

Xu Hai: Ningshan County 1957 Breeze Movement and Anti-Right Struggle Summary (Ningshan County People's Government Network 2020.9.20)

In 1957, the all-party rectification campaign was conducted with the theme of properly dealing with the people's internal affairs. Since the contradictions of domestic enemies have been largely resolved, the internal contradictions of the population are becoming increasingly apparent and prominent, and these contradictions are manifested by the contradictions between the masses and their leaders, namely, the people's Government and the ruling Communist Party. To resolve such contradictions, from the perspective of ideological education, on the one hand, it is to educate the members of the Communist Party, government staff, and workers of economic and cultural organs in charge of leadership positions, listen carefully to the criticism of the people and strive to overcome the subjectivity, sectarianism, sectarianism that is out of the actual nature of the masses. bureaucratic style; on the other hand, educate the public to raise awareness and promote the principle of combining collective and individual interests of the socialist spirit. The whole party is to focus on resolving the contradictions between the masses and leaders from this aspect, and learning how to properly deal with internal contradictions in the new situation from the revolution to construction. On April 27, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) officially issued a directive on the movement of winds, stating that a general and in-depth campaign against bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity should be carried out throughout the Party. The whole wind movement should be a serious and rainy ideological education movement, and should be an appropriate campaign of criticism and self-criticism. It should take the form of individual talks or small colloquiums and panels, and generally not to criticize congresses or struggles. After the wind movement began, the masses were launched to make critical proposals to the Party and welcome everyone to “sing” and “put it”. This is a normal step in the development of socialist democracy. However, during the winds, complications have emerged. Very few bourgeoisie right-wing flourishing preaching the so-called “magnification” and “big democracy,” launched a wanton offensive against the party and the newly born socialist system in an attempt to replace the leadership of the Communist Party, and a resolute counterattack against such attacks is absolutely necessary. However, the fight against the right has been greatly expanded, with the misdesignation of intellectuals, patriots and cadres inside and outside the party as “right-wing”, with unfortunate consequences.

Ningshan County Organ Party organized the wind movement from late July. The content of the whole wind was to oppose bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivity. The whole wind movement is divided into three stages, namely the learning stage, the inspection stage, the summary and improvement stage, before the Spring Festival. Beginning in mid-November, in rural areas, industrial relations, finance and trade, and primary and secondary school teachers, it is divided into four stages, namely, the big phase, the rectification phase, the debate stage, and the summary stage; basically ended before the Spring Festival.

On February 22, 1958, Ningshan County carried out county, district, township cadre concentration movement, participated in the rectification of county district, township administration, party group, education, business community, a total of 1126 people,

including 880 county, district, township cadres. This movement has internal contradictions among the people and the enemy, both to overcome bureaucracy, subjectivity, sectarianism in our leadership work; but also to overcome the individualism, egalitarianism, liberalism, regionalism, anarchism and nationalism of the general cadres; at the same time, relentlessly burn out enemies. People's anti-party and anti-socialist reactionary words and deeds achieve the goal of isolating the right, unifying the center, and expanding the left. The movement calls for victory in the fight against the right, a victory in improving work, and a victory in reforming ideas. The campaign is divided into: Daming, anti-right struggle, rectification, reflection and improvement four stages. February 22, county, district, township three cadres meeting, county committee secretary Liang Hongshan, deputy secretary Bi Kechang made a mobilization speech, the wind entered the stage of the great Ming magnification, attended the three cadres 747 people, 8 days to write a large print newspaper 5,360 sheets, 254 cartoons, various opinions 14,933, of which, 6,484 for party leaders, 2,202 on food issues, Cooperative Articles 1,354, others (Principal cadres referred to each other) 4,893. The fight against the right followed. By the end of the campaign, the county authorities, schools, business and industry struggles against the right, approved the fight, and 9 people who were not enough to the right after the struggle, one missing right element in the review was identified. The county decided to be 29 rightists, accounting for 2.6% of the total number of far-right activists, of which 3 far-right elements, generally right Sub-26 people, according to the system: 15 administrative enterprises, 9 in education, 5 from the business community. In the case of right-wing elements, two persons were treated under category I (re-education through labour, one other than public office), 7 under category II (subject to supervision of agricultural societies), 5 persons in three categories, 4 in four categories, and 11 under counter-revolutionary treatment. At the same time as the anti-right struggle, a "double counter" centred on rectification efforts have been carried out, which mainly addressed four aspects of the problem. The first is to streamline institutions, decentralize cadres, and overcome the phenomenon of bloated institutions and the float of people. After the wind, the county's original administrative establishment of 256 people, down to 165 people, a decrease of 35.51%; the original establishment of 478, reduced to 354 people, 25%; County administration of 35 units, after the merger of 26 units, the original 10 units of the enterprise. Consolidation into 6 units; With the merger of institutions, cadres decentralization, more than 90% of the cadres at the county level apply to the party organizations to demand labor exercise in the countryside, 146 people who need labor exercise in the county, the first batch of 24 people to decentralize labor exercise, 75 of which hired 10 people, 52 retired, Dismissal of 13 people. The second is to overcome bureaucracy and close contact with the masses, in addition to "three winds, sweep five gases". After the wind cadres have changed greatly, production and labor has become the conscious action of each cadre, the county community delivered 420 times to the countryside in half a year, 346 cadres in the county engaged in a large test field 580.8 acres. Third, the policy of "anti-conservative, anti-waste, and diligent building the nation". The development of the double anti-movement has revealed a large number of serious conservative ideas and astonishing waste among the cadres, exposing the existence of serious official, twilight, broad, arrogant and delicate. Corrective measures were proposed in response to these issues. Some units and departments have drawn up plans to run

