions” during the four-way red water period, a series of defeated wars and warfare were fought, causing great troop consumption and combat damage.

In 1960, while receiving foreign guests, Mao Zedong said that Sidu Chishui was his life's “delight”. After the crazy “Great Leap Forward”, in the context of Mao Zedong's request to “engage in some personal worship” to him, Shiyuan Red Water came to the god. In 1964, Zhou Enlai “director” and Xiao Hua created the Long March Group Song. Zhou Enlai stressed that the arrival of the Red Army in Guizhou is a natural spring and a political spring. Soon, “Long March group song” sing red national, momentum like rainbow: “Warriors walk the world, four red water out of the jakes... Chairman Mao with soldiers really like God.” Zhou Enlai several times abroad with the “Long March Group Song” actor, so that the myth of “Shiyuan red water out of the Shock” spread throughout the world.

“Long March group song” put the legend of “flying to Luding Bridge” more magical: “On the cable bridge, the warriors of Bandai remain in the name of the British.”

Recently, Southern Metropolis published by Han Fudong's chief reporter Han Fudong's Insurrector Liu Wenhui — From “Dobao Man” to “One Treasure”, debunking the insider of this myth. Han Wen said that Sichuan warlord Liu Wenhui, after the failure of the “Second Liu Zhi War” (Liu Wenhui's uncle Liu Xiang combined with Deng Xihou, Tian Songyao and Liu Wenhui), began to reflect, recognizing that force alone could not work, began to make more friends. A few years later, Liu Wenhui got the “Dobao Man”. Chiang Kai-shek did not treat him as his own. He also wanted to keep the remnants of the land and develop again. Liu Wenhui and Chiang Kai-shek have a relationship with Chiang Kai-

shek, and have long been in secret contact with During the long march of the Red Army, Chiang Kai-shek ordered 24 Army Chief and Chairman of Xikang Province Liu Wenhui to die to shouting Liu Wenhui's troops had an early agreement with the Red Army. After putting a few shots in the sky, they left people, so that the Red Army was crossing the bridge smoothly During the emergency, Chiang Kai-shek ordered Liu Wenhui to cut off the Luding Bridge. But Liu Wenhui responded, "Luding Bridge was approved by Kangxi the Great." As Chiang Kai-shek thought intermittent, Liu Wenhui said: "It's okay, I disassemble the board on the cable bridge." In fact, only a few planks were removed. Liu Wenhui withdrew the Shouqiao troops and left the Red Army. On May 29, 1935, when the Red Army arrived at the Luding Bridge, Liu Wenhui had ordered the army to withdraw from Kangding.

Luding bridge is located in xikang province (now in Sichuan province) Luding County, across the Dadu River, 103 meters long bridge, 2.8 meters wide, connected by 13 cables on both sides of the Dadu River (9 for the bottom of the bridge, 4 for both sides of the guardrail), the bridge is covered with wooden planks. Bridge name series Kangxi Yu pen inscribed. If Liu Wenhui executes Chiang Kai-shek's order to cut off the cable, or order the department to die, the Red Army is unlikely to rush over. Under Mao Zedong's command, 22 warriors, tied with swords and grenades, "rushed" over the Luding Bridge with their hands and holding iron cables, according to the magic of "flying to the Luding Bridge". If Liu Wenhui really wants to die in the Luding Bridge, don't say that his troops have cannons and machine guns, that is, several rifles are also able to deal with 22 warriors whose hands cannot use weapons. Why did Liu Wenhui take such action? He asked the Red Army to pass through the land boundary as soon as possible, lest Chiang Kai-shek faction forces enter Saikang under the name of pursuing the Red Army and lose their land.

In October 1935, Mao Zedong wrote the "Seven Rhythms Long March" in order to show the magical merit of his command of the Long March:

The Red Army is not afraid of the expedition, thousands of mountains only waiting for leisure.

Wuling is a fine wave, Umeng majestic walk mud pills.

Jinsha water park cloud cliff warm, Dadu Bridge cross iron chan.

More like Minshan Qianli snow, after the three armies were opened.

After reaching Yan'an, Mao Zedong instructed Yang Shangkun, director of the General Political Department of the Red Army, to prepare a draft of the Red Army Long Proclamation. Peng Jialun, chief of propaganda section of the Political Department of the Red Army, wrote "Flying to the Luding Bridge. In 1936, after an interview with Mao Zedong, Snow recounted the myth of Mao Zedong's fabrication in his West Bank: 22 Red Army soldiers prostrate with their hands and knees, throwing grenades one after another into enemy machine gun positions. After Mao Zedong took charge of the national power, "Flying to Luding Bridge" was selected for primary school teaching materials. Later, the myth of flying the Luding Bridge was widely publicized in several film and television dramas. In that era, 600 million Chinese people could only have one head, one voice, and did not dare to question. Foreigners will certainly not believe in this fictional magical story. As early as 1946, a British writer asked Peng Dehuai, and Peng had to euphemistically say that it was a long time ago, and I can't remember. In 1982, Deng

Xiaoping responded frankly to the United States President's security adviser: this is for propaganda that we need to demonstrate the fighting spirit of our army. Actually, there was nothing to fight.

Xin Ziling gave all the success of the new democratic revolution to Mao Zedong, and Li Weimin raised his rebuttal. He has published an article entitled "The establishment of a new China is the result of collective struggle" (contained in "Yanhuang Spring Autumn").

Its main arguments are:

Collective leadership, democratic decision-making, ensures that the Communist leadership runs on the right track. The victory of the revolutionary war is achieved not by one person, but by collective wisdom and collective strength.

The majority of workers and farmers are the main force to win the victory of the Revolutionary War. Such as the Battle of Huaihai, there are about 600,000 fighting troops, and 5.43 million former migrant workers.

Intellectuals have made a valuable contribution to victory over the Revolutionary War.

The founder and early members of the Communist Party were intellectuals. Many of the senior commanders who led thousands of horses were intellectuals. The intellectuals in Jiang Guan District fought without fear of bloody rule against the reactionary government and agents. Professors like Li Gong Pak and Yumen, who did not sacrifice themselves, resolutely struggled with Chiang Kai-shek, inspiring the masses of fighting.

Democrats and democratic parties played an important role in the establishment of the new China. After the failure of the Nanchang uprising, Chu De and Chen Yi led fewer than a thousand troops. Thanks to the help of Chu De's friends and senior KMT generals Fan Shisheng. Ten years of civil war, it also received the help of many KMT military and political personnel. The anti-Japanese war is also a democratic party that strives to promote national unity against Japan. In the war of liberation, democratic parties took advantage of their historical relationship with KMT military and political officials to actively engage in countermeasures.

Millions of Kuomintang officers and soldiers of the Uprising and Liberation fighters joined the PLA to speed up the victory of the war of liberation. Pingjin, Hunan, Yunnan, Suiyuan, Xikang, Sichuan and Xinjiang are all peacefully liberated. From April 1949 to May 1950, there were about 3 million Republican Republican Democrats, of which there were more than 1.77 million people in the uprising, more than 1,400 generals and millions of liberation fighters.

In addition to the above five points, I would like to add two points.

The clandestine party members of the Communist Party of China (CPC) have struggled hard and extraordinary. They do not fear hardships, propagate the masses, organize the masses, and in some places have established armed guerrillas, ushered in early liberation, and laid the foundation for work after liberation.

The Chinese Communist Party's intelligence personnel broke into the military and political organs of the Kuomintang, making a great contribution. Hu Zongnan's key secretary Xiong Xianghui was a member of the CPC underground party. The Kuomintang army wanted to attack Yan'an's plan, yet to put into action, Yan'an was informed and evacuated safely. Senior KMT generals such as Fu Zuoyi, Zhang Xueliang, Yang Hucheng, Liu Wenhui and Yan Xishan all have Communist Party intelligence personnel around them. Even those of the KMT's secret agency, the Military Unification Bureau and

Chiang Kai-shek, have the CPC intelligence personnel.

Moreover, Mao Zedong himself summed up one article: the invasion of China by the Japanese devils gave us a “great time” to develop ourselves. “Without Japan's aggression, we are still in the mountains now, we will not be able to go to Beijing to see Peking Opera,” he said while receiving a Japanese guest visiting China. Because Japan's imperial army occupied more than half of China, we created many anti-Japanese bases, creating conditions for victory in the future war of liberation.” “Without your imperial army invaded more than half of China, the Chinese people would not be able to unite against Chiang Kai-shek, and the Chinese Communist Party could not take power.” “In fact, Japanese imperialism was our good teacher: first, it weakened Chiang Kai-shek; second, we developed the bases and armies of the Communist Party leadership. Before the war of resistance, our army reached 300,000, reduced to more than 20,000 due to our own mistakes. In the midst of the eight years of resistance, our army grew to 1.2 million.” According to the original Shaanxi Ganning border area, the anti-Japanese victory developed to 19 (“Mao Zedong Diplomatic Selection”). After the victory against Japan, the Chinese Communist Party has 1.2 million regular armies and 2 million militias; the liberated areas have more than 1 million square kilometers, with a population of more than 100 million people, and took over 1 million weapons, equipment and materials that invaded the Chinese Japanese army.

Mao Zedong has always claimed to have passed away. In the era of the Revolutionary War, he also paid credit to his own name and pushed his fault to others. Two things have been revealed in the press.

One is the failure of the West Route Army. Mao Zedong told the leaders of the rest of the West Road Army in December 1937: “The failure of the Red West Road Army is mainly the result of Zhang Guotao's Opportunistic mistakes. He does not carry out the correct route of the Central Committee... Without going through the Central Committee, he secretly shifted the team over the Yellow River in an attempt to go to the northwest to seek security, and to make a site known as king. Hegemony, good to the central and independent. This wrong route is definitely going to fail.” Zhang Hong said in “The Sacrifice of Sadly and Strong” (Southern Metropolis) that Gansu Party School professor Qin Sheng's “Military History of the Red West Road” refuted Mao Zedong's “findings”. In recent years, after the efforts of Xu Xiangqian, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and some party history workers, the truth has finally been clarified. West Road army crossing the Yellow River is under the central command. Zhang Guotao has almost always obeyed the orders of the CPC Central Committee after crossing the Yellow River on West Road. Chen Changhao, another leader of the West Road Army, is also the only one. In the most difficult emergency juncture of the West Road Army, he asked the Central Committee for help, but the Central Committee ordered “to hold it for fifty days.” The incident of the West Road Army had much to do with the struggle within the Communist Party at that time, but also to the Soviet Union's erratic aid issues, as well as the judgment and decision-making of the CPC Central Committee. Xu Xiangqian believes that the task of the West Road Army is floating, varied and greatly exceeded the limits it should be. This is the fundamental factor leading to failure. Second, the West Route Army lost its battlefield initiative. Third, the superiors had all died of the West Road Army, and did not give the commanders of the battlefield the command they deserved.

Another incident in Anhui Province. Recently, “Yan Huang Chunqiu” and other media have repeated the history of the events in South Anhui. In July 1940, Chiang Kai-shek moved the new four troops to North China on December 31, before the Yangtze River, before January 30, 1941 to North China. On November 21, 1940, Mao ordered the Forces nouvelles to drag from one month to two months. On December 26, 1940, Mao then ordered the new four armies to drag it to the end of January. On December 10, Jiang Youring the new four army walked East Wan Road, not allowed by Zhenjiang Beidu. Xiang Ying immediately reported to Mao. On December 29, Mao ordered Xiangying to transfer the river from East Anhui, but the next day suddenly electric orders Xiang Ying to change the Sunan route. On January 3, 1941, Jiang reiterated that Xiang took the East Anhui route. The item is to report to Mao, and Mao Wei told Jiang. On the night of January 4, the wind and rain, the item rate of 10,000 new four army broke into more than 100,000 Jiang Jun cantonment area. Jiang Jun launched an incident in Anhui Province for that reason. Item is to Yan'an for help. Only on January 13, Zhou Enlai lodged a protest to Jiang. Mao later falsely claimed that he did not receive the item telegram. Incident in South Anhui, the new four armed forces sacrificed more than 3,000 people, captured more than 4,000 people, army chief Ye Ting (foreign party) was captured. After Xiang Ying was killed by his deputy Liu Houtotal, he stole money and money. While Jiang Jun acted under Mao's orders, Mao Zedong made a decision in the name of the Central Committee, falsely alleging that this failure was the result of a consistent, Opportunistic leadership, and added charges such as “disobeying the Central Committee”, “Yang Yin,” and “self-seeking”.

No wonder some people say that Mao Zedong, in order to take charge of power, do not hesitate to borrow He used Ma Jiajun to destroy more than 20,000 people in four areas in the Hexi Corridor! Li Te (Chief of Staff of the Four-Party Army), Huang Chao (senior general), and others returned to Yan'an, were also falsely described as “trustees” and executed secretly. Mao Zedong sent more than 10,000 people from the new four armies into the tiger mouth of Gu Wish

It is Mao Zedong's consistent style. “The enemy retreated, the enemy stationed me, I fought me, the enemy retreated me, the enemy retreated me chase”, “won won, fight without winning go” experience of guerrilla warfare, movement war, and protracted war against Japan was summed up by Zhu De from actual combat, but became Mao Zedong's “fruit”. The authors of “Urging Du Yuming and other surrender” were solemn, but were included in the Collection of Mao Zedong. Instead, the word “persuasion” was replaced by “Urging” and adding a word “etc.” after “Du Yuming”. According to the “Opinions on Examination and Examination of the Original Works in the Collection of Mao Zedong” revealed, “Mao Zedong Collection” has more than 160 volumes, and Mao Zedong personally wrote only 12 articles; others have drafted 13 amendments by Mao Zedong. More than 100 others were written by other leaders of the CPC Central Committee (Qu Qiubai, Zhou Enlai, Ren Bishi, etc.) or the Central Office or by Mao's secretary. Hu Qiaomu, who was a secretary to Mao Zedong, said to Yang Shangkun, Qiao Shi and Wen Jiabao that the “old three articles” and “Qin Yuan Chun/Snow” were all from his hand. When he took power, he not only abandoned his friends in trouble, but even cleared meritorious comrades by various means. In the early 30s, he crossed the river and killed the founders of Jinggangshan base, also his benevolent Yuan Wencai, Wang Zuo and

Ganxinan base founder Li Wenlin. Later, he pushed responsibility to “farmers”. He hit the AB regiment (the anti-movement called to hit “AB regiment”), killing more than 100,000 leading cadres and party members, including 21 military cadres. After the Cultural Revolution Hu Yaobangping, 238,844 people in Jiangxi Province were chased as martyrs. The vast majority were party members and cadres killed in the AB regiment. Mao Zedong, however, shifted the responsibility for anti-expansion to “Wang Ming's left-leaning opportunistic route”.

After the Central Red Army arrived in Yan'an, a large number of underground party members and revolutionary intellectuals ran to Yan'an. Mao Zedong engages in “windy” and “rescue the deficient” campaigns. The CPC Central Committee (equivalent to the Central Cultural Revolution Group at the time of the Cultural Revolution), with Mao Zedong as its director and Kang Sheng as deputy director, has led the movement. More than 15,000 people were “rescued” as “agents”, while some agencies and units (such as the Liberation Daily and Yan'an Guard Corps) “rescued” the “agents” accounted for 80-90% of the total. In a speech, Mao Zedong cited the School of Administration as an example: all but one of the faculty members are “agents”; probably more than half of the “agents” among the students. On the night of April 1, 1943, Kang Seng suddenly arrested more than 200 “agents” (no less than 400, according to Shizhi recalls). Many people were forced mad and committed suicide, and more than 50 people were forced to commit suicide in Yan'an alone (including Zou Fengping, Secretary of the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), and the woman minister of the Sichuan Provincial Committee, Zeng Danyu. Kang Seng heard someone committed suicide, he said, “I have the right to die a dog!” Mao Zedong only directs behind the scenes, sometimes in public “compassion”: “One does not kill, most do not catch.” This is not the case. In the spring of 1947, KMT troops attacked Yan'an, and more than 100 “agents” detained were secretly executed by the Yellow River. Among them was published in the Liberation Daily, “Wild Lilies” was designated as a topist submolecule Wang Shi taste. At the same time, a group of interrogated “agents” were executed at the jinsui base. Among them are Lin Keyi, director of the distribution department of Jinsui “War of Resistance Daily”.

Xin Ziling said Mao Zedong “has built”. From his article, Mao Zedong is ridiculous. While Mao Zedong promised Kim Il Sung's request to unify North Korea by force and sent troops to support it in the early days of the establishment of the new China. “Mao Zedong, at the beginning of the founding of the country, with the weary army of war, with a long war broken economy, dared to fight this battle with determination, is really big wisdom and courage.” “This is a battle to lay the foundation for the new China in the world. This is the culmination of Mao Zedong's life revolution.”

Mao Zedong has always been a modern weapon against the enemy using man-sea tactics. According to the “Insider of the Korean War” disclosure, our country went to North Korea with 1.35 million troops, and another 200,000 Chen Bing northeast to make a backup. According to “Peng Dehuai Full Biography” said: “At that time, the number of volunteers accounted for more than 75% of the entire army.” In 1950, our defence costs accounted for 42.9 per cent of total fiscal revenue. The war against US-DPRK ended, with more than 500,000 volunteer casualties (183,108 volunteers were killed in the Korean battlefield, according to the latest statistics. The total number of casualties is 549,000 to

732,000, according to the general casualty ratio of 2 to 3 to 1. According to Peng Dehuai's secretary, the war against US aid to the DPRK, China lost 978,122 people, accounting for 51.5% of 1.9 million people). Spending war costs in (RMB) 10 billion, material losses of 2.6 million tons (another article revealed that spending war costs 6.25 billion yuan and supplies consumed more than 5.6 million tons). Other information said that the ratio of the number of Chinese soldiers killed in the war against US aid to the DPRK was 14:1. Half of China's fiscal expenditure in 1951 was spent on the Korean battlefield. Kim Il Sung's plan did not materialize, and it was still "38 line" as the boundary. The United Nations adopted a resolution condemning China as an aggressor, subjected to an economic blockade and lost the opportunity to liberate Taiwan. Another 16,000 captives went to Taiwan to supplement Taiwan's military strength. Is this the result of his "big wisdom and brave" in exchange?

In parallel with the anti-USDPK campaign, anti-government, anti-terrorist anti-domination, anti-theft, anti-bureaucracy (anti-corruption, anti-waste, anti-bureaucracy), five anti-bribes (anti-bribery, anti-tax evasion, anti-fraud of state property, anti-theft of materials cuts, anti-theft of state economic intelligence), rent reduction and repayment and land reform campaigns have been carried out.

