

**Hu Xinmin: “From some “right” transformation experience in 1957 (2016.10.28  
“Party History Boise”)**

**[Press: Hu Xinmin songde for the anti-right movement, so it was reprinted by “The Land of Wuhu”.]**

Among the winning works of the top ten influential books in 2014, a poet Shao Yanxiang wrote “A Man Wearing a Grey Hat”. Shao Yanxiang was classified as the right in early 1958 and corrected in January 1979. In A Grey Hat, the author recounts his experience after being classified as a right-wing, devolved labor, especially “hat-picking”.

On April 14, 2016, Hebei's Cangzhou Daily published an article commemorating the death of March 21, Guo Zhujian, the former secretary of the Cangzhou Land Committee, entitled “A piece of Dan heart for the people - deep memory of Comrade Guo Zhujian”. Guo Shujian was classified as the right in April 1958 and was corrected at the end of 1977. In 2015, “I am the Right Twenty-one Year,” he describes his right-wing career and his post-hat-picking experience.

In 1958, the two right-wing elements were devolved to the same farm in Huanghua County, Hebei Province, China and Czech farm labor. Most of the right-wing elements in that year had similar experiences of receiving “transformation”, or receiving “education”, or “decentralizing labor”, or even working together with the majority of conversion officers, soldiers and farm employees to engage in “construction”. However, their sensations are often different, some even very different.

**Different perceptions of anti-right lead to different perceptions**

With regard to the anti-right struggle in 1957, the CPC Central Committee's Resolution on Certain Issues in the History of the Party since the founding of the State, affirms the need to reverse the right, while also pointing out the unfortunate consequences of the severe expansion of the anti-right. Later, the proportion of mistakes was as high as 98%. In other words, these “right-wing” are essentially pro-Communist Party and socialist. Therefore, these “right” should rightly embrace the party's second historical resolution, especially the anti-right argument in the resolution.

However, this is not the case. Since the second historical resolution of the party, party members have been dissenting and expressing them to the public through various media. With regard to the anti-right, Shao Yanxiang said: “With his “Yang Mou,” Mao Zedong has carried out a major shift from the party to the right of the whole population, purging a large number of so-called leading figures from political, literary and business circles, and general intellectuals, young students and not asking politics. of other civilians, either dismissed or demoted, supervised labour, or accommodated 're-education through labour', so that the sentence was subsequently increased.” “An unprecedented mass persecution of intellectuals”.

Guo Shujian's view is not the same as Shao Yanxiang. In his view, “In the years after the establishment of the young People's Republic, there are indeed dissidents or opposition groups in the socio-political sphere. This is determined by the objective laws of regime change and social development. The anti-right movement launched in China in 1957 was planned by President Mao Zedong to defend and consolidate the leadership of the Party and consolidate the democratic power of the people. There are, but not so many, opposing

the leadership of the Communist Party of China and against the socialist system; the motive for the fight against the right is good, but it has expanded too. The misdesignation of some well-known people in social sciences, natural sciences, education and other fields as 'right-wing' has suppressed their state of affairs, thus slowing the development of our country's construction cause, with great losses, and its lessons are profound.”

It is clear that Guo is in favour of the second historical resolution's anti-right characterization. And Shao's attitude is contrary to Guo. If they read their respective memories, they find that their differences are essentially an understanding of the Chinese Communist Party. Although they all joined the Chinese Communist Party in the early years, they have experienced a reversal of the right, and later the “cultural revolution”, their perception of the Chinese Communist Party is almost different.

Guo Shujian was expelled from the party after being hung to the right, but he always believed that one day he would return to the party. Therefore, to think of labor on the farm as a test for itself by the party. As a result of his outstanding performance in labor, he took the lead in “cap-picking” in October 1959 and began his management work. In later days, despite the twists and turns, not only himself was often discriminated against, but his family was tired, but he had always believed that the party was a great party that could correct his mistakes and insist on the truth. In the spring of 1978, the two leaders of the farm took the initiative to introduce him into the party. He was deeply touched, euphemetically replied: “Thank you for your care, I don't rejoin the party. In my work and work, I strictly demand myself and stir myself with the standards of a Communist Party member. I believe my problem will be clear and return to the arms of the party.” At the end of 1978, he finally regained his party membership, he lamented: “21 years looking forward to this day na!”