enterprises and work hard work, laying the foundation for further elimination of waste. Fourth, there has been an improvement in unreasonable rules and regulations. Since the wind, unreasonable regulations have been improved.

In the summer of 1958, the fight against the right basically ended. This campaign and anti-right struggle have played a certain role in improving cadre style and closer relations among the cadre and the masses. However, the fight against the right has been greatly expanded, treating large numbers of internal contradictions among the people as opponents, misdesignating some intellectuals, patriots and party officials as right-wing elements, thwarting some cadres and masses, with unfortunate consequences. Thus, from 1959 to 1964, another hat-picking campaign was carried out for people misclassified as the right, the so-called right-wing transformation, and the hats were picked up. However, only half of the collection was picked up, and the other half remained uncapped until 1978, the Party Central Committee decided to remove all the right-wing elements who had not yet removed their caps and completely rehabilitated. At the end of 1981, this work was largely completed. Ningshan County originally scheduled for the right 29, of which 3 outflow, transferred to 8, a total of 34.

The right-wing reform movement in Ningshan County began on December 10, 1961, and the transformation of the right-wing elements has been fruitful. From January 9, 1962 to July 12, 1963, 17 right-wing hats were removed. Among them, the land committee approved four, the original Shiquan County Committee approved four, Ningshan County Committee approved nine. My county's first batch of right hats was January 9, 1962, there are County Industrial and Commerce Bureau Wang Zhibin, County Bank Zhong Jiande, four acres of the center store Ho Junsheng, County Culture Museum Wang Yuefa and other 4 people; the second batch is May 13, 1962, took off 6 hats, respectively Xu Wenzhe, Jiang Xiaoting, Yang Wensheng, Cui Guorui, Liu Bo Lun, Gui Zhe Rong; the third batch was June 13, 1962, removed 6 people hats, respectively Is Feng Zizheng, Liao Deyi, Chen Yangsheng, Jiao Yongmao, Fan Zhenchao, Liu Zhaopeng; the fourth batch is 1962 November 21, took off Jiang Mianjiu's hat. The other 17 right-wing elements until May 1978, in accordance with the Central Committee's decision to remove all the right-wing hats, were approved by the county committee, and the decision was taken, the party organization of the unit announced that the hats were picked up and then properly relocated. The right-wing reform movement in my county was basically ended at the end of January 1980.

Judging from the specific situation of the right wing drawn by my county, since at that time did not carefully follow the central policy principles of “six” and “six without drawing”, there were indeed many problems that distorted the original intentions, infinite outlines, capturing the wind, and mistakenly injuring comrades to engage in expansion. In fact, the right wing in my county mainly had some views on work and life, such as excessive demands on high-ranking cooperatives and violating the interests of farmers. These opinions and views should be correct, but at that time they were infinite, considered the leadership of the opposition party and attacked the socialist system. Therefore, the anti-right struggle has enlarged, seriously confusing the internal contradictions of the people and the contradictions against our enemies. A large number of intellectuals have been beaten into the right, devolved their labor, some wives separated and, more

importantly, delayed the youth of their contribution to socialism.

Xu Wenzhe, a right-wing member, was mistaken as right-wing elements because of some views on the work, faithfully reflecting the problem. Xu Wenzhe has been secretary of the county committee, district committee secretary, education department director, propaganda minister, county committee member. In 1958, when the wind was against the right, it was designated as a general right, subject to dismissal of party membership, the removal of all posts inside and outside the party, and downgraded three levels, and in May 1962 the right hat was removed. Xu Wenzhe's misdesignation as right-wing elements is based on: attacking the leadership of the Party, stigmatizing the party's leadership; slandering the socialist system and the Party's cadre policy; slander cooperation; slander of food supplies; sympathy for the counter-revolutionary riots, and compassion for counter-revolutionaries. The origin of the above main basis is drawn from the following four aspects:

