

王珺：康生在中央社会部 Wang Jun: Kang Sheng and the Central Social Department

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制造假案

我曾长期在中央社会部工作。康生领导过上海特科，在延安是中央社会部部长，他和这个部门的历史渊源是很深的。我头一次见康生是1940年在抗大听他的报告，讲托派问题，大意是讲托派如何从一个政治派别变成帝国主义的间谍。他从苏联回来不久，身穿黑色皮衣，头戴黑色皮制列宁帽，足登长统马靴，夹着皮包，带着秘书，十分神气，和在边区看到的其他领导同志完全不同。讲起话来，慢条斯理，操着浓重的胶东口音，好像总是咬牙切齿，给人以毛骨悚然的感觉。他为什么如此强调托派问题呢，后来才知道他惯于把“反托洛斯基派”当作政治斗争的武器来整人。他刚回到中国，便制造了诬陷陈独秀是“托派、汉奸”事件。后来又把王实味打成“托派”，还用逼供的办法搞了不少的冤案。

1937年冬，中共中央决定成立“中央特别工作委员会”。1939年改设“中共中央社会部”，内部又称“中共中央情报部”，对外称“中共中央敌区工作委员会”。这是继“中共中央特科”之后，中央一级管理和领导情报保卫工作的专门机构。部长康生，副部长先后有潘汉年、孔原、李克农等。

1938年机关从蓝家坪迁到枣园。枣园在延安北郊的小砭沟大平川，背山面水，是一片葱笼茂密的绿色园林。南面有延河的潺潺碧波，北面有山冈上高高低低的窑洞，西面有奔腾的裴庄灌渠。园里果树成行，春天桃李芳菲，花香鸟语，虽然不是世外桃源，也是延安少

有的、非常清幽、宁静的所在。中共隐蔽战线的总指挥部在这里度过了她重要的战斗年代，枣园便成了中央社会部的代称，较早在中央社会部工作的同志常被称为“老枣园”。1941年毛主席和他随身的中央机要处、政治研究室等几个单位迁到枣园，更加密切了部里和党中央的关系。

我于1937年在冀中参加八路军，1939年底到延安抗大学习。后在抗大政治部负责保卫委员会的工作，1941年12月，调到枣园中央社会部西北公学保卫班学习，从而有机会了解和接触保卫工作方面一些案件。据知，延安时期，在保卫部门被关押的所谓“特务”、“叛徒”、“汉奸”、“托派”的犯人，其中有的经过审查已经证明完全是冤案，部门领导也作出“无罪释放”的结论，但送到康生那里便一直压着，不予批准。如一位名叫蒋齐生的进步青年，1939年从上海经千辛万苦投奔延安，参加革命，到延安不久即被怀疑为“托派”，投入保安处监狱审查，1940年处长周兴即作出“无罪释放”的结论，送请康生审批，被康生压着，直到1946年才随“抢救运动”中拘捕的大批被冤屈人员一同释放。这期间还有两个较大的案件值得一提：一、王遵及案；二、钱唯人案。这两个案件发生在中央社会部的初期，是康生直接办理或直接参与领导的案件，他讲课时常举为成功的案例，后来证明两个都是冤假错案。

王遵及案，即所谓“中国的川岛芳子日本女间谍案”。王肄业于北平春明女中，是抗战初期经过地下学联的关系从敌区北平到冀中投奔革命的进步女学生，因为她是大汉奸王克敏的侄女，聪明漂亮，应对有度，举止不凡，记忆超常，而怀疑她受过特务训练。前方战争环境无法审查，冀中军区把她送到延安，中央社会部部长康生责成边区保安处审查。当时规定不许刑讯，审讯人员反复讯问，问不出结果，便恶作剧，把一条蛇放在王住的窑洞里，吓得她魂飞魄散，大哭大叫。没有办法，王被迫顺着审讯人员的意图，假供自己是日本间谍，按看过的间谍小说编了一套如何盗窃情报，如何进行特务活动的虚假故事。康生对突破王遵及案，颇为得意，在中央大礼堂开报告会介绍“案情”，在《共产党人》杂志登文章，号召全党提高“警惕”。许多人信以为真，传扬出去，说捉住了个“中国的川岛芳子”。后来我去边区保安处帮助工作，住在审讯科旁边，犯人放风时，科长曹光清把她指给我看，女孩身材修长，面目娇好，虽然愁云惨淡，掩盖不住娴静、清纯的气质，谁看了也不会相信是个女特务。后来康生还说她和复兴社有关系，要保安处严加审讯，又逼她承认了是复兴社成员。

钱唯人是共产党员，原任边区政府交通局长，因为联系修筑公路的事，和国民党有关方面常来往而引起怀疑。保安部门使用特殊侦察手段获得一些似是而非的材料，将钱逮捕。在康生召开大会、亲自追逼下，钱被迫承认是国民党特务。王、钱两人曾被长期关押，直到1946年经过认真甄别，才得以平反。

康生从苏联回来不久，延安许多同志不知他是何许人，这两个案子传出去后，产生一定的轰动效应，使他声威大振，都知道康生是从第三国际回来的领导人，是个神秘人物，抓特务有办法，是个很厉害的、了不起的特别工作部门首脑。在保卫部门曾有年轻同志，幼稚无知，缺少经验，出于主观主义和对敌人的仇恨，使用了逼供的办法，误将好人打成特务的事例。但是康生不是没有政治经验的人，他不属于上述情况。有的老同志曾提出这样一个问题：他刚刚回国，是政治局委员，还担任中央书记处书记和中央社会部、中央情报部这个又显赫、又重要部门的首脑，特务不是什么时候想抓都有的，他新官上任，是否急于展示自己的手段和本领，故意制造假案，一鸣惊人，虚构政绩，以抬高他的身价和威信呢？根据他一贯的思想作风看，这种怀疑是有道理的，不能完全排除康生“有意而为”的可能。

两个秘书的遭遇

匡亚明 1941 年曾任中央社会部情报通报组组长，后担任康生的秘书。他 1926 年在上海大学和康生同学并同时入党。1932 年匡在上海做地下工作时担任共青团南汇区区委书记，因为上海党组织大破坏，许多同志被国民党逮捕或枪杀，严重的白色恐怖弄得风声鹤唳，草木皆兵。当时地下党组织得到情报说是匡亚明叛变告密造成的。为了确保党组织的安全、消除隐患，在不得已的情况下，经组织研究决定对匡采取断然措施，由做保卫工作的同志暗地向他开了枪。后来证明这个情报是不正确的。匡亚明身负重伤，敌人在外滩将他逮捕，认为是共产党内哄事件，便以“共产党残酷无情、六亲不认”为由，进行挑拨离间，竭力劝他“悔过自新，回头向善”。匡亚明对敌人的阴谋嗤之以鼻，高声痛斥敌人无耻伎俩，他说：“这完全是我们党内的事，你们无权过问。所以发生这种误会，完全是国民党背叛大革命，疯狂反共的政策造成的。今天既然被捕，是杀是剐，悉听尊便，不必

嗦。”虽经多次严刑拷打，匡一直大义凛然，坚强不屈，还在法庭上不断揭发蒋介石投降卖国的罪行。抗战爆发后，才由组织把他从反省院营救出来。匡亚明曾这样对我们说：一个共产党员在革命生涯中并不都是阳光灿烂，一帆风顺，不但事业有成败，在党内有时也会受到很大的冤枉。能否以坦荡胸怀正确对待，也是一个非常严重的考验。有的同志在对敌斗争中不愧是英雄好汉，但在党内斗争中受到委屈时就伤感备至，甚至消极悲观，政治动摇，也是有过的。而匡亚明是一个真正共产党员的好榜样。

匡任康生的秘书，感到他有时批评人太苛刻。康生有一次征求意见时，匡便掏诚相告，没有想到康生因此竟对他怀恨在心。康生在西北公学讲课时曾对匡评价很高，在枣园，还特别为他写了一首诗：“故人不能忘，相见仍如故；威武不能屈，挥之不能去”，以表示对他的赞扬和与他的友情非同一般。匡给他提了意见之后，就反目成仇了。全国解放后，匡任南京大学校长，“文革”刚开始，康生便把匡亚明打成“反革命修正主义分子”。这说明康生胸怀狭窄到如此严重的程度。他感情用事，一点也不能听取不同意见，最后沦为反革命集团成员，决不是偶然的。

康生的另一个秘书沙韬遭遇更惨，而且由沙韬案引起轩然大波，牵连了不少人。沙韬原来是中央社会部干部科科长，1948年中央社会部随中央机关从晋绥迁到河北平山县。康生在山东任华东中央局副书记，致电李克农要中央社会部为他选个秘书。当时我任干部科长，经和副部长陈刚商议，提名派干部科的沙韬去。李克农对康生很尊敬，他说康生要人一定要选好干部去。李问我沙韬怎么样，我说沙政治可靠，处事细致、稳重，文笔通顺，字也写得好，完全能胜任。这样便同意派沙韬去了。全国解放后，机关进了北京。1950年康生忽然把沙韬送回中央办公厅，说他是特务。这时中央社会部已经改为军委联络部，部长是邹大鹏，仍归军委总情报部部长李克农管。杨尚昆要我部把沙收回。回来后，沙分配到某局做干部工作。1954年，康生听说沙韬仍在我部做干部工作，非常不满。李克农不得已，命干部局对沙进行审查，干部局指定科长吕造林办。吕深感为难。我当时任干部局副局长，管审干，吕问我怎么办。我说我们只能实事求是，以对党负责、对干部负责的态度，按原则办事。审查结果，沙历史、政治都没有问题。因为涉及康生，事关重大，李克农找了几个权威单位的领导：中央办公厅杨尚昆、中央公安部罗瑞卿、中央组织部安子文及本部邹大鹏和几位副部长共同研究，一致同意，并将结论报刘少奇审批，李克农为表示对此事负责，还把商量的经过郑重地写在日记里。刘少奇在结论上写了很长的批语，大

意思是说：康生当时在病中，他说沙韬有政治问题是不可信的，要告诉沙安心工作。结论退李克农阅后转到干部局，原件有中央同志亲笔批语，要求很快退中央办公厅保存。因为关系到我部一个干部的政治生命，需要留个凭证，我亲笔将结论连批语照抄了一份，送各位部领导传看、圈阅后放入我的保密包，保密包还加盖了密封印泥，锁在干部局的保险柜里。李克农为保护干部，要沙韬改名张韬，与中组部商议把他调到边远地区，任甘肃省委组织部副部长。该结论抄件因为内容牵涉较多，仍保存在我处。