In early 1979, Guo Shujian served as director of the farm director's office, in 1981 as deputy director, deputy secretary in 1982, secretary of the party committee in 1983, in May 1984 as commissioner of the Cangzhou district administration, in early 1985 as secretary of the land committee, shoulder burden for years plus. In 1991, Guo Shujian was elected as a standing member of the Hebei CPPCC. In 1983, he was awarded the Advanced Management Manager by the Ministry of Agriculture. In July 1984, according to his work on the farm, he was named one of the ten outstanding party members of Hebei province.

Summing up his revolutionary career, he deeply felt: “He joined the Communist Party of China when he was young and embarked on this path under the leadership of the Party. In 1991, Guo Shujian has passed the flower armor. On the eve of outgoing office, “People's Daily” on June 10 prominently placed on the front page, published a long newsletter “with Cangzhou grass and trees - remember Guo Shujian, secretary of the Communist Party of the Communist Party of Cangzhou Land Committee”. This is both a successful conclusion for his eight-year tenure, but also the best commendation of the Party and the people for his work performance.

Although Guo Shujian and Shao Yanxiang both underwent labor reform on the same farm, because the two people had different views on the right, their thoughts were not the same. Guo Shujian believes that he believes in the Party and firmly believes that his grievances will finally be clarified. He thought he was not a “right” but a member of the Communist Party, so he was not working on the farm, but rather produced food for

socialism and for the country. Shao Yanxiang has no such understanding, so under his writing, he devolved his work on the farm is a cruel persecution, and he is a victim of bad governance and tyranny. After picking the right-wing hat in 1959, Shao Yanxiang continued his writing, but, in his own words, he was simply “innumbance to follow the waves” and “the function of poetry and all literature is limited to direct political significance.” In January 1979, after vetting, it was concluded that he did not have anti-party anti-socialism and that his right was totally misguided. He was then restored to his party membership and later served as deputy editor of the Poem. He has since written a number of poems and essays. After entering the new century, Shao Yanxiang is still passionate. In 2007, the “authorities” of the CCP “did not apologize and repent”, and therefore the “authorities” of the CCP “could not escape the anti-right claims,” and so on. Shao Yanxiang and Guo Shujian, both senior cadres of the Party, had come to work on the same farm for the same reason, but the difference in their perception was so huge. If you use the party rules and regulations to compare their two statements, you can not only see the obvious differences in the partisan nature of their two members, but also see the complex twists and turns of the road that we have traveled for more than 30 years after the reform and opening up of the party.

### **The experiences and feelings of decentralization of the right are different**

After the founding of the country, Mao Zedong paid more attention than ever to correcting the Party's misthought style. On April 27, 1957, Mao Zedong drafted the Directive for the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Political Affairs on the Participation of Major Party and Political Cadres in Labor, with the intention of ensuring that the power conferred by the people does not change through the wind and the participation of cadres in labor. From the wind to the right in June, the treatment of right-wing elements has been arranged to decentralize labor. In fact, it was not just the right to devolve the labour force; at that time, arrangements had been made to decentralize the work of employees. For example, Wei Junyi, who was editor-in-chief of “Literary and Arts Learning”, volunteered to respond to the party's call, went down to the rural areas of Beijing to participate in labor, and wrote a beautiful prose, “Yixi Yulin”, a true and vivid reflection of the “Seibei Jiangnan” at that time. This arrangement of cadre participation in labor continues until the “Cultural Revolution”. Of course, in general, the situation of a large number of right-wing elements in the decentralized labor situation is still very different from those of active cadres. Deng Xiaoping said in 1980 that for a large number of right-wing elements, “it was really not properly handled, too heavy, and they had suffered grievances for many years.” (Deng Xiaoping: Current Situation and Mission) But we can also note from historical sources that right-wing elements are devolved into labor, and in fact their feelings are often different due to different perceptions and mentalities. Although Guo Shujian is deeply aware of the discrimination, suffering and suffering of his family, he also believes that there is a great harvest in life, and the rustic and flawless agricultural workers and colleagues gave him a lot of warmth. “Huang Hua is my second hometown, the farm is my second alma mater. My knowledge of production management, is where I learned.” “In those years on the farm, I learned not only knowledge, improved writing, but more importantly, honed my will. This is all obtained in adversity and has benefited greatly. For many years, they developed a habit, so after embarking on the leadership position, became a director, commissioner, and secretary of

the land committee, all I speak of myself, write myself, without secretary work, is an inertial role.”

