

Mr. Admiralty Preface

The glorious sacrifice of the Chinese Right

In 1957, the Communist Party launched the "Anti-Rightist Movement" in Chinese mainland, which was famous for its "Yang Plot". It is a naked purge campaign using deception and frame-up as a means. It is the specimen of Mao Zedong's dictatorship, no law, and no morality. Prior to this, there were land reform, anti-rebellion, war to resist the United States and aid Korea, and other movements, all at the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 1956, which were defined as "the class struggle of large-scale storms has ended", and most people believe that a new era of economic and cultural development is coming. The call to help the party rectify the situation" was unsuspecting Ñcountless shunned people, especially politically naïve college students and intellectuals, fell into the net of "leading snakes into the hole" and were put on The hat of a "rightist" was overthrown by a dictatorship, deprived of legitimate civil rights, and even destroyed his family. Those injured by anti-rightist movements include many social elites. Sixty years have passed since this anti-Rightist catastrophe, which has plagued millions of good people and also killed the nation and the country, and more than one generation has forgotten or even had no concept of it, which is a historical misfortune. The greatest poison is the suppression of freedom of speech and independent thinking, and the subsequent famine of hunger and suffering is one of its evil consequences, and those in the know dare not speak out. When it came to the Cultural Revolution, which burned books and pit Confucianism, it was even more extreme, with a billion people allowing a dictator to wreak havoc and die, and ancient and modern civilizations were smashed and destroyed. The anti-rightist movement was the starting point of a series of tyranny in the Mao Dynasty. More than forty years after the end of the Cultural Revolution, has the

tragedy of the anti-rightist movement ended? The answer is: No. First of all, the CCP leader Deng Xiaoping was to blame. According to the official statistics of 550,000 rightists, that is, the number of rightists who have been "corrected by removing their hats" is 552,973. The number of rightists who will not be corrected is estimated to be in the hundreds (96 at the central level, 21 in Sichuan, 47 in Dalian...). This set of policy decisions was exactly the holy will of Deng Xiaoping, the commander-in-chief of the anti-Rightist movement at that time: There is nothing wrong with opposing the Right, but it is just expanded. Even if only one in a thousand Rightists has not made a mistake, the Anti-Rightist Movement still cannot be "rehabilitated" but can only be "corrected"! Deng wanted to defend his historical reputation, and no one dared to disagree with this! The more fundamental reason is that the CCP is unwilling to criticize Mao and oppose Mao, and that Mao's problems should be "coarse rather than detailed", and abstract criticism of "making mistakes" to avoid specific liquidation. The CCP's politics have been dark so far, and it has gone backwards and regresses, which can be described as sheltering Mao Zedong, the scourge of the anti-rightist forces. Under such a harsh environment, we cannot but express our high respect for some wise and courageous people who are committed to saving history, including survivors and witnesses of the victims of the anti-rightist movement, as well as many descendants of the remnants of the rightists and historians, writers, artists, teachers, editors, and journalists. They have left behind many fascinating stories, audiovisual works and research results, as well as digital databases. The editor and author of this book, Mr. Wu Yisan, is an old friend we know well in Hong Kong, and he and Mr. Cen Chaonan of the Wuqi Society have been searching for the truth and seeking justice for many years for the anti-rightist unjust case, and under extremely difficult conditions, they have worked hard and complained day by day for twenty years, collecting information and studying problems. Finally, on the occasion of more than 60 years of the anti-rightist movement, more than 30,000 cases of rightists were collected, tens of millions of words were accumulated, and it was planned to be made into an electronic version of the book. This kind of historical research is the upstream professional path of contemporary historiography, reflecting the humanistic care of the Western tradition. One of the greatest evil signs of totalitarian values is to treat the

fate of millions of individuals as a dispensable number in their struggles, Mao Zedong "kills people proportionally", unjustly kills tens of millions of souls, threatens to die hundreds of millions of people in exchange for the demise of capitalism ... It's just a demonstration.