Mao Zedong has set targets for every political movement as a whole. In order to fulfil its mandate, the Task Force exerts, confessions and letters. The target of homicide in the town is: the average area kills at least 0.5 per 1,000 of the total local population, and the hostile areas should reach at least one thousandth. East, Central, South and Southwest China must be more than one thousand. According to media reports, on March 7, 1950, Beijing arrested 1,050 people and killed 199 people on 25. According to Yang Quezon's Study of the History of the State, 712,000 people were killed nationwide, 1.29 million and controlled 1.2 million. The "Three Anti" campaign targets public officials (including rural primary school teachers) and employees of State-owned and collective enterprises. Mao Zedong asked all counties and counties to make "tiger" budgets and should be supplemented at any time. Mao Zedong replied to the lower level regarding the criteria and achievements of the "Three Counter" campaign, saying that the standard is to make cadres "fever and fever and spit down." "Achievements are to make numbers, bigger, the greater the more glorious."

After receiving instructions from Mao Zedong, various regions launched the "tiger" competition. Each unit is engaged in everyone's customs clearance. Tigers of large and small were discovered nationwide, accounting for 24% of those participating in the campaign and 292,000 "big tiger" (big embezzlement). After screening, a decrease of 65 per cent was achieved. At the end of the campaign, the perpetrators accounted for 4.5 per cent of those involved in the campaign, with the "Big Tiger" accounting for 2.7% (extracted from the Study of the History of the State). The South West Bureau participated in the "Three Counters' Movement" of 270,000 organ staff, with 45 per cent of the size of the tiger detected.

The "Five Counters" is aimed at private business and businessmen. Mao Zedong said: If the bourgeois are not "slippery and stinky, people in society will turn to the bourgeois side." The task force has drawn a group of activists from universities and high school students to participate in the Task Force, which has no specific policy to justify, to list all private business owners as "five counter" targets, making private business owners at risk.

In the “Five Anti” campaign, several major cities hit the “five poisons” target account for 90 per cent of businesses. Lu Zuofu, chairman of Chongqing Minsheng Company, who has made outstanding contributions to China's national industrial and commercial development, was also forced to commit suicide. A secretary of the CPC District Committee in Suzhou led the “Five Counters” in a tea factory, forcing the factory owner to commit suicide by six.

Later, the State Council approved the “five anti” classification of Beijing Municipality, the fight surface is controlled: law-abiding households account for 10-15%, basic law-abiding households accounting for 50-60%, semi-law-abiding and semi-illegal households 20-30%, serious illegal households 4%, total violations 1%.

The “Three Anti” and “Five Counters” movements only remember that several people including prefecture-level cadres Zhang Zishan, Liu Qingshan, and capitalist Wang Kangnian were sentenced to death. How much did you kill? There is nothing to know. According to the media, 184,270 people were arrested by the “Three Counters” and “Five Counters” movements, 119,355 persons expelled from party nationality and 133,760 people who died unlawfully (forced to commit suicide or killed or tortured).

From the history of the party in Fengjie County: the county participated in the “three anti” 1,276 people, 887 embezzlers. 630 businesses were classified as illegal and semi-illegal 289, accounting for 45.8%. There are also indicators for the conversion of soil components. Mao Zedong stipulated in 1947 that landowners and rich farmers accounted for 8% of the total rural population. After the founding of the country, it was set at 8-10%. According to The Truth of Shi Hai, between 1 and 2 million landlords were killed in the land reform movement.

In the early days of the founding of the nation, in order to consolidate power, to eradicate feudal system, and to curb illegal and criminal acts, you can do it outside the law, but use “indicators” to promote work? Can you hurt the innocent at will?

After the founding of the new China, the historical merit of intellectuals, Democrats, Uprising generals, and clandestine party members have been belittled or even eliminated. Some were beaten into counter-revolutionary jails and even sentenced to death. Let's say the encounter of the Uprising generals. Liu Wenhui's nephew and former deputy commander of the National Army 24, Liu Yuanzong, had fought a painstaking battle with the south of Hu Zong during the intifada. In 1950, he was reorganized as a division of 186 divisions. In the campaign to reduce rent refunds, he took out Jin Yuanbao on the spot, or was forced to commit suicide. Huang Shaohong and Long Yun were beaten as right-wing elements; Ma Ying, Tang Shengming and others were jailed; Zhao Honghou, Tang Xianyao and Cao Sen were sentenced to death in the town, but only after the Cultural Revolution. Many intelligence personnel and underground party members who were born to death for the cause of the revolution have been put on various hats, expelled from the CCP or reformed into labour, and even sentenced to death.

For example, Panhan, known as the “red spy”, was imprisoned as a “traitor” and passed away. Chen Taihou, deputy commander of the guerrilla column and commander of the third detachment, was sentenced to death. The ideological reform movement, the anti-Hu Feng group, the anti-right movement, the anti-right movement, intellectuals, democratic parties, insurrections, and members of the underground party of the Communist Party of China are all disastrous areas!

Hu Limin, an underground party member of the Communist Party of China, was introduced by Liu Yuanyan, the son of Liu Wenhui (who are university students), who worked in the name of Secretary Liu Wenhui until liberation. He gave credit to the provoking of Liu Wenhui's uprising. Lu Guangte, leader of the Chuandong underground party, and Zhao Wei, commander of the Chuandong guerrilla column, were both beaten into the right. The famous experts who remained in the mainland when Chiang Kai-shek defeated Taiwan and experts and scholars who returned from abroad after liberation, except for a few others, such as Qian Xuesen, were tortured in various political movements, either as right-wing agents, or reactionary academic authority. Some were killed, some were forced to commit suicide. Hu Shi's son, Hu Sidu, also published articles in 1950 and approved Hu Shi, was beaten as the right in 1957 and forced to commit suicide. Famous writer Laoshe, returned from the United States in October 1949, created "Longxugou" and other outstanding works, was awarded the honorary title of "People's Artist" by the Beijing Municipal People's Government. The Cultural Revolution was forced to cast the lake self!

Mao Zedong published in 1925, the original "Analysis of All Levels of Chinese Society" listed intellectuals as targets for elimination. In the most difficult times of the revolution, in order for democrats and intellectuals to serve them, vowed to "freedom" and "democracy," but he took the power, adding democratic parties and intellectuals with the title of "bourgeois" to dictatorship. In 1957, Mao Zedong said again at the national propaganda work conference that the intellectuals 'worldview is basically bourgeois, they still belong to the bourgeois intellectuals.'

In May 1958, when Mao Zedong spoke at a meeting of the CPC Central Committee, he proclaimed that he exceeded the Qin Emperor 100 times, and laughed with pride. In fact, he killed intellectuals far more than 100 times more than the Terracotta. In Yan'an, he engaged in "text jail", and Wang Shishimi's "Wild Lilies" was sentenced to death. Ding Ling's article "38 verses with feelings" was relentlessly criticized. After the establishment of "New China", there are countless "kengru" incidents. Authors and supporters of "martial training biography", "study of red tower dream", "new demography", "secret history of Qing Palace" have all been subjected to relentless criticism. There are more than 2,100 persons involved in the "Hu Feng anti-revolutionary group", with nearly 10,000 people. In the case of Liu Zhidan, 12,000 people were persecuted, seven of whom died. More than 3 million right-wing caught in 1957. As for the later approval of "Harry's Strike", "Notes of the Three Villages", "Yanshan Night Talk" and the Judgment of Confucius are all the more cruel! The "stinky old nine" of the Cultural Revolution cannot be estimated.

Almost none of the ideological political movements launched after Mao Zedong took office were the persecution of intellectuals. He had read teachers and was a teacher, but claimed that "the more knowledge, the more reactionary", glorified the "white roll hero". He wants the intellectuals to become his "taming tool" and "screw". Even the "Red Guards", who worked hard for him, did not get a good end. Some were killed, some were imprisoned, some were sacrificed in combat, and the rest were rushed to rural areas to "receive re-education from poor peasants."

At that time, some of his subordinates also voted for their good. For example, Li Shu-cheng, secretary of the Yunnan University Committee of the Communist Party of China,

shortly after Mao Zedong proclaimed to honor the Qin Emperor, published a public article saying: “90% of the intellectuals in Yunnan University are opposed to the Communist Party” and publicly proposed that “intellectuals should be eliminated.” How many intellectuals have died from the transformation of ideas to the Cultural Revolution? There is nothing to know.

In the newspaper Digest, there is an article “Ye Qishun: The Scientist Behind the Mine War”, revealing a secret story of the war against Japan. No intellectuals can be seen in the movie “Mine War”, and all sorts of ingenious mines and magical explosives were invented by farmers. In fact, they are all students of Professor Ye Qishun (Harvard University PhD) from Tsinghua University, Xiong Dazhen pitched from Rong to the Jizhong anti-Japanese base led by Lu Zhengcao to manufacture military supplies such as strong explosives, mines, detonators, radio and other military supplies for the troops. Ye Qishun also sent a group of people across the Japanese army blockade line to enter Jizhong to support the anti-Japanese war with technology. He himself organized some teachers and students to secretly produce TNT explosives, radio transmitters, etc., and smuggled to Jizhong to supply anti-Japanese troops. After visiting the anti-Japanese base, the US diplomats said that the various mines in Jizhong were not inferior to American rockets, and China's Jin Chanji had all the technology that the United States had.

How did Ye Qishun and his students get? Soon Xiong Dazhen's army was suspected of being “enemy” and was secretly arrested and executed by the “anti-rape squad”! Soon after the Cultural Revolution began, Xiong Dajen agent case was reopened. Ye Qishun was arrested and detained in 1968. More than a year later he was released from surveillance residence. After decades later, Tsinghua University professor Zeng Zhaoben finally praised Ye Qishun, a rare public known to the public: he gave up the generous treatment of the United States and returned to the physics department and science school created in his home country, cultivating a large number of elites and academicians in science and technology, creating a mythical miracle!

Mao Zedong has two famous words: “China has a population of 600 million, will it not fight?” “Fighting with people, fun!” After he came to power, the political movement never interrupts, and the means of “confucius” have been proliferated.

In 1951, the intellectuals' nightmare began — a campaign to transform the minds of intellectuals. Start with education and gradually expand to literary and literary and intellectual communities as a whole. Secondary school staff are concentrated in provinces, and primary school teachers are concentrated in batches to the regions to carry out their ideological transformation, engage everyone in customs clearance, focus on the fight. All those with “serious problems” have been cleared of the teachers (in fact, teachers with “serious problems” have already been killed in the town's anti-movement).

In the summer of 1952, the middle school staff of Chuandong District concentrated in Beibei, the seat of the East Sichuan Bureau, to participate in the ideological reform campaign. There are also several student activists present at each school. I was studying in a teacher. Two teachers in our school have been cleared. One is Teacher Song (graduated from Peking University), and one is Teacher Ye who teaches history (graduated from Central University of Chongqing). In 1951, a student taught by Song wrote an essay on the theme “Autumn Rain”. He depicts the autumn rain, autumn habits, and the figure of shrinkage is visible on campus. Teacher Song gave a very high rating: “The text goes from

the word to the word and the same.” The city education and education and education guidance group came to school to check student work after it found out that both teachers and students had made severe criticism, and published the essay in the regional party newspaper for public criticism. Teacher Song did not pass through this old problem during the thought reform movement, and the student was expelled from school. At that time, no overall teaching materials were available. Teacher Ye told us about the history of the anti-Japanese war and “dusting” for the US Air Force and the Kuomintang army. It was revealed by the classmates present in our class. When teacher Ye returned to school to move luggage, crying to several students who went to send farewell: my biggest mistake was not to read (Ye Jiaben was a farmer, his father-in-law house for him to study)! The activist in our class because he denounced the merit of the teacher, graduated to stay in school as secretary of the regiment committee. Later, Officer Yun Hengtong, soon rose to Zhengxian level.

The rethinking campaign for primary school teachers continued until the summer of 1955. Then, the anti-Hu movement began.

The anti-Hu movement is the first large-scale “pit and confucius” after the founding of the country. Hu Feng, a literary theorist, spoke to Premier Zhou on some issues in the literary world at the time. Premier Zhou suggested that he write a written report to the Central Committee. In July 1954, he handed the report on literary and artistic practice since liberation to both hands and hands under normal procedures. As a result, Mao Zedong gave him a big iron cap of “Hu Feng counter-revolutionary group”. There are more than 2,100 well-known intellectuals, with nearly 10,000 people involved. 92 persons were arrested, 62 were quarantined and 73 suspended for reflection. In 1956, 78 persons were identified as “Hufeng elements”, 23 of whom were identified as the backbone of the “Hufeng anti-revolutionary group”, and Hu Feng was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. In 1967, Hu Feng was escorted to Miaoxi labour farm in Lushan County, Sichuan. He was also sentenced to life imprisonment by the Sichuan Provincial Reform Commission without permission to appeal.

After the anti-Hu movement is the anti-Hu movement, followed by a larger “pit and confucius” — the anti-right movement.

Sinzilingti's 550,000 right-wing, just official figures. According to media reports, on May 3, 1958, at the expanded Politburo meeting of the CPC Central Committee, it was announced that the anti-right movement had achieved a phased victory by capturing 3,178,470 right-wing elements, 1,437,562 center-right, 4,616,032, including 278,932 members of the movement Often died 4,117 people. Indeed, the anti-right movement came to an end in the spring of 1959. Our county in early 1959, teachers focused on winter holidays, and also caught a group of “leaking the right”. How many rightists have been caught across the country? According to the media, more than 40,000 were sentenced and 480,000 were sent to re-education through labour. As far as I know, a batch of dismissal from public office sent to agricultural societies or industrial and mining supervision and transformation, and a number of dismissals send living expenses to agricultural, forestry and pasture farms, industrial and mining units to supervise and reform, and the former “dignitaries” removed from their jobs. How much should I total? While “organizing forces to counter the right”, the method of “winding and social

teaching” in enterprises and ethnic minorities, as well as students in secondary schools, is to “enlarge the debate” in rural areas. In “Big Ming”, participants are queued by four categories: one, strong and positive in socialist loyalty; two, better; three categories, serious resistance to socialism; and four, anti-socialist right. The so-called “big debate” is actually organizing the masses to carry out a hard crackdown of people classified as four categories. Later, the Central Committee issued documents that did not draw the right among workers, peasants and secondary school students, known as “anti-socialists”. According to our county party history, 3,752 rural community members (excluding workers, urban residents and secondary school students) in the county were classified as “four categories” were criticized. They do not call the “right,” and enjoy some of the treatment of right-wing elements: workers, “anti-socialists” among farmers are viewed as “bad”, and “anti-socialists” among secondary school students expelled from school. Our county is a poor mountain county with few intellectuals, and in the 1950s, primary and secondary school teachers needed to be transferred from other counties. The “results” of the anti-right movement are also amazing! According to County Zhi records, “the whole county was designated as right-wing elements of 934 people.” As far as I know, this is just the number on the “right-wing roster”. Actually more than 1,000 people. First, the right faction of the former private business sector (such as Liu Mu, boss of the Chinese medicine store Tongchang Xiang, etc.) did not take the national wage, did not get on the “right-wing roster”, and it was handled by the Federation of Commerce and Industry, and it was done by the Federation of Commerce and Industry, and it was only paying for living expenses; second, there were several literacy teachers (such as Bob Wei, etc.) who were literate in rural areas and dealt with the right Being “devolved labor exercise” actually enjoyed the same treatment as other right-wing parties, and some were “streamlined” home. In 1979, the right “rectified” and reinstated the original salary scale. They could not enjoy the “right right” treatment because they did not enter the right-wing roster. Until the beginning of the 1980s, those who were working only returned to the original wage level and were “streamlined” to be granted early retirement. Third, there are individual cadres (such as Li Baowen of County Supply and Marketing Associations) for having offended a leader. During the anti-right movement, he was declared the right without the approval of the county party's anti-right leadership group. Together with other right-wing parties, they were sent to the forest farm to supervise and reform. When they were “corrected”, they found that they had not entered the “right-wing roster”. Fourth, there are several old teachers (such as Liu Min Elementary) because of “history is not clear”, especially careful in the anti-right movement, there is no “braid” to catch, not wearing a right-wing hat. In dealing with the right, only their history was published and dismissed without any “charges”. Some sent to rural supervision and rehabilitation, some were sent to Kun Railway construction sites for re-education through labour. There are also indicators on the right. Leaders at all levels to show themselves “revolution” always exceed the task. For example, there are 716 people (120 staff and 596 students) in Peking Dashi, accounting for 9% of the total number of faculty and students (plus more than 1,500 “center-right”); the right in Lanzhou University accounts for 14% of the total number of faculty and students; the right wing of the Ministry of Justice reaches 23% (perhaps too shocking, would be one (Some workers and farmers were pardoned, and the right-wing “real goods” still accounted for 16%) A total of 10 people in

the Beijing Office of Wen Wei Po, 7 were hit as the right, and the remaining three were designated as “internal control elements”. Our county is located in the high mountain district of Sichuan and E, Tuxiang Township Primary School has drawn five right-wing, the chief of the county arts and education section, deputy section chief, clerk plus two faculty (primary school teachers) a total of 8 people, drawn four right.

How many intellectuals were in that year? Mao Zedong, in his speech at the National Publicity Conference in March 1957, provided a figure of 5 million intellectuals across the country, including high school and junior high school graduates. According to the official announcement of more than 550,000 right-wing elements, primary school students calculate what proportion of the right is divided among the intellectuals.

One person was beaten to the right, and his relatives, friends and sympathizers were bound. After Lin Xiling was beaten as the right, none of the family was spared, and there were more than 170 people in Beijing city alone who had been beaten into the right because of its company. The victims of the anti-right movement could not be estimated.

In that era, no matter who moved the pen or openings to express opinions, could be “masculine”. Lu Xun published a large number of critical articles in the KMT, which was praised by Mao Zedong: “Lu Xun is the master of China's cultural revolution. He was not only a great literary, but also a great thinker and revolutionary.” If he lived in 1957, what would happen to him? In the summer of 1957, Mao Zedong's Hunan friend Luo Jinan asked Mao Zedong at a symposium in Shanghai: “What would happen if Lu Xun was alive?” Mao Zedong replied: In my estimation, it is nothing more than two possibilities, either being kept in jail and write, or it is generally knowledge, not to do sound. Rajinan shocked a sweat, dare to do no longer sound.

