

于继增：康生在延安 Yu Jizeng: Kang Sheng in Yan' an

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FN 42 -Yu Jizeng on Kang Sheng in Yan' an

贝利亚是斯大林“大清洗”时代的秘密警察头子，以阴险恐怖、滥杀无辜闻名于世。把康生比作贝利亚的，是俄罗斯当代著名汉学家维克托·乌索夫。他在所著《“中国的贝利亚”康生》这本书中，大量征引解密的共产国际档案，筛选中国国内最新资料，仅附录注释就有 539 条。有些史料闻所未闻，让我们看到一个像贝利亚一样的“恐怖人物”。

威风凛凛的“特别助手”

康生(1898—1975)，原名张旺，字少卿，曾用名张宗可、张裕先、张叔平、张耘、赵容等，山东省胶南县(现属山东青岛市黄岛区)人。1925 年加入中国共产党;参加了五卅运动罢工委员会的工作，是 1926 年至 1927 年上海三次武装起义的领导人之一。曾任上海总工会干事，上海大学特支委员会书记，上海沪中、闸北、沪西、沪东等区委书记，江苏省委委员、省委组织部部长。1930 年六届三中全会被选为中央审查委员，后任中央组织部部长。1933 年起担任中共驻共产国际代表团的领导工作。1934 年在党的六届五中全会上，被选为中央政治局委员。

1937 年 11 月 29 日，王明和康生从苏联飞抵延安。这是毛泽东与康生的第一次见面，此前他们并没有任何工作和历史关系。但毛泽东知道康生是紧跟王明的，也久闻康生“肃反专家”的经历。

1931 年初，王明在米夫支持下窃取了中共中央的领导岗位。与王明“左”倾思想观点一致的康生，很快被提拔重用，当上了中央组织部部长。顾顺章叛变事件发生后，康生成了

中央特科三科(行动科)的科长，并对顾顺章全家满门抄斩，康生亲手用斧头砍死一人，渐以“肃反专家”声名显赫。此间，康生以谢康、骆驼为笔名，先后发表近 20 篇文章，狂热宣传王明路线。1933 年 7 月康生追随王明去了苏联，王明和康生分别担任中共驻共产国际代表团的正副团长。康生从此改用俄文名字康斯坦丁(中文音译即康生)。解密档案表明，康生在苏联的 4 年，主要干了两件事：吹捧王明和学习苏联“肃反经验”。康生曾串联国际列宁学院和东方劳动大学的中国学生，联名写请愿书给共产国际，要求批准王明出任中共总书记。康生实地学习苏联“大清洗”，将一批中共留苏人员打成“托派”，许多人被枪决、坐牢、流放。康生也由此成为中共党内唯一受过契卡(“全俄肃反委员会”俄文缩写的音译，后改称国家安全委员会，即“克格勃”)全面训练的“专业人士”。

初到延安的康生尽管被增补为中央书记处书记，但他担任的却是一个“虚衔”——中央职工委员会书记。斯大林派王明等回国的目的，是进一步加强共产国际对统一战线的领导，或者说是因为共产国际对于毛泽东在统一战线中强调独立自主原则很不满意。所以王明以“钦差大臣”自居，与坚持独立自主方针的毛泽东产生了激烈的争论。时年 39 岁的康生，仍然把宝押在王明身上。俄国人说，如果不是抱定紧跟王明的决心，康生不会到延安来。有一次陪同王明到枣园给干部训练班作报告，康生率领学员们振臂高呼：“我们党的天才领袖王明同志万岁！”

然而，康生毕竟是一个善于辨别政治风向、搞投机的人。他发现，毛泽东对延安的一切皆具有极大的支配力，包括在红军广大官兵中，威信已远远超过了缺乏实际斗争经验的王明。康生开始断定：王明在与毛泽东的较量中必败无疑。因此，他下决心舍弃王明，投向毛泽东。于是康生在表面上还是与王明十分亲近，交谈各种问题，但随后便跑到毛泽东住处去报告王明的思想、言论和动向。同时，康生编造假证，把他过去和王明一起干的坏事，统统推到了王明身上，将自己打扮成反王明的“英雄”。对康生这些做法，知情者都很吃惊，王明知道后也痛斥“康生无耻”。

为对已去长江局担任书记但经常以中央名义擅自表态的王明有所制约，毛泽东和任弼时等少数人提议王明应留在在延安工作，不必返回武汉。康生投票支持毛泽东、任弼时的提议。尽管提议未被通过，但康生却获得了毛泽东的初步好感。一个月后，康生被委任为中央党校校长，离开了冷冷清清的职工委员会。而后康生紧跟毛泽东等人，不断向以王明为

首的长江局提出批评性意见。毛泽东特别重视康生的转变，因为王明心腹的转变，意味着“钦差大臣”的彻底孤立。于是毛泽东抓住机会，在六届六中全会上果断撤销了王明对华中地区的领导权，并展开对他的批判。康生也成了一员干将，一个可以谈私下话的“特别助手”。

如果说康生“出卖”王明是获得信任的政治基础，那么，支持毛泽东和江青结合则是拉近他们关系的感情纽带。当时，江青正在康生为校长的中央党校学习，他看出了江青和毛泽东互有好感。康生知道，如果促成了他们的婚事，则既能增加毛泽东对自己的好感，又能满足老乡江青的心愿。但当时不少老干部反对毛泽东与江青的结合，认为江青历史不清楚。只有康生力排众议，为江青打包票，还压下了当时对江青历史问题的检举信。

这样，当王明逐渐走向穷途末路时，曾经的心腹不但没有受到任何牵连，职位反而上升。1938年8月，康生先后担任了中央社会部部长、中央情报部部长、中央机要局局长、敌区工作委员会副主任等要职。康生开始建立和完善秘密机构，在延安各机关、学校秘密布设情报侦察网，吸收可靠党员担任“网员”和“眼线”。他们胡乱猜疑，私设公堂，将许多人打成叛徒、特务。此时的康生威风凛凛，成为延安最令人恐惧的人物。“经常身着俄式皮夹克，足蹬长皮靴，手牵洋狗，每次外出，至少有四名保镖亲随，威风凛凛地出现在延安街道上……”

“肃托运动”小试牛刀

在延安整风之前有个“肃托运动”，在整风后期还有个“抢救运动”。“肃托”是斯大林为清除苏共第二号人物托洛茨基而发动的运动，是康生从苏联带回来的舶来品。在1939年康生担任社会部兼情报部部长之后，“肃托运动”就开始了，这时距离延安整风还有两三年。解密档案记录的，有康生在延安制造的3起冤案。

钱惟人案。钱惟人时任边区公路局局长，曾同边区交界的国民党地方当局商议过修建公路事宜，同国民党对口负责人接触过，由此被康生诬蔑为“国特”。康生为掌握动态，叫钱

的妻子监视他，对他的一举一动都向社会部报告。对钱百般逼供，使用暴力手段，但钱始终不承认自己是托派分子。康生下令把他关进黑窑洞，一直关押到日本投降。最后以“事出有因，查无实据”不了了之。但整治钱的手法被继承下来，并发扬光大。

