

Mr. Wan Xueren Preface:

Before and after the anti-right movement

In 1957, when the rectification was reversed, I was a sophomore. The school party committee called on all teachers and students in the school to help the party rectify the work style and put forward more opinions. Young students listened to the party's words, responded positively, and held meetings organized by party groups and branches of the Communist Youth League to listen to everyone's opinions on the party. Most of the speeches made by the students were related to teaching, life management and other issues. But some people also mentioned some major policy issues in the country:

1. It is believed that the town reaction, land reform, three antis, and purge have gone too far, and there are unjust, false and wrongly decided cases.

2. It is believed that Hu Feng belongs to the problem of literary and artistic ideology and understanding, is not a counter-revolutionary, and has not been tried by the court. The student's speech was published in full in the School Newspaper and the Provincial Newspaper.

3. It is believed that the requisitioning index in rural areas is too high, and there is a phenomenon of hungry food among farmers.

Among the teachers, the school also held a symposium, and the teachers asked some

sharp questions and published the speeches of some of them in the "School Newspaper",

and some of them were also published in the provincial newspapers.

From June 1957 onwards, the People's Daily published a series of editorials and reports:

On June 8, People's Daily made headlines on the front page with an important editorial

titled "Why Is This?" ?? The anti-rightist movement began on this day.

On June 9, it was reported that "Beijing Guomian No. 2 Factory Staff Discussion, No

Anti-Socialist Remarks Are Allowed to Rise Up";

On June 10, People's Daily published an editorial entitled "Workers Speak," and on the

same day published "Forty-Four Old Workers in Shanghai Make Generous Statements at

the Forum Today's World is the People's World, And I Hope Those Who Don't Know

Clearly Open Their Eyes and See Clearly." On the same day, Zhu Xuefan,

member of the
Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary
Committee of the
Chinese Kuomintang, published the article "Let 'Ming' and 'Letting'
Develop in a Healthy
Direction"; Ma Xulun, chairman of the China Association for the Promotion
of
Democracy, published an article entitled "How to Help the Party Rectify
the Work
Style"; and Chen Qiyu, chairman of the China Zhi Gong Party, who gave a
speech
entitled "We Should Seek Truth from Facts and Put Forward Critical
Opinions."
On June 14, People's Daily published a speech by Shi Liang, vice chairman
of the China
Democratic League, at a meeting of the Central Group of the China
Democratic League
on the evening of 10 June, entitled "The Central Committee of the China
Democratic
League Cannot Shield People with Dissident Aspirations," exposing Zhang
Bojun's anti-
socialist remarks.
Wu Han, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the
China
Democratic League and chairman of the Beijing branch, directed the
counterattack on the
three rightists, Zhang Bojun, Luo Longji, and Chu Anping.
In this way, the "anti-rightist movement" was initially launched among
democrats: left
democrats criticized right democrats and exposed and criticized the
right.
On June 19, Chairman Mao's "On the Question of Correctly Handling
Contradictions
Among the People" was published by the People's Daily and other
newspapers in the
capital. This document immediately became an important document for the
people of the
whole country to study and a theoretical weapon for countering the
Rightist movement.
On June 22, the People's Daily editorial "Unusual Spring" was published
on the front
page.
On July 1, the People's Daily published a lengthy editorial entitled "Wen
Wei Po's
bourgeois orientation should be criticized," in which it was set that the
focus of the "anti-
rightists" was "the Zhangluo League." Ó?
The anti-rightist movement was vigorously launched in Beijing, exposing
the crimes of
the rightists and criticizing them, and was immediately launched
throughout the country.
Our school criticizes the rightists among teachers and students, and
holds meetings
against the far right according to their faculties and departments to
expose their crimes.
Among the students, those involved in criticizing central policy are
basically designated
as rightists.
Through the anti-rightist movement, 6 rightists were drawn in our class,
accounting for

12% of the 50 members of the class; two others expressed their opinions in the mingfang, although they were not designated as rightists, criticized within the Communist Youth League, and were punished with warnings from within the league. Later in the movement, due to the insufficient proportion of rightists in the whole school, some rightists were selected among the new students (freshmen) who entered the school in 1958.