The anti-right movement has targeted mainly democratic parties (more than 6,000 of the right in the NLD, accounting for 1/5 of the total number of members; the right in the CDC and the alternate Central Committee of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 20.2%) and intellectuals, as well as members of the CPC Party, including Party secretary and provincial governor (such as Shawenhan of Zhejiang, and Sun, from Qinghai), Anhui Li Shilong, etc.).

The monk nun was “out of the family” and did not escape the disaster. In Chengdu alone, there are 39 monks and one nun (Picchu) on the right-wing list. The Buddhist Masters and Buddhist monks, Buddhist monks, etc. were put on the right hat into the cell and bullshed, and they were not allowed to read the Scripture. There are also many priests, nuns, priests, imams among the right-wing elements.

Among the right-wing elements, there are centenarians and teenagers.

In early 1958, the imam Wu Dezheng (1851-1959), aged 107, participated in the imam training, was criticized, put on the right hat, handed over the production team to supervise and transform, died in 1959. Honorary President of the Buddhist Association (1840—1959) Master Huyun (1840—1959) was beaten on the right at the age of 118 and was locked into a bullshed

Li Yuegai in Zhaotong, Yunnan, is classified as the right. Born on 23 December 1941, he graduated from junior high school at the age of 13 and took part in revolutionary work and served as a senior member of the Commissioner In 1958, just after New Year's Day, he was notified that he was devolved to a mountain farm labor exercise. He was carrying

luggage, stepping on snow and snow and went to the farm for five days. The farm manager told him: "You are the right, put into the right labor group, and work tomorrow." Li Yuegai was surprised, responding to the party's call, and spoke during the whole wind movement, how could it be the right? He decided to flee the appeal immediately, and he was arrested and spent 20 years and eight months of iron window labor.

Zhang Kejin, a fifth grade student of Chengguan Town, Daxian County, Sichuan, was classified as a right-wing (it is called the "right child"). Daming magnified, Daxian Chengguan town a shoe production cooperative worker Ran gave advice to the town leaders, and invited people to draw a comic "a hand covering the sky xxx". Ran was beaten into the right and criticized, forced to jump the bridge suicide. Then it was found that the cartoon was made by Zhang Kejin, a child of Ran's neighbor (Zhang Kejin's comic works won a prize in the county). The 12-year-old "right boy" was imprisoned for seven years, until 1979.

In fact, "right child" Zhang Kejin is not a special case. The "South Weekend" and "The Great Fort" wrote a "story" of children being beaten as counter-revolutionary re-education through labour.

In 1955, the reactionary slogan appeared in Qingfeng Street Primary School in Wenjiang County, Sichuan. The school did not find any clue, and he threw the difference between the eight-year-old student Li Jiudi. Since his father had served as deputy chairman of the county council before liberation, his father had been "unaccounted for" in 1950.

The principal shouted Lee Jiudian and told him to go home without having to come to school. In 1956, the CPC Central Committee issued instructions on re-education through labour. In 1958, Li Jiudi was captured at the county detention center, and the police told him: you wrote a reactionary slogan in 1955, a counter-revolutionary. Li Jiudian does not know when the reactionary slogan appeared in the school, nor does he understand what is called "counter-revolution". The County Public Security Bureau changed the age of Li Jiudi from 11 to 13 years old and sent to Shaping Labour Farm, Ebian County, under the supervision of the provincial public security department. The Great Fort work area was founded by learning the Soviet Union to transform street children, holding 5,6,000 small re-education personnel, the youngest of nine years and the largest 17 years old. They go up the mountain every day to open land. Two meals a day, morning and evening, each meal of less than a slap (a thin layer of cornmeal wrapped with wild vegetables). They had to steal immature food, planted seeds (mixed with poison), and even rats and shells. Because of heavy labor, famine, disease and abuse, people are buried almost every day, with more than 30 buried at most. In total, more than 2,600 small labor re-education is dead! Re-education through labour was dissolved only in 1961, and in 1962 the Great Castle area was abolished. Li Jiudian has survived and became a self-employed after the reform and opening up. He also visited the Great Fort several times to see the "refugee children" buried there!

Through the anti-right movement, the power of contemporary Terracotta's authoritarian dictatorship is even more demonstrated. From provincial ministerial party leadership cadres to elementary school students, from head figures of democratic parties to monk nuns, all have to serve him. Six million people can only have one head, one voice. Peng Dehuai wrote a letter to Mao Zedong at the Lushan meeting to reflect the real situation in the countryside and was beaten as right-wing opportunists and leaders of opposition

groups. In the summer of 1962, Liu Shaoqi said with excitement to Mao Zedong, who was soaked in the swimming pool: "So many people starve to death, history should write you and me, people eat together, and book!" Later, Mao Zedong criticized Liu Shaoqi and other central leaders of the "dark wind" at the Central Work Conference: "Since 1960, no light has been spoken, but only one piece of darkness, or most darkness." "I travelled the country... not a dark piece." Soon, Liu Shaoqi became the "largest fundraiser" to be defeated.

The Great Leap Forward is a continuation of the anti-right movement. The "miracle" created by the "left" in the anti-right movement in the Great Leap Forward is also particularly striking. Henan catches the right to the top of the country, and the Great Leap Forward is the first. Henan caught 70,896 people from the right, accounting for 15 per cent of the country; when the Great Leap Forward, Henan died more than 3 million people starved. Among them, the Xinyang area caught 8,696 people, accounting for 1/9 of the province, resulting in the death of more than 8.5 million people in the region, and from November 1959 to October 1960, more than 1.07 million starved. Sichuan province caught 50,279 people from the right (this is the official figure, the Communist Youth League organization helped party committees at all levels to catch more than 53,700 young right-wing people, and in fact more than 120,000 people from the right). The Great Leap Forward died of more than 9.4 million people (according to Liao Bokang, former chairman of the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, at least 12.5 million people died of starvation in Sichuan).

Xingjing County of Sichuan, beautiful mountains and rivers, rich property, under the "three red flags" shines, home is now puffy, households have dead corpses, lament Hong wild, hungry all over the ground! According to the "Yingjing County Zhi" recorded that in 1958 there were 63,717 people in the county, by 1962, only 29,850 people left, starving more than 34,000 people, a decrease of 53.15%. There have also been more than 40 special cases of cannibalism in those years. Anhui captured 31,479 people from the right, all but 187 were sent to re-education through labour or re-education through labour (thus showing their cruelty to the right). More than 6.33 million people died of starvation, or 18.37 per cent of the total population. Ranked first in the country, proportionally. This is the town of Yumei County, 982,979 people in the county, 320,422 people starving, accounting for 30.6% of the total population of the county. Fengyang County 400,000 people died of more than 90,000 starvation, accounting for about 1/4. Gansu province captured 11,132 right-wing elements and detained more than 30,00 right in the Jiagoubian reeducation farm. By the end of 1960, only more than 300 were left! There are more than 15 million people in Gansu and more than 1.3 million people starved. Tongwei County is a small county, where people died of starvation accounted for 1/3 of the total population, killed 2,168 households, leaving 1,221 orphans, 70% of families starved, and a tragic event of mothers eating daughters.

Before the establishment of the new China, Mao Zedong repeatedly declared his opposition to one-party dictatorial politics, formed a coalition government, and pursued political democratization and nationalization of the army. Mao Zedong personally presided over the formulation of the Common Agenda in September 1949, but quickly abandoned his New Democracy Theory, contrary to the Common Agenda. In 1953, Mao Zedong proposed "the overall route for the transition period" to promote socialist

transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and private businesses. In October 1955, Mao Zedong made an astonishing argument: “To exterminate imperialism, feudalism, capitalism, and small producers. In this regard, conscience is a little better.” In the years of war, promises to give farmers land. But only two or three years later, the “land certificate” in the hands of farmers was seized and burned. In 1958, the communitization movement, the farmers' house furniture became the property of the commune, and the members of the commune became the real “proletarian”, leaping to the “communist paradise.” Various handicrafts cooperatives have been established successively. Handicrafts cooperatives in the county city, there are moving houses, wooden boat houses, farm tools, construction societies, sewing societies, etc. After the Great Leap Forward, these handicrafts cooperatives were renamed “companies”. The handicrafts cooperatives (companies) in our county are basically dead. Let's take the sewing house. At that time, each person will issue 1 foot 8-inch cloth ticket per year (city foot, under the same), can only buy a washcloth or a pair of socks. A year for the whole family will not be enough to make up clothes. Often in the second spring and suddenly announced a “one-year extension”, that is, one size 8-size cloth ticket was issued only two years per person. In addition to a few people in charge of power, which ordinary people also went to the sewing society to sew their clothes? The Government pushed a large number of artisans to the uninhabited thatched dam. Subsequently, private businessmen (including snack shops, grocery stores, etc.) all sectors engaged in public-private partnerships. By 1956, there was no private economy throughout the country. Private employees have become state-owned enterprises, adding millions of people eating imperial food. By 1957, only one-tenth of the commercial outlets were left in 1955, Xin Ziling said. The State has reduced its financial resources and increased the burden. Take our county, the county only retains three restaurants: a county, North and South sides of the road (no road) each one. These restaurants are for those who are on the go for their official meals. To eat food tickets, also look at the road. According to the “History of the Party History of Fengjie County of the Communist Party of China”, 686 individual businesses in the county have been privately owned and 1,208 small farmers in rural areas have established cooperative stores for unified accounting. 3,621 handicrafts have joined handicrafts cooperatives. There are State-run food control stations (sites) and supply and marketing societies in rural areas Cooperative shops in rural areas have become distribution points for supply and marketing societies. In addition to state-owned companies, there are several stores under the banner of public-private joint ventures. In fact, they are only retail stores of county supply and marketing associations.

In September 1966, public and private joint ventures were transformed into state-owned enterprises. According to “Two Lessons from the History of the Country” (first, during the war of resistance; second, the 1950s — quote), the policy was implemented in 1981 to divide more than 700,000 workers, or about 81 per cent, from the living of more than 860,000 former industrial and commercial families, who had been transformed and dictatorship for 25 years. This is the more prominent figure in our county, with only one capitalist, landlord and businessman out of 686 individual businesses that were previously transformed and dictatorial.

In 1958, a socialist transformation of private property in towns was carried out. Plants and shops have long been privately owned. The socialist transformation of private business

and industry does not involve private houses which are the means of living. The means of this renovation were “rented”: all but the houses in which a family lived, the rest was handed over to the Housing Authority. The house will take over private rental, with the original owner only 20% of the rent. These properties are referred to as “rented housing”. By 1966, even that 20 per cent of rent had ceased to be paid.

Mao Zedong's socialist transformation has hindered and stifled the development of productivity. Daily necessities are supplied with tickets, some can not buy tickets. Farmers cooked on fire without matches, return to the ancient “flint fire” era: they had to use hard stones and steel pieces of chisel spark to ignite grass paper fire. Food production reduction, industrial and commercial wither, all kinds of craftsmen can do nothing. According to media reports, between 1957 and 1978, the wages of employees of state-owned enterprises also fell each year: the average annual wage in 1957 yuan was 582 yuan, and in 1978 the average annual wage was only 549 yuan. And because of the shortage of goods, the price of necessities rose year after year, and the currency received has depreciated.

Mao Zedong relied on farmers to seize power, and farmers are the biggest victims! The Southern Metropolis newspaper published an article by Gao Wang Ling, a professor at Renmin University of China, “Grain: The First Encounter War with Peasants”. “History attaches the most importance to the initial,” said Professor Gao. It is generally believed that, in rural areas, the first thing that the CCP began to build government, is undoubtedly land reform. Can there be more important than this?” He read two articles in the Study of Contemporary Chinese History to learn that the first major event in the initial construction of government was not “land reform”, but “collecting food.” In the past, tenants paid rent to landlords and the landlord paid taxes to the state. Historically tenants pay only rent and not pay food (tax). Farmers reported that food was much larger than the Kuomintang period. Many farmers have flagrantly refused to deal and resist relations. Armed anti-food campaigns have also erupted in some places, and the authorities have responded with tough means. In order to complete their task, the leaders of the grass-roots regime sent people to the farmers' homes to search for food and lift food. The Government forcibly recruited food and resorted to the use of the armed forces. Subsequently, it was replaced by a “class division” approach. Professor Gao said that academics generally thought that this phenomenon was only when the purchase and sale occurred, and did not expect that there would be at that time.

Professor Gao said that the new district was overburdened, so that “rebellion” across the south, successively widespread riots took place. Grain collection became the “first encounter war” between the Communist Party and the farmers in the new southern region.

As far as I know, the first political campaign launched by the new regime was the food collection campaign against banditry. At the beginning of 1950, food collection teams (each of which had SPLA armed with submachine guns) were stationed in the communes to collect guns and ammunition from commune offices and civilians, followed by a food collection campaign.

Looking at Professor Gao's article, I turned over Prefectural Chi.

During the year, Tian Fu was collected by the Qing dynasty. In 1941, Tian harvest returned to the Central Committee. Tenants with no fields pay leases only to landowners

and not to the government (at the time are called “military grain”).

At the beginning of 1950, the recovery of public food from 1949 — as far as I know, during the Republic, was delivered to the public (military) grain after the fall harvest. The tenant farmer is to give the land due to the landlord to the granary of the Tian Fu Management Institute after arriving in the land lease by receipt. Farmers, even if they lack food, they have to pay Qi Tian Fu after the autumn harvest. Taxes in that year were contracted by local people with power and power, and no one dared to defray the “royal grain national tax”. In December 1949, the PLA entered Sichuan. How could it not pay Tian Fu and “collect” it? — the implementation of general enlistment and enlistment methods. Landlords collect 40-50% of their food income, rich farmers 25-30%, tenant farmers 20%, 15%, tenant farmers 10%, poor farmers 5-10%, tenant farmers not more than 5% (at that time there was no land change, no division, distributed by the grain collection task force - quoted note). County-wide collection of grain (due to the main production of mountain regions, wheat) fold rice 1,483 million pounds (city, under the same), accounting for 15.6% of total grain production, per capita burden of 41.3 pounds. Professor Gao's article, only mentions the collection of food. In fact, there was “local expropriation” at that time: the renminbi and firewood. According to County Zhi records: early 1950, attached RMB 851,000 pounds of rice, firewood 303.1 million pounds. County Zhi also recorded: 1950—1951, household as a unit, according to the annual per capita agricultural income of the agricultural population progressive calculation of food collection, the starting point 121 pounds, tax level 40, tax rate 3-42%. 1950, 957 million kg of public food was collected, accounting for 13.1% of real production, per capita burden of 63 pounds. In 1951, 4,106 million kg of public food was levied, accounting for 16.9% of real production, per capita burden 88 kg. We were there only in 1952, and the land was distributed by tenants. In other words, in the early years of liberation, tenants paid both rent and (public) food.

As can be seen from the prefecture, in 1950, it was levied twice. In the first half of the year, 1944,883 million pounds of gross grain (broken into rice) was collected, plus an additional RMB 851,000 pounds of rice, a total of 15.334 million pounds. Then the 1950s were levied of 29,57 million kilograms, and in 1950 a total of 44.54 million pounds were collected. In 1951, only one grain was levied, amounting to 41.06 million pounds.

What was Tian Fu collected before liberation? Prefectural Shigami also has a record. From 1941 to 1948 (1949 data missing) 8 years of rice collection (high mountain collection buff valley converted into rice) 5556 million stones. Levy 6.895 million stones per year.

According to rice per stone about 370 kg translation, 2,551.15 thousand pounds. How much more does the new regime impose each year? Take a look to understand. According to the County record, in 1952 land reform, the year collected 37.09 million pounds of public grain, accounting for 13.1% of production, per capita burden of 78 kg.

In 1954, the general purchase and sale of grain was carried out, forcing farmers to sell “surplus food”. In addition to collecting food, it also carries out “purchase” of grain, cotton, oil (rapeseed, sesame and other oil products). According to the County record, in 1954, the county grain “acquisition” 30,660 tons (61.32 million pounds), accounting for 35.8% of total production, agricultural people bear 120 pounds. Agricultural and forestry specialties tax is also levied into rice. 1954 levied agricultural and forestry specialty tax

624,000 pounds. In addition to the food purchase, there is also a “bargain” (slightly higher) task. In addition, farmers' livestock products (fat pigs, eggs, etc.) are also planned to be acquired and supplied to towns and mines. Farmers were passively confronted and agricultural products fell sharply. That year was popular such a rush: “tired of sweating, selling food 200,000, not getting, fool did not do.” Grain “satellite” put higher, high yields with high acquisition, public canteens without food.

After the Lushan meeting, the country launched an anti-right movement, falsely stating that the winds were more crazy. And in rural areas, “to fight against production and private production”, forced to be hungry. According to the media, in 1961, total grain production had regressed to 1950 levels, where per capita grain was only 1949; total cotton production was lower than in 1951; oil production fell to pre-1949 levels; the number of cattle stocks was 17.1 per cent lower than in 1957; and the number of pigs was more than 50 per cent lower than in 1957. Sino-Soviet relations deteriorated in that year, and also had to reward the Soviet Union's foreign debt with agricultural products, and Mao Zedong beat his face to fill fat men, and to be the leader of the world revolution — to support Asia, Africa, and pull with a large number of agricultural and side-products.

In January 1958, people with urban and rural household registration systems were developed. People with urban households also enjoy low standard food rations supply, so fewer starvation occurred, and the food produced by farmers, cotton, oil, meat, eggs and other foods were sold at low prices to food stations, supply and marketing agencies and food companies, and hungry face blisters, but they also thought they were hungry. The government gave a little life-saving food. Hundreds of millions of peasants starved! The peasant revolution led by Mao Zedong has laid down the rivers. How did the farmers live? History has already been answered.

Sichuan is a major province of food production, and the most people die of starvation. Liao Bokang, former chairman of the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) reported to the Central Committee in 1962 that Sichuan province starved 12.5 million people in the Great Leap Forward, including 2 million starving deaths in Fuling, Xingjing County, more than half of the total population of the county. According to the Southern Metropolis newspaper, Chongqing Changshou County satellite farm starved to death 82 edema patients from January to February 1960. Even so, Li Jingquan, secretary of the Provincial Party Party Party Party, still overstated grain production, and also transferred 15.7 billion kilograms of grain to support cities such as Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and other cities.

The Southern Metropolis newspaper published by Han Fudong, its chief reporter, “Wind and Rain Liu's Manor”, which is summarized below.