“文革”开始，康生担任了“中央文革小组”顾问，位高权重，很快找到沙韬，把他投入监牢，成立专案组，康生的老婆曹轶欧任组长，对沙进行迫害性的审查。专案组特别向我调查沙韬的情况，实际是刺探我对沙韬的看法。我据实以告，说沙韬是好同志，经我们认真审查过，没有政治问题。这一下惹恼了康生、曹轶欧。我部造反派夺权，打开干部局的保险柜，在我的保密包里又发现了亲笔抄写的、有刘少奇批语的沙韬结论，康、曹认为这是件大事。李克农已经过世，从部办公厅又查出李克农关于此事的日记，都送给了康生。康、曹如获至宝，认为这些都是李克农勾结刘少奇、杨尚昆、罗瑞卿、安子文陷害康生的铁证。这时单位早已改为中央调查部，马上召开全部大会，对我进行揪斗追查。1967年8月31日，康生、曹轶欧特别为此事在人民大会堂接见中央调查部几个有关人员和造反派代表，追查李克农如何与杨尚昆等人串通，阴谋派沙韬去“陷害”他的内幕。他们气势汹汹地追问我：为什么现在还说沙韬是好人？我只好说我警惕不高，没有发现他有反革命活动。问我为什么亲自在保险柜里窝藏刘少奇的黑批示？我说重要政治文件我都放在保险柜里。康生、曹轶欧听了大发雷霆，对已故的李克农和我们几个相关的同志连批带训，追问、申斥达六个钟头，骂了个狗血喷头。会见后他们还单独找造反派代表说：康生1950年住北京医院，王馨也住北京医院；曹轶欧1956年入中央党校，王馨也入中央党校，肯定是李克农派来监视他们的特务，要严加追查。我一回机关，便看到中心广场已经贴出字有斗大的、惊心动魄的大标语：“陷害康老的大特务王馨罪该万死！”造反派认为我是“无产阶级司令部”点了名的、最严重的“反革命”，立即召开全部大会，对我进行批斗，坐喷气式，游街，抄家，戴高帽子，靠边站了11年，并牵连到我老伴杨戡，她也受到曹轶欧极恶毒的诬陷，多次被批斗。最倒霉的还是沙韬，后来才知道只是因为沙韬误拆了曹轶欧给康生的一封信，便认为他是勾结饶漱石进行暗害活动的特务，被无辜关押七年，身心健康受到很大摧残。因为康生对沙韬恨之入骨，在此案中广事株连，把中央调查部和有关方面闹得乌烟瘴气。李克农首当其冲，被康生多次诬陷和攻击，并告到毛主席那里，说李勾结刘少奇和彭、罗、陆、杨要害他，毛主席没有信。罗瑞卿、杨尚昆、安子文

在关押中，也都曾以“包庇坏人、迫害康老”的罪名，受到反复审讯和批斗。邹大鹏和已经到四川任省委书记的陈刚被康生及其追随者迫害致死，曾任该部副部长的刘少文、毛诚，曾任公安部副部长和首任国家安全部部长的凌云都因受此案牵连，而被关入监狱七、八年之久。

王实味和“五人反党集团”

王实味原名王叔翰，1906年生，河南潢川人，家境贫寒。17岁中学毕业后，考入开封留美预备学校和北京大学预科。1926年在北大经同学陈清晨介绍加入中国共产党。因学费无着，中途退学，失掉党的关系。1930年在上海以翻译小说挣稿费为生。1937年在开封重新入党，同年10月到延安，在鲁迅艺术学院当教员，不久被张闻天指名调到马列学院编译室从事马列著作翻译工作。当年延安解放社出版了十本马列论丛，其中两本是王翻译的；出版了列宁选集18卷，其中王翻译的有两卷半。王工作勤奋，4年共翻译出2000万字的马列主义理论书籍，比较有成就，被提拔为特别研究员。

随着抗战进入相持阶段，国民党先后发动两次反共高潮，并封锁陕甘宁边区，造成物质上的很大困难。在延安一些没有经过革命斗争实践考验的知识分子中，有的便不能适应艰苦生活的锻炼，或不习惯革命纪律的束缚，出现思想上的苦闷，有的产生不满现状、自由主义、极端民主化、绝对平均主义的思想，和工农干部格格不入，也有不少讲怪话、发牢骚的现象。这种情绪，在文艺界反映得比较突出，如作家萧军的言论和文章中，丁玲的《三八节有感》、《场长赶猪去了》等文章中都有所表现，连当时延安举办的《讽刺画展》中，如华君武等人的漫画也有些作品是讽刺老干部或挖苦领导人的，其中最极端的是王实味1942年2月在《解放日报》发表的《野百合花》和在文艺刊物《谷雨》上发表的《政治家和艺术家》的杂文，对他所不满的现象冷嘲热讽。那时延安物质条件困难，大家基本上都是同甘共苦的，对年老体弱或领导同志在服装和伙食方面略有照顾，王的文章便说是：“衣分三色，食分五等”，说有的干部是“小厨房阶级”。他夸大曾一度出现的粮食困难，说“青年学生一天只得到两餐稀粥”，“害病的同志得不到一口汤”。还说延安生活里缺少人对人的同情心，把个别干部的官僚主义，说成是“天下老鸦一般黑”。应当说王写文章的动机是好的，但他的观点是偏激的。王实味的文章还把政治家和艺术家对立起来，认为艺术家的任务是“暴露黑暗”，政治家搞纵横捭阖，灵魂龌龊，艺术家要改造人

们的灵魂。王的文章在延安引起轰动，他的一些观点，在青年知识分子中引起广泛的同情，因而出现了某种程度的思想混乱。加之王实味等人的文章，被国民党特务机关编印成小册子，在大后方广为散发，造成很坏的影响。这时候整风运动刚开始，王实味便成了中央政治研究室的重点斗争对象。康生直接插手了中央研究院对王实味的斗争。斗争会开了16天，王在会上谈到以前曾接触过托派王凡西，帮他们翻译过《列宁遗嘱》、《托洛斯基自传》中的两章。康便向中央研究院的领导说王实味是托派，国民党蓝衣社特务分子。康生那时是领导全党整风的“总学委”的负责人，又是“中央直属机关学习委员会主任”，他的话各级领导都深信不疑。就这样七斗八斗，无限上纲，最后中央研究院领导作总结，肯定了王是“托派分子”，决定开除他的党籍。康生还使用迂回手段，通过批斗中央社会部的于炳然牵连到中央研究院的潘芳、宗铮夫妇和政治研究室的成全、王里夫妇，经过中央研究院的批斗揭发，潘芳、成全两对夫妇和王实味常有来往，对领导也有些议论，便把他们打成“五人反党集团”，构成整风初期延安的一桩大冤案。康生对此案加以引伸，把自由主义、极端民主化和敌人的破坏活动联系起来，强调反特斗争，并夸大了敌情。后来把整风引导到“抢救运动”。

1943年4月1日，康生下令逮捕王实味、潘芳、宗铮。后来潘、宗在中央社会部分配工作，王实味长期关押在中央社会部的监狱。1946年11月，胡宗南要进攻延安，王随机关人员撤退到瓦窑堡，不久再转移到山西兴县，继续关押在兴县晋绥公安局看守所。1947年6月12日，国民党飞机轰炸黄河渡口，也轰炸了兴县，看守所被炸。公安局准备疏散，同时写报告给中央社会部康、李部长，讲了王实味的“罪状”，还说他行军中表现不好，认为无法改造，而且战事情况紧急，建议予以处决。这时康生正在山西临县搞土改，报告首先送他圈阅，他表示同意，中央社会部也驻在临县，送到中央社会部，李克农也圈阅了。

1948年春，毛主席从陕北转移到河北省，路过临县时听说王实味被处决，很生气地说“还我个王实味来”。后来还几次批评过此事。李克农知道后，心情沉重，很快承担了责任，主动向中央做了诚恳的检讨称：此事“我应负主要责任，…不顾党的政策，擅自批准晋绥公安局的请求将王秘密处死，充分表现了无组织、无纪律、自以为是的错误……”请求处分。毛主席9月1日批示“有所声明即够，不必议处”。并交书记处各同志传阅。康生对此事却佯做不知，从来没有表过态。

“文革”后，经过家属及有关方面的多方努力，费尽周折，十一届三中全会后，中央组织部于1982年2月决定推翻所谓“五人反党集团”的问题。1991年2月7日由公安部否定了王实味“反革命托派分子”的结论，但是恢复王的党籍问题仍未见解决。潘芳、宗铮夫妇均已辞世，生前一直在中央社会部，潘曾在一个很机密、很重要的单位担任副局长职务，虽然长期背着沉重的政治包袱，但工作埋头苦干，任劳任怨。1948年，我根据李克农部长的指示，研究解决潘芳的党籍问题。经过向杨尚昆调查，并征求了中央组织部安子文部长的意见，由于当时“五人反党集团”问题尚未正式平反，无法恢复党籍，机关党委决定，只能重新入党。宗铮因受刺激，一度精神失常，她认为自己应当恢复党籍，而拒绝重新入党。他们俩恢复党籍的问题，后来由于种种原因，也一直没有解决。

“抢救失足者”

1943年4月3日，中共中央宣传部发布了《关于在延安讨论中央决定及毛泽东同志整顿三风的决定》，开始了全党的整风运动。整风运动是中国共产党的一个创举，是一次普遍的马列主义教育运动，清算了王明“左倾”路线，统一了认识，整顿了作风，团结了全党。该年5月中央政治局决定成立中央总学习委员会，委员有毛泽东、刘少奇、凯丰、康生、李富春、陈云，领导全党整风，毛泽东任主任，刘少奇、康生任副主任，康实际掌握了整风的领导大权，由于他的“左倾”思想，在审干运动中走向了反面，发动了“抢救运动”，伤害了许多好同志。

康生发动“抢救运动”，也不是偶然的。整风后期，出现了“左”的苗头。康生认为在自由主义和极端民主化的背后一定会有暗藏的敌人进行破坏活动。总学委便提出整风不仅要解决半条心——非无产阶级思想问题，还要解决两条心——敌我问题，强调反特斗争。其次1941、42年破获了证据确凿无误的戴笠军统陕西特侦站前后派遣40多名特务潜入陕甘宁边区的特大案件，这是件好事，但康生却借此散布“特务如麻”思想。另外1943年曾得到准确的情报，胡宗南阴谋要用闪击战进攻延安，康生说敌人进攻之前，一定要整肃内部，扫清敌探、间谍。康生是有政治野心的，而且胸怀狭窄，嫉贤妒能，为人阴狠，好打击报复，思想方法特别主观片面，爱捕风捉影，疑神疑鬼，中央社会部的老同志有人说他