However, under Shao Yanxiang's pen, the situation of the right-wing elements is that “the vast majority of people are displaced, run through labor, re-education through labor, re-education through labor, snowy frontiers, the bottom of the mine, starvation, desperately work, life and death, listen to the fate of survivors, some of the families of survivors are broken, some have one injury...”

However, we can see from many historical materials that there are not many experiences and feelings of Guo Shu Jian.

Shao Yanxiang highly admires Hu Yaobang. But it is Hu Yaobang that embodies the correct policy of Mao Zedong and the Party Central Committee in dealing with right-wing elements. Therefore, Hu Yaobang's approach was confirmed by Mao Zedong. And by Hu Yaobang personally arranged for the right to decentralize labor, their feelings are very different from that of Shao Yanxiang.

On March 2, 1958, Mao Zedong forwarded a briefing by the Central Committee of the Mission (which was also the only order of Mao Zedong to deal with right-wing elements). The briefing contains the following: “The Central Organ of the Mission held two meetings of right-wing elements on 14 and 15 February 1958. Hu Yaobang, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mission, spoke at both meetings. It is very serious to point out that their mistakes are fundamentally opposition, opposition to socialism, and the big African problem. But, as long as a true plea of guilt and a determination to repent, the future remains bright. He also read to them six ways of dealing with the right-wing elements, explaining the policy of combining seriousness and leniency, stating that as long as they are willing to repent, the party adopts a leniency policy towards them, can deal with them without relying on the counter-revolution, two do not deprive the three main parts of the civil rights, not to dismiss the three major parts of the public office, give food and give workers do it, and the organization is prepared sincerely to help them transform and encourage them to take control of their own destiny. Both meetings worked well.” (Mao Zedong Spectrum 1949—1976, vol. 3, p. 307)

Later facts also proved that Hu Yaobang's approach did have very good results. When more than 70 right-wing activists were ready to go to Pingshun County, the hometown of Li Shunda, a famous national model of labor, to undergo the test, Hu Yaobang gave them a speech for nearly two hours. “I would like to tell you two points: first, the nature of the mistakes you made is very serious; secondly, your future is bright.” “You are young, culturally and capable. You have done a lot of meaningful and valuable work for the Party for the Youth League in the past, and the Party and the people will not forget. I am convinced that when you go down to the countryside, you will surely work with the people and build a new performance in order to change the ground. On one day in the future, you may still return to the arms of the Party...” These comrades have not lived up to Hu Yaobang's ardent expectations. Only two to three years, all of them were removed from the “right” hat. Some village cadres and folks in the ravine also rated many people as model cadres. They all declined, saying that they had come down to exercise and did not participate in the evaluation of local cadres and community members. They returned to the center of the regiment and were properly arranged. Like Chen Mo and Zhong Peizhang returned to the China Youth Daily. Although not reinstated deputy editor, they

were all deputy director of the Youth Activities Department and the Ministry of Knowledge, not only allowed them to write, write commentaries and editorials. (Dai Huang: Hu Yaobang and Pingping, Xinhua Press, 1998, p. 6-7)

Over the years, there are many stories of right-wing “exile” North desertion. This was the initiative of Wang Zhen, who was the Minister of Agriculture Reclamation at that time, to receive right-wing elements from Beijing to the North Dawang, and build the new Beida Desolant together with 100,000 officers and soldiers of the Liberation Army. At that time, the famous writer Ding Ling and her husband Chen Ming were classified as the right, Chen Ming later recalled: “The agricultural reclamation department arranged a special trip to send us directly from Beijing to the farm site — the Mishan of Heilongjiang, along the way, took care of very carefully, sent dry food, meat, bread; to the station, all the way Ready hot porridge waiting for us; three of us have a sleeper that can take turns to lie down and rest. The team is the reformed soldiers. They have laughed with us along the way. They never mention the “devolution” or “transformation” of those words with irritating words, but they say they go together to build the frontiers, go to work and exercise together.” Shortly after this group of right-wing elements settled down, Wang Zhen came to see them and said loudly at the meeting, “I am Wang Zhen. Say hello to the comrades! Comrades, the Prime Minister asked me to visit you. I came to see you, I came to make friends with you, do you want?” Beidahuang later became the second home of Ding Ling and Chen Ming. After the death of Ding Ling, the red flag covered on the book has big characters: “Ding Ling is not dead - beida desolate”. It is important to point out that the right-wing elements who were devolved from Beijing to the Beidahuang have basically returned to Beijing in two or three years later; and the soldiers of the PLA have basically stayed in the beida deserted work for a lifetime. (Chen Ming: “Eternal Memories and Appreciation”, “Yi Wang Zhen” Contemporary China Press, 1998 p. 310)