Liu Xu'an (born 1929), former mayor of Anren Township, Dayi County, Sichuan Province (home of the “notorious” landlord Liu Wencai landlord) said: “After liberation, which together accounted for more than half of the production, production is higher than before the liberation, but also more.” 85-year-old Lu Zepu was a poor farmer, joined the party in 1953, and worked as a permanent worker in Liu Wencai before liberation Lu Zepu said: “I have been working in Liu's family for three to four years, 60 kilograms a month's salary... to eat and package, eat well every day, work is not heavy, Liu Wencai does not beat us.” “People who work for Liu Wencai also basically do not wear patches.” “Before liberation,

I didn't hear Anren Town starved people, everyone had food, no one went out to eat.” Liu Xuan was the Township of Ann Renxiang in 1958. He was sent to work as a steel mill “The disaster is coming soon,” he said. “Anren Town starved thousands of people, my family starved my grandfather, grandfather, father-in-law, mother-in-law... a total of seven.” After the liberation of Liu Xu'an, when he became the mayor of Anrenxiang, Lu Zepu was a member of the old CPC. Their words should be credible? Liu Wencai is a feudal landlord. How will Liu Xuan and Lu Zepu paint for him?

Han Fudong also has an article “after leapfrogging is famine - three years of disaster” in Dazhou city of Sichuan province, also summarized as follows.

Sichuan province Daxian area was changed to Dazhou City in 1992. According to the report of Dazhou City Zhi, in 1962, the total population of 354.2254 million people, less than 1958, an average of 7.6.99 million people, an average annual decline of 19.78%; and in 1950—1957, the average annual population growth rate of 16.81%. Yang Jiwen, director of the Party History Research Office of Daxian County, said: the statistics are distorted, and the actual figures are not consistent with the actual. There are more people who die of starvation. “Dazhou City Zhi” main pen Zhu Quansen said that in those three years, there had been dozens of people eating people in the Daxian area. Zhou Yongkai, deputy secretary of the CPC Bazhong County Committee, was an old underground party member. He said that Bazhong was the old base of the revolution. In 1958, Daxian area “running into communism”, organized 850,000 farmers to carry out steel, built tens of thousands of small blast furnace, iron supplies and monuments, bells and other cultural relics were taken to steel (burning iron knots). In Xuanhan County alone, 4,557 farmers' homes, 5,997 livestock houses and 16.59 million forest trees were demolished for fuel. Li Jingquan, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, ordered his subordinates to falsely report grain production, a deputy secretary of the Wenjiang and Land Committee of the Communist Party of China reported that the mu produced 9,800 pounds of grain (which had been falsely reported). He was also beaten as “right-wing opportunity activists High grain yields bring high acquisitions. The Sichuan newspaper's grain production is high, and the central government needs to transfer billions of grains from Sichuan to support large cities. Zhou Yongkai said that farmers sent to buy food, they didn't have to eat, Bazhong County starved so many people, but four five thousand cars took the grain from Bazhong away every day. Pakistan and China is the old revolutionary quarter. The ordinary people heard that the outward transfer of grain was arranged by Premier Zhou, nor dare to complain. Zhu Quansen said Daxian County is located in the Big Ba Mountain area and is inaccessible. In 1960, the Jinan Military Region sent a battalion to reach the county, transporting grain by car. Rural areas that do not access roads send hungry farmers to send food to the road. From Jinshi Township to the side of the road, there are 30 miles up and down the hill road, and several farmers starve to death on the mountain with food. There are also farmers stealing food raw food and hunger. After seeing Tang Chengzhi, deputy governor of transporting food, did not catch up with the farmers who steal food, but whispered that you also had to take the food of your government to back people! He Guangyu, Shaxi Township, Tongjiang County, was only 12 years old, enrolled in the fourth grade of primary school. He said that every family had the task of backing food, and even his wife had a task. Peasants walk 80 Lishan Road to Maoyu Town with hungry belly and then loaded a car to Guangyuan

Railway Station, where there are special columns waiting to transport the grain. He said that hungry belly hitting empty hands walking the mountain road, is very difficult, often holding hands on the stone ladder slowly moving up. Zhu Quansen said that in 1960, food from the Daxian district continued to be transported, and farmers in public canteens were only able to drink wild vegetable paste that had a picture of the people. As long as the pigs can eat, they all come to the farmers. Peasants in the Daxian area had edema disease, especially before and after the Spring Festival, most people died of starvation.

He Guangyu said that digging wild vegetables also divided the task, elementary school students had to dig six pounds of pueraria root every day to the food group. He Guangyu's peer, He Guangsen, was weak, unable to complete the task, cadres took a tree strip to beat him a meal, and was painful and hungry, did not live through three days to die! He

Guangyu said that when commune cadres were able to open the back door to eat, grass-roots cadres could also be cheaper. His mother was a food group cook, sometimes stealing some food from the group and gave him food before he died of starvation — to write here, I would like to add a few words. In addition to grain, cotton, oil (material), and fat pigs (collectively referred to as grain, cotton, oil, meat). Farmers have not tasted the smell of meat for a few years, but send the task of fat pig must not be completed, and each fat pig must not be less than 130 pounds. It took two years to feed a piglet into a fat pig. In order to complete the task, the production team arranged several women to raise pigs and mix the grain shells with dry cow residue (anti-breeders steal food) to feed the pigs. Breeders sometimes steal pig feed home to eat to save their lives.

Zhou Yongkai said that the heroic brigade in Bazhong County has excellent geographical conditions, and there are water artesian irrigation. Because of the large number of grain produced, the acquisition task is particularly heavy. The whole brigade of more than 1,100 people, and more than 200 starvation! He Guangyu said that his brother taught in Hongkou Township that year, there were more people who died there, and often someone fell on the road and never got up again. He also heard special cases of cannibal on many occasions.

People who disagree with the “three red flags” will be beaten as counter-revolutionary or bad elements. He Guangyu remembers that in 1958, Wang Chengmu, member of the club, had an opinion on the need for the first food. One night, a conference was held in school, and Wang Chengmu pulled “bad and right-wing elements” to the stage for half an hour. Born in the landlord's family, Yang Guangjin wrote to the Sichuan Daily, reflecting opinions on food policy. In 1960, he was “caught” guilty of opposing the purchase and sale and great leap forward.

Zhou Yongkai said that not only farmers who suffered the crime in that year, but the lives of cadres were also affected. The rations fell to 18 pounds per month, and pork and cooking oil were supplied very little. However, special care is given to leading cadres. Each month, meat, oil, eggs, sugar, soybeans and cigarettes are available. County Committee, county cafeteria is also large (general cadres), middle (branch level cadres), small (county cadres) stove. Zhu Quansen said that it was difficult for grass-roots cadres at the time. Those who did not seriously implement the central policy and did not complete the requisition task would be punished; those who strictly implement the policy would have to add a lot of blood debt to their hands. In 1961, he said, policy began to shift. Daxian area in grass-roots cadres to carry out anti-warlord style campaign. Anyun

commune Shuanghekou village branch, Zheng Daofu, working actively, was promoted to the commune deputy secretary. He did not expect that the anti-warlord style campaign came to his own, he could not open, and he hung himself on the toilet of the county committee committee hotel. However, the anti-warlord style campaign is mainly aimed at rural cadres. Xuanhan County had the most starvation of people, and county committee secretaries had the worst impression among the masses, and they were only levelled to a local ministry.

The Southern Metropolis newspaper also published "The Great Famine in County Zhili". The summary is as follows.

Chengdu Plain, Sichuan Province, fertile land, and artesian irrigation, has the reputation of the kingdom of Tianfu. Qionglai County (Jinqionglai city) belongs to the dujiangyan irrigation area, drought and For three years from 1959 to 1961, the average annual birth rate decreased by 13.74 per cent and the annual mortality rate rose to 48.16 per cent; in 1962, compared with 1957, the county's population fell by about one sixth. Guan County (now Dujiangyan City) also starved more than 40,000 people in those three years. Mao Zedong visited the Hongguang People's Commune in Guan County in March 1958.

Newspapers and broadcasts throughout the country repeatedly proclaimed "Red Light!" Two years later, 1,245 people died of starvation, accounting for 31 per cent of the entire society's population. There were also a number of "special cases" that occurred in Guan Prefecture in that era. The Guanxian County Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) once referred to the Land Committee to "detect" "special cases" as the political achievements of the class struggle. Two cases were cited. One was the 41-year-old landowner, Pan Suhua, dug her husband's body back to cook. Second, a 39-year-old female affluent Zhongnong Zhou Yuguang dig out the dead body of her son over two years old. As for more cases of peasants eating human beings in poverty, it is not advisable to consume into the "political achievements" bank.

Chongqing County (now Chongzhou City), deputy chairman of the county committee working group, Zheng Dajun, had a recollection, even more painful ("minor traces of past events"). The "miracle" discovered by the Dongyang Commune Squat Point where he led the working group to the first line of satellite is excerpt below.

From December 1959 to November 1960, 48 girls under the age of seven were killed, accounting for 90 per cent of the number of girls of the same age group, and 83 per cent of families had a history of eating. On a snowy night in the winter in 1959, they suddenly discovered that the Mojiwa family had flashed a slightest smoke. In that era, who dared to cook it on fire? Mo Erwa is an honest poor farmer, a family of eight hungry died of two, and has not violated the policy. What does his family have to cook? The group of three of them circled the house of Mo Erwa, and found that Moerwa's mother-in-law squat under the roof and put the wind. They broke into Mojia lit the march and found that Mojia was cooking her own daughter, the three-year-old tree sister. Mo family size five people desperate to grab human flesh. They tied the five men to the Brigade Ascension for questioning. Mo Erwa not only did not plead guilty, but also called a grievance: tree sister was born to lack of milk, even rice soup did not drink enough, it was not easy to boil up to three years old, even the road was unstable, her life should only live so big. Book roar: do not know to kill casually, French law difficult? Mo Erwa replied: Instead of starving to death, it is better to let her go ahead of time to save the family Mo Erwa kowtow cried:

Our whole family swallowed Guanyin soil, no oil meat can not go (pull out). Mother distressed tree sister Yo, let her die early and less iniquity, the next life of the birth change! Zheng Dajun said, can such “special cases” count the achievements of class struggles? The cadres do not report down for the sake of the official hat. Mo Erwa and others will not be held accountable.

Mo Erwa put it out, everyone ran to talk about it, thinking that the government acquiesced to do so. Because of the patriarchal tradition, little girls suffer. Hearts, do their own hands; those who do not bear heart, wipe tears, and exchange hands with neighbors. At that time, the little girls were skinny as firewood, even belt meat, plus crushed bones, not enough for a family of hungry ghosts to eat for a few days. It appeared to the neighboring village to kidnap dolls, or set traps to kill the doll, get back to hunger. Mo Erwa used “Joy Bean” to kill two boys in Ridge Village. The death penalty was subsequently imposed for “intentional homicide”. In the judgment, of course, the circumstances of the crime must be hidden. When he shot, he also roared a few “innocence”.

As for the “tomb thief”, everyone is open and closed one eye, because eating dead corpses is better than eating Guanyin soil. Eating dead corpses will be infected with a variety of diseases, after eating Guanyin soil pouring oil can not open up the intestines ah. On one occasion, Zheng Dajun saw six members eating Guanyin soil bloated belly, extremely painful. People had to lie down on the door panel and let others pour the oil from his anus. He hailed: tung oil poisonous, let's use lettuce oil. Members said: There have not been a few years smell of vegetable oil — Zheng Dajun is too bureaucratic. He only knows that the Chengdu Plain is rich in rapeseed and sesame seeds. Communist winds are shaking up. Which still leaves some vegetable oil to farmers?

In the age of hunger, party members and cadres did not starve to death. According to Wang Jiefang, accountant of the first production team of Dongyang's five brigade, after a campaign to combat production and private production, by the winter of 1959, the public canteen had no food, often “disguised cooking”. The stoves only supply white boiling water to the members, while the lifesaving food is forced to be pulled out of their teeth, exclusively for party members and cadres to enjoy at half the night. The commune leaders have instructions: “The masses fail cadres cannot fail, otherwise they will lose the main heart of the revolution.”

In the case of Anhui Province, there were more than 30 million people before the Great Leap Forward and 6.33 million people starved. Wuwei County died of 82,278 people in 1959 and 126,524 people starved in 1960. At the end of 1960, 320,422 were down from 1957, accounting for about one third of the total population of the county. Together with the death of starvation in 1961, more than 300,000 people died of starvation in the county. According to an article from the “Awake of the Holodomor” (Southern Metropolis), Zhang Kaifan, then vice governor of Anhui Province, became “Little Peng Dehuai”. Zhang Kaifan's home in Wuwei County has 28,741 cadres at all levels. The evil consequences cannot be said in detail. Zhang Kaifan's family starved more than 20, including his brother and brother. More than 180 people in Jinhe Village, more than 80 people starved and fled more than 60 people. Famous Xiaogang village, more than 120 people, 67 people starved, died 6 families.

Han Fudong said in the article “Around 1962, Anhui in the Whirlpool” that Fengyang

County's total population in 1957 was 380,711, and in 1961, the total population was only 291,958. Some villages who did not die of starvation fled and became unmanned villages. Some regions also stipulate that "four are not allowed" after starving to die: one is not allowed to bury shallow, buried three feet deep, planting crops on it; Second not allowed to cry; three are not allowed to be buried on the roadside; Four are not allowed to Dai Xiao — Han Fudong said in "Great Leap Forward Famine" is not fictitious to the wall, according to official statistics, in Feidong County, Anhui Agricultural population, 789,502 in 1959, to 572,844 by 1960, a sharp reduction of more than 210,000 people a year. According to the Anhui Provincial Public Security Department report to the provincial committee on April 13, 1961, there have been 1,289 "special cases" of eating people since 1959. The vast majority occurred in the winter solstice of 1959 in the spring of 1960. What is even more impressive is the fact that the list of victims of the Holodomor is almost exclusively food-producing farmers. Don't say that those who are officials, that is, those who have an official and half-duty in the production team can eat more and take more account of them from starvation

What is more intriguing is that Mao Zedong exalted the "three red flags", and members of the People's Commune lived a "communist" life: militarization of organizations, collectivities of life, and combat action. Urban and rural residents were rushed to public cafeteria for drinking water soup. Rural cobs and lacquered trees (slag after oil-squeezed lacquer seed) became "dishes", and the huangger leaves and acacia bark in the county were eaten. Grain "satellite" and steel "satellite" one is higher than one, and the number of "abnormal deaths" (starvation) also soars! In order to "catch the United States", the task of exceeding the annual output of 10.7 million tons of steel, national hands on soil steelmaking, and the county has also built a soil blast furnace. Large areas of forest have been cut into fuel for steelmaking. The former dispersed members of the rural community were concentrated on food and accommodation, the vacant farm houses were demolished, and the purlin was filled in the soil blast furnace. In order to complete the steelmaking task, the home's copper and iron utensils were searched into the iron furnace, "refining" became a metal pimple! Mao Zedong launched a major steel campaign, causing more than 2 billion yuan in losses.

The rural scene is just as depicted by a poem given to Peng Dehuai by a disabled old Red Army in Hunan: "How will the day come in the coming year? Please drum and call for the people!"

As a result, Peng Dehuai said a few words for the ordinary people at the Lushan meeting, was beaten by Mao Zedong into right-wing opportunity activists, and launched an anti-right movement across the country. At least 3.8 million leading cadres were beaten into right-wing opportunity activists, criticized and removed from their posts.

At the same time, campaigns are being carried out in rural areas to combat production. Meitan County, Guizhou in November 1959 to carry out anti-production and acquisition, from November 1959 to April 1960, abnormal death of more than 124,000 people, accounting for 20% of the total population of the county (600,000), 22% of the rural population (560,000). 29,48 million households were killed, leaving 4,735 orphans and 4,737 who fled their homes. Even more inhumane, 1,324 people were killed in the campaign, 175 were maimed and more than 200 were detained.

From November 1959 to July 1960, 1,774 people were formally arrested, of whom 36 died in prison; 10,770 people were detained, 667 of whom died in detention facilities. Jiangzhai village in Xi County, there were 397 people in the mid-autumn of 1959, only 90 people left until the winter solstice! More than 300 people died of starvation in just over three months.

Wuweizi village, Guangshan County, 120 people, starved 72 people, died 46 families. There are 5,133 dead households in Xixian County, 5,647 dead households in Guangshan County, and 3,424 dead in Gushi County. In Xixian County, 639 villages have died, and there are more than 400 uninhabited villages in Gushi County. More than 100,000 people died of starvation in Xixian County and Xincui counties. In Xinyang area between November 1959 and October 1960, more than 1.07 million people died of starvation. This is the so-called "Xinyang incident". Lu Xianwen, secretary of the Xinyang Land Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), was praised by Mao Zedong and entered the leadership team in Henan Province, headed by Wu Zhipu.

Huanjiang County, Guangxi created 130,000 kilograms of high yielding satellite in rice mu, as a result, the county starved more than 50,000 people — in 1959, the number of people who received the cloth vote was more than 170,000 and only 120,000 in 1962. Mao Zedong was born in the countryside. Does he believe that grain acres produce as high as 100,000 pounds? Tian Jiaying, secretary and deputy director of the Central Office, had returned to his home suburbs of Chengdu to investigate, at best, more than 650 kilograms of mu production. The leadership of the Hebei Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) also reported to the Central Committee the situation of peasants fleeing, edema disease and abnormal death. But Mao Zedong will put his face and prestige above the life and death of hundreds of millions of peasants, and insist on holding high the "three red flags". Not only do not release relief and relief, but also carry out anti-right leaning campaigns, forcing subordinate officials to overstate exaggeration and scrape farmers' food without any means. At the same time, two measures have been issued to exacerbate the overall rural areas. The first is to issue the "Emergency Notice on Stop the Blind Outflow of Rural Labour Force", which allows farmers to starve to death on the spot and are not allowed to flee from deserts. After receiving orders from Zhumadian town in Henan, Henan, it was forced to host the "blind flow", causing the tragedy of more than 350 people who died of starvation. Ma Zhenxing, director of Huangchuan County Public Security, ordered the "blind flow" to prison, starving more than 200 people.

In January 1961, Fengyang County, Anhui Province Kaucheng Brigade Peasant Wang came to a meeting, saying, "Our brigade had more than 5,000 people, now only 3,200. The Japanese devils did not die so much. Then we could run. In 1960, we couldn't run anywhere. Six people in my house, four dead..."

The second is the unified management of rations by the brigade. Originally, the house was not allowed to open fire, and later the production team "private possession" of food was also "illegal".