是“职业病”、“迫害狂”。1934年苏共以“镇反肃托”名义，搞肃反扩大化，大肆消灭异己，镇压反对派，误杀许多好人。康生当时在莫斯科和王明也如法炮制，组成肃反办公室，在中共留苏人员中，用严刑逼供的办法陷害了不少有不同意见或他们认为可疑的好同志。康生没有从中接受教训，反而认为从“祖师爷”那里学到了“真传”，作为政治斗争的法宝，回国后，一有机会就要施展他的这套陷害无辜的“看家本领”，而且要加以发挥。上边这些主客观因素和他发动“抢救运动”都是有关系的。

康生内战时期曾担任特科的领导，这时他是中央社会部部长、中央情报部部长，又是总学委的副主任，被视为反特的权威，他对敌情的估计，也影响中央的看法。1943年4月3日，中共中央发布《关于继续开展整风运动的决定》，夸大了敌情，认为日寇和国民党大规模实施特务政策，我们内部已经混进大量特务、内奸。除了思想教育外，决定开展群众斗争，清除暗藏的敌人。

头一段搞了“坦白运动”，要求大家填小广播表，写反省笔记，讨论思想自传，主要目的之一，是暴露“敌人”，引蛇出洞。这时一般机关单位普遍开展群众性的反特斗争，把西北公学、行政学院列为审查机关，各单位的重点对象，可送到审查机关，把中央社会部、总政锄奸部、边区保安处作为专门机关，问题最严重的送专门机关关押审讯。西北公学本来是中央社会部培养情报保卫干部的学校，校长李克农兼，副校长李逸民，后又派吴德来加强领导，校址在枣园的后沟，离中央社会部约五里路，原有学员200多人，对外非常保密，这时突然又增加了近200人，气氛非常紧张。接着便天天开大会、小会审查追逼，有人开始被迫假坦白，承认自己是“特务”，并牵连其他同志。株连最广的是“红旗党”的问题。原来西北公学二班一个学员张克勤，是个单纯、热情的青年。康生收到从鲁迅艺术学院转来的一个学员的假坦白材料，说自己是特务，联系人张克勤也是特务。康生把材料转给学校领导吴德和李逸民，要他们亲自审讯。张在甘肃加入地下共产党，经林伯渠的关系到延安学习，介绍信手续齐全。张的父亲原来是地下党员，在张来延安后他父亲自首叛变，开个照相馆，康生说这个照相馆肯定是特务据点。经彻夜审讯，张克勤受逼不过，承认是国民党CC特务，接受任务派来延安，大家追问他的特务组织关系和组织系统，张克勤为避免无法自圆其说，便顺水推舟称：“甘肃省地下党是红旗党，就是打着红旗反红旗的国民党特务组织”。康生看了他的交代材料，喜出望外。亲自带张克勤先后在中央大礼堂、边区政府大礼堂、八路军大礼堂，组织成千上万人的干部大会让他作典型报告，推广

“先进”经验。康生讲话，说国民党的“红旗政策”是个新发现，应该高度重视，对大后方的党，要重新认识。结果形成连锁反映，起了很坏的作用。许多机关学校，争相仿效，培养典型，像滚雪球一样，先后把河南、四川、湖南、湖北、云南、贵州等省的地下党都打成了“红旗党”，许多在地下党工作过的好同志被打成特务。当时许多同志想不通，怎么大后方地下党都会变成反革命组织呢？后来我看到杨尚昆的回忆录，才明白原来“项庄舞剑，意在沛公”，康生的矛头是指向中共南方局书记周恩来的，想把周恩来打成“红旗党”的头子，由于毛主席的制止才未能如愿。

1943年6、7月间，国民党掀起大规模的第三次反共高潮。胡宗南调集他的几乎全部军队，包围陕甘宁边区，妄图用偷袭的办法“闪击”延安。为迎接战争，整肃内部，7月11日中央总学委发出通知，要求对反革命分子加紧清查和突破。7月15日康生召集中直机关加紧进行反特斗争大会，作了“抢救失足者”的报告，宣布两个月来，延安已经查出450名特务，说现在是紧急时期，是军事动员时期，反特斗争是当前急不可缓的任务。要求一切“失足”的人赶快坦白交代，坚决不改悔的就要镇压。这个报告之后，各机关、学校普遍展开“抢救运动”。运动来得极猛，排山倒海，势不可挡。到处开“抢救大会”、“控诉大会”、“规劝大会”，大会逼、小会斗，车轮战，大搞“逼、供、信”，把许多好同志都打成特务、叛徒、反革命，整个延安陷入恐怖、惶惑之中。被审查的同志，戴上“反革命”的帽子承受巨大的压力，也有被逼神经失常，或跳崖、上吊自杀的。

西北公学有390人，其中208人被打成特务。当时各班被逼出来的“特务”，五花八门：国特、日特、双料特务。还有“不自觉的特务”：“我主观上是为革命工作，你们说我是为特务做了工作，那我就是不自觉的特务”；有“分析特务”：“我参加学联，是革命组织，你们分析是特务组织，我便是分析特务”；有“服从组织的特务”：“革命者什么时候都得服从组织，组织一定说我是特务，我服从”，闹了许多笑话。也有的同志不管怎么逼都不承认是特务，便被称为不愿悔改的“顽固特务”。西北公学有三个有名的“顽固”：一个是女生班的路藜，批斗一个星期，就是不吭气；一个是女生班的杜惠，是著名诗人郭小川的爱人，在小组会上硬顶硬抗，一个参加会的领导人气得发了火，当场把她拉到中央社会部的监狱关了起来；还有一个是一班的男生、建国后担任国际关系学院院长的于苇，小组会开了一夜，把他斗得昏过去了，也一直不肯承认。一个共产党员，在大风大浪中，能坚持真理，不讲假话，是很可贵的，也是很不容易的。

其他各单位的情况都大同小异。抢救运动，全延安清出的“特务”达 1500 多人。运动还波及各抗日根据地。任弼时了解了运动的情况，及时向毛主席建议应制止事态的恶性发展。周恩来也表示不能这样搞，“我在四川这么多年，哪有什么‘红旗党’？一定要进行甄别”。据彭真回忆录说，他和李克农曾联名报告毛主席，要求很快停止这种错误的做法。毛主席也早有察觉，当机立断，很快由中央作出决定，提出审查干部要贯彻正确做法的“九条方针”：首长负责，自己动手，领导骨干与广大群众相结合，一般号召与个别指导相结合，调查研究，分清是非轻重，争取失足者，培养干部，教育群众。反对错误的做法“三字经”：逼、供、信。提出一个不杀，大部不抓。要进行甄别工作。一场灾难性的风暴，逐渐平息下来，开始了甄别工作。

经过严肃认真的甄别工作，延安各机关单位的审干彻底纠正了康生在抢救运动中造成的恶果，维护了党的团结，把广大受冤屈、被迫害的干部从苦难中解救出来。在党的历史上有过几次肃反扩大化，这次因为毛主席确定了正确的甄别工作的方针，是纠正得最快、最彻底、最全面的一次。不久，日本宣布投降，这些曾受审查的同志。轻装上阵，分期分批开赴东北及各解放区，为革命做出了许多贡献。

1945 年 4 月中国共产党召开第七次代表大会，代表们对抢救运动意见很多。毛主席事前已经多次在干部大会上向被冤枉的同志赔礼道歉，这次在七大预备会的发言中又一次承担了责任，他指出：“抢救运动搞错了不少同志，冤枉了好人。不要‘一人向隅，满座不欢’。我代表中央向各位受委屈的同志道歉，是则是，痛改前非，非则非，取掉帽子，陪个不是，团结起来，继续抗战。我向你们行个礼，你们总得还个礼吧，你们不还礼我的手就放不下来了。”许多同志听了感动得热泪盈眶。康生却不动声色地坐在主席台上抽烟。李富春在旁问他：“你怎么不讲几句呀？”本来是好意，他却态度冷漠，讲了两句气话，把李富春顶了回去。对抢救运动的错误，康生一直不作任何检讨。

康生原来是中央政治局委员、书记处书记，兼中央社会部部长，在延安声望比较高。抢救运动之后他的威信一落千丈。七次代表大会对他提了不少意见，中央委员虽然没有落选，

但票数比预计减少许多。康生感到受刺激很大，会后曾借酒浇愁，喝得酩酊大醉，关门不出，在家里睡了两天两夜。

日本投降后，康生在部里作报告时谈到毛主席曾对他说：“武装斗争和农民问题太重要了，你恰恰有两个缺点：一是缺乏武装斗争的经验，一是缺乏农村工作的经验。”要他去抓土改。他根据中央指示，为中央起草了关于土改的“五四指示”，发各地区试行。不久就带陈伯达、曹轶欧等人到陇东、晋西北去搞土改，后来又去了山东，从此离开中央社会部。1948年中央任命李克农为中央社会部部长。

把邹大鹏夫妇置于死地

康生离开中央社会部并非自愿，而且很不甘心。后来中央社会部改为中央调查部，主要由周恩来主管。“文革”期间，康生担任“中央文革小组”顾问，利用职权，极力插手部里的事务，不止一次地公开在谈话中怨恨中央调查部的事“长期不让我与闻”，“多年来，我和中央调查部的关系就是《书报简讯》的关系”，露骨地表示对周恩来、李克农的不满，流露出想重夺这个部领导大权的强烈欲望。康生通过支持他的人提出三句口号：“党的调查事业是毛主席亲自命名的，周总理掌管的，康老打下基础的”，在部里喊了十几年，把他和毛主席、周总理相提并论，为他制造舆论。李克农虽然已经辞世，但在情报、公安战线享有崇高的威望。原中央调查部常务副部长邹大鹏，1926年入党，曾任长春市长、中央社会部秘书长、军委情报部部长兼情报总署署长、中央调查部常务副部长，在开辟东北党的工作和情报工作上有重大贡献，为人正派，长期做李克农的主要助手，深受干部和群众爱戴。文革初期，部长孔原靠边站后，中央指定邹任部业务领导小组负责人。康生等认为必须首先排除这个障碍。“文革”开始，康便就沙韬问题向毛主席控告李克农勾结刘少奇、杨尚昆、罗瑞卿要害他。1967年1月，毛主席特别找他谈话说：“康生啊，你不是说李克农他们要害你吗？他打入徐恩曾那里是有大功劳的，顾顺章叛变时，如果不是他送来情报，上海党中央许多同志，包括周恩来在内都不存在了。这些历史，青年同志不知道，你要负责告诉他们。”康生没有告倒李克农，这次谈话还不得不向中央调查部有关同志传达，但康生仍然抓住一切机会对李克农进行诽谤，以图消除其影响。同时向邹大鹏开刀，康生说邹是东北反革命叛党集团“高老庄”（指曾任司法部长、全国政协副主席的高崇民，被诬陷为东北反革命叛党集团的领导人）的重要成员，一面开大会批斗，同时于