王尊极案。19岁的王尊极是北平女学生，华北大汉奸王克敏的侄女。她在救亡运动的感召下，痛恨自己的汉奸家庭，毅然放弃小姐生活，投奔延安参加革命。康生就凭她是王克敏的侄女把她定为日特兼国特，双料特务。1939年4月下令逮捕王尊极，采用车轮战术审讯她，审讯人员轮流休息，不让她睡觉。王尊极被折磨得两腿粗肿，无法行走，只得供认自己是日特兼国特。供认后就得交代罪行。王尊极说她怕记不住联络密码，把密码编在毛衣的花纹里。她编造的故事荒诞不经，破绽百出，康生不相信，审案人员同样不相信，部分审案人员甚至怀疑王尊极是不是特务。但康生下令把她关进黑窑洞，一直关到1945年，关了整整7年。

李凝案。李凝是东北地下党员，1938年来到延安。康生见她走路像个日本女人，并听说她有一件日本式的女衬衣，便把她定为日本特务、托派。李凝坚决否认，并对她的指控一一反驳。康生下令把她监禁起来。李凝最终下落不明，有资料表明不排除被秘密处决的可能。

康生之所以对这些“托派”“特务”下手，目的在于“小试牛刀”，树立自己的威权。尽管肃托是在康生领导的社会部内秘密进行的，但康生整人的狠毒手腕渐为人知，他的名字成为恐怖的代名词。

1942年6月，延安整风开始规模化，中央成立总学习委员会，来指导整风运动。康生是总学委的副主任兼秘书长，主任是毛泽东。毛泽东日理万机，对康生说：“总学委的实际工作由你做。”康生一跃成为集部分党权、教育权、情报权、干部审查权于一身的延安第二号人物，又成为毛泽东指示的传达人。康生取代中宣部部长凯丰，担任了指导整风刊物《学习报》的主编，并代行中组部部长陈云的干部审查程序。

康生自恃有毛泽东的任用，更加有恃无恐。他让各政治局委员(朱德、王明、任弼时、陈云等)的秘书协助他做“调查研究工作”——实际就是帮康生掌握这些人的言行动态。这些秘书被要求向康生及总学委汇报“学习进展情况”；康生还将其妻曹轶欧也拉进了总学委，让她参与收集审查每个高干的学习笔记本。康生的奸诈险恶使延安的大多数政治局委员都失去安全感，视康生如鬼神，唯恐躲之不及。

整风从学习文件、反对党八股很快转入审干和肃反。1942年12月6日，康生在西北局高干会议上作动员报告，说：“敌人已经大量渗入延安和边区，潜伏在各机关、学校，尤其经济和文化单位的敌情最为严重，以致一年来，各种破坏和阴谋活动层出不穷。”他警告说，“敌人可能就隐藏在身边，必须提高警惕，不得姑息养奸。”掌握了生杀予夺大权的康生使人闻风丧胆。在审查中，大批投奔延安的人几乎都被问到同一个问题：“你家里又不缺吃又不少穿，你来延安干什么？”人人值得怀疑，审查组首先从怀疑入手，逼迫被讯问者交代“动机”和“问题”，凭空就可以指控为国特、日奸、叛徒。并采取逼供信手段，使被审查者屈打成招，铸成大量错案、冤案。

负责培训保卫干部的延安西北公学，隶属中央社会部，也成为康生肃反的试验田。在该校学习的19岁的学生张克勤被定为特务。张于1937年在甘肃加入地下党，康生以其父在兰州被捕自首为由将其逮捕，他的逻辑是：如果张克勤不是特务，延安还有谁是特务？张克勤被审讯了6天6夜，百般折磨，终于支持不住了，承认自己是国民党派来的特务。还作了“甘肃党是红旗党”的假口供，虚构了一个根本不存在的所谓反革命的“红旗党”。康生把张克勤拿捏成一个“坦白典型”后，亲自带着张到处作报告。康生认为，有舆论才有压力，有压力才能震慑特务分子。康生亲自主持检举坦白大会。果然，脸色苍白的张克勤痛哭流涕地控诉国民党怎么把他拉下水，要求特务们猛醒，赶快交代问题。张克勤自己带头揭发，一口气交代了十几个特务。张还谈了自己的转变过程，衷心感谢党组织对自己的抢救，一定要脱胎换骨，重新做人……“张克勤事件”掀起审干高潮。

1926年入党的中央研究院研究员王实味，因发表杂文《野百合花》而招致批评。期间有人揭发王实味在上海时曾帮人翻译过《托洛茨基传》中的两章，尽管这些问题王实味早已向组织交代过，但康生决定还要追查，并宣布王实味为“托派和日特、国特三位一体的奸细”，下令逮捕。在轮番批斗中王精神失常。因为曾经和王实味一起吃过饭，康生又揪出

了成全、王里、潘芳、宗铮等“王实味五人反党集团”(后王实味被康生、李克农下令处死)。“王实味事件”是由审干到肃反的转折点。康生说：“整风必然转入审干，审干必然转入肃反。”

1943年4月1日，胡宗南派高级参谋胡公冕按照事先议定的日程到延安与中共谈判。胡公冕原为中共党员，后投靠国民党，但一直同情共产党。康生认为胡公冕是来联系延安特务的，所以在胡到达延安的当天夜里下令大逮捕，共有200人之多。4月3日中共中央发布《关于继续开展整风运动的决定》，规定“整风的主要斗争目标，是纠正干部中的非无产阶级思想与肃清党内暗藏的反革命分子”。连续几天，延安召开两万多人参加的中央直属单位大会，动员反特斗争，不断有人被捕。

这些人都是在没有确凿证据的情况下被秘密逮捕的。康生有自己的逻辑：“有材料还需要审问吗？先抓起来再说，正因为不清楚才关起来审问，审问就是为弄清问题。”先逮捕人，后逼供口供，这是康生惯用的伎俩。师哲作为当时参与逮捕行动的社会部人员，曾回忆康生是如何圈定被捕人员名单的：“康生手里拿着名单，一边同我们谈话，一边在名单上做记号、打圈点，嘴里念叨：这个是‘复兴’，这个是‘CC’‘汉奸’‘叛徒’‘日特’……”延安1万多干部中，审查出特务近千人，占10%。康生将整风变成审干，从审干变成抓特务。

“抢救运动”变本加厉

“抢救运动”是延安整风中一场重大的运动，然而匪夷所思的是，这场运动却是康生搞起来的，是康生的“发明”。康生利用当时胡宗南进攻延安的紧张气氛，夸大国民党特务在边区活动的事实，制造混乱，将延安弄得人心惶惶，人鬼莫辨。

1943年7月15日中央机关召开“挽救失足者动员大会”，康生发表了《抢救失足者的运动报告》(印发各解放区)，掀起了所谓“抢救运动”。共产国际驻延安联络员兼塔斯社记者弗拉基米尔的《延安日记》中这样记载：