In the age of hunger, the strings of class struggles are particularly tight. The "five class molecules" were hungry again. More than 10,000 right-wing elements at Shaping Labour Farm in Ebian, Sichuan Province, have starved more than 5,000 in the "three years of man-made accident"; 5,6,000 small labor re-education in the Great Fort of Shaping

Labour Farm were transformed, and more than 2,600 were starved; more than 3,000 right-wing elements in the jiangbiangou labour farm in Gansu, where less than 400 people lived.

Old society poplar, and soybean tofu sold, can also bring two pounds of white noodles home to package dumplings New Year, and bought two feet of red rope. Great leap forward era, the national run into “communism”, which will have a grain of soybean? Not to mention whether selling tofu or capitalist behavior, the tail of capitalism is cut out, even if you steal a few soybeans will be fought. How can we sell tofu? In that era, billions of Li Bailao, Zhang Bailao, Wang Bailao, had dumplings eaten in the New Can I buy a half foot red rope for your daughter? There are no hairpins for women. Chen Yun asked his subordinates, and was answered: No steel. Grain everywhere put high-yielding “satellites”, but thousands of farmers who produce food have been starved to death; steel put high-yield “satellites”, but there is no hairpin for steel to produce female compatriots! In 1958, Mao Zedong exalted “three red flags” and the “merit” he created. Xin Ziling summed up with two figures: “Three years of great leap forward, 37.55 million people throughout the country were starving alive and losing about 120 billion yuan.” Xin Ziling also attached a list of Wu Yongkuanji's Gaoda-Shop Squad Wu Yuanzi Squad of Shili Commune (suburbs of the county) of Guangshan County, Henan Province. In 1959, Wu Yongkuan was 15 years old. He engraved two monuments for those who died in Ching Ming Festival in 2004 (including his father and three uncles) and engraved the names of the 72 starving people on the monument, and those looking at the world remember that history. Inscribed in the inscription:

In 1959, Wu Weizi Squad was a harvest year, because of the campaign to discredit production and private production, wheat, beans and cotton were handed over to the treasury, and met every day. His father, Wu Dejin, was a squad accountant. Just because he said that hitting so much food not to the members of the community, it was a little loss of conscience, he grabbed the fight. Wild vegetable bark eats out, eat crumbs can not pull out of stool, eat (starving) human flesh and yellow swelling disease. A small village of 120 people, from the end of October to the beginning of November 1959, less than half a month, starved more than 70 people, and he engraved the names of 72 people (46 of whom died) on the stone stone.

What is “truth”? He said in a novel, “Eating is the greatest truth!” In those years, when the ordinary people hungry belly, were puffy and swelling until they died of starvation, where was the “truth”?

According to media reports: 38 countries on the warring sides of the First World War lasted four years, with about 8.5 million deaths; World War II, more than 60 countries and regions around the world participated in the war, which lasted six years and killed more than 55 million; China's eight years of resistance, more than 2 million deaths in the national army, the Communist Party led eight road Army, the Forces nouvelles and guerrillas lost more than 580,000; In the 2,129 years before the establishment of China, more than 29.91 million people died from climate disasters. Mao Zedong led three years of great leap forward, the number of people who died of starvation was 37.55 million The vast majority of these are farmers who produce food!

This figure has been questioned by a number of people. Liao Guelong, former deputy minister of the Communist Party of China Communist Party History Research Office,

wrote in “Yan Huang Chunqiu” that at the time of the Great Leap Forward, there were more than 40 million abnormal deaths (starvation) across the country. Some scholars say that, according to normal circumstances, there has been a reduction of 47.2 million in the country in those years. Scholar Jin Hui, after in-depth discussion, concluded that rural people's communes alone died of 40.4 million starvation. Rice expert Yuan Longping said that 45 million people died of starvation in the Great Leap Forward.

During the Great Leap Forward period, special cases of human feeding have occurred in all provinces (districts). The Anhui Provincial Public Security Department investigated 1,289 people with names. How many are there in the country? No public reports. And how many people lost their fertility due to hunger in those years? Experts estimate that there are about 40 million fewer births nationwide. It was encouraging to have more children at that time! Older people remember that employees have more than three children, and the government also pays “multi-child subsidy”, which is included in the wage register.

In order to win the position of leader of the world's people, Mao Zedong ignored the hungry and wild national conditions and gave scarce food and supplies to foreign countries without compensation. From 1958 to 1962, foreign aid spent 2.60 billion yuan. As Mao Zedong hailed as the “European Socialism Beacon”, with a population of 2 million people, Mao Zedong gave them more than 1.8 million tons of grain and other goods worth more than 10 billion yuan. Its gold content, equivalent to more than 100 billion today, is equal to giving Albania 5,000 yuan per person in red envelopes. It is also mentioned that in a difficult period of three years, 4.74 million tons of food were exported to the USSR and Eastern Europe, and large quantities of food were given to Hungary, East Germany, Albania, and 7 per cent of our national income was spent on a huge “support for the world revolution”.. In that era, farmers who produced food hungry and even “special cases” of eating people appeared, but he sent food to some countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America to win the honor of the global “Red Sun”. He also exported grain for gold and dollars to import equipment and materials for the manufacture of “two rounds and one star”.

In Mao Zedong's heart, drinking wine is more important than saving lives. Maotai wine in Guizhou, producing 80 tons in 1953 and 627 tons in 1958. Zhou Lin, secretary of the CPC Guizhou Provincial Committee, received a directive from Mao Zedong at the 1958 Chengdu meeting to raise the annual production of Maotai wine to 10,000 tons! Zhou Lin immediately issued instructions: “Steel is marshal, Maotai wine is the emperor!” In 1959 and 1960, Zhou Lin ordered to transfer 1.17 million pounds of grain from the province, then 560,000 pounds to support Maotai winery, and 700,000 pounds of grain from Jiangjin, Sichuan. As a result, the production of Maotai made a leap forward: 820 tons in 1959 and 912 tons in 1960. Three years of food consumption 22.6 million pounds. These liquors are in exchange for the lives of the ordinary people. According to official data, Guizhou province has a total population of 17 million, with 1,746 million abnormal deaths in three years. **Zunyi region has a total population of 600,000, the Great Leap into starvation and died** In the most prominent Eguchi Prefecture, the number of irregular deaths reached 50 per cent.

In the singing of “Chairman Mao is the great savior of the Chinese people”, under the slogan “Long live Chairman Mao”, two shocking cases also appeared.

At noon on March 12, 1960, a man from 40 years old came to Beijing's Tiananmen Square People's Heroes Monument. He first looked at the carved words and figures on the monument with a revered eye, and then took a white paper lantern from the bag, and then took a red candle from the bag, lit carefully and inserted at the bottom of the lantern. He walked slowly south with his portable lantern.

Two days later, Reuters forwarded a message from the New Bulletin in London, with a photograph of the little man who walked no one next to his portable lantern, the first half of the Monument to the People's Heroes in the background. The report said the man apparently used this way to protest mainland China's "dark days".

After our Ministry of Foreign Affairs was informed of the news, Foreign Minister Chen Yi reported to Zhou Enlai. Zhou Enlai wants Peng Zhensend people to detect this alarming case as soon as possible. The group of eight, who was instructed to detect the case, acted overnight. The next day, the culprit came to Tianmen Square in preparation for a repetition, and was captured by the team. After interrogation, he Mingyuan, member of the People's Commune of Daxian, Sichuan. According to his confession, Daxian's members who died of starvation in the slogan "Long live the three red flags" could not count. He was a descendant of the Red Army martyrs, a family of five starved three (mother and two children), and his wife escaped from the desert to know where he died. The interrogators asked him, "Have you considered the consequences of doing so?" He Mingyuan replied: "I thought about — a big deal is a 'dead' word! I'm afraid I would have starved if I don't leave my hometown! The people's government will starve its own people to death. What is it called the people's government?"

The Task Force identified the incident as a "counter-revolutionary incident" and immediately wrote its investigation report. Peng Zhen listened to the report of Feng of the Municipal Public Security Bureau and meditated for a moment, slowly openings: "The people's government will starve its own people to death. What is this the people's government? Is that what Ho Ming Yuan said?" Pointing to the interrogation transcript, Secretary Feng said to Peng Zhen, "Yes."

Secretary Feng, according to Peng Zhen's instructions, sent people to the county to investigate. The results of the investigation were quickly sent to Peng Zhen: He Ming-yuen and his relatives had no history of psychiatric illness. His confession was completely true. His uncle and brother were both Red Army martyrs. Peng Zhen reported to Zhou Enlai and Liu Shaoqi. Zhou Enlai praised the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau for timely resolution of the case. Liu Shaoqi for a long time after listening. If you report to Mao Zedong, he Mingyuan, the current anti-revolutionary elements should not be severely punished! Liu Shaoqi, both afraid of causing attacks by the international media, also has a touch of compassion for the Red Army. What can he say? Peng Zhen-sincerely asked Secretary Feng to send someone to escort Ho Mingyuan to a place in Guizhou for "proper disposal" to the local government.

In July 1960, Mao Zedong took the summer in Beidaihe. One morning, under the palace wall outside the North Gate of the Central and South China Sea, a young woman wearing blue tooling held a hard solitaire with his hands and said, "Destroy the People's Commune! People's commune starve my uncle family six!" Another piece reads: "Take down Mao Zedong! Long live Peng Dehuai!" The woman was soon arrested and

interrogated. She made a confession without disguise. Her name is Liu Guiyang, a person from Hengnan County in Hunan. His ancestors were poor farmers for three generations, and I was a member of the Communist Youth League, and a coal-transporting workshop worker. The interrogator said she was an uncompromised counter-revolution. She said frankly, "As you say, I am reflecting the real situation." The interrogators questioned her accomplices, and she said: "I am alone, not even my loved one told, sued against the conscience of heaven and earth." The interrogators asked her why she went to the door of the Party Central Committee and the State Council to do this deadly counter-revolutionary campaign? She said, "Comrade, God! You live in Beijing, sit in the central part, you do not know the hungry cubs! I don't know the commune members eat wild vegetables, leaves, eat Guanyin soil... Even cats and dogs in the countryside starved, some people lost their doors. Six of my uncle's family starved... I never had parents, my uncle and aunt raised me, sent me to junior high school, in 1956 into the power plant as an apprenticeship, did not return home for three years, wanted to leap forward, eat a public canteen, they lived well, I was careless... new society, starving poor farmer what iniquity! ... every day on the radio shouting three red flags, a great situation... I know which murderer is. Take the big leap forward, run people's communes, eat public canteens, and we starve more than thirty mouths in one village. There are many more elderly people and children waiting to die... a descendant of a poor farmer can't think about it! A Komsomolskaya member can't figure out! A power plant woman can't figure out! I went to Beijing to shout slogans, I want to defeat the People's Commune! Beat Chairman Mao! I want to shout long live Pendergast Long live!" Liu Guiyang cried and noisy, wearing handcuffs and rolling underground. Interrogators blocked her mouth with a rag, put fetters on her and sent them to the Public Security Bureau.

The officers on duty at the North Gate in Central and South China Sea did not dare to conceal, immediately transcribed the interrogation pen clearly and sent to Beidai. Liu Shaoqi looked at the face of Tiqing. The current anti-revolutionary Liu Guiyang was taken back to her working thermal power plant and was sentenced to five years in prison after he was grappling with. After the sentence was pronounced, Liu Guiyang survived the disaster of going to jail. According to internal sources, in fact, Liu Shaoqi personally visited Hunan, and figured out that Liu Guiyang reflected the actual situation, and instructed Vice Minister of Public Security Xu Zirong to make extremely tolerant treatment to Liu Guiyang. The Cultural Revolution broke out, the Liu Guiyang case became a crime by Liu Shaoqi, and Liu Guiyang also became Liu Shaoqi's "black line figure" and was implicated.

Wang Haiguang's "People's Right" Speech in 1957 ("Yan Huang Chunqiu") also reflects the peasants' views on buying and selling and co-operation. Excerpt below:

"Chairman Mao is leading well. In the next two years, long live Chairman Mao, buy anything."

"The total route is in transition, ordinary people are hungry."

"Peasants grow hungry belly, grow cotton without clothes to wear. Cattle (farmers) cultivated fields, horses (cadres) eat valley.

"Farmers don't even eat enough, let alone improve their lives. You can borrow in the past, and now there is no place to borrow."

“Communist Party leadership cooperatives, to socialism makes people not eat, cattle do not eat grass, pig does not eat bran.”

“Farmers do not participate in cooperatives (annual income) of more than forty yuan.

After agricultural cooperation, farmers' incomes have not increased, but decreased.

“There are four deaths in rural areas: selling food to death, buying food and other death, we cannot buy food, and die from starving, selling food and then buying food.”

The above is the “right” speech by farmers in Jiangxi, Zhejiang and Anhui in 1957. In 1958, Mao Zedong held the “three red flags”, and the people all over the country lived a “communist” life. Commune members of the commune circulate such a straight mouth:

“If you see money, see things, see the house and demolish, see the food and pick.”

“A year busy to the end, sweat in vain, year-end settlement, fall a dysentery.”

Recently, the Southern Metropolis newspaper published Han Fudong's “1956 Pingle: Prelude to the Great Famine” and “Disaster” in Changshou County of Chongqing for the fourth year. He shows that the tragedy of starvation of food-producing farmers did not occur only in the three years of the Great Leap.

Han Fu East went to Pingle County, Guangxi, to investigate, local villagers said that starving people died because of the overall purchase and sale. Since 1954, the grain has been delivered, and the surplus food will be sold. The leadership of the CPC County Committee falsely reported production upwards, forcing farmers to sell their head food. The cadres went to the farmer's house to see, except for what they want to eat today, is “surplus food”. Farmers can only eat red potato, pumpkin, vegetable leaves through the day. Since the winter of 1955, a large number of people have fled to Hunan, and there are people selling wives and children. In the Ertang district alone, several thousand people fled to Hunan. According to the records of the archives of Ertang District, Pingle County, in the first half of 1956, 44 people (38 children, 6 wives) were sold, the largest number of sellers in March and April, up to 23. According to the statistics of the Pingle County Committee of the Communist Party of China on August 16, 1956, 121 people died of starvation due to the food problem in the county, 144 people who died in connection with food problems, 1,388 people who were puffy due to lack of food and food, 1,246 people who fled out to make a living in the wilderness, went out to buy 4,003 grains in the area of Yongjiang County, Hunan province. People, 145 families who sell (send) children due to lack of food and 156 people, because 22 families divorced without food, 8 women married early, 1,901 for furniture, clothes, bedding and mosquito nets.

In Pingle County, many people criticized the general purchase, sale and starvation of people, even Huang Shaohong, a warlord residing in Beijing, also criticized. Immediately, anti-right campaigns were launched, and all those opposed to the purchase and sale were hung as right-wing or anti-socialist elements. Among them, a teacher named Ye Neutral was beaten to the right because of “viciously attacking the party's general purchase and sales policy”, expelled from public office and sent to re-education through labour. Huang Shao-hong was also beaten as right-wing elements. The socialist superiority, marked by the integration and co-operation, was once again recognized. With a new round of rectification, accompanied by a great leap forward, the consequences are self-evident.

In January 1962, the 7,000 people's congress is being held in Beijing. Changshou County, the suburb of Chongqing (now Changshou District) is usher in a new wave of death. On

January 10, the day before the 7,000 people's congress, Changshou County People's Committee counted the total number of puffiness disease in the jurisdiction due to hunger was 31,606 people, including 1,0179, 2 degrees 7,829, three degrees 940, swelling 12,658, 210 deaths due to swelling disease, 28 other diseases 1 person (according to the official records of Changshou County, January 1, 1962 to On the 24th, the county starved 1,145 people — the guide note). Diseases are more pronounced in the heavily affected areas. There are 6,493 swelling diseases in Honghu District, accounting for 16.1% of the total population, 66 deaths from swelling diseases and 14 other diseases in the first 10 days of January. There are 3,536 swelling diseases in Gangnam District, accounting for 24.4% of the total population, 19 deaths due to swelling diseases and 10 others in the first 10 days of January. There is a similar situation in communes such as Fuyuan, Dandu, and satellite. There has also been a significant increase in the incidence of morbidity in the recent period. As in Longxi District, there are 4,184 swelling diseases, accounting for 8.62% of the total population of the region, 74 deaths from swelling diseases and 164 other diseases in the first 10 days of January.

The main cause of illness is starvation. Most of the food produced by farmers is expropriated by the Government, hidden in warehouses or in support of AIA. According to the archives of Changshou County records: 46.28 million kilograms of grain outside the province in 1959. At the end of June 1960, inventory of more than 40 million pounds of grain, erosion grain 11,463 pounds, serious pest grain 3.85 million pounds. Rather, shut the grain in the warehouse eroding the moth and not save lives!

These data are drawn from an archival document entitled “Emergency Notice on the Prevention and Control of Current Swelling Disease”. It revealed a few key messages. First, in 1962, puffiness and starvation are still on the rise; second, with more than 12,000 post-swelling dry skinny (i.e. dying without effective nutritional benefits and treatment), there may be a larger death toll next.

According to the survey of Wanshun Commune Hospital in early January 1962, 848 people of the Qianjiang brigade, 264 patients with swelling disease and childhood malnutrition, including 149 patients with “swelling dry”. Under the “one big two public communes”, only patients with swelling or more than two degrees can enjoy the benefits of concentrated treatment.

According to my personal experience, the way to treat swelling disease was to supplement “vitamins”. The grain bran and wheat bran fed pigs in the past became a panacea for the treatment of puffiness in hospitals (commonly known as “bran barba”). And doctors can't say that edema disease is “hungry”, but have to falsely claim that it is affected by natural disasters. Grain bran, wheat bran contains rich vitamins, is a special medicine for liver disease. At that time, if someone said that swelling disease was caused by malnutrition, said that food was not enough to eat, that would be opposed to the Communist Party's food policy, it was a counter-revolution!

In 1960, a special “prescription” was given to a girl with edema disease and a broken menstrual blood: ask the food group to add a spoonful of dishes to her. Yu thought that Tim à la carte did not violate food policy. The Chinese Communist Party received information and immediately convened a congress, declared that Yu was an anti-revolutionary and severely criticized for a few days. I could not withstand the torture, lying in the school hospital bed, taking sleeping pills to commit suicide.

The CCP also held a congress to declare suicide in fear. He was also charged two counts: one, stealing medicine in the school hospital; second, I did not forget allegiance to the KMT reactionaries, and also held a “letter of appointment” from the KMT's secret agency (nobody saw it). The party book also announced that the families were not allowed to lift their bodies from the school door and could only be quietly removed from the back door at night.