1967年4月28日，康深夜给邹大鹏打电话追问他的历史问题和反革命叛党集团的关系，达一个多钟头。邹在这场浩劫中，担心党和国家的命运，对党的情报事业受到破坏，许多好干部遭到批斗很反感，对康生诬陷他有反革命叛党问题感到奇耻大辱，加之他积劳成疾，病势沉重，在很大压力之下，夫妻双双自杀身亡，实际是以死表示其愤慨和抗议。康生如愿以偿。邹被迫害致死一年零四个月之后，康生等人对他仍不肯放过，专门布置一个战役，揭中央调查部“阶级斗争的盖子”，诬陷他是“大特务、大叛徒”。在中央为邹平反后，还给他写一个结论，由康生批准，保留五条政治尾巴，都是污蔑不实之词。

1968年2月康生和部里追随他的人一起炮制了个“康老2.4指示”，除了污蔑李克农、全面否定周恩来领导中央调查部的工作外，还点名长期在李克农、邹大鹏领导下的同志马次青、单殿元、徐淡庐、刘进中、何长谦等是坏人，说崔继瑗有严重错误，使他们遭受批斗，还借清理阶级队伍为名，迫害许多干部，有的被迫害致死。实际上都是为康生“改朝换代”重掌部的领导大权扫清道路。一个时期康生完全取代了周总理对中央调查部的领导，部里业务、运动向他汇报，重大问题向他请示，领导人由他任命，俨然成了中央调查部的太上皇，调查部在“文革”中成了重灾区，康生流毒甚广，长时间没有肃清。

陈云谈康生

十年动乱，康生勾结林彪、江青和“四人帮”，迫害了许多老干部和革命群众，给党和国家造成无可弥补的损失。“文革”后，胡耀邦任中央组织部部长时，中央组织部曾统计被康生直接点名诬陷为反革命的干部名单达839人之多。在中央社会部连担任过他的秘书或秘书长的如毛诚、凌云、匡亚明、沙韬也都被他打成“特务”或“反革命修正主义分子”，真是匪夷所思。

1981年11月8日，陈云在中央调查部为潘汉年平反的座谈会上谈到特科工作时说：特科是周恩来直接领导下的战斗堡垒，是很有战斗力的白区地下组织。顾顺章叛变后中央特科的工作先后由陈云、康生、潘汉年负责。特科的工作很有传奇性，在获取情报、打击叛徒、保卫党组织的安全、筹措经费等方面做了许多大事，起了很大的作用。关于康生，他说：“起初，我是特科主任，康生搞行动，后来搞情报。‘一二八’后他接任主任，康生

走后是潘汉年负责。康生还是做过若干工作的人。但延安抢救运动是错误的，在文化大革命中与林彪、‘四人帮’一起整了一大批领导干部。”陈云的看法是正确的。

据 1988 年 5 月出版的《党史研究》刊载，1943 年 12 月季米特洛夫曾致函毛泽东主席，谈到中国共产党内的情况，说：“我对康生的作用也有怀疑。今年 8 月，我们从重庆得到一份十分可靠的情报说国民党决定向延安派一些奸细离间王明和您及其他活动家之间的关系。……我确信康生是以自己的行动在为这些奸细效劳。”康生和王明原来都是中共驻第三国际的代表，康过去曾紧跟王明，并对王大肆吹捧。回国后又反戈一击，成了反王明的英雄，第三国际方面和季米特洛夫对他怀有恶感，是可以理解的。不过来信怀疑他是奸细，或有意为奸细效劳，并未提出确切、有力的根据，尚须进一步证实。

多行不义必自毙，虽然康生曾爬上“中共中央副主席”的宝座，终于难逃革命人民的正义审判。审判“四人帮”特别法庭最后判定康生是林彪、江青两个反革命集团的主犯。可谓盖棺论定，罪有应得，这个判决是实事求是的，一点也不冤枉他。1980 年 10 月 16 日，中央批准中纪委对康生的审查报告，决定开除其党籍，向全党公布其反革命罪行，骨灰迁出八宝山革命公墓。他被永远钉在了历史的耻辱柱上。

我们党的特务工作是 1927 年 5 月由中共中央军委书记周恩来在武汉时期创建的，叫“特务工作处”。7 月随中央迁往上海，改为“中央特科”。这个部门的卓越领导人先后有陈云、聂荣臻、李克农、潘汉年、陈赓、陈刚、李士英、王世英、孔原、汪金祥、陈龙、邹大鹏、刘少文等人，机构屡经改建，工作很长时期由周恩来直接领导。无数革命先烈和英雄人物，为这一事业牺牲、奋斗，在保卫党中央、配合革命战争方面屡建奇功，对革命做出极为重大的贡献，党中央和毛主席对这个工作有很高的评价。这个战线也出现过个别败类如顾顺章、康生之流，但正如杜甫诗所说：“尔曹身与名俱灭，不废江河万古流。”党的情报保卫事业必将如黄河之水，汹涌澎湃，继续开拓其光荣和辉煌的无限前程。

Wang Jun: Kang Sheng in the Central Social Department

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Creating Fake Cases

I worked in the Central Social Department for a long time. Kang Sheng led the Shanghai Special Branch, and was the head of the Central Social Department in Yan'an, and his history with this department is very deep. The first time I met Kang Sheng was in 1940 at the Resistance University to hear his report on the Trotskyist problem, to the effect of how the Trotskyists had gone from being a political faction to imperialist spies. He had not long returned from the Soviet Union and was dressed in a black leather coat, a black leather Lenin cap, long riding boots, a leather bag, and a secretary, and was very dignified, quite different from the other leading comrades I had seen in the border areas. Speaking slowly and methodically, with a thick Jiaodong accent, as if always gnashing his teeth, giving people a creepy feeling. Why did he emphasize so much on the Trotskyist problem? Later, I realized that he used to use the "anti-Trotskyists" as a weapon in the political struggle to fix people. When he first returned to China, he made the false accusation that Chen Duxiu was a "Trotskyist and traitor". Later on, he labeled Wang Shimai as a "Trotskyist", and used the method of forced confessions to bring about many cases of injustice.

In the winter of 1937, the CPC Central Committee decided to set up the "Special Working Committee of the Central Committee", which was changed to the "Social Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China" in 1939, and internally known as the "Intelligence Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China", and externally known as the "Enemy Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China". In 1939, it was renamed the "Social Department of the CPC Central Committee", which was also known internally as the "Intelligence Department of the CPC Central Committee" and externally as the "CPC Central Committee for Enemy Areas". This was the specialized agency to manage and lead the intelligence and security work at the central level after the Special Branch of the CPC Central

Committee. Kang Sheng was the minister of the committee, and the vice ministers were Pan Hannian, Kong Yuan, Li Kenong and so on.

In 1938, the organization moved from Lanjiaping to Zaoyuan. Zaoyuan is in the northern suburb of Yan'an, a large flat river in Xiaoxinggou, with the mountains at its back and the water at its face, it is a green and lush garden. South of the gurgling blue waves of the Yanhe River, north of the high and low kilns on the hill, west of the rushing Peizhuang irrigation canal. Fruit trees in the garden in rows, peach and plum in the spring, flowers and birds, although not a paradise, but also one of the few in Yan'an, very secluded, quiet place. The general headquarters of the CPC hidden front spent her important fighting years here, Zaoyuan became the pronoun of the central social department, the comrades who worked in the central social department in the early days were often called "old Zaoyuan". 1941, Chairman Mao and his accompanying Central Organized Crime Division, Political Research Office and other units moved to the Zaoyuan, closer to the department and the relationship with the Party Central Committee. The relationship between the Ministry and the Party Central Committee was further strengthened.

I joined the Eighth Route Army in 1937 in Jizhong, and at the end of 1939, I went to Yan'an to study at the National Resistance University. Later, I was in charge of the work of the Defense Committee in the Political Department of the Resistance University, and in December 1941, I was transferred to Zaoyuan to study in the Defense Class of the Northwestern Public School of the Central Social Department, so that I had the opportunity to learn about and come into contact with a number of cases in the area of defense work. It was known that during the Yan'an period, the so-called "secret agents", "traitors", "traitors", "Trotskyists" and "Trotskyist" prisoners were detained in the defense department. "prisoners, some of them have been proved to be completely wrongful after examination, the departmental leaders also made the conclusion of "acquittal", but sent to Kang Sheng there has been pressed, not approved. Such as a progressive young man named Jiang Qisheng, from Shanghai in 1939, after all the hardships to defect to Yan'an, to participate in the revolution, to Yan'an soon to be suspected of "Trotskyist", put into the Security Service prison review, in 1940, the director of the Zhou Xing that is to make the "acquitted" conclusion, sent to Kang Sheng for approval, and then sent to Kang Sheng for approval. Conclusion, sent to Kang

Sheng for approval, was Kang Sheng pressure, until 1946 with the "rescue movement" arrested a large number of aggrieved persons together with the release. During this period, there are two larger cases worth mentioning: First, Wang Zunhe case; Second, Qian Weiren case. These two cases occurred in the early days of the central social department, is Kang Sheng directly or directly involved in leading the case, he lectured often cited as a successful case, and later proved that the two are wrongly convicted.

Wang Zunhe case, the so-called "China's Kawashima Yoshiko Japanese female spies". Wang studied at Chunming Girls' High School in Beijing, a progressive female student who joined the revolution in Jizhong from the enemy area of Beijing in the early days of the war through the relationship of the Underground Students' Association, because she was the niece of the big traitor Wang Kemin, smart and beautiful, coping with the degree of behavior, extraordinary behavior, and memory, and suspected that she had been trained as a secret agent. The front war environment can not be examined, Jizhong Military District sent her to Yan'an, the Central Social Department Minister Kang Sheng instructed the Border Security Office to examine. At that time, the regulations did not allow torture, the interrogators repeated questioning, but could not get any results, so they played a prank and put a snake in the kiln where Wang lived, which scared her out of her wits and made her cry and scream. Wang was forced to follow the intentions of the interrogators and falsely confessed that she was a Japanese spy, and made up a set of false stories about how to steal information and carry out secret service activities according to the spy novels she had read. Kang Sheng was so pleased with his breakthrough that he held a briefing on the "case" in the Central Auditorium and published an article in the Communist magazine, calling on the whole party to be more "vigilant". Many people believed it and spread the word that they had caught a "Chinese Kawashima Yoshiko". Later, I went to the border security department to help work, living next to the interrogation section, the prisoner release, the section chief Cao Guangqing pointed her out to me, the girl slender, delicate face, although sad clouds, can not hide the quiet, pure temperament, who would not believe that it is a female secret agent. Later, Kang Sheng also said that she was related to the Fuxing Society, and asked the Security Department to interrogate her severely, and forced her to admit that she was a member of the Fuxing Society.

