

安徽原公安厅副厅长尹曙生：曾希圣是如何掩盖大饥荒的？

Anhui's Deputy Public Security Director Yin Shusheng: How Did Zeng Xisheng Cover Up the Great Famine?

Yanhuang Chunqiu, 2015/12

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FN 008 – Yin Shusheng on How Zeng Xisheng Covered Up the Famine in Anhui

导读：调查报告确认安徽饿死 350 万人，为留有余地，上报 300 万人。曾希圣要求公安厅重新统计后再报。当然，不能把账都算在曾希圣一个人头上。

1960 年 2 月 19 日至 25 日，中共中央总书记邓小平，全国人大常委会副委员长彭真，中共中央书记处候补书记、中央办公厅主任杨尚昆，中共中央书记处候补书记刘澜涛到安徽视察。省委几位领导建议省委第一书记曾希圣以省委的名义招待中央领导。曾希圣说，用公款招待不妥，周总理来安徽也没有宴请嘛（周总理于 1958 年 2 月 5 日至 6 日视察安徽）！曾希圣经不住几位领导反复劝说，只好同意。但是附带一个条件：省委七位领导自讨腰包，每人 5 元钱，共 35 元，要求食堂用这 35 元钱做一顿可口的饭菜来招待领导，不能动用公家一分钱。

宴请开始时，曾希圣指着一桌廉价而丰盛的饭菜对邓小平等中央领导说，这是我们省委 7 位领导出钱宴请你们，没有用公款，你们放心吃好了。邓小平高兴地说：老曾啊！你这个办法好嘞。

请了我们的客，又不花公家一分钱，就像当年在延安一样，要得嘞！这则佳话，笔者虽然没有亲身经历过，但是在上个世纪 80 年代曾询问过当时出钱参与宴请的省委某领导，当时负责保卫、接待的省委秘书长、接待处长，省公安厅厅长、警卫处长，都是这么说的。史实确凿无误。近二十几年来这则佳话被国内报刊转载过多次。这些报刊转载的目的，是

用它来对比今日用公款吃喝招待的不正之风，为党风廉政建设鼓与呼，用心良苦，值得称赞。不过也有人以此为例，借机来赞扬曾希圣是个廉洁奉公，两袖清风，一尘不染，全心全意为人民服务的楷模；为他在1962年初的七千人大会上被解除省委第一书记职务鸣不平，就有些错谬了。

邓小平一行离开安徽之后，中央领导接踵而至：1960年5月9日至19日，中华人民共和国副主席、中央监察委员会第二书记董必武视察安徽；6月24日至28日，全国人大常委会委员长朱德视察安徽；10月28日至11月2日，中央政治局常委、国务院副总理陈云视察安徽。

在这些中央领导同志密集到安徽视察的时候，也正是安徽人民处在极度艰难的时候，每天都有人被饿死、整死；大量饥民拖儿带女外出逃荒，流落城镇街头、交通沿线，死于中途者不在少数，整个农村呈现出的是“千村薜荔人遗矢，万户萧疏鬼唱歌”的情景。据1961年、1962年省公安厅两次反复统计，1960年安徽非正常死亡人员是210多万（详见《读曾希圣给中央的检查》，载《炎黄春秋》2013年第1期）。甚至出现大量人食人的现象（见《安徽特殊案件的原始记录》，载《炎黄春秋》2009年第9期）。由于以曾希圣为首的安徽省委的严密封锁，这些到安徽视察的中央领导都没有发现安徽问题的严重性，不能采取有效措施帮助安徽省委拯救饥民，使安徽饿死人的情况一直延续到1961年下半年。而曾希圣不仅没有丢官，反而于这一年的10月兼任了因饿死人多而被解职的山东省委书记舒同的职务。一人担任两省省委书记，在我党历史上没有先例。知道了这样的背景，还能对曾希圣宴请佳话高兴得起来吗？