The Great Leap Forward brought by the Great Famine, officially called “Three Years of Natural Disaster”. Both official and academic circles believe that the disaster spans three years (1959—1960) and ended by the 7,000 people at the beginning of 1962. The 7,000 people congress did not solve the Pengdehuai case at the Lushan Conference, or insisted on holding up the “three red flags”. Lin Biao even said that the “three red flags” is right and is another invention in the development of China's revolution. The problems that emerged in those years were in violation of the “three red flags” and violated Chairman Mao's pragmatic and far-sighted instructions. The seven-thousand people's congress closed in Beijing on February 7, 1962. The plight of peasant deaths from hunger and swelling continues, but the death toll has fallen.

The medical team from Chongqing to Changshou County reported the following information on March 16, more than two months later: the total population of Honghu District 40,186 people, a total of 12,838 people were ill, accounting for 31.8% of the total population, 562 deaths, including 405 deaths in January and 157 in February. Journalists saw from the archives that the death toll fell to 41 in March. Honghu District Medical Team on April 20 concluded that “the current situation in all aspects of Honghu District is good, swelling disease has dropped sharply. But because of the impact of natural disasters for three years in a row, the population is weak, and there are 4,768 patients in the region, and new diseases are likely to occur. After 20 April, there were four surveys of deaths of edema patients, and as of 29 May, a total of 50 edema patients had died (four were 20, 8, 8 and 14). The reporter did not see the morbidity and death files since then.

Raising the “three red flags” by Mao Zedong has brought a devastating catastrophe to China, starving tens of millions of people. He not only shifted responsibility to the lower ranks, but also used class struggles to cover up his crimes.

The Xinyang incident was alarmed by the Central Committee, but he set the tone: “The incident in Xinyang is the restoration of the counter-revolution, the democratic revolution is incomplete, and the need to organize forces to carry out the democratic revolutionary remedial lesson.” Not only did they pressure responsibility on landlords and rich farmers, and criticized them hard. Those “good cadres” who carried out Mao Zedong's instructions also suddenly became “landowners and rich farmers who were mixed into the revolutionary camp and carried out counter-revolutionary restoration”. They were critically detained and even sentenced, and became a scapegoat for that man-made accident. Sheep.

Mao Zedong stressed that “Don't forget the class struggle!” Socialist education campaigns were carried out throughout the country. The task force enters the village first to visit the poverty, start a bitter congress, organize class teams. Qiao Shicai, a party member of the two-floor brigade of Zhuyi commune in our county, was a farmer. His old father had been a “beggar” before liberation. The task force mobilized Joe old man to cry bitter

congresses. Joe old man came to stage tears: before liberation, I shouted to someone else's door a "fortune!" Someone else will scoop me a bowl of food. Some people do red and white happy things, and we have to put a seat for us. The leaders asked me to grievance. My most bitter day was the "eating group" (public cafeteria) years! Home did not eat, where do you want rice? Home's cooker is gone, to which one wants to eat? ... the captain quickly called Joe Shi Cai to pull down Joe's old man.

Mao Zedong made a speech saying that he led the peasant revolution for the liberation of the peasants. When he took power, he violated the interests of farmers. Especially in the era of the great leap forward, the life of farmers is not as good as Yang Poilao, as Liu Wencai tenants, as well as the past "called Huazzi"! Not to mention that during the People's Commune period, that is, in 1978, the life of the peasants was also very difficult. Xin Ziling has a set of figures (provided by a journalist with a conscience): In 1978, the country's per capita income was 133 yuan, 90 per cent of which was in kind. About 200 million people earn less than two sides in cash per day, 271.6 million people earn only \$0.164 per day, 190 million people earn \$0.014 per day, and 120 million people earn \$0.11 per day. Shanxi Pinglu County earns 0.06 yuan per person per day. An old cadre in our county who was secretary of Dashu commune (now known as Dashu town, excellent natural conditions) has a memoir, which recorded the income of a farmer Xiao Guozhen's six-member contract production before reaching the household ten years. The summary is as follows: in 1977, total income of 107.41 yuan, \$17.9 per capita. In 1978, the total income was 249.7 yuan, 41.5 yuan per capita. How much do I earn per person per day? I generally calculated, \$0.049 in 1977, \$0.114 in 1978.

Faced with brutal facts, Mao Zedong believes that achievements and disadvantages are only the relationship between nine fingers and one of the ten fingers. And the disadvantages of a finger are inevitable. "Some people doubting or denying the great leap forward in 1958 and the superiority of the people's communes are clearly mistaken," he said at an expanded meeting of the Politburo. "Whoever wants to say that a vast social movement can be completely free of drawbacks, then he is nothing more than an imaginary, or a breadwinner, or simply a hostile."

His own emphasis on the people's commune, "one big two public", advocates that public canteens eat without money. Later, responsibility was shifted to the lower level: the people's commune was originally "three-level ownership, team as the basis". The comrades below blurred the distinction between the commune, brigade and production team tertiary ownership system, only caused the peasant dissatisfaction. Mao Zedong set the tone. Who dares to tell the truth? Party and government organs at all levels have a political task to block the disaster caused by man-made disasters. Henan Xinyang alone had more than 10,000 letters of help from the post office.

The right to invention of the "three red flags" clearly belongs to Mao Zedong, but he pushed Liu Shaoqi to the "podium". September 1961 British Army Marshal Montgomery visited. Montgomery is very admired for Mao Zedong, and he seems to want to explore who Mao's successor is. Mao Zedong said: Liu Shaoqi is actually the first vice-chairman of the Party. He is already the president of the country and presided over the frontline work. Over a period of time, both chairmen were surnamed Liu. Montgomery returned home to write a book that revealed the news that Liu Shaoqi was the successor of Mao

Zedong, sensing the world. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also printed a briefing note on Mao Zedong's important talks with his successor and sent it to the local division level or above.

He wants to let the people of the world know that it is Liu Shaoqi that China presides over the frontline, not his Mao Zedong. Liu Shaoqi is responsible for all mistakes made since 1958. Liu Shaoqi became Mao Zedong's scapegoat. Not only do foreigners believe it is true, but even the Chinese leadership has been fooled by him.

In order to cover up his sins, Mao Zedong threw another shade in the fall of 1960 — a natural disaster. Say “three years of natural disaster” as “opinion oriented”. If you look at a comparison of newspapers from previous years, it is clear that “three years of natural disasters” are self-deceiving lies. Don't say that in the Great Leap Forward, the “People's Daily” in the fall of 1959 also covered the great news of the harvest of autumn grain everywhere. In the summer of 1960, there was also a long report on “Starting the Great Harvest of Grain from the Yangtze River to the Yellow River”.

“People's Daily” National Day editorial suddenly announced: “For two years, most parts of the country have suffered successive severe natural disasters.” “The People's Commune has freed our peasants forever from the historical destiny of millions and millions of people who are bound to hunger, desertion and death in natural disasters.” In January 1961, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued a communiqué of the 9th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee, declaring: “1960 suffered another hundred years of serious natural disasters.”

And what is the truth? According to 120 hydrological stations, “Three Years of Good Wind and Rain — 1959-1961 Meteorological and Hydrological Examination”, written by Shanghai scholar Ding Hui, concluded from 120 hydrological stations: “The climate of the country can be said to be a day in the 1959—1961 triennial disaster period. “Public beauty, or even the best period in history.”

In the spring of 1961, Liu Shaoqi went to Changsha to report to Mao Zedong after an investigation into the Red Flag Brigade in Hunan Province. He returned to Tianhua Brigade and said: it seems that there is no benefit to staying in the public canteen, willing to maintain the public canteen will continue to maintain, and those who are willing to quit will quit. With a loose mouth, the public canteens were dissolved. In 1962, Liu Shaoqi presided over the economic work, and launched a “three from one package” (free market, self-financing, self-financing, contracted production to the household). The economic situation in rural areas has improved. Later, these became Liu Shaoqi's crimes of “reviving capitalism.”

The “heart” of the people's commune, the public canteen, was dissolved, and Mao Zedong's “three red flags” still fluttered. Mao Zedong is determined to win back politically. “One third of the country's regimes are not in the hands of the Communist Party,” he said alarmingly. He stressed that the route struggle and class struggles need to be spoken every year, month and month, said every day, decided to carry out a socialist education campaign in the country by way of class struggle, through the “four Qing Qing Dynasty” (Qing Thoughts, Qing Qing Dynasty, Qing Dynasty, Qing organization and Qing economy) to catch class enemies. Liu Shaoqi closely followed the pace of Mao Zedong, summing up and promoting the “Taoyuan Experience”. Working groups all

around the world were privately set up, bundled and suspended at will. According to incomplete statistics, 77,560 cadres and masses were forced to death and killed, and 5,327,350 people were subjected to various forms of lynchings. Digging out 5,60 “anti-socialist” “groups” and “alliances”. 276,256 were identified as enemy contradictions and 558,220 as “enemy contradictions are dealt with by internal contradictions”. Only after the Cultural Revolution was repudiated.

In the Memorabilia of the Party History of the Communist Party of China, on August 1, 1964, the following is recorded: the county committee in the recreation commune carried out a five-month remedial lesson (“Siqing” review), 33 party members were expelled from the party, 136 county, district, community and team cadres were dismissed. 4 people were arrested and sentenced to two, reinstated landlords and 85 households of rich farmers. After the Cultural Revolution, policies have also been implemented separately. As far as I know, in the “Siqing” movement, more than 10 teachers in our county were sentenced, two of them were not rehabilitated until the late 1990s. The “Four Qing” campaign organized by Liu Shaoqi has already been “left” enough. Mao Zedong said Liu Shaoqi was “left and right.”

Where is the root of the problem? Xin Ziling gave the answer in an interview with the New History reporter. He said: Mao Zedong's main mistakes after his founding are:

1. One person overturned the 15-20 neo-democratic nation-building route that emerged from the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee, forcibly halted the process of neo-democratic nation-building, and began the “Three Transformations” in 1953 to destabilize and eliminate private ownership.
2. One person overturned the “eight major” pragmatic economic construction route, imposed on the whole party and imposed the Great Leap Progression and Communal Movement in 1958, causing economic damage and starving 37.55 million people.
3. a person to Qin Shihuang self, to “burn the book pit Confucius” for pleasure. In 1957, the plotting was to mobilize intellectuals and democratic party gangs to recite, give opinions to the party, publicly promise the acquittal of speakers, and then to convict 550,000 patriotic intellectuals into the “right”, creating the largest text prison in Chinese history.
4. In the name of opposing revisionism and preventing the resurgence of capitalism, a person initiates a personal cult and solidifies a lifelong rule, through the “Cultural Revolution”, alters the nature of the Democratic Republic, “designates” successors, reuses his relatives and establishes a world of homes.

A person, in flagrant violation of the Constitution, launched a “Cultural Revolution”, halted state activities of the National People's Congress and the CPPCC for four years, manipulated Red Guards to defeat State President Liu Shaoqi and put him to death by lynching him to death; Harm to death. A hundred million people were killed and 20 million dead.

To write this, it should be added that Mao Zedong created personal worship and strengthened his dictatorship.

In March 1958, Mao Zedong used Lenin's words “not better than my dictatorship” at the Chengdu meeting to create a theoretical basis for his own personal dictatorship. Ke Qingshi, secretary of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee, said immediately: “We

believe that the chairman should believe to the degree of superstition and obey the Chairman to the degree of blind obedience.” Two months later, Ko Hing Sze was promoted to the Politburo member. Plus Lin Biao's first “Four Great” (great mentor, great leader, great commander, great helm) and “Three Loyal” (loyal to Chairman Mao, loyal to Mao Zedong Thought, Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Route), “Four Unlimited” (Unlimited Worship, Infinite Love, Infinite Faith, Infinite Faith, Infinite Loyalty (honestly), Mao Zedong's personal worship has reached a level that has not been added. His words are “supreme instruction”, “sentence is truth, one sentence of ten thousand.” In those years, not only lawlessness, but even the minimum moral ethics were destroyed. Xin Ziling said Mao Zedong “is guilty of the Cultural Revolution.” This is an indisputable fact.

Mao Zedong also proudly said that he had done two major things in his life: one was to drive Chiang Kai-shek to Taiwan, and then launched the Cultural Revolution. Official negation of the Cultural Revolution. According to the media, 100 million people were persecuted in the Cultural Revolution and 30 million died of death. The Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Alternate Central Committee, a total of 193 people, in addition to the 31 who died and seriously ill, 96 were examined for charges such as “traitors”, “agents”, “Ledong foreign” and other charges, detained and abused, some were killed, accounting for 62% of the CPC Central Committee. Lau Shaoqi, Peng Dehuai, He Long and other meritorious older revolutionaries were not spared. Of the 115 members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, more than 52 per cent were persecuted. Of the 159 members of the CPPCC National Committee, more than 46 per cent were persecuted. Officials above the deputy provincial (ministry) level, 75 per cent of people were examined. More than 80,000 members of the military in power in the Cultural Revolution were also persecuted, 1,169 of whom died. When cadres come up to the national chairman and down to the production captain, they are all criticized. Intellectuals are also a disaster-stricken area of persecution. Peking University alone uncovered more than 500 reactionary academic authorities. Many celebrities in the literary world have been killed and forced to commit suicide. Laoshe and Denton are the representatives of them. Luo Guangbin, a survivor of the concentration camp of the Sino-US Cooperation Institute and one of the authors of Red Rock, also did not live. Xin Ziling said that from the 30s to the 60s, only two good people left in China's literary and artistic circles: Lu Xun and Jiang Qing.

According to Zhang Lifan, a secondary school student of that year, recalled that on August 18, 1966, Mao Zedong wore military uniforms and went to Tiananmen City Building to examine the Red Guards. Song Binbin, a young female secondary school student, put Mao Zedong with a “Red Guard” armband. Mao Zedong became the “red commander” of the Red Guard. Mao Zedong asked Song Binbin's name immediately issued the “Latest Highest Direction”: “The quality is not good, you want Wu!” Song Yaowu collar immediately executes. She used a belt to beat “reactionary academic authority”, people shouted “to fight, don't fight!” She answered rightly, “It was Chairman Mao who called me to fight!” This young schoolgirl killed nine “counter-revolutionaries”. According to media reports, in Beijing alone, 1,762 people (excluding forced suicides) were killed between late August and September 5, 1966. Mao Zedong has issued the “highest instruction”: good people beat bad guys, deserve it; bad guys play good people,

good people glorious; good people play good people, misunderstandings.

Mao Zedong supported the rebellion in fighting heavily, and sent the army “left-hand”. From large and medium-sized cities to county and townships, the two major factions, both call themselves “defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary route” and scolding each other as “crown”. All factions have military support, modern weapons and ammunition. The rebellion at the military factory also moved out tanks and artillery. Both urban and rural areas have become battle battlefields throughout the country.

How many people died in the Cultural Revolution? No official announcement. Hu Ping said in an article that conservative estimates are over 1.72 million. An article in the People's Daily mentions that it will not be less than 2 million. The Supreme People's Court President Changjiang Hua said in a report at the Fourth Session of the Fifth People's Congress: 148,000 people have been wrongly convicted and killed by mistake like Zhang Zhixin. A book written by a foreigner revealed that about 7.73 million people lost their lives in the Cultural Revolution. In 1980, Italian female journalist Farac sought evidence from Deng Xiaoping on this issue. Deng said: “We can't count forever, because the causes of death are all sorts of reasons, and China is that vast. Anyway, people die a lot.”

In the Cultural Revolution, industrial, agricultural and commercial personnel and cadres at all levels are victims. The “red guards” of the smashing time gave Mao Zedong as gunmen, and later all became victims of the Cultural Revolution. Chongqing now maintains several “Red Guard Cemetery”. Countless workers, peasants and cadres died on the battlefield. Some rebel leaders lost their humanity at the instigation of Mao Zedong's “revolutionary innocence and reasonable rebellion”. On May 13, 1968, Wuxuan County, Guangxi, two factions of wuxuan county, digging each other's deceased liver meat for a dinner meal, 56 people's heart and liver were dug and eaten, 13 men's genitals were cut off. There are also villains killing husband and wife, killing the father and daughter, then caesarean section takes the liver, cut breasts, cut off the body, the morgue outdoors. As for the old life of the “cattle ghosts” is better than the little ants!

Beijing Daxing County from August 27 to September 1, 1966, killed 325 people, the largest 80 years old, the youngest was born 38 days, 22 families were killed. Hunan Province also set off a storm of killing “four categories of elements”, from August to October 1967, killing 4,193 people, forced to commit 326 people. Many places in Guangxi in bright daylight dismemberment “cattle ghosts”, and then cooked food. More than 1,000 people were dismembered and eaten in Wuxuan County alone.

The economic losses caused by the Cultural Revolution amounted to more than 13,000 billion yuan. It is equivalent to the sum of 30 years of investment in the construction of the national economy. The loss of cultural education cannot be counted in figures. A billion people read only one copy of Chairman Mao's Quotation, and only eight “model plays” in the country remain, schools “stop classes and revolutions”, and the examination papers have become heroes. Text jails all over the country, stifling speech, controlling ideas, surpassing the darkest feudal dynasty in history.

The “four old” (old ideas, old culture, old customs, old habits) were broken in the Cultural Revolution, causing irreparable losses. 6,068 monuments and 4,922 destroyed by the Beijing Municipal Government. The destruction of ancient books, paintings, steels,

ancient temples, etc. cannot be estimated throughout the country. From Yan Di Tomb, Confucius Tomb, Yuefei Tomb to Qu Qiu White Tomb A group of red guards beheaded five hundred Lohan at Leshan Oolong Temple. A group of red guards to Luoyang Baima Temple to smash the rare treasure white jade horse. A group of red guards went to Wutai Mountain to smash the temple Buddha statue, open a fight against the monk and nun assembly, and then forced 289 monks to return to the common, returning to their original production team to work. Red guards also smashed cosmetics counter, to love beauty lady shaved Yin and Yang head all over the world. A young female middle school teacher in our county city, was she taught students shaving Yin and Yang head after exiting the streets. She was humiliated and finally jumped in the river!