Qian Weiren, a member of the Communist Party and former Director of Transportation of the Border Region Government, aroused suspicion because he was in contact with the construction of a highway and had frequent dealings with the Kuomintang authorities. The security services used special reconnaissance techniques to obtain some specious material and arrested Qian. After Kang Sheng held a general meeting and personally pursued him, Qian was forced to admit that he was a KMT agent. Wang and Qian were imprisoned for a long time, and it was not until 1946, after careful screening, that they were rehabilitated.

Kang Sheng returned from the Soviet Union soon, many comrades in Yan'an do not know who he is, these two cases spread out, a certain coaxing effect, so that his prestige, all know that Kang Sheng is a leader from the Third International back, a mysterious figure, catching agents have a way to be a very powerful, remarkable head of the special work department. In the defense department, there were cases in which young comrades, naive and inexperienced, out of subjectivism and hatred of the enemy, used forced confessions and mistakenly branded good people as secret agents. But Kang Sheng was not a man without political experience; he did not fall into the above category. Some old comrades had raised this question: he had just returned to China, was a member of the Politburo, and also served as the Secretary of the Central Secretariat and head of the Central Social Department and the Central Intelligence Department, which were prominent and important departments. The secret agents were not always available whenever they wanted to be arrested, and when he took up the post of a new official, was he eager to show his means and skills, deliberately creating false cases, making a splash, and fictionalizing his achievements, in order to elevate his stature and prestige? According to his consistent style of thinking, this suspicion is justified, can not be completely excluded Kang Sheng "intentionally" possible.

What happened to the two secretaries

Kuang Yaming was the head of the Intelligence Bulletin Group of the Social Department of the Central Committee in 1941, and later served as Kang Sheng's secretary. He was a classmate of Kang Sheng's at Shanghai University in 1926 and joined the Party at the same time. 1932, Kuang was the secretary of the Nanhui District Committee of the Communist Youth League when he was doing

underground work in Shanghai, but because of the destruction of the Party's organizations in Shanghai, many comrades were arrested or shot by the Kuomintang, and the severe White Terror had caused a great deal of panic and panic. At that time, the underground party organization got the information that Kuang Yaming's defection and informing was the cause. In order to ensure the safety of the Party organization and eliminate hidden dangers, as a last resort, the organization decided to take drastic measures against Kuang, and the comrade who was doing the security work shot at him secretly. Later this intelligence proved to be incorrect. When Kuang Yaming was seriously wounded, the enemy arrested him on the Bund, believing it to be an internal disturbance within the Communist Party, and used the excuse that "the Communist Party is cruel and heartless and does not recognize its six relatives" to sow discord and persuade him to "repent and turn back to goodness". Kuang Yaming scoffed at the enemy's plots and loudly denounced the enemy's shameless ploys, saying, "This is entirely an internal affair of our Party, and you have no right to inquire into it. So this misunderstanding is entirely the result of the Kuomintang's betrayal of the Revolution and its frantic anti-communist policy. Today since the arrest, is to kill or cut, all at your disposal, do not have to shiver." Although many times severely tortured, Kuang has been righteous, strong and unyielding, but also in the court constantly expose Chiang Kai-shek surrendered to sell the country's crimes. It was only after the outbreak of the war that he was rescued by the organization from the Refuge. Kuang Yaming once said to us: a communist party member in the revolutionary career is not always sunny, smooth sailing, not only the cause of success and failure, in the party sometimes will be greatly wronged. Whether it can be correctly treated with an open mind is also a very serious test. Some comrades in the struggle against the enemy is worthy of heroes, but in the internal struggle of the Party was aggrieved by the feelings, and even negative and pessimistic, politically shaky, but also had the past. Kuang Yaming was a good example of a true communist.

Kuang was Kang Sheng's secretary and felt that he sometimes criticized people too harshly. When Kang Sheng once asked for advice, Kuang told him honestly, but he didn't expect Kang Sheng to hold a grudge against him. Kang Sheng in the Northwest Public School lectures on Kuang evaluation is very high, in the Zaoyuan, but also for him to write a poem: "the old man can not forget, see still like the same; the mighty can not be bent, waved can not go", to express his praise and his friendship with him is not ordinary. After Kuang gave him advice, he turned against him.

After the liberation of the country, Kuang served as president of Nanjing University, the "Cultural Revolution" has just begun, Kang Sheng will Kuang Yaming as "counter-revolutionary revisionists". This shows that Kang Sheng's narrow-mindedness has reached such a serious level. It was not by chance that he was so emotional and could not listen to different views at all that he ended up as a member of the counter-revolutionary group.

What happened to Sha Tao, another secretary of Kang Sheng, was even worse, and the Sha Tao case caused an uproar that implicated many people. Sha Tao was originally a member of the cadre section of the Central Social Department, which was moved from Jinsui to Pingshan County, Hebei Province, with the central government in 1948. Kang Sheng, who was the deputy secretary of the East China Central Bureau in Shandong, called Li Kenong to ask the Central Social Department to select a secretary for him. At that time, I was the head of the Cadre Section, and after discussing with Chen Gang, the deputy minister, I nominated Sha Tao from the Cadre Section. Li Knong had great respect for Kang Sheng, and said that Kang Sheng must choose a good cadre to go. Li asked me how Sha Tao was, and I told him that Sha was politically reliable, meticulous and steady in his dealings, a smooth writer, and a good handwriter, and that he was fully qualified for the job. It was then agreed to send Sha Tao. After the liberation of the country, the organization moved into Beijing, and in 1950 Kang Sheng suddenly sent Sha Tao back to the Central Office, saying that he was a secret agent. By this time, the Social Department of the Central Committee had been transformed into the Liaison Department of the Military Commission, with Zou Dapeng as its head, and was still under the control of Li Kenong, the head of the General Intelligence Department of the Military Commission. Yang Shangkun asked our department to take Sha back. After his return, Sha was assigned to work as a cadre in a certain bureau, and in 1954, Kang Sheng was very dissatisfied when he heard that Sha Tao was still working as a cadre in our department. Li Knong had no choice but to order the Cadre Bureau to review Sha, and the Cadre Bureau appointed Lv Zhenlin, the section chief, to do so. Lv was deeply embarrassed. I was deputy director of the Cadre Bureau, in charge of the review of cadres, Lv asked me what to do. I said we can only seek truth from facts, to the party is responsible for the cadres responsible attitude, according to the principle of work. As a result of the review, Sha's history and politics were all in order. Because it involves Kang Sheng, the matter is important, Li Kernong looked for several authoritative units of leadership: the Central General Office Yang Shangkun, the Central Public Security Department Luo

Ruiqing, the Central Organization Department An Ziwen and the Ministry of Zou Dapeng and a few vice ministers to study together, unanimously agreed, and the conclusions will be reported to Liu Shaoqi for approval, Li Kernong in order to show that the matter is responsible for, but also the discussion of the passage of the diary solemnly written in the diary. Liu Shaoqi wrote a long critique on the conclusion to the effect that Kang Sheng was ill at the time, and that it was not credible for him to say that Sha Tao had political problems, and that Sha should be told to work at ease.

Conclusion returned to Li Kernong read and transferred to the Cadre Bureau, the original has the central comrade's handwritten endorsement, asked to soon return to the Central General Office for preservation. Because of the relationship between the political life of a cadre in my department, the need to leave a voucher, my handwriting will be the conclusions and even a copy of the endorsement, sent to the leaders of the ministry to pass the reading, circle reading into my confidential package, confidential package also sealed with sealing clay, locked in the cadres bureau of the safe. Li Knong for the protection of cadres, Sha Tao to change his name to Zhang Tao, and the Organization Department of the Ministry of negotiation to transfer him to remote areas, Gansu Provincial Party Committee Deputy Minister of Organization Department. The transcript of this conclusion is still kept in my office because its contents are more involved.

"At the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, Kang Sheng became an advisor to the "Central Cultural Revolution Group" and was so powerful that he quickly found Sha Tao, threw him into jail, and set up a special task force, with Kang Sheng's wife, Cao Yio, as the head of the task force, to carry out a persecutory review of Sha. The task force specifically asked me to investigate Sha Tao's situation, which was actually to probe my opinion of Sha Tao. I told them that Sha Tao was a good comrade, that he had been carefully scrutinized by us, and that he had no political problems. This angered Kang Sheng and Cao Yio. When the rebels in my department seized power and opened the safe of the Cadre Bureau, they found in my confidential bag another conclusion on Sha Tao with Liu Shaoqi's endorsement, which I had copied in my own handwriting, and Kang and Cao thought this was a big deal. Li Kenong had already passed away, and from the Ministry's General Office he found out Li Kenong's diary on the matter, which he gave to Kang Sheng. Kang and Cao were like a treasure, thinking that these were hard evidence that Li Knong had colluded with Liu Shaoqi, Yang Shangkun, Luo Ruiqing and An Ziwen to frame Kang Sheng. At this time, the unit has long been changed to the Central Investigation Department, immediately convened all the General Assembly, I

was fighting to track down. August 31, 1967, Kang Sheng, Cao Yi-Ou especially for this matter in the Great Hall of the People to meet with the Central Investigation Department of several relevant personnel and representatives of the rebel faction, to track down how Li Kenong and Yang Shangkun and other collusion, conspiracy to send Sha Tao to "frame" his inside story. They aggressively questioned Li Kennong. They aggressively pressed me: Why do you still say that Sha Tao is a good man? I had to say that I was not vigilant and had not realized that he was engaged in counter-revolutionary activities. I was asked why I personally harbored Liu Shaoqi's black instructions in my safe. I said I kept all important political documents in the safe. Kang Sheng and Cao Yiou were furious, and criticized the late Li Knong and several of our comrades, questioning and reprimanding them for six hours, cursing them. After the meeting, they also individually approached the representatives of the rebel faction and said: Kang Sheng lived in the Beijing Hospital in 1950, and Wang swell also lived in the Beijing Hospital; Cao Yiyou entered the Central Party School in 1956, and Wang swell also entered the Central Party School, and must have been the secret agents sent by Li Kenong to spy on them, and should be investigated seriously. As soon as I returned to my office, I saw a big, alarming banner with bucket-sized characters posted in the center square: "The big agent who framed Kang Elder, Wang swell, deserves to die for his crimes!" The rebels thought that I was the most serious "counter-revolutionary" named by the "Command of the Proletariat," and immediately held a general meeting to criticize and fight me, taking me on a jet, parading me through the streets, raiding my home, putting me in a high hat, and standing me on the sidelines for eleven years, which implicated my old companion Yang Zhaoyuan, who was also subjected to Cao Yio's extremely vicious treatment. She was also falsely accused by Cao Yio, and was criticized many times. The most unlucky one was Sha Tao, who was later found out to be a secret agent who colluded with Rao Shushi to carry out assassination activities because he had mistakenly opened a letter sent by Cao Yio to Kang Sheng, and was innocently imprisoned for seven years, with his physical and mental health being greatly damaged. Because Kang Sheng hated Sha Tao to the bone, he was widely implicated in the case, causing a great deal of trouble for the Central Investigation Department and the parties concerned. Li Kenong bore the brunt of this case, and was repeatedly framed and attacked by Kang Sheng, and sued to Chairman Mao, saying that Li colluded with Liu Shaoqi and Peng, Luo, Lu and Yang to harm him, but Chairman Mao did not believe him. Luo Ruiqing, Yang Shangkun and An Ziwen were also repeatedly interrogated and criticized for "harbouring bad people and persecuting Kang Lao". Zou Dapeng and Chen Gang, who had already

served as secretary of the Sichuan Provincial Party Committee, were persecuted to death by Kang Sheng and his followers, and Liu Shaowen and Mao Cheng, who had served as vice ministers of the ministry, and Ling Yun, who had served as vice minister of the Ministry of Public Security and the first minister of the Ministry of State Security, were all implicated in this case and were sentenced to seven or eight years in prison.