1. In 1958, Xu Wenzhe wrote a large print newspaper to deputy secretary of the county committee, Bi Kechang, in response to the failure of the county committee to deal with some of the cadres who made mistakes in a timely manner and the working methods of individual leaders, said that the handling of the problem was “adultery” for a cadre who made mistakes was “adultery”. Please indicate, report the downward attitude is simple and stiff is “ruthless” and so on, This would have been a sharper criticism of individual leadership phrases, but was seen as “attacking the party's leadership and neglecting the party's leadership.”
2. In 1956, while working in the White River, Xu Wenzhe said to a cadre of the Education Bureau: “Some people in the old society beat horses, bragging leather, and the pressure on the upper and lower, thus high wages and happiness”; once the cadre looked for Xu Wenzhe to research work, at a time when Xu Wenzhe looked at Mr. Lu Xun's “Diary of Mad Man”, I read this man and said, “The old society is so eating society, the new one. Why did you taste it?” This is only the personal view that Xu Wenzhe spoke about some social phenomena at that time. It is only for some comrades in the revolutionary ranks and individual phenomena in the society as a whole, although there is a one-sided but correct factor, but is considered to be a defamation of the socialist system. Xu Wenzhe has different views on the conditions for recruiting new cadres in the Baihe, saying at a study conference: “It is specific sectarianism to absorb cadres as a condition of registration of the Party and its members.” Therefore, he was defined as an infinite outline as attacking the party's leadership and defaming the Party's cadre policy.
3. In 1957, Comrade Xu Wenzhe piloted the social education movement in Huayan Daping, and talked with several comrades during the reporting work to Tangping District. In response to some of the small thieves in Daping, he said, “Cooperative thieves are many, really strange things”, and also said, “The phenomenon of cooperatives concealment is common now.” It reflects the practical difficulties in the lives of some peasants, and is seen as slandering Total purchase sales.
4. After the counter-revolutionary riots in Jiangkou Gaoqiao in April 1957, Xu Wenzhe worked here, and heard the reaction of County People's Committee member Ma Xixi that “the masses have nothing to eat, it is not enough to eat,” he saw that the township government in the food supply policy of the masses has problems such as lack of food, discomfort and other problems. Some people when bandits are caused by tight food

supply,” “Food problems are dealt with “Bad, big problems will occur,” he wrote a report to the then Governor Ma Yongxin and asked for an increase in food supply standards, and also said among some comrades: “You give people no food, he can't get trouble.” Because Xu Wenzhe responded to the actual reality at the time, after investigation and analysis, took the initiative to reflect the situation upwards and put forward his own proposals to calm the hearts and minds, but was designated as sympathetic to the counter-revolution. In this way, because Xu Wenzhe presented opinions, talks about understanding and views at the party meeting, and from the point of view of calm the people's hearts and minds, and is designated as the right party by presenting his own views on some issues. From the above, it can be seen that there is a clear problem of infinite reach and expansion in the fight against the right in my county.

Although 34 of my county were classified as right-wing elements, most of them were misdrawn, half of them were transformed and hats removed in just two and a half years. There are also many reasons why the remaining 17 rightists did not pick up their caps, but the most important reason was the impact of the rampant, widespread and far-reaching proletarian cultural revolution that began in 1966. After the start of the proletarian cultural revolution, Lin Biao and the “Gang of Four”, out of their need to usurp the Party's power and counter-revolutionary conspiracy, try to undermine and tamper the policies and deployment of Mao Zedong and the Party Central Party to transform the right-wing elements, making it impossible to carry out the work of reforming the right and hat-picking, as well as the work of the right in our county. And temporarily stopped. It was until 1978 that the Central Committee decided to remove hats and properly relocate all those misclassified as “right”, and in March 1978, a “hat-picking office” was set up in the county to review and rectify the rest of the right-wing elements. In carrying out this work, it underwent a process of “removing residual palpitations, liberating ideas”. At the beginning of the work to correct the misalignment of the right, among some cadres of the masses, some comrades said, “All the hats of the right have been picked up, what else?” Some believe that engaging the right to review and rectify whether Comrade Mao Zedong personally launched an anti-right movement led. Some comrades say, it's better to “wind blow”. Comrades who specialize in this work have also been afraid of a dilemma, “fear” falling on the crime of turning the case for the right, “difficult” has passed more than 20 years, the files are incomplete, and it is difficult to restore their original face, to be realistic and realistic. Therefore, in the work, heavy concerns, not open. Later after learning documents repeatedly, understanding the spirit, gradually eliminated concerns, liberated the mind, unified understanding.

In cap-picking and reviewing and correcting, adhere to the principle of truth, and by doing in-depth and detailed work, by the end of 1979 the 34 right-wing elements originally designated by the end of 1979, review and correct them all. All comrades who have been rectified will restore political honor and restore the original salary. Those who dismiss public office, reinstate public office or dismiss party membership have not found any new major problems, restore party membership; whoever members of the Communist Youth League have been subjected to disciplinary decisions within the regiment, revoked the decision to dismiss, warns and other disciplinary decisions; and those who wear ordinary counter-revolutionary hats due to the right-wing issue will be picked up; mistakenly arrested or misdirected, the judicial authorities review and rectify them.

At this point, the reform of the right in our county has been “hat-picking, reviewing and correcting” two stages, before and after more than 20 years, and finally ended with all right-wing elements being picked up, corrected and put into the tide of construction of socialist cause.