An article entitled “The greatest achievement of the Cultural Revolution is the transformation of the Chinese into “Seven None” in the media. A summary is as follows:

1. unproductive - cut the tail of capitalism; “rather socialist grass, not the seedlings of capitalism.” Individuals are unproductive and the state is nearing bankruptcy.
2. ignorance - intellectuals are stinky old nine; the more reactionary knowledge; the white roll as the hero; old culture is sealed, assets, repair. A “quote” is enough for the whole country. Ignorance, ignorance, inevitably impotence, let the screw and tame the tool.
3. ruthless - to criticize humanism and humanistic theory. “Be as ruthless as autumn wind sweeping leaves.” “Fighting with people, fun.” Not even a couple of characters in the eight “model plays.”
4. unable - “revolt justified”; “smashing public prosecution law”! “Monk Umbrella - No Hair (Law) No Day”.
5. immorality - traditional morality is Confucianism - down the Confucian shop; “Revolution is not a guest dinner, not to do an article, not painting embroidery, can not be so elegant, so calmly, textured, so gentle and frugal let...”
6. beautiful - “Chinese children and daughters wonder, do not love red armed love.” A kind of wear for men, women and children. There are only eight “model plays” in the country. Everyone will wear a “chapter of the president” on his chest, one can only sing “sayings”.
7. rogue - clearly an unprecedented havoc, great disaster, but also sing “is good! Is good! It is good!”

Zhao Ziyang once said that Mao Zedong never refused to admit mistakes, and his successor also struggled to defend Mao Zedong. The damage caused by the Cultural Revolution cannot be said to pass, just find a scapegoat. Push responsibility to Lin Biao, the four people. Anyone knows that Lin Biao is not a successor by Mao Zedong himself? Jiang Qing said in court, “I am just a dog of Chairman Mao, and ask me to bite whoever I bite!” The Great Leap Forward starved to death tens of millions of people, and could not find scapegoats, they were pushed to God, saying it was a Can not find scapegoat, and not to grudge God, that is, “necessary”. Counterright “expanded” hundreds of thousands times, but also said it was “necessary”, not to give rehabilitation. Those as a whole never apologize to the victim. In the Mao Zedong era, there were countless cases of wrong-making, and millions of victims had been killed and lost, and people were left behind. Even to give some people public rebellion, they also want to be grateful to Dade (Diary of Du Daozheng).

Contemporary Qin Shi Emperor Mao Zedong's entire life cannot be counted. Frequently

on the line, or wearing a hat to criticize, or coerce suicide, or imprisoned and killed. There are large numbers of the former general secretary of the Party Zhang Wentian, State President Liu Shaoqi, and small, ordinary party members and students in school. Even his secretary Tian Jiaying was assassinated! In those years, how many wives were separated and killed? No one can answer.

In his article "Mao Zedong's Whole People and Fear History", Shan Shaojie said that Mao Zedong, the whole person is to do so, and the second is to be written by the whole person, confess his guilt, and put it into the archives. Those who are whole people, some are in order to join the party and promote officials, some to show that they are revolutionaries standing on the Mao Zedong route, so as not to suffer. Even the Central Committee, there is no right to remain silent in the general assembly of the whole person. Otherwise, it will also be thrown hard kicking. Most of the high-ranking officials have done others on Mao's instructions, and have also been done by others according to Mao's instructions. Mao good uses a variety of methods both to encourage thugs, but also to deter opponents, but also to test the loyalty of the department. As Zhao Gao "refers to the deer as a horse", the Shun is useful, on the contrary is the enemy. There are many examples of this. Liu Shaoqi repeatedly praised Peng Dehuai for "extremely strong party nature" and went to Lushan and called Peng a "long-planned anti-party element." Peng Dehuai's old people under Li Jingquan and others, criticized Peng as positive, become old as an enemy, sentence blame heart, was reused. Lieutenant General Wan Yi refused to approve Peng, and was immediately designated as "Peng Dehuai's dog leg" to take care of. Major General Chung Wei could not stand up, accusing Peng of being "indomitable and fabricating rumors." Less than five minutes, the voice was handcuffed out of the venue. Mao Zedong is in charge of power, political movements one after another, and the whole person will not escape the entire disaster. In 1955, Hu Feng's friend Shu Wu took the initiative to fight against the attack, bringing Hu Feng and its people involved in the case to the end. Shuwu was classified as the right in 1957, sent to Yiyuan County, Yimeng Mountain District, labor reform, and in the Cultural Revolution was held in the "cattle shed". Anti-Hu Feng Xuefeng, Ai Qing, Ding Ling, and others were hit as right-wing elements. Lu Dingyi, the commander of the anti-Hu Feng movement, Zhou Yang, and Luo Ruiqing, who issued an arrest warrant to arrest Hu Feng in prison, was pulled out for criticism at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution. A large group of activists Lin Maohan and Zhang Guangnian who followed Zhou Yang were held into the "cattle shed" in the Cultural Revolution. Mr. Peng Dehuai, chief of Li Jingquan, made great work, and was beaten as a "walker" in the Cultural Revolution by Red Guards. Luo Ruiqing's whole people are not in a few, and the end of the end can be a terrible one. Didn't pottery casting creatively advocating "doubt everything" in the early days of the Cultural Revolution? And finally died of death.

Liu Shaoqi went through Zhang Wentian and Peng Dehuai, and later became the "Khrushchev of China". The task force charged Liu Shaoqi with the charges of "traitors, internal traitors, labour thieves". After Zhou Enlai signed by Mao and Lin, he approved his submission to the congress for permanent dismissal of the party. Lin Biao helped Mao Zedong to complete a number of honorary generals, and was identified by Mao Zedong as deputy commander and successor. At the Lushan meeting, he proposed the establishment of the state president in accordance with the Constitution, but he was charged with the

crime of “taking power by class. Next, the “batch of forest approval holes” batch “Zhou Gong”. Jiang said Zhou Enlai “can't wait to replace the chairman” position. In 1973, Mao was dissatisfied with Zhou Enlai dealing with foreign affairs, driving Zhou's old man to face face to face to face to head. Deng Xiaoping, who just returned to Beijing soon, in order to make himself “pass the exam”, immediately echoed: your (Zhou Enlai) position is only one step away from the chairman. Others are out of reach, but you are “within reach.” However, soon after, a vigorous “approval of Deng, counterattack the right to turn the wind!” Chen Boda, in the Cultural Revolution, has helped Mao Zedong with great success. He rewarded him with a “crackling style” movement. Moreover, some have shown firm positions and torture against elder chiefs. The so-called “February mutiny” is a case in which he used severe torture to force many of Helong's subordinates to subjugate into a maneuver, offering he Long's “insider” to plan “mutiny”.

In the Mao Zedong era, how many officials and sizes did not have a whole man? So far, there are still people who have defended gross crimes, in fact, themselves. The most prominent example is Deng Xiaoping, where Deng Xiaoping was the front-office commander of the anti-right front office. When he was in charge of power after the Cultural Revolution, there was nothing wrong to say against the right, but (below) should not be expanded.

In Li Rui on Mao Zedong, Pei also mentioned that Mao Zedong is better than the emperors of ancient and present Chinese and foreign emperors. He wants to control all people, on the idea of transforming the human mind, to be the tame tool he needs when a screw used for him. Mao Zedong is as long as minions, not talent. Mao Zedong in 1928 in Xianggan area “Qing Party”, in 1930 in the Su District, killed AB regiment, his own people killed more than 100,000 (he directly led the Jiangsu district killed more than 10,000). In 1942 Yan'an rectification movement, “rescue” out of 15,000 “agents”. After he took office, intellectuals who had contributed to the democratic revolution became the object of the revolution. Launched an ideological transformation campaign, anti-Hu Feng movement, anti-right movement, as well as Hu Shi (so-called “bourgeoisie mentalism”), Yu Pingbo (“Red House Dream Study”), Liang Shuming (speaking for farmers), Ma Yin Chu (“New Demographic Theory”), Wu Han, Deng Tuo, Liao Masha (Hairui Bar) “Official”, “Notes of Three Villages”, “Yanshan Night Words”), approved reactionary academic authority, approved Confucius (“batch of Lin approved holes”, “Judgment criticizes Confucius”, praised Confucius and its Confucianist scholars are all criticized), The authors of excellent songs that everyone often chanted are also fleeing. The lyricist Tian Han was tortured to death in the Cultural Revolution. He Luting, songwriter of the song of the guerrillas, first named and criticized in the country, was then imprisoned in Shanghai prison; the author of the Yellow River Chorus was simply falsely cited as “glorifying the rule of the Kuomintang, disgusting the Chinese people and advocating the route of surrender.” “Honghu Red Guard” was falsely praised as “bandit, warlord Helong”.

Even intellectuals who used to fart Mao Zedong did not get a good end. Everyone is familiar with Liuyang River, Mao Zedong listened to “Liuyang River” from TV and immediately ordered: “Come again.” The broadcast scene received instructions, solo actor Zhao Hailan immediately sang again. Mao Zedong felt that his glorification was a pleasure. The song was made after the land reform movement. His songwriter suffered in

the anti-right movement. Word author Xu Shuhua was called “middle right”, expelled from the party. The composer Tang Biguang and original adaptors Zhu Liqi and Qi Zhita were classified as the right, dismissed from public office and reformed labor. Li Jiefu writes songs “Blessing Chairman Mao Wanshou No Frontiers” and “Dad and Mother Kiss as Chairman Mao Pro”. In the Cultural Revolution, he not only made compositions for Mao Zedong's poems, but also for Mao Zedong's silly “quotes”. Li Jiefu first compose for Mao Zedong's “Water Song — Heavy Igangshan”. Later Lin Biao also wrote a “West River Moon — Heavy Igangshan”, and Li Jiefu gave Lin Biao's “Heavy Igangshan”. He also wrote “Chairman Mao's Quotation — Reprint Foreword” by Lin Biao. The “foreword” written by Lin Biao is a slogan statement, the center of which is both to express his own attitude and call on the entire Party and the entire army to read Chairman Mao's book, listen to Chairman Mao's words, act as Chairman Mao's instructions and be a good soldier of Chairman Mao. It is said to be the longest song in China, to sing more than 20 minutes. Li Jiefu Ben is following Mao Zedong's personal successor, Deputy Commander Lin Biao. After the incident, Li Jiefu received the charge of “relying on Lin Biao's anti-revolutionary group” and was “censored.” In 1976, suddenly died in the special prison of that year, the “school class”.

In the Mao Zedong era, there was a “motto”: “Only political accounts, not economic accounts.” According to authoritative sources: Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forty million people were hungry and lost 120 billion yuan; the Cultural Revolution had completed 100 million people and killed 20 million people. Hunan province alone killed more than 13,000 people from August 13 to October 17, 1967. Waste and cut 13,000 billion yuan in the Cultural Revolution.

Xin Ziling said: Mao Zedong regards people as pigs and dogs in the Great Leap Forward, and the whole party as the enemy in the From the founding of New China until the death of Mao Zedong in 1976, there was no civil war, no major natural disasters, and more than 55.55 million people died unusually. Economic losses of 14,20 billion yuan. The total amount of national capital investment in the last 30 years was 650 billion yuan, and the two major losses were more than twice the total capital investment in China in the first three decades. That is, more than two thirds of the valuable funds that could have been used to build the country and improve people's lives have been thrown away by Mao Zedong. This is Mao Zedong's overall report card for building the country with class struggles as a platform. How amazing is this set of numbers!

There are a few words in Tieliu's “A Talking with the Old Man of Li Rui”: Mao Zedong is a whole man mad, mad and murderer. According to the data already revealed, Mao Zedong killed at least 80 million patriotic chiefs, members of the Communist Party and the masses of people: 38 million people died of starvation in three years. Successive political movements killed no less than 15 million innocent people and 20 million in the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution.

There are no fewer than 1 million revolutionaries killed in Jinggangshan and in vain. Mao Zedong saw human life as a mustard, and created 30 million wrongs, 83 million souls, and more than 300 million people were battered. The number of irregular deaths exceeds the combined death toll of the two world wars. He is the most widespread demon who killed the most widespread. Mao Zedong was in power for 28 years, using all means

to kill more than 100 million people, and his crimes exceed the sum of all tyrant crimes in Chinese history. Hitler slaughtered six million Jews and Stalin massacred 20 million Soviet people. Compared with Mao Zedong, it's just a little witch.

Others say that there have been three major devil heads in the modern world: Hitler is a black fascist, Stalin is a red fascist, and Mao Zedong is a super fascist.

Mao Zedong is lawless and can not only kill at will, but also extremely cruel. Please take a look at a few “excellent answers” left by him and his “good students”.

President Liu Shaoqi was designated by Mao Zedong as “the biggest fundraiser,” and added the charges of “traitor, internal traitor, labor thief” to the “villains” to criticize and criticize. The “villains” beat and kicked Liu Shaoqi, hit Liu Shaoqi, swelling his nose and face, only seven teeth left, the leg was seriously injured, not a single blood vessel is good! He could not live for himself, could not stand, and had to fight. On his 70th birthday, he was declared to be permanently expelled from the party. He was subjected to severe physical and psychological damage and should have been taken to hospital for treatment, but was “evacuated” to Henan on 17 October 1969. The team escorting him was temporarily ordered to leave, and the medicine brought in Beijing was also not allowed to be used. On November 12, Liu Shaoqi stopped breathing. The name of Ann during the cremation of his body is “Liu Weihuang” and the occupation is “unemployed”.

After Song Binbin was given the name of Mao Zedong, a female member of the North Normal University, he returned to school with a group of Red Guards to grab Bian Zhongyun, secretary of the party general secretary and vice-chancellor of the school, splashed ink on her head, drained manure and severely killed! Cover her body with a big print and press a big broom! Song Yaowu was proud to say to people that she killed eight people a day! Others remind her: to fight, do not fight. She answered with pride: Chairman Mao taught me to woo! A teenage girl, under Mao Zedong's “teaching”, became a demon with the joy of killing!”

Lin Zhao, female, journalism student at Peking University, was beaten as a right-wing element in 1957 for supporting classmate Fen Zhang's big print newspaper, “It's Time”. She refused to plead guilty and the party organization decided to impose three years of re-education through labour. The head of her department is poor for her infirm and sick risk intercourse for her, only changed to stay in school to supervise the transformation. The condition worsened during supervised rehabilitation and was approved to be taken back to Shanghai for rest and recuperation by his mother. In 1960, he was forfeited as an ongoing counter-revolution and was placed in Shanghai Tiganqiao Prison in 1960 and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in 1962. She was placed on three shackles, one backcuffed, two positive shackles, sometimes parallel, intersecting. Even during severe illness and menstruation, even on hunger strike, she does not reduce a set of shackles. Her father committed suicide as a result. She was secretly shot in prison on 29 April 1968 for “bad attitude”. On May 1, public security officers came home to charge her mother a five cents bullet fee, causing her mother to be mentally disturbed, and the hospital refused medical treatment, and later also committed suicide!

Zhang Zhixin, woman, Director of Propaganda Department of Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party He was brutally persecuted for his opposition to Lin Biao and the “Gang of Four” reversed. She insisted on the truth and publicly exposed Lin

Biao and the “Gang of Four” conspiracy to usurp the party's power, and was put into prison as an ongoing counter-revolution. In prison, her hair was pulled, wearing shackles, carrying 18 pounds of hammer, clamp her tongue with wire and dragging it into her mouth. Mao Yuanxin ordered him to be shot. Before his sentence on April 4, 1975, Zhang Zhixin's tongue was cut off!

There is also a special “excellent answer” — the Great Tangshan Earthquake on July 28, 1976, was also a human accident. Earthquake workers predicted a 5-7 magnitude earthquake in July and August. Earthquake forecasts are issued several times from the seismic station. July 14 Earthquake Alert: A 7—8 earthquake may occur! Japan has also informed my country. But his “good students” are afraid to cause confusion and influence the great situation of the Cultural Revolution, and are not allowed to convey them down. As a result, more than 1.3 million casualties were recorded, creating the highest number of casualties in the world's earthquake history. The United States, Britain, Japan and other countries have expressed their willingness to provide assistance, and have also been rejected. Qinglong County on the outskirts of Tangshan was prepared to evacuate, resulting in no casualties. Seismic work in the Central South China Sea is extremely well in place, so Mao Zedong's swimming pool accommodation can resist class 10 earthquakes. What is the life of the ordinary people in Tangshan?

Some people who do not know about them are still praising Mao Zedong's “integrity”. And in fact, that's not.

According to Li Rui, Yang Kaihui's manuscript hidden in the wall called Mao Zedong a “hooligan” — “life rogue, political hooligan.” Yang Kaihui's brother Yang Kaizhi went to Jinggangshan in 1929, and Yang Kaihui knew Mao Zedong had long married him. Yang Kaihui lives in Changsha Dongxiang Bancang with three children. Mao Zedong took people to fight Changsha twice, passing through the Pankang, and never asked his wife and children. In retaliation for Mao Zedong, KMT governor, Ho Jian, detained Yang Kaihui and ordered her to file a divorce with Mao Zedong. Yang Kaihui, for the three children, did not promise He Jian's request, and was finally killed. Mao Zedong also meant to write in a word, “I lost my good Yang Jun lost Liu”. In fact, Mao Zedong Jiaoyang has not lost a new joy.

Mao Zedong threw his wife concubine and the old cow Mao Zedong's first wife, Lee, held the wedding according to local customs (some people say that Mao's original wife was named Luo Yixiu). In 1920, Mao Zedong, 27, abandoned his former wife and combined with 19 years old Yang Kaihui. Yang Kaihui gave birth to Mao three sons. In the autumn of 1927, Mao Zedong, less than two months ago, was born a daughter in the following year.

During that hardest decade, he gave birth to Mao Zedong six children. In 1936 to Yan'an, only 27 years old He Zizhen experienced a lot of hard and reproductive torture, has lost the beauty of the Red Army. Mao Zedong had a new joy. He Zizhen, who was pregnant, was arranged to “treat the disease” in Shanghai. He Zizhen believes that going to Shanghai is extremely dangerous, he chose to “read and nurture disease” in the Soviet Union. In 1938, 45, Mao Zedong married 24-year-old movie star Jiang Qing. In Yan'an, he was circulating a mantra: “Laozi was born into death and hit the world, what is it?” Xin Ziling said that Mao Zedong entered Beijing and lived in Fengze Garden. Although Jiang Qingfeng persists (she is only 35 years old), Mao Zedong has shifted somewhat, and

seldom cared for her.