……意外地邀请我们参加在杨家岭举行的党的活动分子会议，彭真宣布开会，他告诉共产党员们，形势十分严重，有一大批国民党特务已经暴露，并遭逮捕。彭真说：“特工部抓不尽充斥于延安的所有特务，因此我要求共产党员们在这个事关重大的问题上给予帮助。”彭真讲完话，一些悔悟的“特务”排队上台自然是事先安排好的。他们恳求宽恕，发誓要在毛泽东领导下忠实工作。一共十二个人上台讲了话……接着由康生作“抢救失足者”报告。这个情报局头子怒气冲冲。他咬牙切齿，发了疯似的挥手叫喊：“你们十分清楚，你们有很多朋友被捕了！等你们一离开这个礼堂，就会发现你们之中又有很多人失踪！要是今天在这里参加会的许多人明天被关起来，你们不要大惊小怪。”

然后，康生开始要求会议的参加者和延安的所有党员行动起来清除特务，挽救特区。“你们所有在这里的人都是替国民党做特务！”康生大叫大喊，“你们干嘛要搞破坏？我们什么地方亏待了你们？你们什么都有，有房子，有口粮……为什么你们要置我们于死地？只要悔过，我们就宽恕你们，但你们也必须记住，悔过不都是诚心诚意的！再教育是一个长期的过程！”

康生的讲话起了吓唬人的效果。一种令人窒息的寂静笼罩着礼堂，听众显然都吓呆了。令康生意想不到的是会议结束前，朱德上台发言。朱德以平静的声调问道：“你的意思是不是说，开过会后，我就该不再信任我的朋友和战友了？”“这是不是说，从现在起，我就该担心自己被捕，或等着看我的朋友被捕？你怎么敢用这种方式来对待党的积极分子，对待党的优秀分子和骨干？”朱德讲完掉头就回到他座位上。

俄国作家还引用了康生的报告：“现在的审干就像抢救落水的人，不能从容地搞，要在紧迫的时间中去抢救。”康生宣称，“延安各机关特务如麻，已逮捕了200多人”，号召所有“为敌人服务的内奸、特务迅速坦白”。会场气氛十分恐怖，许多人“吓得脸色苍白，茫然失神”。

这个报告曾经被当时的延安青年称为“恐怖的信号”，实际是一种诱骗高压，使来到延安的广大青年，特别是来自国统区的青年，人人自危，恐惧万分。延安各机关、学校纷纷召

开“抢救大会”，一时“坦白”成风，特务多如牛毛，任何机关单位都钻进了各种各样的“国特”“日特”“CC”“复兴”“汉奸”“叛徒”“红旗党”等等。康生亲自坐镇集中了大批“七大”代表和地师级高级干部的中央党校“抢救”。曾任中共四川省妇女部部长曾淡如被诬蔑为“特务”“叛徒”，绝望自杀。河南省委“七大”代表、叶剑英夫人危拱之被扣上“特务”帽子，因悲愤难禁，手持剪刀猛刺喉咙……

在“抢救”中，还发生了许多啼笑皆非的事。艾思奇正要举行婚礼的那一天，突然接到通知说他的对象有“特嫌”，艾思奇不能同她结婚。只好派人去通知新娘说“艾思奇有紧急任务出去了，今晚不能回来”。然后安排艾思奇到别人的房间去睡觉。新娘在新郎的房间里守了一夜空房，婚没有结成，还莫名其妙地傻等着。

只要“坦白交代”，便会给你戴花，伙房犒劳一碗平时吃不到的面条。于是有的勤杂工为了吃这碗面条，主动要求“坦白”。15岁即参加红军的刘炽(曾创作《我的祖国》《英雄赞歌》等歌曲)，被打成“双料特务”。他被迫承认了之后，奖励了他一盘带肉的菜。

有一所学校抓出的特务占到全校总人数的百分之七十，最小的一个小女孩才11岁，竟被康生派出的审讯者抓为特务，还强迫她写了《我的堕落史》。绥德师范学校召开坦白大会，一个16岁的少年马逢臣跳上主席台，大喊一声“我交代”，接着说：“我是受过特务机关训练的特务，任命我当石头队长。”说着他举起一块不知从哪里捡来的石头，“这就是我的物证。他们让我用石头杀人。”

1943年初，毛泽东搬入戒备森严的枣园社会部机关所在地。据当过延安交际处处长的金城回忆，“毛泽东每天起床后的第一件事，就是听取康生对审干、抢救的汇报。”有一次康生向林伯渠提出“以边区政府的名义公审枪决人犯”。林赶紧向毛泽东汇报，毛否决了康生的提议，从而避免了一场屠杀。康生这个人心狠手辣，陆定一记得，《解放日报》报社有一位总务科科长，是河南人，挨整受不了，刎颈自杀，本来已经抢救过来，可康生还是说他是河南的“红旗党”，是死特务。这个同志听说后，把纱布扯掉，终于死掉了。

“抢救”运动如火如荼，仅仅半个月就在延安挖出 1500 多个“特嫌分子”。同时波及西北局、晋察冀、晋绥、太行、华中等根据地。许多党员干部都很气愤，向中央反映。张闻天曾当面质问康生“怎么这么多反革命”？徐特立也多次质问康生，你说那么多同志都是特务，拿出证据来！刘少奇亲自找毛泽东谈话，问道：边区这么多特务，为什么没有发生大的泄密事件？周恩来和任弼时劝告毛泽东停止抢救运动……俄国作家评论道：其实毛“心里也不相信延安有那么多的特务，但要找一个适当的口实收场”。1943 年 8 月 8 日总学委宣布停止了这场给党带来巨大灾难的运动。

在延安召开的一次干部大会上，毛泽东说：“这次运动中出现的問題，主要責任應該由我來承擔。”毛澤東平時不大戴軍帽，這天他戴着軍帽，把手舉到帽檐說：“我向受冤屈的同志賠禮道歉，你們如果不能原諒，我的手就不放下來了。”在場的許多人含淚鼓掌。毛澤東還在中央黨校講話時說：“這兩年運動有許多錯誤，整個延安犯了许多錯誤。誰負責？我負責。因為發號施令的是我。”

令人深思的“康生现象”

1943 年 3 月在延安中央政治局會議上，毛澤東被推選為中央政治局主席，書記處由 7 人縮減為 3 人(毛澤東、劉少奇、任弼時)，王明、康生等不再擔任書記處書記。此時共产國際已經解散，但毛澤東在這年 12 月 22 日收到了共产國際前主席季米特洛夫以個人名義發來的電報。在這封“毛澤東親啟”的電報中，不僅談到王明，還談到康生。

……我对康生所起的作用也心存疑虑。

清除党内敌对分子和把党团结起来的党内正确措施，被康生及其机构扭曲得面目全非，这样做只能散布互相猜疑的情绪，引起普通党员群众的无比愤怒，帮助敌人瓦解党。早在今年 8 月，我们就从重庆获得完全可靠的消息说，国民党决定派遣奸细混入延安挑动您同王明和党内其他活动家争吵，挑起敌对情绪以反对所有在莫斯科居留和学习过的人。