曾希圣，48岁任安徽省委书记，56岁兼任任山东省委书记

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使中央无法了解真实情况

下面让我们从公安厅档案保存的警卫工作总结报告摘要中，来看看中共安徽省委是如何不让中央领导接触群众、了解真实情况，使他们两眼一抹黑的。这些警卫报告说：“对××的警卫，是在省委统一领导下进行的，成立了专门办公室，下设接待、保卫等组，由省公安厅厅长、省人民检察院院长、省人民法院院长和省委统战部部长分别担任组长。省公安厅抽调相应人员，分赴沿线路段，调查情况，采取安全措施，通过基层组织，监控坏分子，沿途每5至6公里有一名县委委员，每1至2公里，有一名区、乡党委委员负责，市、县公安局则分段包干，各负其责，进行保卫工作。对住地、参观点首长可能接触到的人员事先进行政治审查，保证绝对可靠。食品、卫生等均作周密部署，确保视察期间的安全。”“对已经决定前往视察的地、市、县，事先通知，交底，提出具体要求，做到心中有数。对参观单位和晚会演出人员中有问题的人要妥善处理；对危险分子，要调整班次，或以下去劳动的办法，暂时调离；对一般复杂分子，由党、团员，积极分子夹起来的办法加以控制。”“对中央首长要参观的合肥、淮南、蚌埠、马鞍山等16个较固定的单位，从中挑选1500名积极分子，来欢迎、接待中央领导；这些单位其他职工一律不准出现在领导视察的现场。”“对首长乘车参观途径的地方，一切有碍观瞻的都要在首长到达前清除完毕”。这样严密的控制措施，中央领导怎么能了解到真实情况呢？

这里特别值得一提的是董必武副主席对安徽的视察。1957年，中央为了党的建设需要，成立了高规格的中共中央监察委员会，由德高望重的朱德委员长和国家副主席董必武分别担任第一、第二书记，老革命家王从吾担任常务副书记，最高人民法院副院长、法学家王维纲担任监委委员。董老这次到安徽视察，时间长（共10天），地域广，除合肥外，重点视察安徽饿死人最多的蚌埠、阜阳一些县的公社、河网化工地。因为他从中央监委那里接到不少安徽饿死人情况的人民来信，他要亲自来看看。安徽省委竭力不让他看到真实情况。省委书记处书记、省监委书记曾庆梅亲自挂帅陪同，负责警卫接待工作，省公安厅厅长邢浩具体执行。为了对董老全面封锁，不让他看到真实情况，沿途不准有浮肿病人和披麻戴孝的人出现。不准有新的坟头出现，如有，可以绕开，绕不开非经过不可的，或平掉坟头，平不掉的，用野草或树枝盖上。为了让董老相信安徽人民生活得好，在合肥参观江淮人民公社食堂时，有意将事先焖好的米饭放在簸箕里晾晒，给董老解释说这是社员吃剩下的米饭，为预防变馊而晾晒。实际情况是从1959年下半年开始，公共食堂就没有供应过米饭，而是杂粮、大锅清汤。董老在参观蜀山人民公社一个食堂时，看见食堂案板上放着米粉肉，炊事员说这是明天给社员吃的。事实是公社临时从肉联厂买来几斤鲜肉，拌上

米粉放在案板上让董老看的。董老走后，米粉肉被公社、大队、生产队干部们分了。而董老接触的那些所谓公社社员，都是从大队、生产队干部和基干民兵中临时抽调来的。

尽管安徽省委采取各种措施封锁消息，不让中央知道安徽真实情况。但是百密一疏，还是有一些人民来信不断送到中央领导人手中。就在邓小平一行人来安徽视察前后，周恩来总理收到一封人民来信，反映安徽和县、无为县群众被饿死。周恩来总理将人民来信转给曾希圣，并附上自己的亲笔信：

希圣同志：转上一信，请阅后派人前往两县一查，也许确有此事，也许夸大其辞，但这类个别现象各省都有，尤其是去年遭灾省份更值得注意。主席在批转山东省六级干部会议的文件上，也曾着重指出这一点。请查后复我一信。

周恩来一九六〇年三月二十九日

无为县在 1959 年因为饿死人，省委书记处书记张凯帆去调查处理，果断解散食堂，调拨救济粮，制止五风（共产风、浮夸风、瞎指挥风、强迫命令风、干部特殊化风）再刮。为此被曾希圣告上一状，受到毛泽东在庐山会议上的点名批判，为此张凯帆被打成反党集团成员，被牵连的有几十万人，一时间，安徽批判右倾机会主义的浪潮一浪高过一浪，把左倾冒险主义推向极致。1962 年 2 月 9 日，曾希圣在七千人大会上第二次检讨时说，“1959 年 6 月（张凯帆到无为纠正五风的日子），安徽农村非正常死亡已经发生。如果无为县盖子早揭开，从中吸取教训，安徽的问题就不会那样严重。”