Famous theatrical writer Wu Zu-guang, in the trap set by his peers and was hit into the right, other wife ions went to Beidahuang. In August 1994, Wu Zuguang and his old friend and painter Ding Cong, who went to Beidahuang, visited the old land, and met the captain Li Fuchun. The captain's staff officer who turned to work in that year, was very excited to see Wu Zuguang. He held Wu Zuguang's hand and said, “Do you still know me? I really didn't expect that we could still meet. When I was like you, I was here to build the North desolate. There was no difference. Minister Wang Zhen also called you comrades when he met.” After visiting Yunshan Farm, Wu wrote a banner for the farm: “36 years as a dream, several students were repaired to Yunshan”. In the spring of 1998, the personnel of the large documentary television film “The Great Desolate Nirvana” filming team visited Beijing to interview Wu Zuguang, Wu Zuguang said: “If that year was not such a cause, then I would like that place. Now, I think of it, if my life has not been to North. It will be regrettable if you are deserted.” (See Wu Zuguang: A Lifetime China Wenlian Publishing House 2004)

Wang Meng is Shao Yanxiang's Wenyou. As we all know, Mao Zedong used to protect Wang Meng several times during the whole wind against the right, but Wang Meng was still beaten as the right. He devolved labor to the suburbs of Beijing, and his mood was still happy. He felt with nature, with rural peasants, exclaimed: “Meizai Sangyu (his first devolved labor place), Xiuzai mountain village, how relative relative to half a load, such as poems like dreams Oh!” He concluded: “I firmly believe that physical labor has a

positive effect on me. To Sangyu, labor has made me bloodstream open and bright... I even think now, if not using barbaric and coercive methods, but with civilized and voluntary means, can I call a little more expert professors to engage in two years of manual labor? I firmly believe that physical and mental health is good for physical and mental health.” Wang Meng picked his hat in the autumn of 1961 and assigned to the Chinese Department of Beijing Normal University in September 1962. He voluntarily applied to Xinjiang in 1963, where he worked for 16 years. (See Wang Meng: “Wang Meng Autobiography Half-Life” Huacheng Publishing House 2006) Now in many media outlets, Wang Meng, “was beaten as the right in the late 1950s and went to Xinjiang for 16 years for labor transformation”, and so on, is nothing more than a hype that popular literature has spread into history over these years, in order to attract eye-catching attention.

**If you don't see the right right right, you can't see the first 30 years.**

With regard to the anti-right struggle in 1957, Deng Xiaoping famously said: “Without counterattack, we cannot move forward.” (Deng Xiaoping: Opinions on Drafting the Resolution on Certain Issues of the History of the Party since the founding of the State), the counterattack has strengthened the confidence of the entire nation's people to move forward on the path of socialism, thus laying a solid foundation for China to avoid subversive mistakes, that is, the subsequent collapse of the Soviet Union Although the party also made “left” mistakes for some time, sometimes to quite serious proportions, overall, the party achieved “historic and great achievements” between 1949 and 1976. (Chinese Communist Party History Research Office: “90 Years of the Communist Party of China”, 2016, p. 636)

In June 2013, Xi Jinping said, “History is the best textbook. Learning the history of the Party and the history of the State is a compulsory course to adhere to and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics and to push forward all the causes of the Party and the country. This homework is not only mandatory, but must be repaired.” Speaking of party history, Xi also pointed out that the 1960s of the last century were the era of “large-scale socialist construction”.

The second volume of the history of the Communist Party of China, the second volume of the Party History, describes the era of “large-scale socialist construction” as follows: “The more imperialism is blockade, the more difficult the national economy is, the more the people are united around the Party. This is because the people firmly believe that what the Party represents is the fundamental interests of the Chinese people. Under the leadership of the Party, the people of the whole country have a great heart to develop industrial and agricultural production, change the face of poverty and backwardness and build a great socialist country. It's an age of hard work, a time of devotion, an era of ideal glitter and an era of vigor. This contemporary social style and ideological atmosphere have impressed the history of China's socialist construction.”