关于国民党的这一诡计，我已及时预先通知了您。国民党秘而不宣的打算是，从内部瓦解共产党，从而轻易把它摧毁。我毫不怀疑，康生的所作所为正在为这些奸细助长声势。

毛泽东 1944 年 1 月 2 日给季回了一封电报，其中说：“康生是一个值得信赖的人。他的部门不负责审查干部。他们只调查证据确凿的特务。”康生在整风中又狠狠地批了王明一顿，同时积极拥护毛泽东思想。在 1945 年 6 月召开的延安“七大”上，康生被选为中央政治局委员。

俄国人说，作为“中国的贝利亚”，康生所做的每件事几乎都与整人有关，而且心狠手辣。他上世纪 20 年代上海时期就开始整人，一直整到“文化大革命”。如果说延安时期康生戕害的是一般干部、革命青年，主要集中在边区，那么进京以后，他便将矛头指向高级干部，范围也祸及全国范围，可以说是“中国贝利亚”的“升级版”。上世纪 60 年代以后，随着阶级斗争观念的强化，康生在思想、政治上进入空前活跃的时期。突出特点是“发现”。

1962 年，康生发现小说《刘志丹》“完全为高岗翻案”，他在中共八届十中全会上给毛泽东写了一张条子：“利用小说搞反党活动，是一大发明。”成立了由康生负责的专案委员会，习仲勋(国务院副总理)遭受长期关押，贾拓夫(国家经委副主任)被迫害致死，小说作者被逮捕、开除党籍，受株连者达万余人。1964 年，康生发现《海瑞罢官》是为彭德怀鸣冤叫屈，对毛泽东说“《海瑞罢官》的要害是罢官”。这句话后来成了“语录”，也成为文革导火索——《评新编历史剧〈海瑞罢官〉》的论证依据。康生还发现著名哲学家杨献珍提出的“合二而一”与“一分为二”唱反调，是“反毛泽东思想的阶级调和论”。康生亲自指挥批判，杨的遭遇可想而知。

作为“中央文革小组”顾问(后为中央政治局常委、中共中央副主席)的康生，立的“头功”，是策划和推出“第一张马列主义大字报”。康生曾把北大聂元梓等 7 人“造反”的大字报底稿送到毛泽东手里，毛泽东下令发表，由康生安排在 1966 年 6 月 1 日晚 8 时“各地人民广播电台联播节目”中播出。由此拉开了将中国推向十年动乱的大幕。

康生的“第二功”，是将撒手锏投向刘少奇。康生指挥他控制的“王光美专案组”和“刘少奇问题审查组”，大搞刑讯逼供，制造伪证。并写信给江青，给刘少奇戴上“大叛徒、大内奸、大工贼、大卖国贼、大汉奸”等大帽子，最后成为给刘少奇特大冤案定性的主要依据。

康生立的“第三功”，是临死前状告邓小平。1975年10月，康生拖着病入膏肓的身体，最后一次面见毛泽东，他指控邓小平反攻倒算，“会在主席死后全面否定文化大革命”。这加重了毛泽东的疑心。不久掀起“批邓、反击右倾翻案风”，邓小平再次被打倒。两个月后(12月16日)康生病故。正如俄国人所说“康生整人起家，最后死在整人的岗位上”。康生的结局也和贝利亚一样，最终被开除党籍，受到正义的审判。

康生大奸似忠，借刀杀人，凭狡黠的奸道见风使舵，保证了他在几十年宦海生涯中经久不衰。康生长期在党内投机作案，对革命事业败坏之深，影响之广，不仅在中共历史上绝不仅有，在国际共运史上也极为罕见。康生媚上驭下，人身依附，坚决贯彻最高意志而不惧其他的任何人，因而康生成为一个无可替代的“肱股之臣”和一把“出鞘利剑”。

康生的出现打上一个时代烙印，那个时代已在不可思议中沉寂。但人们对于产生严重危害的“康生现象”的思考不曾停止。一幕幕近似荒诞的悲剧，演绎了多少人间苦情和带血的教训。

DeepL Translation

Yu Jizeng: Kang Sheng in Yan'an

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Beria was the head of the secret police in the era of Stalin's "Great Purge", and was known for his insidious terror and indiscriminate killing of innocents. Kang Sheng compared to Beria, is a famous contemporary Russian sinologist Viktor Usov. In his book "China's Beria" KANG Sheng, he quotes

extensively from declassified Comintern archives and sifts through the latest Chinese domestic information, with 539 annotations in the appendix alone. Some of the historical information is unheard of, giving us a glimpse of a "terrorist figure" like Beria.

The "Special Assistant" with a powerful personality

Kang Sheng (1898-1975), formerly known as Zhang Wang (张旺) and Shaoqing (少卿), once known as Zhang Zongke (张宗可), Zhang Yuxian (张裕先), Zhang Shuping (张叔平), Zhang Cheng (张耘) and Zhao Rong (赵容), was a native of Jiao'nan County, Shandong Province (now belonging to Huangdao District of Qingdao City, Shandong Province), etc. He joined the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 1925; he took part in the strike committee of the Wuxia Movement (五卅运动), and was one of the leaders of the three armed insurrections in Shanghai in 1926-1927. He was one of the leaders of the three armed uprisings in Shanghai from 1926 to 1927. He was an officer of the Shanghai Federation of Trade Unions, secretary of the Special Branch Committee of Shanghai University, secretary of the district committees of Shanghai Huzhong, Zhabei, Huxi and Hudong, member of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee and head of the Organization Department of the Provincial Party Committee, elected member of the Central Censorship Committee of the Third Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 1930, and then head of the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the CPC, and leader of the delegation of the CPC to the Comintern in 1933. member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee.

On November 29, 1937, Wang Ming and Kang Sheng flew from the Soviet Union to Yan'an. This was Mao's first meeting with Kang Sheng; they had no prior working or historical relationship. However, Mao knew that Kang Sheng was a close follower of Wang Ming, and had heard about Kang Sheng's experience as an "expert on purges".