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调查与反调查、封锁与反封锁的斗争

到安徽视察的中央领导没有发现安徽问题，但是中央监委不断收到人民来信，反映安徽饿死人的问题很严重，于是决定派人调查。一场调查与反调查、封锁与反封锁的斗争在中监委与安徽省委之间开展起来了。1960年4月，中监委第一次派出审查处处长刘力生和信访科长张珉到安徽省潜山县了解群众生产、生活情况；8月派出张珉、曹思恒到饿死人比较多的宿县、萧县、全椒了解群众生产、生活情况；11月派李海到阜阳地区临泉县了解人口外流情况。由于在省委的统一部署下，各地、市、县委严密封锁，他们只能了解到局部不完全的情况，和人民群众在来信中反映的情况差距很大，中监委感到必须派出强有力的调查组到安徽调查，才能彻底弄清真相。尤其是一封署名“石求明”的人民来信引起中监委的高度重视。这封信这样写道：

中央并主席：

我打消了个人得失的念头，确立以党和人民的得失为重，才决心反映凤阳县去冬今春人口大量死亡的情况，据我所知的三个公社的四个庄子的人口死亡情况是相当惊人的。一个死亡占5%，一个占11%强，一个占15%，一个占20%多。在死人最严重的时候，有的村子一天死5至6人，有的村子几乎无人了，跑的跑，死的死。我亲眼看到，在我们临淮关上的招收（收容）起来的被人丢弃的儿童约三四百人，死有一百左右。石求明1960年端阳于临淮1960年端阳是阳历5月29日。石求明真名叫张少柏，当时为凤阳县委办公室主任，是一位对人民群众怀有深厚感情、忠诚的共产党员。当时在安徽写这样的人民来信，被发现都作为反革命信件查处，写信者是要冒坐班房风险的。他为了不被查出，在书写时，不按笔画顺序，而从下往上倒着写，一共写了两封，一封派一个小公务员拿到蚌埠发出，给他几斤粮票、几块钱作为报酬。一封自己投入临淮关邮局。从蚌埠发的那封信，被公安局扣留，从临淮关邮局发的信顺利发出。省委得悉蚌埠扣留的信的内容后，曾庆梅指示公安厅派人到蚌埠领导破案。公安厅指派三处处长带领2名笔迹鉴定专家赴蚌埠，省、地（那时蚌埠市、宿县、滁县归蚌埠专区）、县三级公安机关抽调30多名干警破案。由于书写者隐蔽得好，而没有被发现。专案组也多次怀疑是张少柏作案，但关键是笔迹鉴定不符，为此，由省公安厅技侦人员对张少柏住处、办公室进行了秘密搜查，没有发现其它线索，只好作罢。

张少柏的这封人民来信，促使中监委派出庞大的调查组到安徽调查饿死人情况。领队的是中监委委员、最高人民法院副院长王维纲，还有中央组织部、中央政策研究室、共青团中央、农业部派出的得力干部共 20 多人，于 11 月 23 日到达合肥。先听省委汇报，然后参加地、市、县委书记会议，会议结束后，分几个组，分别到蚌埠、阜阳、芜湖、安庆调查。安徽省委书记处书记、省监委书记曾庆梅、蚌埠地委书记单敬之参加。王维纲在张少柏的陪同下重点检查凤阳县。张少柏向王维纲私下坦陈署名“石求明”的信是他写的，并积极配合王老了解到凤阳县骇人听闻的大量饿死人的真实案例。而曾庆梅、单敬之却处处封锁，设障碍，警告干部不得“胡说八道”。眼看盖子捂不住了，采取恶人先告状的办法，企图阻止中央调查组的深入调查。曾庆梅向中央写告状信，标题是：《王维纲到凤阳县调查非正常死亡》，送给主持安徽省委工作的常务书记桂林栖（曾希圣到山东兼任省委第一书记）审阅，桂林栖将告状信的内容报告了曾希圣，得到同意后，把标题改为《王维纲到凤阳县调查非正常死亡，居心何在？》，报中央书记处和中监委。由于安徽省委强力反弹，中监委召回调查组，听取汇报。