All special districts (prefectures) and counties throughout the country have been carrying out rectification and anti-rightist movements later than the central and provincial units and various colleges and universities. At that time, during the anti-rightist movement, a special district organized a five-member leading group to rectify the work style and oppose the right, and its members included secretaries and commissioners of the prefectural party committees, ministers of the prefectural party committees, and a county party secretary. Although the secretaries of the prefectural party committees, commissioners, and others are members of the leading group, their main energy is focused on the daily work of the party committee and the government, and they only listen to reports regularly and express some opinions, and rarely deal with specific affairs. Leaders only participated in the discussion when they encountered major problems, and it was the county party secretary and some staff members who were specifically responsible. The secretary of the county party committee is a specially dispatched departing cadre, and the work of the five-person group office is handled and arranged by him. This person has strong work ability, participated in the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation, made outstanding military achievements, and is deeply supported by the masses. The arrangement of the special zone is to gather the cadres of the county-level organs and the staff and teachers of the public institutions in the whole region to study together, and to make a big noise in groups to help the party rectify the work style. They held several symposia, but no one spoke. People have seen reports in the newspapers of Beijing and the provincial capital city on the anti-rightist movement, and they have concerns. Although the leader of the five-member leading group (secretary of the prefectural party committee) took a stance, not grasping braids, not retaliating, and not engaging in post-autumn accounting, there were very few speakers, and the content of the discussion was also some trivial matters, such as how to arrange to strengthen study

and how to build a vegetable market.
The five-member leadership group met to study how this deserted situation could be opened. The five-member leading group studied and decided: A leading cadre will take the lead in sounding and releasing, so as to facilitate the lure of the snake out of the hole. And elected the secretary of the county party committee to speak at the meeting. The effect of this measure was good, and the speakers enthusiastically came to the stage to offer their opinions, so that the target of the right wing was also there. In the later stages of the campaign, the leader of the five-member leading group said that first, the proportion of rightists was not enough, and second, the superiors demanded that a county-level cadre should be designated as a rightist. So the rightist's hat was put on the head of the county party secretary. When the congress criticized him, he was not convinced and refused to bow his head and confess his "crime.", he believed that his leading speech was decided by the organization, and the content of his speech was measured, and according to several criteria in "Correctly Handling Contradictions Among the People," he did not oppose the leadership of the Party and the socialist road. At this time, since the hat of the rightist is put on his head and he is engaged in criticism, who dares to defend him? After becoming a rightist, he repeatedly wrote complaints to his superiors, demanding rehabilitation. Because he refused to bow his head and confess his guilt, he was stubborn and dealt with strictly, and sentenced him to 3 years of re-education through labor. While serving his sentence, he secretly escaped from prison, went to Beijing to complain, was arrested on the way, and sentenced to labor reform. It was not until 1979 that he was rehabilitated. As for the problem of insufficient proportion, it is up to the leaders at all levels to select it. Two of them were insurrectionary officers in the Kuomintang army, who were cautious in their words and deeds in peacetime, did not express any opinion when they were released, and were still classified as rightists. The basis for the division is: "The right wing and the right wing objectively exist, and those who speak or not are all rightists." Ó
In the 1957 anti-rightist struggle, in the name of calling for opinions to the Party, the brutal political persecution of hundreds of thousands of intellectuals who responded to the call for opinions was carried out, and the crime was raised to the height of counter-revolution, forcing thousands of wives and families to scatter and die,

which became a tragedy in history. In 1962, although some people unveiled the hat of the right, the huge trauma was difficult to repair. However, the "Cultural Revolution" that took place in the 1960s began with the persecution of intellectuals, and the rightists were the targets of criticism. The Cultural Revolution became the second anti-Rightist movement. During the Cultural Revolution, the rightists all suffered twice, making it worse! These two times were even more bitter than in 1957: criticizing the struggle, raiding the house, squatting in the cowshed, entering the labor camp, sweeping the floor and going out to return to their hometowns...