Wang Shimui and the "Five Anti-Party Group"

Born in 1906, Wang Shumi was from a poor family in Diaochuan, Henan Province. 17 years old, he graduated from high school and was admitted to the Kaifeng Preparatory School for Staying in the U.S.A. and the preparatory course of Peking University, where he was introduced to the Communist Party of China (CPC) by a classmate, Chen Qingcheng, in 1926. In 1926, he was introduced to the CPC by Chen Qingchen, a fellow student at Peking University, but he dropped out of school in the middle of the year because of the lack of tuition fees and lost his relationship with the Party, and in 1930, he translated novels in Shanghai to earn a living, and then rejoined the Party in Kaifeng in 1937. In that year, Yan'an Liberation Society published ten Marxist-Leninist treatises, two of which were translated by Wang; published 18 volumes of Lenin's Selected Works, of which two and a half volumes were translated by Wang. Wang worked hard and translated 20 million words of Marxist-Leninist theoretical books in four years, which was a great achievement, and he was promoted to be a special researcher.

As the war of resistance entered a phase of confrontation, the Kuomintang launched two anti-Communist climaxes and blockaded the Shanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area, causing great material difficulties. Some of the intellectuals in Yan'an who had not been tested by the practice of revolutionary struggle were unable to adapt to the exercise of hard life or were not accustomed to the constraints of revolutionary discipline, and appeared to be ideologically bitter, and some of them were dissatisfied with the status quo, liberalism, extreme democratization, and absolute egalitarianism, which were alien to the cadres of the workers and peasants, and many of them spoke weirdly and grumbled. This kind of sentiment was reflected more prominently in the literary and artistic circles, such as in the remarks and articles of the writer Xiao Jun, and in Ding Ling's

"Feelings on the 8th of March" and "The Fieldmaster Drives the Pigs Away," etc. Even in the Satirical Painting Exhibition held in Yan'an at that time, some of the cartoons by people such as Hua Junwu were satirical of the old cadres or sarcastic about the leaders, and among them, the most extreme were those of Wang Shimui, which were published in the Jiefang Daily in February 1942, and those of Wang Shimui, which were published in the Liberation Daily. The most extreme of these were Wang Shiwei's miscellaneous essays "Wild Lilies" and "Politicians and Artists" published in February 1942 in the Literary and Artistic Publication Grain Rain, which were cynical and sarcastic about the phenomena he was dissatisfied with. At that time, material conditions in Yan'an were difficult, and we basically shared the same hardships, and the old and weak or leading comrades were slightly taken care of in terms of clothing and food, but Wang's article said, "Clothing is divided into three colors, and food is divided into five grades," and said that some cadres were the "small kitchen class". He exaggerated the food difficulties that had arisen, saying that "young students were given only two meals of gruel a day" and that "sick comrades were not given a mouthful of soup". He also said that there was a lack of human sympathy in the life of Yan'an, and described the bureaucracy of individual cadres as "the blackness of all crows". It should be said that Wang's motives for writing the article were good, but his views were radical. Wang Shimi's article also pitted politicians against artists, arguing that the artist's task was to "expose the darkness", that politicians were engaged in sweeping and dirty souls, and that artists had to transform people's souls. Wang's articles caused a sensation in Yan'an, and some of his views aroused widespread sympathy among young intellectuals, resulting in a certain degree of ideological confusion. In addition, the articles of Wang Shimi and others were compiled and printed into pamphlets by the secret service of the Kuomintang and widely distributed in the rear areas, which had a very bad influence. At this time, the Rectification Movement had just begun, and Wang Shimai became the key target of the Central Political Research Office. Kang Sheng directly intervened in the struggle of the Central Research Institute against Wang Shimai. During the 16 days of the struggle, Wang talked about his previous contact with the Trotskyist Wang Fanshi, who had helped him translate two chapters of Lenin's Will and Trotsky's Autobiography. Kang then told the leaders of the Academia Sinica that Wang was a Trotskyist and an agent of the Blue Coat Society of the Kuomintang. Kang Sheng was then the leader of the party's rectification of the "General Study Committee" in charge, but also the "Central Organs directly under the Director of the Study Committee", his words at all levels of leadership are convinced. In this way, the seven fights, unlimited outline, and finally the leadership

of the Central Academy of the summary, affirmed that Wang is "Trotskyist molecules", decided to expel him from the party. Kang Sheng also used a roundabout way to implicate Pan Fang and Zong Zheng of the Academia Sinica and Cheng Quan and Wang Li of the Political Research Office in the Central Academy of Sciences by criticizing Yu Bingran of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Central Committee, and after the Central Academy of Sciences' criticisms and revelations, the two couples, Pan Fang and Cheng Quan, and Wang Shimai, often interacted with each other and had some comments about the leadership, so they were branded as the "Five Anti-Party Group", which constituted the "Five Anti-Party Group" at the beginning of the Rectification period. They were labeled as the "Five Anti-Party Group", which constituted a big case of injustice in Yan'an at the beginning of the rectification period. Kang Sheng extended the case by linking liberalism, extreme democratization and enemy sabotage, emphasizing the anti-Specialist struggle and exaggerating the enemy's situation. Later, he steered the rectification into a "salvage movement".

On April 1, 1943, Kang Sheng ordered the arrest of Wang Shimi, Pan Fang and Zong Zheng. Later, Pan and Zong were assigned to work in the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Central Committee, and Wang was detained in the prison of the Ministry of Social Affairs for a long time. In November 1946, Hu Zongnan was going to attack Yan'an, and Wang retreated to Wayao Fort with the staff of the organization, and then moved to Xingxian County of Shanxi Province, where he continued to be detained in the detention center of the General Bureau of Public Security of Jingsui in Xingxian County. On June 12th, 1947, the Kuomintang planes bombed the crossing point of the Yellow River and also bombed Xingxian County, and the detention center was bombed. Public Security Bureau prepared to evacuate, and at the same time write a report to the Central Social Department, Minister Kang, Li, told Wang Shimi's "sins", but also said that he did not perform well in the march, that can not be reformed, and the war situation is urgent, it is recommended to be executed. At this time Kang Sheng is Shanxi Linxian engaged in land reform, the report was first sent to him to read, he agreed, the Central Social Department is also stationed in Linxian, sent to the Central Social Department, Li Kenong also read.

In the spring of 1948, Chairman Mao moved from northern Shaanxi to Hebei Province, passing through Linxian County, I heard that Wang Shimai was executed, very angry, said "return me a

Wang Shimai. Later, he also criticized the incident several times. Li Knong knew, heavy hearted, soon took the responsibility, took the initiative to the central government to make a sincere review that: "I should be mainly responsible for this matter, ... disregard for the Party's policy, unauthorized approval of the Jinsui Public Security Bureau's request to Wang secretly executed, fully demonstrated the error of disorganization, indiscipline, self-righteousness" requesting disciplinary action. Chairman Mao September 1 instructions "some statement that is enough, do not have to deal with". And to the Secretariat comrades circulated. Kang Sheng pretended not to know about this matter, and never took a position.

After the "Cultural Revolution", after the family and the efforts of the parties concerned, with great difficulty, after the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee, the Central Organization Department decided in February 1982 to overthrow the so-called "five anti-Party group". 7 February 1991 by the Ministry of Public Security negated the On February 7, 1991, the Ministry of Public Security rejected the conclusion that Wang Shiwei was a "counter-revolutionary Trotskyist", but the issue of restoring Wang's party membership remained unresolved. Pan Fang, Zong Zheng and his wife, both deceased, had been in the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Central Committee during their lifetime, and Pan had held the post of deputy director of a very confidential and important unit, and although he had been carrying a heavy political burden for a long time, he worked hard and was devoted to his work. in 1948, according to the instructions of Minister Li Kénong, I examined the question of resolving the party membership of Pan Fang. After investigating with Yang Shangkun and consulting with Minister An Ziwen of the Central Organization Department, the Party Committee of the organ decided that Pan Fang could only rejoin the Party because the "Five Anti-Party Group" had not yet been formally vindicated and Party membership could not be restored. Zong Zheng, who had suffered a nervous breakdown as a result of the excitement, refused to rejoin the Party because she thought she should be reinstated. The issue of reinstating party membership for both of them was later left unresolved for various reasons.

"Rescuing the Lapsed"

On April 3, 1943, the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee issued the "Decision on Discussing the Decision of the Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong's Rectification of the Three Winds in Yan'an," which began a party-wide rectification campaign. The Rectification Movement was an initiative of the CPC, a general Marxist-Leninist education campaign, which liquidated Wang Ming's "left-leaning" line, unified the understanding, rectified the style of work, and united the whole Party. In May of that year, the Politburo of the Central Committee decided to set up the Central General Study Committee, consisting of Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Kaifeng, Kang Sheng, Li Fuchun, and Chen Yun, to lead the whole party in the rectification of the style, with Mao Zedong as the director and Liu Shaoqi and Kang Sheng as the deputy directors, and Kang actually held the leadership of the rectification, but because of his "left-leaning" thinking, he went to the opposite side in the review of the cadre movement and launched the "left-leaning" campaign. As a result of his "left-leaning" thinking, he went to the opposite side in the review of the dry movement and launched the "rescue movement", which harmed many good comrades.