Finally, I would also like to briefly express three views on the anti-rightist movement that I have experienced in my past journalistic work.

One is Mao Zedong's "anti-intellectualism." From his youth to the time he took the mountain as king and flattened the world, he has always been superstitious about the rebellious forces of the reckless and rogue style, and despised the leading role of intellectuals in modern society. Violence inevitably advocates destruction, deviance, and overthrows authority, how painful: fighting with others is endlessly enjoyable.

Knowledge is power, derived from the vast system and code of conduct that the rational tradition has constantly improved, and it is forbidden to act arbitrarily. In essence, it is opposed to Mao's "rebellion is justified". Mao praised Lu Xun only as an attempt to take advantage of his cynicism, and Mao said in his anti-rightist campaign that Lu Xun would go to his cell and say that he was the true person.

Second, it is a jealousy of the "democratic parties." As early as Yan'an, Mao had shown the opportunity to kill, saying that after the success of the revolution, it was the turn of the bourgeois fellow travelers. Therefore, the anti-rightist movement is a good opportunity to eradicate dissidents. The eight vase parties are almost "one pot end", and the right wing is the most. Many of these members are not only "Kochi" who survived the war and have learned expertise, but also democrats since the Republic of China, with training in British and American constitutional theory, with abundant political experience, and far higher ability than the "high-ranking cadres" who came from the barrel of a gun. A group of talents who govern modern countries. They put forward the "political design institute" and criticized the "party world", built from a high vantage point, saw the extraordinary, and did their duty without usurping power. However, he was framed by Mao Qin's pen, and the "Zhangluo Alliance" was woven without a pretext, and he was beaten into hell with a stick. During the Cultural Revolution, even the united front veil was torn off, all democrats were swept into the garbage heap, and Sun Yat-sen's widow, Soong Ching-ling, was also in danger of being killed.

Third, the 20th Congress of the CPSU in 1956 criticized Stalin and set off a wave of

liberalization in Eastern Europe, which was an important international background for Mao to instigate anti-Rightism. Beijing university students were most influenced by the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, including Lin Zhao, Lin Xiling, Tan Tianrong, Zhang Yuanxun, Chen Fengxiao, and so on, who were keen and radical, translating and disseminating Khrushchev's secret reports, and seeing through the CCP's conservative autocracy was tantamount to the reappearance of "Stalinism", making a big noise and challenging the essential problems of society. Peking University alone beat 715 rightists and 842 rightists without hats, and 7,787 rightists in Beijing. Only the central ministries sent 1,417 rightists to the Beidahuang Labor Reform. Because China and the Soviet Union had not yet turned their faces and split at that time, the anti-rightist "Soviet revisionist" background was not too publicized. But this obvious fact was finally exposed at the Lushan Conference two years later, so that Mao dared to risk the great discord of the international communist movement to challenge the liberalization and evolution of the Soviet Union with the "Nine Commentaries", and then launched the Cultural Revolution, which was extremely angry and resentful. I believe that in this great anti-Rightist storm of 1957, although the Chinese liberals were brutally unjustifiably stricken, the seeds they planted foreshadowed the inevitable failure of Mao Zedong's violent line. (2019-3-13 New York The data in this article is taken from this book).

[Admiralty, a native of Changde, Hunan.] In his early years, he worked as a technician in the Water Conservancy and Hydropower Design Institute and a mathematics teacher in middle schools in Beijing and Kunming. He moved to Hong Kong in 1980 and successively served as the editor of the magazine "1970s", the executive editor of the monthly magazine "Controversy", the founding of the "Open Magazine" in 1987, the editor-in-chief of the "Open Magazine", the editor-in-chief of the Open Publishing House, and the editor-in-chief of the "Open Net". His books and editors-in-chief include From Mao Zedong to Deng Xiaoping, The Evolution of China, The Prime Minister of the Red Dynasty, Fifty Years of Communist China, The Dispute Between China and the British Century, and Yu Luohe. He won the American Master of Journalism and Culture Award in 2006 and moved to the United States in 2016. ?