1960 年 12 月 23 日王维纲一行回到北京。12 月 26 日，由中监委副书记、中纪委副书记王从吾，中央监察部、内务部部长钱瑛主持召开汇报会，由王维纲等人汇报到安徽调查的情况，曾庆梅、单敬之参加，张少柏特邀参加。原来打算让张少柏和曾庆梅、单敬之当面对质，后来取消了。在张少柏抵达北京和离开北京时，王维纲亲自到火车站接送，反映了老一辈革命家对为民请命干部的重视与关怀。直到这时，曾庆梅、单敬之仍然认为，调查组反映的情况有片面性，有些情况不实。为此王从吾找曾庆梅、单敬之谈话指出，根据调查组提供的大量数据，说明安徽非正常死亡情况是严重的，而你们却不向中央报告，回去后你们一定要揭盖子，不要捂盖子；向中央封锁消息是错误的，单敬之要写出书面检查报中监委；对张少柏应给予表扬，保证对他不打击报复；安徽省委不向中央反映真实情况，是违背党章规定的。在这种情况下，曾庆梅不得不表示同意检查组意见，回去认真揭盖子；表示过去扣压人民来信是不对的，一定改正；向中央告反状是错误的。

当时曾希圣还兼任山东省委第一书记，是中央信得过的干部，所以，曾庆梅的表态也是勉强的、被迫的。但是在 1961 年 1 月中旬，曾希圣兼任山东省委第一书记职务被免。这个信号说明中监委的调查起了作用，引起了安徽官场的震动。1961 年 2 月 18 日至 3 月 4 日，中共安徽省委召开地、市、县委书记会议，华东局第一书记柯庆施到会讲话，以示对

安徽问题的重视，轻描淡写地批评了安徽省委的错误。省委检讨了过去三年的错误，根据当时的现实，提出“吃饭第一”的口号。但是仍然不承认饿死几百万人，仍在捂盖子，对中监委的批评仍然耿耿于怀。于是1961年四、五月份中监委又派出农村处处长李坚和张珉再次到安徽进一步调查饿死人情况。这一次他们不按省监委的安排，而是自行下去调查，到第一线，共调查蚌埠专区15个县，阜阳专区8个县，以及肥东、肥西、宣城等，共28个县大量饿死人情况。由于中监委对安徽省委的批评被广泛流传，一些地、市监委也开始积极配合，向李坚、张珉如实反映了不少情况，如蚌埠监委书记邓衍汇报该地区15个县饿死100万人的材料（包括1959年）。省监委副书记、老红军翁可业向李坚提供了省监委掌握的大量有价值材料。有了确凿的事实和材料，李坚、张珉到合肥，要省监委如实向中央反映情况。省委领导对省监委施加压力，不让他们如实向李坚、张珉汇报。李坚把他们调查的饿死人情况材料送给曾希圣一份，曾希圣看后拍桌子，骂他们“在安徽搞特务活动”。调查结束后，李坚向王从吾提交了调查报告，确认安徽饿死了300多万人（调查统计饿死350万人，为留有余地，报300万人）。王从吾将这个调查报告以李坚个人名义报中央书记处。中央书记处通报曾希圣，曾希圣说他不知道，是下面的人向他封锁消息。这完全是诡辩。省监委副书记翁可业曾经把他调查蚌埠专区15个县饿死人的严重情况报告给他，他无动于衷，怎么能说是下面封锁呢。

1961年2月，公安部发出通知，要求各省市公安厅、局于6月底前，上报1960年人口统计数字。安徽省公安厅要求各地、市公安处、局于4月底前上报公安厅，以便汇总报公安部。公安厅于4月中旬汇总后发现，安徽1960年人口比1959年净减少3839779人，其中非正常死亡2218280人。