The people and things that Shao Yanxiang, a member of the Communist Party, described in his representative “A Man in Grey Hat” also occurred during this period (1960 to 1965). He described it this way: “The country is shrouded in the shadow of Holodomor and is in the control of Death. According to incomplete statistics, the number of abnormal deaths in these four and five years is about 30 million, equivalent to about five percent of

the country's population at that time, spread across mainland provinces, ranging from old, old and old to young, young and strong young, middle-aged, and mainly farmers and low-level residents. Such a large group of dead, which constitutes the background of the times reflected in my book; sad and cursed, is that I and quite a large number of people in the city, actually enjoy the shade of urban and rural pluralism, but also blinded by the public opinion of the Annunciation without fear, for a long time almost unknown to such tragic reality, so as if nothing be alive without heart. As those who survived like this, when they think of it, feel nothing. Against the backdrop of shielded deceased moaning or silently saying goodbye to the world, as readers read the words and deeds, psychology and life chores of the various people described in the book, including the author, do not forget what time and territory all this happens in what kind of time and territory, thus giving rise to its integrity and authenticity, good and evil, beauty and ugly make their own judgments. When he introduced his book, he said: "We were deceived, we also deceived each other. We can no longer deceive future people."

The most striking of this description is the question of "more than 30 million". How did this assert death toll more than 30 million people? Shi Zhongquan, a party history expert who participated in the second historical resolution drafting group, said: "(Party History Volume II) did not retreat in the face of the daunting challenge of "Holofamine" in some media at home and abroad. The statement. Writing this way is a manifestation of responsibility to the party and to the people." The second volume of the party history states this: "The extreme lack of grain, oil, vegetables and side food has seriously jeopardized the health and lives of the people. In many places, edema occurs in urban and rural residents, and the number of people suffering from hepatitis and women's diseases is increasing. Mortality has increased significantly as a result of a significant and significant reduction in the birth rate. According to official statistics, the country's total population decreased by 10 million in 1960. (Party History, vol. II, p. 563) Some of the old Communist Party members represented by Shao Yanxiang often do not believe in "mandatory courses", but only believe in the "Holodomor" hype in some media at home and abroad, and take the initiative to spread propaganda. And they appear in the political landscape of senior Communist Party members, and the impact of their statements in society is already visible.

If these people, at the macro level, like to take 30 million or larger numbers for that age, they also like to break out all kinds of "historical truths." "A man wearing a gray hat" specifically mentions Gansu's yitao project. Just like "30 million", the "truth", the "truth" of the Intao Project, is also what Shao Yanxiang heard.

The second issue of "Yan Huang Chunqiu" published in the second issue of "Anti-Right Movement in Gansu Rural Gansu" signed Xing, which wrote that the anti-right movement led to wounding the wealth of laborers, resulting in "tens of thousands of people living and starving." This "historical truth" has been disseminated at home and abroad through a large number of periodicals issued at home and abroad, and many "academic institutions" at home and abroad have been archived as "iron evidence" repeatedly as "iron evidence". Until 2015, the third issue of "Yan Huang Chunqiu" published a letter from readers signed "Peng Xing", titled "Tens of thousands of people living and starving". The letter pointed out that the Yingtao project has nothing to do with the anti-right movement.

Xing's discussion on the Yingtao project is “100,000 miles from the facts.” Peng Xing also wrote in the letter: “Mr. Xing finally said that “tens of thousands of people live starving and starving at the Yingtao project site at the Yingtao project” incident. We don't know what Mr. Xing says? At that time, there was a so-called “malnutrition” case at the Yingtao site. For this reason, our Director of Health was cut to the people. As the most proponent surgeon, I was arrested for 21 months in jail, and this incident struck the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee, after they received my letter of appeal. Comrade Qin Yaohua from the Su Provincial Procuratorate, on behalf of the Party and the political and legal organs, was released against me. Of course, there are indeed 1,783 people who died from malnutrition on the site of Yingtao, accounting for 1.485% of the 12,000 migrant workers.” There is also a letter signed by Liu Huanyu (the former physician responsible for the management of medical and statistical illnesses and injuries at the time of the Department of Health), similar to that of Peng Hing's letter. His view on Xing's synonym article is: “I think it is an extremely exaggerated figure, please correct it.”