In early 1931, Wang Ming stole the leadership of the CCP Central Committee with the support of Mifu. Kang Sheng, who shared Wang Ming's "leftist" ideological views, was soon promoted and

reused as the Minister of the Central Organization Department. Gu Shunzhang mutiny, Kang Sheng became the central special section of the third section (action section) of the section, and Gu Shunzhang's family beheaded, Kang Sheng personally with an axe to kill a person, and gradually to "purges expert" reputation. In July 1933, Kang Sheng followed Wang Ming to the Soviet Union, where Wang Ming and Kang Sheng served as head and deputy head of the CCP delegation to the International Communist Party. Kang Sheng henceforth changed his name to the Russian name Konstantin (the Chinese phonetic translation of which is Kang Sheng). Declassified archives show that during his four years in the Soviet Union, Kang Sheng mainly did two things: touting Wang Ming and learning from the Soviet Union's "purging experience". Kang Sheng had conspired with Chinese students at the International Lenin College and the Oriental University of Labor to write a petition to the Comintern asking for Wang Ming's approval to become the General Secretary of the CCP. KANG studied the Soviet Union's "Great Purge" and labeled a group of CCP members as "Trotskyists", many of whom were executed, imprisoned, or exiled. Kang Sheng thus became the only "professional" in the CCP who had received comprehensive training from the Cheka (the Russian acronym for the All-Russian Anti-Purge Committee, later renamed the State Security Committee, or "KGB"). "KANG SHENG

When Kang Sheng first arrived in Yan'an, although he was added as the Secretary of the Central Secretariat, he was given a "false title" - Secretary of the Central Staff Committee. Stalin's purpose of sending Wang Ming back to China was to further strengthen the leadership of the Comintern over the United Front, or perhaps because the Comintern was dissatisfied with Mao's emphasis on the principle of independence and autonomy in the United Front. Therefore, Wang Ming, as the "imperial minister", had a heated argument with Mao Zedong, who insisted on the principle of independence and autonomy. Kang Sheng, then 39 years old, was still betting on Wang Ming. The Russians said that Kang Sheng would not have come to Yan'an if he had not made up his mind to follow Wang Ming closely. Once accompanying Wang Ming to Zaoyuan to give a presentation to a cadre training class, Kang Sheng led the trainees to raise their arms and shout, "Long live Comrade Wang Ming, the genius leader of our Party!"

However, Kang Sheng was, after all, an adept at discerning the political winds and engaging in speculation. He realized that Mao Zedong had great power over everything in Yan'an, including among the Red Army, and that his authority had far exceeded that of Wang Ming, who lacked practical experience in struggle. Kang Sheng came to the conclusion that Wang Ming would certainly lose the battle with Mao Zedong. Therefore, he made up his mind to abandon Wang Ming and turn to Mao Zedong. So Kang Sheng was still very close to Wang Ming on the surface, talking about all kinds of issues, but then he ran to Mao Zedong's residence to report Wang Ming's thoughts, remarks and movements. At the same time, Kang Sheng fabricated false testimonies and put all the blame on Wang Ming for the bad things he had done with him in the past, presenting himself as an anti-Wang Ming "hero". Kang Sheng these practices, those in the know are very surprised, Wang Ming know also denounced "Kang Sheng shameless".

In order to restrain Wang Ming, who had already become the secretary of the Yangtze Bureau but often made unauthorized statements in the name of the Central Committee, Mao Zedong, Ren Bishi and a few others proposed that Wang Ming should stay in Yan'an and not return to Wuhan. Kang Sheng voted in favor of Mao and Ren's proposal. Although the proposal was not passed, Kang Sheng gained Mao's initial favor. A month later, Kang Sheng was appointed head of the Central Party School and left the cold and quiet Staff Committee. And then Kang Sheng followed Mao Zedong and others closely, constantly making critical comments to the Yangtze River Bureau headed by Wang Ming. Mao paid special attention to Kang Sheng's change of heart, because the change of Wang Ming's inner circle meant the complete isolation of the "ministers". Mao seized the opportunity to revoke Wang Ming's leadership of central China at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee and criticized him. Kang Sheng became a general, a "special assistant" who could have private conversations.

If Kang Sheng's "betrayal" of Wang Ming was the political basis for his trust, then his support for Mao Zedong's union with Jiang Qing was the emotional bond that brought them closer together. At the time, Jiang Qing was studying at the Central Party School, of which Kang Sheng was the principal, and he could see that Jiang Qing and Mao Zedong had a mutual liking for each other. Kang Sheng knew that if he made their marriage possible, it would increase Mao's favorable

impression of him and satisfy Jiang Qing's wish. However, many veteran cadres at the time opposed Mao's union with Jiang Qing, arguing that Jiang Qing's history was unclear. Only Kang Sheng argued strongly for Jiang Qing and also suppressed the whistleblower letters on Jiang Qing's historical problems at that time.

In this way, when Wang Ming was gradually heading towards the end of his life, not only was his former confidant not implicated in any way, but his position rose instead. In August 1938, Kang Sheng successively assumed such important positions as Minister of the Social Department of the Central Committee, Minister of the Central Intelligence Department of the Communist Party of China (CPC), Director General of the Central Bureau of Information, and Vice-Director of the Enemy Area Working Committee. Kang Sheng began to establish and improve secret organizations, secretly set up intelligence networks in various institutions and schools in Yan'an, and absorbed reliable Party members to serve as "net members" and "eyes and ears". They are wildly suspicious, set up a private court, many people will be branded as traitors, secret agents. At this time, Kang Sheng was so powerful that he became the most feared figure in Yan'an. "Often dressed in a Russian leather jacket, long leather boots, holding a foreign dog, every time he went out, at least four bodyguards followed him, appearing majestically on the streets of Yan'an"

The "Sutro Campaign" is a small test.

Before the Yan'an Rectification, there was a "Sutor Movement", and in the latter part of the Rectification, there was a "Rescue Movement". The "Purge of Trotsky" was a campaign launched by Stalin to remove Trotsky, the number two person in the Soviet Communist Party, and it was an imported product brought back by Kang Sheng from the Soviet Union. It began in 1939 when Kang Sheng became Minister of Social Affairs and Intelligence, two or three years before the Yan'an Rectification. The declassified archives record three cases of injustice created by Kang Sheng in Yan'an.

Qian Weiren case. Qian Weiren was the director of the Border Region Highway Bureau, had negotiated with the local authorities of the Kuomintang in the border area of the construction of highways, with the Kuomintang counterparts in charge of the contact, which was Kang Sheng vilified as "national special forces". In order to keep track of the situation, Kang Sheng asked Qian's wife to spy on him and report his every move to the Ministry of Social Affairs. He forced Qian to confess and used violent means, but Qian never admitted that he was a Trotskyist. Kang Sheng ordered him to be locked up in a black kiln until the Japanese surrendered. In the end, "there is a reason for the incident, there is no solid evidence" to settle the matter. However, the money fixing technique was inherited and carried forward.

The case of Wang Zunji: 19-year-old Wang Zunji was a female student in Beiping, the niece of Wang Kemin, a traitor in North China. Inspired by the Salvation Movement, she hated her traitorous family and gave up her life as a young lady to join the revolution in Yan'an. In April 1939, Kang Sheng ordered Wang Zunji to be arrested and interrogated using the "wheel" tactic, with the interrogators taking turns to rest and not letting her sleep. Wang Zunji was tortured to the point that her legs were so swollen and swollen that she could not walk, so she had to confess that she was a Japanese agent and a national secret agent. After confessing, she had to give an account of her crimes. Wang Zunji said that she was afraid that she would not be able to remember the contact code, and that she had woven the code into the pattern of her sweater. The story she made up was so ridiculous and full of flaws that Kang Sheng did not believe it, and so did the investigators, some of whom even wondered if Wang Zunji was a secret agent. But Kang Sheng ordered her to be locked up in a black kiln, where she remained until 1945, a full seven years.