公安厅长邢浩将情况报告曾希圣，并说准备上报公安部。曾希圣马上表态说：1960年人口比1959年减少这么多是不可能的，要求公安厅重新统计后再报。为此，省公安厅把地、市、县公安局负责人口统计的干部召集到合肥，核实上报数据。结果没有变化。公安厅长再次请示曾希圣。曾希圣不同意，要求等省委扩大会议后再报，在省委扩大会议上，各地报的数字和公安厅一致，曾希圣仍然不相信。无奈公安厅长邢浩只好带着公安厅户籍统计人员吃住到省委，修改人口统计数字，把1960年非正常死亡人数由210多万缩减到117万人。曾希圣被免职后，李葆华接任安徽省委第一书记，要求公安厅纠正弄虚作假之风，首先从人口统计开始，于是，省公安厅专门召开户口工作会议，对大跃进期间安徽人

口进行一次大清理，结果证实 1960 年安徽非正常死亡人口为 210 多万。一直到 1962 年的七千人大会上，曾希圣仍然在捂盖子，被毛泽东不点名批评，后在刘少奇坐镇下，被迫作了两次检查，安徽的盖子才揭开。

3

不能把账都算在曾希圣一人头上

当然，曾希圣有问题，但也不能把账都算在他一个人头上。假如没有总路线、大跃进、人民公社化运动，没有中央急于向共产主义过渡的左倾路线错误，安徽就不会饿死几百万人。在大跃进运动中，中央主要领导毛、刘、周、朱、陈、林、邓，除林彪外，都到安徽给曾希圣撑过腰、打过气。毛泽东、朱德先后来了两次。尤其是毛泽东 1958 年 9 月 16 日至 20 日视察安徽，在国防委员会副主任张治中将军和国务院副总理谭震林陪同下，乘敞篷汽车沿合肥长江路接受几十万军民夹道欢迎，这是毛泽东外出视察没有出现过的壮观场面，是对曾希圣积极推行大跃进的奖赏。毛的心情特别高兴，因为他看到了安徽大跃进的磅礴气势。在从安庆乘汽车到合肥途中，毛泽东视察了舒城县舒茶人民公社。

公社书记汇报说，舒茶公社今年的农业和茶叶生产都有很大发展。今年的粮食总产量可达到 7200 万斤，平均亩产 1600 斤，比去年增加 138%，每人平均有粮 1900 斤，比去年增加 136%。公共食堂已经实现了吃饭不要钱。毛泽东马上接着说：“吃饭不要钱。既然一个公社可以办到，其他有条件的社也可能办到；既然吃饭可以不要钱，将来穿衣服也可以不要钱了。”曾希圣接着汇报说：舒茶公社 8600 户，已养猪 32000 头，现在这个公社的食堂每星期每人可以吃到四两猪肉。毛主席听了更高兴。

笔者就是舒茶公社人，笔者的亲戚周其应是当年舒茶公社的秘书，退休后他多次到我家，我问他 1958 年你们给毛主席汇报的那些数据是怎么来的，他说：粮食产量我们是按 3.5 倍报的，猪的头数全公社只有 2000 头还不到，书记说就报 32000 头。汇报材料是我写的，现在想想真可笑，可那时谁不浮夸呢？

紧接着，10月16日至22日，党内二把手刘少奇视察安徽，先后视察了宿县、濉溪县、蚌埠、合肥、芜湖、马鞍山的农村、工厂、学校，对安徽的大跃进形势给予充分肯定，对省、地、市、县委书记们那些浮夸的汇报给予赞扬，肯定；赞扬人民公社是“是向共产主义过渡的最好的组织形式”；说“公共食堂、幼儿院是共产主义的萌芽”；大力鼓吹组织军事化、生产战斗化、生活集体化。对夫妻分开、男女分开，组织的生产战斗队这种有违人伦的做法，也给予充分肯定。