It was not by chance that Kang Sheng launched the "rescue campaign". At the late stage of the Rectification, the first signs of "leftism" appeared. Kang Sheng thought that behind the liberalism and extreme democratization there must be hidden enemies who would carry out sabotage activities. The General School Committee then proposed that the Rectification should not only solve the problem of half-heartedness - the problem of non-proletarian ideology - but also the problem of two hearts - the enemy's and ours - and emphasized the anti-Specialist struggle. Secondly, in 1941 and 42, the large-scale case in which more than 40 agents were dispatched by the Shaanxi Special Investigation Station of the Dai Hasa Junta to infiltrate into the Shanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region was uncovered with solid evidence, which was a good thing, but Kang Sheng used it to spread the idea that "agents are like hemp". In addition, in 1943, we had accurate information that Hu Zongnan was plotting to attack Yan'an with a blitzkrieg, and Kang Sheng said that before the enemy attacked, it was necessary to clean up the internal affairs of the country and clear out enemy agents and spies. Kang Sheng is politically ambitious, but also narrow-minded, cynical, vicious, good retaliation, especially subjective and one-sided way of thinking, love to catch the wind, skeptical, the Central Social Department of the old comrades, some people say that he is "occupational disease", "persecution mania". In 1934, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) expanded the purges in the name of "cracking down on the purges and purges", eliminating dissenters and

suppressing opposition, and killing many good people by mistake. Kang Sheng was in Moscow at that time, and Wang Ming also followed the same practice, formed the anti-purge office, in the CPC stayed in the Soviet Union, the use of torture to force confessions, framed a lot of dissenting views or they think that the good comrades suspected. Kang Sheng did not accept the lesson from this, on the contrary, he thought that he had learned the "true skill" from the "master" as the magic weapon of political struggle, and after returning to China, he had to use his "skill" of framing innocent people whenever he had the opportunity. "and to give play to it. These subjective and objective factors and his launching of the "Rescue Movement" are all related.

Kang Sheng was the leader of the Special Branch during the civil war period, when he was the Minister of the Social Department of the Central Committee, the Minister of the Central Intelligence Department, and the Deputy Director of the General Study Committee, and was regarded as an authority on counter-espionage, and his estimation of the enemy's situation influenced the Central Committee. had mixed in a large number of secret agents and traitors internally. In addition to ideological education, it was decided to carry out mass struggle to eliminate hidden enemies.

During the first period, a "confession campaign" was conducted, in which everyone was asked to fill out small broadcast forms, write notes of introspection, and discuss autobiographies of their thoughts, with one of the main purposes being to expose the "enemy" and lure the snakes out of their holes. At this time, the general organs and units generally carry out mass anti-Special Struggle, the Northwest Public School, College of Administration as the review organs, the key objects of the units, can be sent to the review organs, the Central Social Department, the General Administration of the Ministry of Weed, the Border Security Office as a specialized organs, the most serious problems sent to the specialized organs of the custody of the interrogation. Northwest Public School was originally the Central Social Department to train intelligence and defense cadres of the school, the principal Li Kénong, vice principal Li Yimin, and then sent Wu De to strengthen the leadership, the school site in the Zaoyuan ditch, from the Central Social Department of about five miles, the original students more than 200 people, the external very secretive, and then suddenly added nearly 200 people, the atmosphere is very tense. Then they held daily meetings and conferences to scrutinize and pursue the students, and some people were forced to make false

confessions, admitting that they were "secret agents" and implicating other comrades. The most widely implicated was the "Red Flag Party" issue. It turned out that Zhang Keqin, a student in the second class of the Northwest Public School, was a simple and enthusiastic young man. Kang Sheng received a false confession from a cadet transferred from the Luxun Academy of Arts, saying that he was a secret agent and that his contact, Zhang Keqin, was also a secret agent. Kangsheng forwarded the material to school leaders Wu De and Li Yimin, asking them to interrogate him personally. Zhang joined the underground Communist Party in Gansu and studied in Yan'an through Lin Boqu's connections, with a complete letter of introduction. Zhang's father was a member of the underground party. After Zhang came to Yan'an, his father turned himself in and opened a photo studio, which Kang Sheng said must be a secret service stronghold. After all-night interrogation, Zhang Keqin was forced to admit that it is the KMT CC agents, sent to Yan'an to accept the task, we asked him about the relationship between the secret service organizations and organizational systems, Zhang Keqin to avoid being unable to justify themselves, they pushed the boat out and said: "the underground party in Gansu Province is a red-flag party, that is, the red flag against the red flag of the KMT secret service organizations". Kang Sheng read his account of the material, overjoyed. Personally bring Zhang Keqin successively in the Central Auditorium, the Border Region Government Auditorium, the Eighth Route Army Auditorium, organizing thousands of cadres of the General Assembly for him to make a typical report to promote the "advanced" experience. Kang Sheng said that the KMT's "Red Flag Policy" was a new discovery and should be highly valued, and that the Party in the rear should be reacquainted with it. As a result, a chain reaction was formed, which had a very bad effect. Many institutions and schools competed with each other to follow suit and cultivate typical characters, and like a snowball, they successively turned the underground parties in Henan, Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Yunnan, Guizhou and other provinces into "Red Flag Parties", and many good comrades who had worked for the underground parties were branded as secret agents. At that time, many comrades could not figure out how the underground party in the rear could become a counter-revolutionary organization. Later, when I read Yang Shangkun's memoirs, I realized that "Xiangzhuang danced with his sword, but his intention was to make Zhou Enlai, the secretary of the Southern Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the head of the Red Flag Party, but he was not able to do so due to the stopping of Chairman Mao.

In June and July 1943, the Kuomintang launched its third large-scale anti-communist campaign. Hu Zongnan mobilized almost all of his troops and surrounded the Shanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region in an attempt to "blitzkrieg" Yan'an by sneak attack. In order to prepare for the war and to clean up the internal affairs, on July 11th, the Central Committee issued a circular requesting to intensify the investigation and breakthrough of counter-revolutionary elements, and on July 15th, Kang Sheng convened a meeting of the organs of the Central Committee to intensify the anti-Special Agent struggle, and made a report on "Rescuing those who have lost their footing", announcing that in the past two months, Yan'an had already found 450 Special Agents, and saying that it was now the time of emergency, the time of military mobilization, and the time for counter-revolutionary elements. It is a period of military mobilization, and the anti-Specialist struggle is an urgent and unavoidable task at present. All those who had "lost their footing" were asked to come clean quickly, and those who were determined not to repent were to be suppressed. After this report, a "rescue campaign" was launched in all institutions and schools. The campaign was fierce, overwhelming and unstoppable. Everywhere we held "rescue conferences", "accusation conferences", "exhortation conferences", forced in large meetings, fought in small meetings, wheel wars, and engaged in "forcing, confessing, and believing", which made many good comrades to repent, and then we had to suppress them. "Many good comrades were branded as secret agents, traitors and counter-revolutionaries, and the whole Yan'an was plunged into terror and confusion. The comrades who were scrutinized, wearing the hat of "counter-revolutionary" suffered tremendous pressure, and some were forced to nervous disorders, or jumped off a cliff or hanged themselves.

There were 390 students in the Northwest Public School, of whom 208 were labeled as secret agents. At that time, all classes were forced out of the "special agent", a variety of: national special agent, Japanese special agent, double special agent. There were also "unconscious agents": "I subjectively worked for the revolution, but if you say that I worked for the agents, then I am an unconscious agent"; and "analyzing agents": "I join the Federation of Students, a revolutionary organization, you analyze is a secret agent organization, I am analyzing the secret agents"; there is "obey the organization of the secret agents": "revolutionaries have to obey the organization at all times, the organization must say that I am a secret agent, I obey". Obedience", made a lot of jokes. Some comrades refused to admit that they were secret agents no matter how hard they were pushed,

so they were called "stubborn secret agents" who did not want to repent. There were three famous "stubborn" in the Northwest Public School: one was Lu Qua from the girls' class, who was criticized for a week and did not say anything; one was Du Hui from the girls' class, who was the lover of the famous poet Guo Xiaochuan, and who resisted so hard at the group meeting that one of the leaders attending the meeting got angry and dragged her to the prison of the Central Department of Social Affairs on the spot; and one was a boy from the first class, who was a member of the Jianzhi family, who was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. One was Yu Wei, a boy from the first class and the dean of the Institute of International Relations after the founding of the country; the group meeting lasted all night and fought him to the point of fainting, and he has been refusing to admit it. It is precious and not easy for a Communist Party member to stick to the truth and not tell lies in the midst of great storms.

The situation in all other units was much the same. During the rescue campaign, more than 1,500 "secret agents" were eliminated from all of Yan'an. The campaign also spread to the anti-Japanese bases. Ren Bishi learned about the movement and promptly suggested to Chairman Mao that the vicious development of the situation should be stopped. Zhou Enlai also said that this could not be done, "I have been in Sichuan for so many years, where is the 'Red Flag Party'? It must be screened." According to Peng Zhen's memoirs, he and Li Kenong had jointly reported to Chairman Mao, requesting that this wrong practice be stopped soon. Chairman Mao was also aware of this and made a prompt decision by the Central Committee to put forward the "nine guidelines" for the review of cadres to implement the correct practices: the head of the organization should be responsible for it, do it himself, combine the leading cadres with the masses, combine the general call with individual guidance, conduct investigation and research, distinguish between right and wrong, strive for those who have missed the mark, cultivate the cadres and educate the masses. The masses. Oppose the erroneous practice of the "Three Character Sutra": compulsion, confession, and faith. The Government has proposed that no one should be killed and that no one should be arrested. Screening was to be carried out. A disastrous storm gradually calmed down and the screening process began.

After serious and earnest screening work, the Yan'an organs and units of the trial cadres thoroughly corrected the evil consequences caused by Kang Sheng in the rescue movement, maintained the unity of the Party, and rescued the vast number of aggrieved and persecuted cadres from their suffering. In the history of the Party there have been several purges to expand, this time, because Chairman Mao determined the correct approach to screening work, is the fastest, most thorough and most comprehensive correction. Soon after, Japan announced its surrender, and these comrades who had been subjected to censorship. Lightly loaded, in stages and batches sailed to the Northeast and various liberated areas, and made many contributions to the revolution.