Li Ning case. Li Ning was a member of the Northeastern underground party who came to Yan'an in 1938. When Kang Sheng saw that she walked like a Japanese woman and heard that she had a Japanese-style woman's shirt, he designated her as a Japanese agent and Trotskyist. Li Ning vehemently denied it and refuted each of her accusations. Kang Sheng ordered her to be imprisoned. Li Ning's ultimate whereabouts are unknown, and some sources suggest that a secret execution cannot be ruled out.

The purpose of Kang Sheng's action against these "Trotskyists" and "secret agents" was to "test the waters" and establish his authority. Although the purge of the Trotskyists was carried out in secret within the Ministry of Social Affairs under Kang Sheng's leadership, Kang Sheng's ruthlessness in dealing with people became known, and his name became synonymous with terror.

In June 1942, the Yan'an Rectification began on a large scale, and the Central Committee set up the General Study Committee to guide the Rectification Movement. Kang Sheng was the deputy director and secretary general of the General Study Committee, and the director was Mao Zedong. Mao Zedong, who had a lot of work to do on a daily basis, told Kang Sheng, "You will do the actual work of the General Study Committee." Kang Sheng jumped to become the No. 2 person in Yan'an, combining part of the party's power, education power, intelligence power, and cadre vetting power, and again became the conveyor of Mao Zedong's instructions. Kang Sheng replaced Kai Feng, head of the Central Propaganda Department, as editor-in-chief of the Study Newspaper, a publication that guided the rectification process, and deputized for Chen Yun, head of the Central Organization Department, in the cadre vetting process.

Kang Sheng was emboldened by his self-assured appointment by Mao. He asked the secretaries of Politburo members (Zhu De, Wang Ming, Ren Bishi, Chen Yun, etc.) to assist him in his "investigation and research work"-in effect, to help him keep track of what these people were saying and doing. These secretaries were asked to report to Kang Sheng and the General Study Committee on the "progress of the study"; Kang Sheng also brought his wife Cao Yio into the General Study Committee and asked her to participate in the collection and examination of the study notebooks of each senior cadre. Kang Sheng's treachery made most of the members of the Politburo in Yan'an feel insecure, and regarded Kang Sheng as a ghost, fearing to avoid him.

The rectification of the wind from studying documents and opposing the Party's eight schools soon moved to reviewing cadres and purging, and on December 6, 1942, Kang Sheng made a mobilization report at a meeting of the senior cadres of the Northwest Bureau, stating, "The enemy has already infiltrated Yan'an and the Border Region in large numbers, and the enemy's situation lurking in the various organs and schools, especially in the economic and cultural units, is most

serious, so that over the past year, various kinds of sabotage and conspiracy activities have emerged one after the other. " He warned that "the enemy may be hiding close by, and one must be on the alert and must not tolerate the traitors." Kang Sheng, who held the power of life and death, made people fearful. During the scrutiny, a large number of people who defected to Yan'an were almost always asked the same question, "Your family doesn't lack food or clothing, what are you doing in Yan'an?" Everyone deserves suspicion, the review team first from the suspicion to start, forcing the interrogated to explain the "motives" and "problems", out of thin air can be accused of state agents, Japanese traitors, traitors. They also adopted the method of forcing confessions, which made the interrogated persons to give up their confessions, and created a large number of wrongful and unjust cases.

The Northwest Public School in Yan'an, which was responsible for the training of defense cadres, was subordinate to the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Central Committee, and also became the testing ground for Kang Sheng's purges. Zhang Keqin, a 19-year-old student at the school, was designated as a secret agent. Zhang had joined the underground party in Gansu in 1937, and Kang Sheng arrested him on the grounds that his father had been arrested in Lanzhou and turned himself in. His logic was: if Zhang Keqin was not a secret agent, who else in Yan'an was? Zhang Keqin was interrogated for six days and six nights, tortured, finally could not support, admitted that he was a secret agent sent by the Kuomintang. He also made a false statement that "the Gansu Party is the Red Flag Party" and fictionalized a non-existent so-called counter-revolutionary "Red Flag Party". After KANG Sheng made ZHANG Keqin a "confessed typical", he personally took ZHANG around to make reports. Kang Sheng believed that only with public opinion could there be pressure, and only with pressure could the secret agents be deterred. Kang Sheng personally presided over the report and confession conference. As expected, a pale Zhang Keqin wept bitterly and complained about how the KMT pulled him down, and asked the agents to wake up and give an account of the problem. Zhang Hakqin himself took the lead in exposing, and in one breath gave an account of more than a dozen secret agents. Zhang also talked about his own transformation process, heartfelt thanks to the party organization of their own rescue, must be transformed, to be a new person "Zhang Keqin event" set off a climax of the trial of dry.

Wang Shimi, a researcher at the Academia Sinica who joined the Party in 1926, was criticized for publishing his essay "Wild Lilies". During this period, it was revealed that Wang Shimi had helped translate two chapters of Trotsky's biography in Shanghai. Despite the fact that Wang Shimi had already explained these problems to the organization, Kang Sheng decided to pursue the matter and declared Wang Shimi to be a "spy of the Trotskyist faction and the trinity of the Japanese and national secret services," and ordered his arrest. During the rounds of criticism, Wang went insane. Because he once had dinner with Wang Shimai, Kang Sheng uncovered Cheng Quan, Wang Li, Pan Fang, Zong Zheng and other "Wang Shimai five anti-Party group" (after Wang Shimai was Kang Sheng, Li Kennong ordered the death). The "Wang Shimi Incident" was the turning point from the trial to the purge. Kang Sheng said, "Rectification will inevitably lead to the trial of Gan, and the trial of Gan will inevitably lead to the purges."

On April 1, 1943, Hu Zongnan sent his senior staff member Hu Gongluan to Yan'an to negotiate with the CPC according to a pre-agreed schedule. Originally a member of the CCP, Hu Gongluan later defected to the Kuomintang, but had always sympathized with the Communists. Kang Sheng believed that Hu was here to contact the Yan'an secret agents, so he ordered a mass arrest of 200 people on the night of Hu's arrival in Yan'an. On April 3, the CPC Central Committee issued the Decision on Continuing the Rectification Campaign, which stipulated that "the main goal of the rectification campaign is to rectify the non-proletarian ideology among the cadres and to purge the Party of the hidden counter-revolutionary elements". ". On consecutive days, Yan'an held a conference of more than 20,000 people from units directly under the Central Committee to mobilize for the anti-terrorist struggle, and people continued to be arrested.

All these people were arrested secretly without solid evidence. Kang Sheng had his own logic: "Is there any need to interrogate if there is material? Arrest people first and then talk about it. It is precisely because of the lack of clarity that they are locked up for interrogation, and interrogation is for the purpose of clarifying the issue." Arresting people first and then forcing them to make confessions is a trick that KANG Sheng is accustomed to. Shi Zhe, as a member of the Ministry of Social Affairs who participated in the arrests at the time, recalled how Khamsang circled the list of arrested people: "Khamsang held the list in his hand, and while talking with us, he marked and

circled the list, reciting: this one is 'Fuxing', this one is 'CC', this one is 'Fuxing', this one is 'CC', this one is 'CC', this one is 'CC', and this one is 'CC'. 'CC', 'traitor', 'traitor', 'Japanese agent' "Of the more than 10,000 cadres in Yan'an, nearly 1,000, or 10%, were scrutinized as secret agents. Kang Sheng turned the rectification into a review of cadres, and the review of cadres into the arrest of secret agents.