Of the rightists who are classified, except for a very small number of true rightists, the vast majority are misclassified. Among these rightists, they love the party and the country, have knowledge, technology, and ability, and are mainly of the following types:

1. Party cadres. As:

Sha Wenhan is the governor of Zhejiang Province, a member of the National People's

Congress, and a member of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial

Committee of the Communist Party of China. Yang Siyi is vice governor of Zhejiang

Province, member of the National People's Congress, and member of the Standing

Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China. Peng

Ruilin is a member of the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of

China and the president of the Zhejiang Provincial People's

Procuratorate. Pan Fusheng is

the first secretary of the Henan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China,

an alternate member of the CPC Central Committee, and the chairman of the Henan

Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Ou

Baichuan is vice governor of Guizhou Province and a member of the National People's

Congress. Li Shinong is the vice governor of Anhui Province and the first organization

minister of Anhui of the Communist Party of China. Chen Yi, deputy director of the

Ministry of Culture of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army;

in 1948, he successively served as the political commissar of the Logistics Department of

the Northeast Field Army, and the deputy political commissar and political commissar of

the Logistics Department of the Fourth Field Army and the Logistics Department of the

Central and Southern Military Region

2. Many patriots and friends who have worked with the Party for a long time. As:

Long Yun is vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and vice chairman of the National Defense Commission. Xu Deheng is the chairman of the Jiusan Society and the minister of the Ministry of Fisheries. Chen Qiyong is the chairman of the China Zhi Gong Party, a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and a member of the Standing Committee of the All-China Political Consultative Conference. Huang Qixiang is the vice chairman and secretary general of the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, a member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, a former senior general of the Kuomintang, and the former commander-in-chief of the 11th Group Army of the Kuomintang. Fei Xiaotong, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, professor and vice president of the Central Institute for Nationalities, deputy director of the Ethnic Affairs Committee of the State Council, deputy director of the Expert Bureau of the State Council, member of the National People's Congress...

In addition, because the "Zhangluo Alliance" also involves 89 backbone elements.

3. Many intellectuals with expertise. As:

Literary World:

Ding Ling (female), a member of the Communist Party of China, vice chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, editor-in-chief of Literature and Art Daily and People's Literature; in 1952, her work "The Sun Shines on the Sangan River" won the Stalin Prize for Literature in the Soviet Union. Feng Xuefeng is a member of the Communist Party of China, vice chairman of the China Writers Association, president and editor-in-chief of the People's Literature Publishing House. Ai Qing is a poet, a member of the Communist Party of China, a director of the Chinese Writers Association, and a member of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. Bai Hua is a writer, a member of the Communist Party of China, and a creator of the Creative Studio of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army. Wu Zuguang is a playwright and director at Beijing Film Studio. Zeng Yanxiu, essayist, member of the Communist Party of China, vice president and deputy editor-in-chief of the People's Publishing House. Fu Lei,

translator, secretary of the Shanghai Secretariat of the Chinese Writers Association...

Press:

Xu Zhucheng is the president and editor-in-chief of Wen Wei Po and the director of the

Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the China Democratic

League. Ge Yang (female) is the editor-in-chief of New Observation magazine and a

member of the Communist Party of China. Lu Yi is the deputy editor-in-chief of The

News. Chen Mo is the deputy editor-in-chief of China Youth Daily and a member of the

Communist Party of China. Peng Zigang (female) is the editor-in-chief of Traveler

Magazine, an editorial board member of Wen Wei Po, and a member of the Communist

Party of China. Pu Xixiu (female), deputy editor-in-chief of Wen Wei Po, director of

Wen Wei Po's Beijing office, alternate member of the Central Committee of the China

Democratic League...

Art World:

Zhong Dian Pei, film critic, director of the art department of the Literary and Art Daily;

in 1937, at the age of 18, he went to Yan'an, 1938 He joined the Communist Party of

China in the following years. Xiang Kun, an actor at Shanghai Film Studio, a member of

the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, vice chairman of the Beijing

Municipal Party Committee, and a member of the Sixth National Committee of the

Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, has played roles in films such as

"Southern Expedition and Northern War" and "Eternal Life in the Fire", starring in

"General Sabre". Wu Yin (female), an actress from Shanghai Film Studio, has

successfully played various roles as an old woman in "Eight Thousand Miles of Clouds

and Moons", "A River of Spring Water Flows East", "Ten Thousand Family Lights",

"Crows and Sparrows", and has since become known as the "Old Lady of the East". Sha