除了中央主要领导，四位副总理也都先后到安徽给曾希圣撑腰打气。其中分管农业的谭震林副总理，尤为突出。他除了陪毛泽东视察外，早在6月5日至28日到安徽视察，时间最长，共25天；跑的路程最长，3200公里；跑的地方最多，视察了4个专区，35个县，49个农业生产合作社（那时公社还没有出现），四个工厂，向干部群众作了15场报告，鼓吹大跃进。在从合肥到安庆视察时，沿途经过肥西、舒城、桐城。汽车经过肥西时，公路两边没有看见多少社员在生产劳动。可是到了舒城县，只见公路两边红旗招展，标语无数，社员一边劳动，一边唱歌，一派大跃进的景象。原来是舒城县委接到通知后，将社员集中到公路两边劳动，那些旗帜、标语都是连夜突击制作的，我二哥是生产大队书记，亲自给我讲过这件事。谭震林对陪同的省领导说：舒城县大跃进形势大好，群众充分发动起来了，县委领导得力；肥西县委主要领导人没有认真发动群众，大跃进搞得冷冷清清。就他这几句话，结果肥西县委书记被调换，另派人担任。接任的县委书记学习舒城县，在肥西县把五风刮得天昏地暗，结果肥西县三年饿死20多万人，逃荒20多万人，到1961年时，大量村庄房屋倒塌，无人居住，成了无人村。这也是曾希圣1961年初首先在肥西县山南搞责任田的缘故。

谭震林安徽之行，给安徽带来的不是福，而是祸。

所以，曾希圣在七千人大会上第二次检讨中抱怨说：

“这次中央工作会议，我们仍然不想揭盖子，事实表现在：A、……B、（我）认为（安徽）五风之所以行（刮）起来，有内在原因，也有外在原因（指的是谭震林）。虽然我讲

的主要是要揭内在原因，但总想向同志们多说一说外在原因。并将×××（谭震林）同志的几个报告记录从合肥要来，作为讲话根据，又示意地市委同志多提×××（谭震林）的意见，这是想推卸自己的责任。还有另外一个情绪，是说他（谭震林）（在安徽）搞了那么多花样，接触面那么大，为何不做检讨，而只整人，不整自己。”

曾希圣说的是心里话，也是有道理的话。安徽问题，曾希圣要负很大责任，但是要他一个人来负，也是不公道的。大跃进政策的制定者要负总责；那些到安徽对大跃进煽风点火的中央领导，也应负一定的责任。

本文作者：尹曙生，男，1937年出生于安徽省舒城县南港镇，曾任省政策法律研究室副主任。1983年起任安徽省公安厅副厅长，兼任安徽省法学会、犯罪心理学会副会长

Anhui's former deputy public security director Yin Shusheng: How did Zeng Xisheng cover up the Great Famine?

Introduction: **The investigation report confirmed that 3.5 million people died of starvation in Anhui, and in order to leave room for error, 3 million people were reported. Zeng Xisheng asked the Public Security Bureau to recount and report again. Of course, you can't put the blame on Zeng Xisheng alone.**

From February 19 to 25, 1960, Deng Xiaoping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Peng Zhen, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Yang Shangkun, Alternate Secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and Director of the Central General Office, and Liu Lantao, Alternate Secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, **went to Anhui to inspect the province.** Several leaders of the provincial party committee suggested that Zeng Xisheng, the first secretary of the provincial party committee, entertain the central leaders in the name of the provincial party committee. Zeng Xisheng said, it is not appropriate to use public funds to entertain, Premier Zhou came to Anhui also did not have a

banquet (Premier Zhou in February 5-6, 1958 visit to Anhui)! Zeng Xisheng could not withstand the repeated persuasion of several leaders, had to agree. But comes with a condition: seven leaders of the provincial party committee from their own pockets, 5 yuan each, a total of 35 yuan, the canteen is required to use the 35 yuan to make a delicious meal to entertain the leaders, can not use the public money.

Banquet began, Zeng Xisheng pointed to a table of cheap and sumptuous meals to Deng Xiaoping and other central leaders, said, this is our provincial party committee 7 leaders to pay for the banquet, no public money, you can rest assured that eat well. Deng Xiaoping said happily: old Zeng ah! You this way good le.

Invited our guests, and do not spend a penny of public money, like when in Yan'an, to get! This is a good story, although the author did not personally experienced, but in the last century, 80 years had asked the money to participate in the banquet at the time of a leader of the provincial party committee, then responsible for the defense, reception of the Secretary General of the Provincial Party Committee, reception, the Director of the Provincial Public Security Bureau, the Director of Security, are so said. Historical facts are conclusive. In the past twenty years, this story has been reprinted many times in the domestic press. These newspapers reproduced the purpose, is to use it to compare today with public money to eat, drink and entertain the unhealthy wind, for the party breeze and clean government construction, well-intentioned, praiseworthy. However, some people use this as an example to praise Zeng Xisheng is a clean and honest, two-sleeved, spotless, wholeheartedly serve the people's model; for him in the early 1962 of the seven thousand people's congress was dismissed from the post of the first secretary of the provincial party committee, it is a bit of a fallacy.