The "Rescue Movement" intensified.

The "Rescue Movement" was a major movement in the Yan'an Rectification, but it is inconceivable that this movement was started by Kang Sheng, and was Kang Sheng's "invention". Kang Sheng took advantage of the tense atmosphere of Hu Zongnan's attack on Yan'an at that time, exaggerated the fact that the KMT agents were active in the border area, created confusion, and made Yan'an a panic-stricken place where people and ghosts were indistinguishable from each other.

On July 15, 1943, the central authorities held a "mobilization meeting to save the lost", and Kang Sheng published a "report on the campaign to save the lost" (issued in all the liberated areas), which set off the so-called "Rescue Campaign". This was recorded in the Yan'an Diary of Vladimir, a liaison officer of the Comintern in Yan'an and a correspondent of the TASS news agency:

..... unexpectedly invited us to attend a meeting of party activists at Yangjialing. Peng Zhen called the meeting to order and told the communists that the situation was very serious and that a large number of KMT agents had been exposed and arrested. Peng Zhen said, "The Special Work Department cannot catch all the agents flooding Yan'an, so I ask the Communists to help in this matter of great importance." After Peng Zhen's speech, some repentant "secret agents" lined up on the stage, naturally by prior arrangement. They pleaded for forgiveness and vowed to work faithfully under Mao's leadership. A total of twelve people went up to the stage and spoke Then Kang Sheng made a report on "Rescuing the lost". The head of the intelligence bureau was furious. He gritted his teeth and waved his hands like a madman, shouting: "You know very well that many of your friends have been arrested! As soon as you leave this auditorium, you will realize that many

more of you have disappeared! Don't make a fuss if many of you who attended the meeting here today are locked up tomorrow."

Kang Sheng then began to ask the participants in the meeting and all Party members in Yan'an to act to remove the agents and save the SAR. "All of you who are here are working as secret agents for the Kuomintang!" Kang Sheng yelled and shouted, "Why are you doing sabotage? What have we shortchanged you? You have everything, a house, rations Why do you want to put us to death? We will forgive you if you repent, but you must also remember that repentance is not always sincere! Re-education is a long process!"

Kang Sheng's speech had a frightening effect. A suffocating silence enveloped the auditorium, and the audience was clearly stunned. To Kang Sheng's surprise, before the meeting ended, Zhu De took the stage to speak. In a calm tone, Zhu De asked, "Do you mean to say that after the meeting, I should no longer trust my friends and comrades?" "Does that mean that from now on I should worry about being arrested myself or wait to see my friends arrested? How dare you treat the Party's activists, its outstanding elements and backbone, in this way?" Jude turned around after his speech and returned to his seat.

The Russian writer also quoted Kang Sheng's report, "The present interrogation of the cadre is like rescuing a man who has fallen into the water; it cannot be engaged in a leisurely manner, but has to be rescued in the nick of time." Kang Sheng declared that "the special agents of all organs in Yan'an are like hemp, and more than 200 people have been arrested," and called on all "traitors and agents who serve the enemy to confess quickly." The atmosphere at the meeting was so horrible that many people "turned pale with fear and were bewildered".

This report was once called by the youth of Yan'an at that time as "the signal of terror", which was actually a kind of luring and high-pressure, so that the majority of young people who came to Yan'an, especially those from the Nationalist Region, were all in danger and fear. Yan'an organs and schools held "rescue conferences", and "confessions" became a trend, and there were as many secret

agents as there were hairs on the ground, and all sorts of "national secret agents" and "Japanese secret agents" and "Japanese secret agents" were drilled into any organs and units. "Japanese agents," "CCs," "revivalists," "traitors," "renegades. "Red Flag Party" and so on. Kang Sheng personally took charge of the Central Party School, where a large number of delegates to the "Seventh National Congress" and senior cadres at prefecture and division level were concentrated, to "rescue" them. Zeng Tanru, who had been the Minister of Women's Department of Sichuan Province of the CPC, was slandered as a "secret agent" and "traitor", and committed suicide in despair. Henan Provincial Party Committee "seventh congress" representative, Ye Jianying's wife, Gui Gongzhi was labeled as a "secret agent", because of grief and anger, holding scissors and stabbed his throat

In the "rescue", but also happened a lot of laughable things. Aisiqi was about to hold the wedding day, suddenly received a notice that his object has "special suspicion", Aisiqi can not marry her. He had to send someone to inform the bride that "Aisiqi had an urgent task to go out and could not come back tonight". Then they arranged for Aisiqi to sleep in someone else's room. The bride in the groom's room to keep a night of empty room, the marriage did not get married, but also inexplicably waiting for silly.

As long as you "confess", you will give you flowers, the kitchen treats a bowl of noodles that you usually can not eat. So some handyman in order to eat this bowl of noodles, take the initiative to ask for "confession". 15-year-old Liu Chieh joined the Red Army (had composed "My Motherland", "Hero's Hymn" and other songs), was branded as a "double secret agent". When he was forced to confess, he was rewarded with a dish of meat.

In one school, seventy percent of the school's total number of agents were arrested, and the youngest one, a little girl of only 11 years old, was arrested as an agent by the interrogators sent by Kang Sheng, who forced her to write "My Degenerate History". Suide Normal School held a confession conference, a 16-year-old boy Ma Fengchen jumped onto the podium, shouted "I explain", and then said: "I am a secret agent trained by the secret service organs, appoint me as a stone captain." With that, he held up a stone he had picked up somewhere, "This is my physical evidence. They made me kill people with stones."

In early 1943, Mao Zedong moved into the heavily guarded Zaoyuan where the Social Department offices were located. Jin Cheng, who was head of the Yan'an Social Affairs Office, recalled that "the first thing Mao did every day after waking up was to listen to Kang Sheng's report on the interrogation of the dry and salvage." On one occasion, Kang Sheng proposed to Lin Boqiu that "public trials and executions be held in the name of the Border Region Government". Lin hurriedly reported to Mao Zedong, who vetoed Kangsheng's proposal, thus avoiding a massacre. Kang Sheng this person is ruthless, Lu Dingyi remembered, "Liberation Daily" newspaper, there is a general affairs section chief, is a Henan, can not stand the whole, cut his neck to commit suicide, would have been resuscitated, but Kang Sheng still said that he is Henan's "Red Flag Party", is a dead secret agent. This comrade heard, the gauze pulled off, finally died.