Meng, a member of the Party Committee of Changchun Film Studio, joined the

Communist Party of China in 1945, directing and directing films such as "Zhao Yiman"

and "Shangrao Concentration Camp", and co-directing "Shangganling" with Lin Bin

Jiang Feng is vice chairman of the China Artists Association, secretary of the party

leading group, president of the Central Academy of Fine Arts, and member of the

National People's Congress. Ding Cong, cartoonist, deputy editor-in-chief of People's

Pictorial, member of the Standing Committee of the All-China Youth Federation,

member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political

Consultative

Conference, editor-in-chief of Decoration Magazine, etc.; his major works include

"Illustration of the True Biography of Ah Q" and "Illustration of the Four Dynasties in the Same Hall", etc., and the publication of "Selected Cartoons of Ding Cong". Pang

Xuanxuan, vice president and professor of the Central Academy of Arts and Crafts, is the

author of "Essays on Lavender"; his creations, with a wide range of themes, rigorous

attitude and unique style, have gone deep into more than 80 Miao villages in Guizhou to

investigate ethnic minority folk art, full of strong life atmosphere and touching charm; his

representative works include "Children of the Earth", "Road" and "Guizhou Mountain

People's Picture Scroll", "Vase Flower" and so on. Liu Haisu, Outstanding Painter,

President of East China Art College, Dean of Nanjing Academy of Arts, Member of

Jiangsu Federation of Literature and Literature, Member of All-China Federation of

Literature and Literature, Honorary Chairman of Shanghai Artists Association;

"Outstanding Achievement Award" awarded by Cambridge International Biography

Center in the United Kingdom, and "European Palm Gold Award" by European College

of Italy He served as a member of the first Jiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese

People's Political Consultative Conference, the third, fourth, fifth and sixth Shanghai

Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the

third, fourth, fifth and eighth national committee members, and the standing committee of

the sixth and seventh national committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative

Conference

Liu Xue'an, composer and professor at the China Conservatory of Music, was once

famous for his song "He Rijun Returns". Zhang Quan (female), soprano singer, actress of

the Central Opera and Dance Theatre, has starred in "La Traviata"... Education:

Zhang Xiruo, political scientist, member of the Central People's Government, minister of

education and education; attended the first plenary session of the Chinese Political

Consultative Conference in 1949; after the founding of the People's Republic of China,

successively served as a member of the Central People's Government, deputy director of

the Political and Legal Committee of the State Council, director of the Foreign Cultural

Liaison Committee, president of the Chinese-People's Foreign Affairs Society, and was a

deputy to the First to Fourth National People's Congress and a member of the Standing

Committee of the First to Fourth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Lin Handa, Vice Minister of Education, member of the Chinese Character Committee, deputy director of the Central Literacy Work Committee, vice chairman of the China Association for the Promotion of Democracy, attended the first plenary session of the Chinese Political Consultative Conference in 1949 as a representative of the Democratic Progressive Party. He is a deputy to the First to Third National People's Congress; he is the author of "The Collation of Chinese Pinyin Characters", "Five Thousand Years Up and Down", "New Compilation of Stories of the Eastern Zhou Dynasty", "New Compilation of Stories of The Former and Later Han Dynasties", and so on. Qian Duansheng is the president of the Beijing University of Political Science and Law, the vice president of the Chinese-People's Foreign Affairs Society, a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and a member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Huang Yaomian, literary critic, professor of the Department of Chinese at Beijing Normal University, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League (in fact, he was a veteran member of the CCP in 1928 and engaged in secret work for many years). Wang Zaoshi, jurist, one of the "Seven Gentlemen", is a professor at Fudan University in Shanghai. Qian Weichang, a mechanician, is vice president of Tsinghua University and a member of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League. Zeng Zhaolun, chemist, head of the Department of Chemistry of Peking University; vice minister of the Ministry of Higher Education, vice chairman of the Chinese Society for Science and Technology, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League... Young intellectuals; Wang Meng, a young writer (aged 23), joined the Communist Party of China in 1948, and in 1956 he published the short story "The New Young Man from the Organization". Liu Binyan, remembered (32 years old), joined the Communist Party of China in 1944 and was a member of the editorial board of China Youth Daily; in 1956, he published features "On the Bridge Construction Site" and "Inside News of this newspaper" to attract attention. Liu Shaotang, a young writer (aged 21), joined the