Xing Tongyi is indeed worth mentioning. He was once classified as the right and corrected after the “Cultural Revolution” and held positions at the same level as Guo Shujian's leadership of the Gansu Land Commission. He is not the same as Guo Shujian, and Shao Yanxiang has the same hobby: writing is not embarrassed. Not only did he have the work of Anti-Right Movement in Rural Gansu, “Tens of thousands of people starving alive”, but also a book that can be comparable to Yang Xianhui's “Sandwich Ditch Chronicle” published. Although the book did not get the same sensational effect as Shao Yanxiang's “A Man Wearing a Grey Hat”, it is reported that it has also been sought by many people.

Here is a news from Xinhua News Agency on February 3, 2013: “February 3 is the Lunar New Year. General Secretary Xi Jinping came to Dingxi City, Gansu Province, which has been known as 'barren armor world' in the morning, inspected Gansu people looking forward to the dream project for more than half a century - Yingtao water supply project site, and walked into the original potato seed intelligent greenhouse, deep into remote mountain villages difficult households, visit condolences to folks, to the hometown Kiss send the Year of the Snake Chinese New Year blessings.

The construction process of the Yingtao project can be said to be a microcosm of the difficult and twisting road that New China has traveled. For Xing Tongyi, Shao Yanxiang and others, this project is a bad result of anti-right, resulting in “tens of thousands of people living and starving.” For the Communist Party and the masses of the people, the Yingtao project began with the mission of the common people yearning for a happy life. Despite the twists and turns, some have even paid their lives. In short, the purpose of this project, like the rest of the year, is to benefit the people, not to toss them. Twists and turns cannot be attributed to the anti-right struggle. Quite the contrary, without the anti-right struggle that year, China will not be able to follow the socialist path, and there will be no basis for reform and opening up, and today's great achievements cannot be discussed. Jin Chong, former president of the Chinese Historical Society, pointed out in the People's Network Lecture Hall on May 20, 2011, that Deng Xiaoping originally hoped that the Party's second historical resolution would unify the ideas of all party comrades in order to



focus on socialist modernization. But more than three decades have passed, there seems to be no complete unity of thought, and there is still considerable confusion in society. One of the main manifestations of this confusion is that “some negative or dark side that appeared in the construction process, but showed strange indifference to how the people of the country were steaming to build a new society and a new country at that time. As for some places, especially overseas, individual facts are captured, even distorted and fabricated, spreading very bad effects. It is worth vigilance, and there was such a process before the collapse of the Soviet Union.”

Xi Jinping once encouraged young people: “The value orientation of youth determines the value orientation of the future society, and young people are at a time when values are formed and established, and it is important to grasp the values of this period. It's like a dress button. If the first button is wrong, the rest of the buttons will be faulted. The buttons of life have to be buckled from the beginning.”

For the people of the whole country, especially for the whole party, it can also be said to be the first button to correctly understand the significance of the anti-right struggle in 1957. If not, it will certainly not have a correct understanding of the first three decades of New China, and certainly will not have a correct understanding of the socialist path with Chinese characteristics. Therefore, some right-wing elements corrected by “mistakes” can be said to have actually not mistaken. People like Fang Lizhi, Liu Binyan and Wang Ruowang will be eager to try. It is worth mentioning that the Party learned the deep lesson of the expansion of anti-right in 1957. When faced with a proliferation of bourgeois liberal thinking, “many words greatly exceeded the wrong level of some anti-socialist speech in 1957”, Deng Xiaoping announced, “We will not engage in anti-right movements in the future., but there must be serious criticism of all kinds of wrong tendencies.” (Deng Xiaoping: “Talks on the Thought Front”)

However, it is important to note that, to date, there are still some party members, especially some of the old party members who were rectified by “mistakes”, who have long maintained the view of bourgeoisie liberalization, that is, in line with the typical rhetoric of the right in 1957. So it can also be said that they were not mistaken. Party organizations have been focused on criticism of education for some of their statements about bourgeois liberalization. Of course, some were expelled from the party or persuaded to withdraw from the party, but there was no political movement to do so. In short, there will be no political movement in the future, but the fight against bourgeois liberalization, “it looks more than two decades now.” The consequences of bourgeois liberalization have been rampant.” (Deng Xiaoping: “Talking Points in Wuchang, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shanghai, etc.”) (Copyuan “Party History Bo” 2016.10.28)