Mao Zedong photographed a young and beautiful waitress Zhang Yufeng in his special column. Soon, Zhang Yufeng entered the Zhongnanhai Sea, called "Life Secretary", actually replacing Jiang Qing's "family" status and enjoyed high dry treatment. Mao Zedong arranged Jiang Qing at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse to "lead the revolution". Jiang Qing wants to see him. He must first ask the "personal secretary" to inform him. Jiang Qing, a smashy moment, also had to offer his "close girl" to his "personal girl". According to Mao Zedong's "Life Secretary" Zhang Yufeng, "Remembering the Years Around the Chairman" (this book was published without approval), Jiang Qing wrote to Zhou Enlai on August 15, 1966, to reflect that Mao Zedong's longstanding problem of debauchery has caused trauma to Jiang Qing mentally, physically and mentally and asked for an organization to solve.. On August 10, 1967, I wrote again to Lin Biao and Zhou Enlai, stating that he could not stand Mao Zedong's debilitating life. On August 12 of the same year, Jiang Qing cried to Zhou Enlai, she lives bitter, lonely! And said, "In modern society, where are leaders who do not allow their wives to live together and their own wives to visit?" On October 7, 1968, Jiang Qing again cried to Deng Yingchao. But what was given was Mao's order: Jiang was not allowed to enter the South China Sea without permission.

Those who do not have a "positive name" do not have to enumerate. As for the temporary recruitment of "three accompany" (accompany, accompany dance, accompany sleep) beauty is on the list. He has a hobby of dancing. His dancers were selected from the Corps of the Corps. Requires clear appearance, positive attitude, not more than twenty years old. He went out to accompany dancers. To accompany the beauty first to wash their hands with soda, then rinse with perfume. Peng Dehuai had accused Mao Zedong of not going to the volunteer military civil society for "electing the Fei". later became a count on Peng. After the Lushan meeting, Peng Dehuai was approved, some people raised the matter. Kang Sheng, sitting on the podium, said: "Is it ugly strange to look good?" Some say that Peng Dehuai uses the "election of Fei" to insinuate Chairman Mao as an emperor ("Peng Dehuai").

Mao Zedong Tuxin "room middle surgery", obsessed with the adoption of Yin supplementing Yang Yan He ravaged over 100 beauty (according to Mao Yushi said, Mao Zedong has raped thousands of women), many are young women of his grandchildren and even great-grandchildren. Li Rui has written four poems of oil-beating "glorious" Mao Zedong and his admirers One:

Life rogue political rogue (Yang Kaihui language), good wife early knowledge is too sad.
No poison is also killing (killing), cultivating minions big gangs.

Second:

Xiao San (old writer, friend of Mao Zedong at that time) said three words (Xiao San called Mao Zedong a "iron dick" at Yan'an), his character was too poor.

Its fun and desperately struggle, the home was destroyed (all) by him.

Third: sport frequency infinite mourning, talent do not want minions.

When has it been the victim? Cultural Revolution whistling color open!

Fourth:

Life to achieve Ma Jia Qin (Marx plus Terracotta), the shadow still lives alone.

While class struggles do not speak, liberal democracy is closed.

In the early years, Mao Zedong blessed the rogue ruffie as the brave, most thorough and resolute of the rural revolution, and praised the “revolutionary” action that they dared to climb to the ivory bed of the landlord's little milk.

In 1973, Mao Zedong and Kissinger said, “Do you want our Chinese women? We can give you a few, or tens of thousands.” He can give Chinese women as gifts to American guests. “One way China has to deal with the US is to send 10 million women to the United States and increase its population to harm America's interests.” He can also use Chinese women as a weapon of war (a variant of “women are the water”) against the United States.

Great leap forward, hungry, Mao Zedong spent a huge investment in repairing 61 luxury villas (Palace), most of the Palace decoration is more than Diaoyutai State Hotel. One drip hole alone cost more than 120 million yuan. His palace number, high standard, crown covers ancient and present Chinese and foreign. He also built a villa in Hangzhou for Jiang Qing. His palace is five kilometers away from the guard. Each palace has a dedicated railway line. In order to prevent nuclear war, there is also an underground villa. There is a thick electric steel door at the entrance of the “Palace”. His 61 hallings had codes. For example, the drip cave villa is codenamed “203”. He only stayed once to Dihui Cave Palace, and some villas never lived. Each “Palace” covers an area of 750-2000 acres. At that time, don't say that ordinary people, that is, cadres of the organs did not have their own real estate. Each palace also has more than 100 people (administrators, gardeners and waitresses). Wages and maintenance costs are less than one million per year.

Mao Zedong's housing, swimming pool and dozens of palace houses are all of the highest level of decoration and equipment. Building materials are imported, glass can bulletproof, sound insulation, pure wool carpet no seams, show beautiful patterns, keep room temperature 20 degrees. He also ordered to re-decorate the Zhongnanhai Spring Root Zhai to become his exclusive ballroom (in the early 1950s, men wear suits and women wear flowers, are all expressions of the “bourgeois” thinking. But at that time cadres from the south had to hold a dance party every week, and fewer female employees were organized to accompany the dance by female secondary school students. (It was very ununderstood at that time, it was only known that they were studying Mao Zedong). The people were “hungry and cold”, but he changed the original weekly dance party to twice a week, and lived the so-called “Yingge Yan Dance” life. He has a courtyard in Beijing with an indoor swimming pool and an outdoor swimming pool that guarantees the right water temperature at all times to welcome the drive. Despite the minimum diplomatic etiquette, he received foreign heads on several occasions in the pool. In 1958, the Soviet Khrushchev visited Beijing. He only wore swimming trunks, smoke leisurely and talks with Khrushchev.

In the war years, Mao Zedong took an imported car. After 1949, there were special trains, special planes and bulletproof vehicles. That colon is a mobile palace imported from Germany, followed by more than 60 people. He travels with three trains: avant-garde, special train (main car), defender.

Mao Zedong's diet is not legendary to eat braised meat or even eat with chili peppers.

Mao Zedong lives more than the emperor of history. He enjoyed special food. Fragrant Mountain Farm, Yuquan Mountain Farm, Giushan Farm are all his food base. There is a

food safety inspector (a health officer hired from the Soviet Union in the 50s), a life manager and a team of chefs (Xiang dishes, Western cooks and pastry chefs, as well as train chefs). In its "Palace" there is also a premium chef with recipes, special-food base. Nutrition experts made him special seven series of recipes (fish, shrimp, chicken, duck, pork, lamb, beef, soup). Each series also includes more than a dozen recipes. For example, there are 17 species of fish and shrimp, 14 practices for chicken and 16 soups. There are four top chefs serving him. Daily dietary varieties over 100. He wants to eat just by air to his kitchen. For example, he wants to eat Wuchang fish and immediately fly from Wuchang. He wanted to eat live fish from the Eastern Red Fish Farm in Changsha, and sent a special plane to Changsha to carry live fish. He has to fly live fish every week and cost more than 100,000 yuan each time. Every day he has small fish and shrimp, a variety of game, Korean apples and Korean ginseng. He wants to drink cereal porridge, he bought Australian cereal from Hong Kong to guard against customs opening bags for inspection and special navy transport. The rice he eats was produced for him at Yuquan Mountain Farm. Rice is washed with drinking water in the past court. The vegetables, meat and milk he eaten are specially supplied by Giant Mountain Farm. His dairy products, fresh eggs and anti-season vegetables and fruit were specially supplied by Fragrant Hill Farm. Chili by Hunan special transport, some anti-season vegetables, fruits from Guangdong. One year early summer he wants to eat oranges. Oranges from the south, fresh oranges in winter, the waiter had to send him canned oranges. He scolded the waiter. Thereafter, specially produced for him, airlift anti-season vegetables and fruits. That is, Shanglushan, will also be sent by plane to "exclusively" food.

Three years of famine, hungry in Shenzhou, Mao Zedong is due to excess nutrition, cholesterol ultra high, do not eat braised meat, eat seafood, steak, Western-style meal. Mao Zedong loves to drink Longjing tea. There is a special hill in Hangzhou. Longjing tea produced at the top of that mountain is not polluted, and there are special guards picked in time for Mao Zedong to enjoy.

Mao Zedong has a mantra: to eat fragrant, drink spicy. Liquor is spicy. Before liberation, he drank sorghum wine, after liberation drink Maotai.

Mao Zedong does not leave the smoke. He loves "China" first, and then hobbies cigars. Tobacco leaves are special, cigars are specially made. Its codename is "132". He smoked a cigar cigarette equivalent to the price of a few fatty pigs. Some people said: "Chairman a cigarette, people food for millions!"

In 1956, the State allocated 8 million to build an official kiln, firing porcelain. He owns tableware, tea set, ashtray and other boutique official porcelain 10 sets, 1,555 pieces, known as "Mao porcelain", whose code is "7501", divided in the South China Sea and his palace. A set of tea sets alone is worth 200,000.

The General Office of the CPC Central Committee has a garment processing department with 12 garment technicians who have developed fit clothing for Mao Zedong, allowing him to appear on the podium with a brand new and powerful image. Clothing technicians for Mao Zedong new clothing, only visual inspection, can not be tailored. Mao Zedong's clothing, fabric is imported from the United States and sewn by top masters. He has 35 sets of official wear, more than 20 pajamas and 200 underwear. Clothing technicians also need to study how to make up "broken clothes" for Mao Zedong to show his "plain". The

so-called “patches” on his pajamas and towels are specially woven by technicians, and those “patches” cost much more than new ones. Mao Zedong's sweater to be sent to Shanghai Jinjiang Hotel.

A “group” of people serves him 24 hours a day, collectively referred to as “one group”. In addition to health care doctors and nurses, there are haircuts, piercing, grate, massage, bath, etc.

Mao Zedong, who has had a bad vision, set up a special “big font” group to arrange the books he wants to see into large print prints. Only 5 copies are printed at a time. Also flip the font of the oversized font for him. He loved ancient poetry, and set up ancient poetry “Channelling Group” for him to record tapes.

Mao Zedong accused the Ministry of Culture of being the “Ministry of the Dead of Foreigners” and vigorously criticized the bad ghosts that reflect the emperor will phase and talented people. In 1974, he went to Changsha, dedicated to his performance “Life and Death Card”, “Yutang Spring” and other Xiang-play was favored by him. In Zhongnanhai, there is also an “inner film” filming team specializing in talented talent play for his entertainment. During the Cultural Revolution period, “800 million people see eight model plays”. The movie theaters put documentaries that celebrate the “red sun” and “rebellion”, while Mao Zedong often sees love films imported from Germany, France and Britain in the Central South China Sea.

According to the Mao Zedong Relic Code, in the 50s, he had more than 1 million yuan in “copywriting fees”, which was really astronomical at that time. He spent no less than \$15,000 per year on food expenses. According to his guard Li Yinqiao, Mao's monthly salary was more than 200 yuan and Jiang Qing more than 100 yuan. Li Yinqiao's own annual income of about 600 yuan. China has reformed the remuneration system since 1960, one of which is to reprint books without payment; since 1964, the remuneration was abolished. Mao Zedong is exclusive of huge remuneration. In October 1967, Mao Zedong audited his bill of deposit of 5.7 million yuan (equivalent to more than 300 million yuan today). In that year, the country's per capita deposits were less than 2.5 yuan (the famous calligrapher and the party cadre Liu Meng, who joined the party in 1927, made a total deposit of only 65.5 yuan). During the Cultural Revolution, printing factories throughout the country served Mao Zedong — printing “Mao selection” and “quotes”. Mao Zedong has deposits of up to 150 million yuan, and its purchasing power is equivalent to more than 1 billion yuan today. Mao Zedong handed over to Jiang Qing, both RMB and US dollars. At the time of the Cultural Revolution, he gave Jiang Qing RMB 380,000 and US\$20,000, to his two daughters 2 million, and returned 40,000 to Wang Dongxing.

During the Mao Zedong era, ordinary people went out with proof (so-called “road bars”), and food stamps for food, most of the people did not cross the county boundary. People are deprived of their right to cultural and recreational activities. Mao Zedong ride in luxury colleges often to the scenic places to play, as well as young beauty to accompany swimming (swimming), accompany dance, accompany sleep. Mao Zedong holds great power in his hands, everything is arbitrary, and the subordinates voted for their best. Mao Zedong added to Liu Shaoqi and other charges of traitor, killing persecution. But he reused the real traitors Zhang Chunqiao and Jiang Qing. Mao Zedong launched a

campaign for the approval of Lin and the Emperor Liu Bang and other “French Emperors” such as Qin Shihuang, Liu Bang and the “French Empress”, and “the Empress” of Lv Hou and Wu Zetian, to build the Mao Dynasty and build “revolutionary” public opinion for Jiang Qingda. According to Yao Wenyuan's memoirs, after the Tiananmen Square incident on the Qingming Festival in 1976, Mao Zedong repeatedly mentioned the list of leadership teams behind him, among which the party chairman is Jiang Qing. According to the records left by Mao Yuanxin, Wang Dongxing and Zhang Yufeng, on July 15, 1976, Mao Zedong summoned Mao Yuanxin, Hua Guofeng, Jiang Qing, Wang Dongxin, Wang Dongxin and Zhang Yufeng to present the list of members of Maohou Politburo Standing Committee: Mao Yuanxin, Hua Guofeng, Jiang Qing, Chen Xilian, Ji Dengkui, Wang Attempts to make Mao Yuanxin “Qin II”.

Xia Yan's assessment of Mao Zedong is: refusing to love, more doubt, not believe, Mianli Tibetan needles. Nie Guanbo's assessment of Mao Zedong is: lie to say everything, do bad things, sweep out of evil, and stink for many years. Ye Yonglie has a similar assessment: Mao Zedong is a feudal authoritarian monarch. Wherever he goes, he struggles to continue to create all kinds of political struggles, class struggles, and line struggles, insidious and poisonous, by no means, and not even his comrades. Chen Zhengzhong also said, “Mao Zedong pursues power, status and women throughout his life. In order to achieve the goal, consolidate a lifelong dictatorship, unscrupulous means, conspiracy, trap, and kill people, do everything. Millions of outstanding party members, intellectuals elite, did not die in the battle against the enemy, but died of Mao Zedong's tyranny. “Mao Zedong's life erosion, moral degradation, love new and old, empathy, unmarried pregnancy, and old age also like 'old cattle eating tender grass. ' The young girls who were “blessed” by him were all of his granddaughters and great-grandchildren. Lack of a minimum moral bottom line for being human.” Recently, I saw Yu Peirun's “Objective Evaluation of Mao Zedong”, which is excerpt later.

1, meticulous, cold and selfish. Yang Kaihui and He Zizhen, who had raised several children for him, were thrown abroad by him to his enemies; comrades, subordinates and even past superiors, comrades who had struggled for decades, and secretaries who had struggled with his saddle, dare to poison his hands, were killed and “suicidal”.

2, see people as grass, view right as fate. Hit the AB regiment, engage in the “rescue” campaign, anti-Hu wind, anti-right, hold “three red flags”, and combat the Cultural Revolution... He even said: China is ready to sacrifice two thirds — that is, 400 million people — to sacrifice and fight the world war early in order to realize communism in the world at an early date. Peng Dehuai spoke for the farmers at the Lushan meeting and was beaten as an “anti-party group”. At a central working meeting, Mao Zedong was angry at Liu Shaoqi's offend. Public said to Liu Shaoqi: What is great you have, I can bring you down with a little finger!

3, despicable, corruption is extreme. He has repeatedly bigamy, and the number of women who play with all means is staggering. “Absolute power leads to absolute corruption.” In Yan'an, he likes to dance, and in Zhongnanhai he has a civil society dedicated to his service, as well as a “living secretary”. Dozens of “Palace” have been built in major cities and scenic areas across the country. He engages in personal worship, behaves whatever he wants, throwing the country into economic collapse, leading to the abnormal death of tens of millions of people.

4, the clouds twilight rain, longer than deception, merit alone, there are prevarication. He convinces intellectuals that he leads China will have democracy, peasant friends believe cultivators have their fields, and workers believe that they will become leaders. As a result, intellectuals were the target of the revolution — the bourgeois, where farmers' land certificates were seized and burned, and workers could only buy food and necessities. The children of workers are also driven to rural areas for re-education. Hundreds of millions of people starved under the “three red flags”, shifted responsibility to “natural disasters” and the Soviet Union. He Long, Zhang Wentian, Peng Zhen, Liu Shaoqi, etc., are examples.

5, the rule of incompetence, the whole person has surgery. Politically engage in authoritarian authoritarianism, economic exaggerated figures to produce “achievements”, culturally encourage ignorance, discriminate against science, and combat intellectuals. What political handsome, class struggle as the platform, steel as the platform, agriculture put satellites... is his “achievement” in governing the country. Its whole human means, no one in history came out of its right. The comrades were broken and killed, the subordinate to serve posts.

6, heart poison small, Jair must report. Liang Shuming with a gentleman's heart of hair, the result was criticized, this is his “graceful amount”. He was a librarian at Peking University, and a few decades later he reprised the intellectuals, saying that the more knowledge, the more reactionary. Peng Dehuai was remembered for decades when Yan'an was rectified in a word. Zhang Wentian did not agree that Mao Zedong and Jiang Qing marry were also retaliated by Mao Zedong.

7, limited knowledge, narrow vision. His greatest knowledge is court struggles. His life was confined to the shackles of “fighting with people, their fun”. Destruction of artifacts, temples, forests, vegetation and ethics through various political movements.

8, a great success, as you like. Hold the “three red flags” to be the world's leader, the global red sun. He paid an incalculable price, regardless of cost, at the expense of the people.

9, selling countries first, the worst country. In the War of Resistance against Japan, he made the decision to “one point of resistance against Japan, two points to deal with, seven points development, very propaganda.” After the establishment of the “New China”, Japanese leaders apologized, while Mao Zedong publicly expressed gratitude for the aggression of the Japanese devils. The “Hundred Regiments War” commanded by Peng Dehuai became a “crime”. Mao Zedong said at the Lushan meeting: “At that time, it was the Communist Party, the Kuomintang and the Japanese triumph. We were going to let the Kuomintang and the Japanese fight you die and live, and we grew out of it.”

During his presidency, he gave a large number of territory to North Korea, Vietnam and the Soviet Union, supported Mongolia's independence and established diplomatic ties with it. My country, which has always claimed to have 9.6 million square kilometres of territory, has actually left only 9.3 million square kilometres. When the Chinese people struggled on the line of death, he had a lot of “foreign aid”. He has paid tens of millions of lives to China in order to gain personal reputation.

In short, when he took office, the political struggle never ceased, moral standards fell, and education and technology had been devastated. He was an incompetent, despicable tyrant, and was the first person to afflict China in the 20th century.

Mao Zedong proclaimed to surpass the Qin Emperor 100 times, and also claimed to

foreign friends that he was a monk to play an umbrella — no law (fa) no day. He really said it did. His dictatorship, authoritarian, corrupt, and extravagant surpassed generations of feudal emperors.

Preliminary Draft 2011.11 /2013.8 Changes

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