In April 1945 the seventh congress of the Communist Party of China was held, and the delegates had many opinions on the salvage movement. Chairman Mao had already apologized to the wronged comrades many times beforehand at the cadres' meetings, and this time he took the responsibility again in his speech at the preparatory meeting of the 7th Congress, pointing out that "the rescue movement has wronged quite a number of comrades, and wronged the good people. Don't 'one person to the corner, the full seat is not happy'. On behalf of the Central Committee, I apologize to all the aggrieved comrades, yes, yes, change your ways, no, no, take off your hat, accompany a no, unite and continue the war of resistance. I salute you, you have to return the favor, you do not return the favor my hand will not let go." Many comrades heard moved to tears. Kang Sheng, however, did not move to sit on the podium to smoke. Li Fuchun asked him, "Why don't you say a few words?" Originally well-intentioned, he was indifferent and spoke a couple of angry words, pushing Li Fuchun back. Kang Sheng never made any review of the mistakes of the Rescue Movement.

Kang Sheng was originally a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, Secretary of the Secretariat, and Minister of the Social Department of the Central Committee, and his reputation was relatively high in Yan'an. After the Rescue Movement, his prestige was in tatters. The Seventh Congress made a lot of comments about him, and although he did not lose the election as a member of the Central Committee, the number of votes was much lower than expected. Kang Sheng felt greatly stimulated, after the meeting had to drink to drown his sorrows, drunk, closed the door and did not come out, slept at home for two days and two nights.

After the surrender of Japan, Kang Sheng in the Ministry of the report about Chairman Mao had said to him: "armed struggle and peasant issues are too important, you happen to have two shortcomings: one is the lack of experience in armed struggle, one is the lack of experience in rural work." He was asked to grasp the land reform. According to the instructions of the Central Committee, he drafted the "May 4 Instruction" on land reform for the Central Committee and sent it to all regions for trial implementation. Soon after, he took Chen Boda, Cao Yio and others to Longdong and Northwest Jin to carry out land reform, and later went to Shandong, and then left the Central Social Department. 1948, the central government appointed Li Kenong as the Minister of the Central Social Department.

Putting Mr. and Mrs. Zou Dapeng to death

Kang Sheng left the Central Social Department not voluntarily, and very reluctant. Later, the Central Social Department was changed to the Central Investigation Department, which was mainly under Zhou Enlai's supervision. During the "Cultural Revolution", Kang Sheng served as the "Central Cultural Revolution Group" adviser, use of authority, and try to interfere in the affairs of the Ministry, more than once in public in the conversation resentment of the Central Investigation Department of the matter, "long time do not let me with the hearing ", "for many years, my relationship with the Central Investigation Department is the relationship of the Book and Newspaper Newsletters", and openly expressed his dissatisfaction with Zhou Enlai and Li Kernong, revealing his strong desire to regain the leadership of the Department. Kang Sheng put forward three slogans through those who supported him: "The Party's investigation cause is named by Chairman Mao himself, Premier Zhou is in charge of it, and Kang has laid the foundation for it", and shouted it for more than ten years in the ministry, comparing him with Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou, and creating public opinion for him. Although Li Knong had already resigned, he enjoyed high prestige on the intelligence and public security fronts. Zou Dapeng, former executive vice minister of the Central Investigation Department, joined the party in 1926, served as mayor of Changchun, secretary-general of the Central Social Department, minister of the Military Commission Intelligence Department and director of the General Intelligence Administration,

executive vice minister of the Central Investigation Department, in the opening up of the northeastern party's work and intelligence work on the major contributions, decent people, and long time to do the main assistant to Li Kenong, loved by the cadres and the masses. At the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, after Minister Kong Yuan stepped aside, the central government appointed Zou as the head of the Ministry's operational leadership group. Kang Sheng and others believed that this obstacle must first be removed. "At the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, Kang accused Li Kenong of colluding with Liu Shaoqi, Yang Shangkun and Luo Ruiqing to harm him, and in January 1967, Chairman Mao talked to him, saying: "Kang Sheng, you said Li Kenong was trying to harm you, didn't you? He penetrated Xu Enzeng there is a big credit, Gu Shunzhang mutiny, if he did not send information, many comrades of the Party Central Committee in Shanghai, including Zhou Enlai, do not exist. These histories, which the young comrades do not know, you are responsible for telling them." Kang Sheng did not sue Li Kenong, and this conversation still had to be conveyed to the relevant comrades of the Central Investigation Department, but Kang Sheng still seized every opportunity to cast aspersions on Li Kenong in an attempt to eliminate his influence. At the same time to Zou Dapeng knife, Kang Sheng said Zou is the Northeast counter-revolutionary rebel group "Gao Laozhuang" (referring to the former Minister of Justice, Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Gao Chongmin, falsely accused of being the leader of the Northeast Counter-revolutionary rebel group) important members, one side of the General Assembly to criticize and fight, at the same time, on April 28, 1967, Kang late at night to Zou Dapeng phone call! To pursue his historical problems and counter-revolutionary rebel group relationship, amounting to more than an hour. Zou in this catastrophe, worried about the fate of the party and the country, the destruction of the party's intelligence business, many good cadres were criticized very disgusted, Kang Sheng falsely accused him of counter-revolutionary rebel problem feel strange shame, coupled with his cumulative illness, heavy disease, under a lot of pressure, husband and wife committed suicide, in fact, to die to express their indignation and protest. Kang Sheng got what he wanted. Zou was persecuted to death one year and four months later, Kang Sheng and others still refused to let him go, specifically set up a battle, uncovered the Central Investigation Department, "the lid of the class struggle," and falsely accused him of being "a big secret agent, a big traitor". After the central for Zou vindication, but also write a conclusion, approved by Kang Sheng, retaining the five political tail, are slanderous and untrue words.

In February 1968 Kang Sheng and the Ministry of people who follow him together to concoct a "Kang old 2.4 instructions", in addition to vilifying Li Kernong, comprehensively negate Zhou Enlai's leadership of the Central Bureau of Investigation work, but also named long-term comrades under the leadership of Li Kernong, Zou Dapeng, Ma Ziqing, single Temple Yuan, Xu Danglu, Liu Jinzhong, He Changqian and so on is a bad guy, saying that Cui Jiwon serious mistakes, so that they suffered criticism, but also in the name of cleaning up the ranks of the class, persecuted many cadres, some were persecuted to death. In fact, all this was to clear the way for Kang Sheng to "change the dynasty" and regain the leadership of the Ministry. A period of Kang Sheng completely replaced Premier Zhou on the leadership of the Central Investigation Department, the Ministry of business, movement to him, major issues to him for instructions, leaders appointed by him, just like a central investigation of the Ministry of the supreme emperor, the Ministry of Investigation in the "Cultural Revolution" has become a disaster area, Kang Sheng poison is very wide, a long time without purging.

Chen Yun on Kang Sheng

During the ten years of turmoil, Kang Sheng colluded with Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and the Gang of Four, persecuted many veteran cadres and revolutionary masses, and caused irreparable losses to the Party and the country. "After the Cultural Revolution, when Hu Yaobang was the Minister of Organization Department of the Central Committee, the Central Organization Department counted the list of cadres directly named by Kang Sheng and falsely accused of counter-revolution as many as 839 people. In the Central Organization Department, even those who served as his secretaries or secretaries-general, such as Mao Cheng, Ling Yun, Kuang Yamin and Sha Tao, were also branded by him as "secret agents" or "counter-revolutionary revisionists", which was really inconceivable.

On November 8, 1981, Chen Yun said about the work of the Special Branch at a symposium held by the Central Investigation Department to vindicate Pan Hannian that the Special Branch was a battleship under the direct leadership of Zhou Enlai, and it was an underground organization in the

White Area that was very powerful in combat. After Gu Shunzhang's defection, the work of the Special Branch of the Central Committee was successively handled by Chen Yun, Kang Sheng and Pan Hannian. The work of the Special Section was legendary, and it did many great things and played a great role in obtaining intelligence, combating traitors, defending the safety of the Party organization, and raising funds. About Kang Sheng, he said, "At first, I was the director of the Special Section, and Kang Sheng was in charge of operations, then intelligence. He took over as director after '128', and after Kang Sheng left, Pan Hannian was in charge. Kangsheng was still the one who had done some work. But the Yan'an Rescue Movement was wrong, and in the Cultural Revolution, together with Lin Biao and the 'Gang of Four', it straightened out a large number of leading cadres." Chen Yun's view was correct.

According to the May 1988 issue of Studies in Party History, Dimitrov wrote to Chairman Mao Zedong in December 1943 about the situation within the CPC, saying, "I also have doubts about Kang Sheng's role. In August of this year, we received a very reliable intelligence report from Chungking that the Kuomintang had decided to send some spies to Yan'an to drive a wedge between Wang Ming and you and other activists. I am convinced that Kang Sheng is serving these spies by his own actions." Kang Sheng and Wang Ming both turned out to be CCP delegates to the Third International, and Kang had followed Wang Ming closely in the past and touted Wang. After returning to China and then turning against Wang Ming, he became an anti-Wang Ming hero, and it is understandable that the Third International side and Dimitrov harbored ill feelings toward him. However, the letter suspected him of being a spy, or intentionally serving a spy, did not put forward a precise, strong basis for further confirmation.

Although Kang Sheng had climbed to the throne of "Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China", he could not escape the righteous judgment of the revolutionary people. The Special Court for the Trial of the Gang of Four finally ruled that Kang Sheng was the main culprit of the counter-revolutionary groups of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. It can be said that the coffin, deserved, this verdict is realistic, not at all wrongly accused him. October 16, 1980, the central government approved the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the review of Kang Sheng's report, decided to expel him from the party, announced to the whole party its

counter-revolutionary crimes, the ashes moved out of the Bashaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery. He was forever nailed to the pillar of shame in history.

The Party's secret service was founded in Wuhan in May 1927 by Zhou Enlai, secretary of the Central Military Commission of the Communist Party of China (CPC), and was called the "Secret Service"; it was changed to the "Central Special Branch" in July when the Central Committee moved to Shanghai. The outstanding leaders of this department successively included Chen Yun, Nie Rongzhen, Li Knong, Pan Hannian, Chen Geng, Chen Gang, Li Shiyong, Wang Shiyin, Kong Yuan, Wang Jinxiang, Chen Long, Zou Dapeng, Liu Shaowen, etc. The organization had been reformed repeatedly, and the work was under the direct leadership of Zhou Enlai for a long period of time. Countless revolutionary martyrs and heroes, sacrificed for this cause, struggle, in defense of the Party Central Committee, with the Revolutionary War, repeatedly built a miraculous achievement, the revolution has made an extremely significant contribution to the CPC Central Committee and Chairman Mao has a very high evaluation of this work. Individual scum such as Gu Shunzhang and Kang Sheng also appeared on this front, but as Du Fu said, "The body and name of Ercao are extinguished, and the river is not abolished for all eternity." The Party's intelligence and defense cause will be like the surging waters of the Yellow River, continuing to develop its glorious and brilliant infinite future.