Communist Party of China in 1953 and engaged in professional creation in 1956 at China Youth Daily. Liushahe, young poet (26 years old), editor of Chengdu "Stars" poetry journal, in early 1957, attracted attention with the prose poem "Grass and Trees". Shao Yanxiang, a 24-year-old reporter for the Central People's Radio, joined the Communist Party of China in 1953. Zong Pu (female), editor of the Literary and Art Daily (29 years old), joined the Communist Party of China in 1953... Students classified as rightists in universities throughout the country, as well as young teachers in primary and secondary schools ... After putting on the hats of the rightists, the above-mentioned members of all kinds have lived a poor and arduous life, lost precious time, and have not been able to exert their wisdom and talents for the people, which is not only a personal loss for them, but also a loss for the whole country, and a waste of these precious talents. On December 15, 1977, Hu Yaobang became the head of the organization, taking on the burden of rehabilitation. Redressing unjust, false and wrongly decided cases is on the agenda. While resolving the unjust, false and wrongly decided cases of the Cultural Revolution and the "Four Qings," Hu Yaobang also set out to resolve the "rightists." Take off the hat and peace issues. On April 4, 1978, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Ministry of Public Security sent to the CPC Central Committee the "Report on Requesting Instructions on All Rightists Removing their Hats"; the Central Committee approved this report, document No. 55. Li Weihan, former united front work minister of the CPC Central Committee, wrote a letter to Comrade Hu Yaobang, advocating that those who were rightly classified as rightists should be rehabilitated and rehabilitated. The central authorities adopted this suggestion, first removed all hats, and then rehabilitated, in two stages. Because "hat removal" is one concept and "rehabilitation" is another concept, it is necessary to distinguish between them. The so-called "hat removal" means taking off the hat of the rightist; whether you are originally a "rightist" or not, whether you are wrongly drawn, or "take off the hat" anyway That's it. "Rehabilitation" is different, that is to say, it is not originally a "rightist" and has been wrongly demarcated. However, for the rightists who have been wrongly demarcated, the word "rehabilitation" is not used as in other unjust, false and wrongly decided cases, but the word "correction" is used. From June 14 to 22, 1978, the Organization Department of the CPC Central

Committee,
the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the United Front Work
Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Public Security,
and the
Ministry of Civil Affairs formulated the Implementation Plan for
implementing the
Central Committee's Decision on Removing the Hats of Rightists in Total,
which
stipulated various policies and submitted them to the Central Committee.

1. Those who should not be drawn as rightists and are wrongly drawn
should be corrected
in a truth-seeking manner.
2. After the correction is approved, the political reputation shall be
restored, and the
corrective unit shall assign appropriate work and restore the original
salary and treatment,
but shall not pay the salary. If you have difficulties in living, you
will be given the
necessary subsidies.
3. Those who were originally members of the Communist Party and have not
discovered
any new major problems shall be expelled from the Party and shall be
reinstated.

On September 17, 1978, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of
China
approved the "Implementation Plan" and pointed out:
"Doing a good job in resettling people who have taken off the hat of the
rightists and
implementing the party's policies is a major event in the political life
of our country.
Many of these people are useful talents, not just from the solution of
their life out of the
way, but also to make overall arrangements and meticulously do a good
job. With regard
to those who made mistakes in the past, even though many years have
passed, we must
also adhere to the principle that there must be a reaction and that those
who have made
mistakes must be corrected, and do a good job in correcting them. Ó
In 1980, the rightists' corrections were largely over. After such removal
and correction,
the total number of rightists in the country has been accurately counted,
that is, 552877
people. Of course, this refers only to authentic "rightists", and does
not include "center-
rightists" and "anti-socialist elements" If you count these "elements"
and the families
involved, it is millions.
After careful verification in 1980, the final statistics showed that
there were more than
540,000 corrected "rightists", accounting for more than 99% of the total
number of
rightists. The number of uncorrected rightists throughout the country
and the number of
people who need further screening are less than five thousand.
The United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee's "Report
on the
Review of The Rightists among Patriots" is divided into three parts:
In the first part, a review of 27 upper-class patriots was reported.