The "rescue" campaign was in full swing, and in just half a month more than 1,500 "special suspects" were unearthed in Yan'an. At the same time, it spread to the Northwest Bureau, Jinchaji, Jinsui, Taihang, Central China and other bases. Many Party members and cadres were furious and reflected this to the Central Committee. Zhang Wentian once questioned Kang Sheng face to face, "Why are there so many counter-revolutionaries? Xu Teli also questioned Kang Sheng many times, "You say so many comrades are secret agents, show me the evidence! Liu Shaoqi personally talked to Mao Zedong and asked: With so many secret agents in the border area, how come there were no major leaks? Zhou Enlai and Ren Bishi advised Mao to stop the rescue campaign. Russian writers commented that Mao "didn't believe in his heart that there were so many secret agents in Yan'an, but he had to find a suitable excuse to end it. Party a great disaster.

At a cadres' conference in Yan'an, Mao said, "The main responsibility for the problems that arose in this campaign should be mine." Mao usually did not wear his military cap much, but on this day he wore it and raised his hand to the brim and said, "I apologize to the comrades who have been wronged, and if you can't forgive me, I won't put my hand down." Many of those present applauded with tears. Mao Zedong also said in a speech at the Central Party School, "There have been many mistakes in the movement in these two years, and the whole of Yan'an has made many mistakes. Who is responsible? I am responsible. Because I am the one who gives the orders."

The Thought-provoking "Kang Sheng Phenomenon"

At a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee in Yan'an in March 1943, Mao Zedong was elected Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and the Secretariat was reduced from seven to three (Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, and Ren Bishi), with Wang Ming and Kang Sheng no longer serving as Secretaries of the Secretariat. The Comintern had already been dissolved by this time, but on December 22 of that year Mao received a telegram in his personal name from Dimitrov, the former chairman of the Comintern. In this telegram, "personally addressed by Mao Zedong," he talked not only about Wang Ming but also about Kang Sheng.

..... I am also skeptical about the role played by Kang Sheng.

The correct measures within the Party to purge the Party of hostile elements and unite the Party have been distorted by Kang Sheng and his organization in such a way that they can only spread mutual suspicion, arouse the unbridled anger of ordinary Party members and help the enemy to disintegrate the Party. As early as August of this year, we received perfectly reliable information from Chungking that the Kuomintang had decided to send spies into Yan'an to provoke you into quarrelling with Wang Ming and other activists in the Party and to stir up hostilities against all those who had stayed and studied in Moscow.

I have promptly informed you in advance of this trick of the KMT. The secret and undeclared intention of the KMT is to disintegrate the Communist Party from within and thus destroy it easily. I have no doubt that what Kang Sheng is doing is fueling these spies.

Mao Tse-tung sent a telegram back to Ji on January 2, 1944, in which he said, "Kang Sheng is a trustworthy person. His department is not responsible for vetting cadres. They only investigate well-documented secret agents." Kang Sheng severely criticized Wang Ming again during the rectification,

while actively embracing Mao Zedong Thought. At the Seventh National Congress in Yan'an in June 1945, Kang Sheng was elected a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee.

The Russians say that as "China's Beria", almost everything Kang Sheng did was related to fixing people, and he was ruthless. He started fixing people in Shanghai in the 1920s and continued to do so until the Cultural Revolution. In the Yan'an period KANG Sheng killed and maimed general cadres, revolutionary youth, mainly concentrated in the border areas, but after entering Beijing, he will target senior cadres, the scope of the scourge of the whole country, can be said to be the "upgraded version" of the "Chinese Belial". After the 1960s, with the strengthening of the concept of class struggle, Kang Sheng entered a period of unprecedented ideological and political activity. The prominent feature was "discovery".

In 1962, Kang Sheng discovered that the novel Liu Zhidan "completely overturned the case for Gao Gang," and he wrote a note to Mao Zedong at the 10th Plenary Session of the 8th CPC Central Committee, "Using novels to engage in anti-Party activities is a major invention." In 1964, Kang Sheng found that Hai Rui Strikes the Officials was an attempt to redress the grievances of Peng Dehuai, and told Mao Zedong, "The key point of Hai Rui Strikes the Officials is to strike the officials!". This remark later became a "quotation" and the basis for the argument of the Cultural Revolution's trigger, the new historical drama "Hai Rui Strikes His Officials". Kang Sheng also found that the famous philosopher Yang Xianzhen's idea of "two together and one together" was contrary to the idea of "one divided into two", and was an "anti-Mao Zedong Thought theory of class reconciliation". Kang Sheng himself directed the criticism, and what happened to Yang can be imagined.

As an adviser to the "Central Cultural Revolution Group" (later a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and vice-chairman of the CPC Central Committee), Kang Sheng's "first achievement" was to plan and launch the "first Marxist-Leninist large-print paper Kang Sheng was the first to plan and launch the "first Marxist-Leninist large-print newspaper". Kang Sheng had sent the draft of the "rebellion" of seven people, including Nie Yuanzi of Peking University, to Mao Zedong, who ordered it to be published, and Kang Sheng arranged for

it to be broadcast at 8 p.m. on June 1, 1966, on the "People's Radio Broadcasting Programs of Various Places. This was the beginning of a decade of turmoil in China.

Kang Sheng's "second merit" was to throw his mace at Liu Shaoqi. Kang Sheng commanded the "Wang Guangmei Task Force" and the "Liu Shaoqi Review Group" under his control, and made great efforts to extort confessions by torture and create false evidence. And wrote to Jiang Qing, to Liu Shaoqi put "big traitor, big traitor, big worker, big traitor, big traitor" and other big hats, and finally became the main basis for the characterization of Liu Shaoqi wrongful death.

Kang Sheng's "third merit" was to accuse Deng Xiaoping before his death; in October 1975, Kang Sheng, dragging his terminally ill body, met Mao Zedong for the last time and accused Deng Xiaoping of counter-attacking and "denying the Cultural Revolution in its entirety after the Chairman's death". This heightened Mao's suspicions. Soon after, the "Criticism of Deng, Counteracting the Rightist Reversal Wind" was launched, and Deng Xiaoping was knocked down again. Two months later (December 16), Kang Sheng died. As the Russians put it, "Kang Sheng started out as a man of integrity, and ended up dying in the post of integrity". Kang Sheng's end was the same as Beria's, eventually expelled from the Party and subject to justice.

Kang Sheng is as treacherous as he is loyal, killing people with a borrowed knife, with his cunning and treacherous way of seeing the wind and steering the ship to ensure that he endures in his decades of career as a eunuch. Kang Sheng in the party for a long time speculation, the revolutionary cause of corruption of the depth of the influence, not only in the history of the CPC is unique, in the history of the international communist movement is also extremely rare. Kang Sheng's charm to the top, personal dependence, resolute implementation of the supreme will without fear of anyone else, thus Kang Sheng has become an irreplaceable "minister" and a "sheathed sword".

Kang Sheng's emergence was marked by an era that has been silenced in an unbelievable way. However, people have never stopped thinking about the "Kang Sheng phenomenon", which has

produced serious harm. A scene of almost absurd tragedy, interpreted how much human suffering and blood lessons.