The number of corrected names was 22: Zhang Naiqi, Chen Mingshu, Huang Shaohu, Long Yun, Zeng Zhaolun, Wu Jingchao, Pu Xixiu, Liu Wang Liming, Shen Zhiyuan, Peng Yihu, Bi Mingqi, Huang Qixiang, Zhang Yunchuan, Xie Xuehong, Wang Zaoshi, Fei Xiaotong, Qian Weichang, Huang Yaomian, Tao Dayong, Xu Zhucheng, Ma Zhemin, and Pan Dakui.

The five who did not correct and maintained the original case were Zhang Bojun, Luo

Longji, Chu Anping, Peng Wenying, and Chen Wenbing.

The second part negates the case of the "Zhangluo Alliance". The report said that at that

time, there was no alliance between Zhang Bojun and Luo Longji, but there was an echo.

The third part is about convening forums of democratic parties and non-party personages

to unify understanding of the struggle against the rightists.

On June 21, 1981, the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of

China on Several Historical Issues Concerning the Party Since the Founding of the

People's Republic of China, adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central

Committee of the Communist Party of China, was adopted in the form of a party

resolution against the "Anti-Rightist Movement." A formal conclusion was made:

"This year (referring to 1957) carried out a rectification campaign in the whole party and

mobilized the masses to make criticisms and suggestions to the party, which is a normal

step in carrying forward socialist democracy. In the course of rectification, a very small

number of bourgeois rightists have taken the opportunity to advocate the so-called "loud

bang" and to launch wanton attacks against the Party and the newborn socialist system in

a vain attempt to replace the leadership of the Communist Party. However, the struggle

against the Rightists has been seriously expanded, misclassifying some intellectuals,

patriots and Party cadres as 'Rightists', with unfortunate consequences.

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After the rightists took off their hats and corrected the policy, the people of the whole

country unanimously supported it and truly achieved the principle of "seeking truth from

facts, suppressing those who oppose them, and correcting those who make mistakes." The

corrected rightists and their families rejoiced. Although the precious time of their

contribution to society and the involvement of their families after being put on the hat of

the rightists have been delayed, after the implementation of the policy, they have worked

actively on all fronts, created many miracles, and dedicated all the remaining light and

heat to the motherland. This shows the wisdom of the Party and the

correctness of its
policy.

In order to compile the CD version of the Dictionary of The Names of the Victims of

1957, Mr. Wu Yisan sat in front of the computer all day, collecting the experiences of the rightists and sorting out the dense anti-rightist movement materials: consulting books, newspapers and periodicals, and materials written by the rightists, including some

scholars, experts, and rightists themselves His family cares and helps. It took Mr. Wu ten

years of hard work and the funding of the Laogai Research Foundation to finally

complete and soon publish this "Great Dictionary", and I warmly congratulate him on his

success. Although the number of entries it collects is still very far from the actual

number, after all, it has collected more than 40,000 people, so that many people who

were put on the hat of rightists in 1957 and their descendants can see the process of the

anti-rightist movement in 1957 and 1958. Mr. Wu Yisan's labor has no white flowers, and

this "Great Dictionary" has historical significance and is a precious document.

Mr. Wu asked me to write a preface to the Great Dictionary, and I was too shallow to be

ashamed, and I was overwhelmed. However, seeing that Mr. Wu worked tirelessly,

tirelessly, and selflessly in compiling the "Great Dictionary"; and seeing that the people

who were once classified as rightists, despite their grievances, their spirit of loving the

party, loving the country, and making contributions to the motherland was consistent;

based on the above two points, I had no choice but to write a clumsy work to express my

admiration for Mr. Wu Yisan and to express my praise for the spirit of the people who

were once classified as rightists for their contributions to the motherland.

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[Wan Xueren, professor at Neijiang Normal College, former volunteer soldier, has been

to Korea; his works include "The First Few Years of the People's Commune" (in

cooperation with others), "The Most Brilliant Profession Under the Sun - The World of

Teachers" and so on.]