After Deng Xiaoping and his entourage left Anhui, the central leaders came one after another: from May 9 to 19, 1960, Dong Biwu, Vice President of the People's Republic of China and Second Secretary of the Central Supervisory Commission, visited Anhui; from June 24 to 28, Zhu De, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, visited Anhui; from

October 28 to November 2, Chen Yun, a member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Political Bureau and Vice Premier of the State Council, visited Anhui.

In these central leading comrades intensively to Anhui inspection time, but also is the people of Anhui in extremely difficult times, every day people are starved to death, the whole death; a large number of hungry people dragging their children out of the famine, living on the streets of towns and cities, along the lines of transportation, died in the middle of the minority, the whole countryside presents a "thousands of Ficus Lai, the people left behind, ten thousand households rustling ghosts sing! The whole countryside presented a scene of "thousands of villages left behind, and ten thousand houses were deserted, with ghosts singing". **According to two repeated statistics from the provincial public security department in 1961 and 1962, the number of unnatural deaths in Anhui in 1960 was more than 2.1 million** (for details, see "Reading Zeng Xisheng's Inspection to the Central Government" in Yanhuang Chunqiu, Issue 1, 2013). There was even a large number of cannibalism (see "Original Records of Special Cases in Anhui," in Yanhuang Chunqiu (炎黄春秋)2009 年第 9 期). **Due to the tight blockade by the Anhui Provincial Party Committee headed by Zeng Xisheng, these central leaders who visited Anhui did not realize the seriousness of the problem in Anhui and could not take effective measures to help the Anhui Provincial Party Committee to save the starving people,** so that the starvation in Anhui continued until the second half of 1961. Zeng Xisheng not only did not lose his post, but also took over the post of Shu Tong, the first secretary of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee, who was dismissed due to starvation deaths in October this year. There is no precedent in the history of our party for one person to serve as party secretary of two provinces. Knowing this background, can you still be happy with the story of Zeng Xisheng's banquet?

Zeng Xisheng, Secretary of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee at the age of 48 and Secretary of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee at the age of 56.

One

Keeping the Central Committee from knowing the real situation.

Let's take a look at how the CPC Anhui Provincial Committee prevented the central leaders from contacting the masses and understanding the real situation, making them blindsided by the summary reports of the security guards kept in the archives of the Public Security Bureau. These security reports say: "The security of × × is carried out under the unified leadership of the provincial party committee, a special office was set up, under the reception, defense and other groups, by the provincial public security department director, the provincial people's procuratorate, the provincial people's court president and the provincial party committee united front department minister as the head of the group respectively. Provincial Public Security Office to deploy the appropriate personnel, divided into sections along the route, investigate the situation, take security measures, through the grass-roots organizations, monitoring the bad elements, every 5 to 6 kilometers along the route there is a member of the county party committee, every 1 to 2 kilometers, there is a district, township party committee members are responsible for the municipal and county public security bureaus are segmented, each responsible for the defense work. The head of the residence, visit the site may come into contact with the personnel beforehand political review, to ensure absolute reliability. Food and hygiene are carefully deployed to ensure safety during the inspection." "For the places, cities and counties that have decided to go for inspection, prior notification is given, the bottom line is handed over, and specific requirements are put forward, so as to make sure that everything is in order. The visiting units and party performers who have problems should be properly dealt with; for dangerous elements, the shift should be adjusted, or by way of going down to labor, temporarily transferred; for general complex elements, by the party, the members of the league, the activists clamped up approach to control." "For the 16 more fixed units in Hefei, Huainan, Bengbu, Maanshan, etc., which the head of the central government is to visit, 1,500 activists are to be selected from them to welcome and receive the central leadership; all other employees of these units are not to be allowed to appear at the scene of the leadership's inspection." "For the places where the chiefs visit by car on their way, all that is unsightly must be cleared away before the chiefs arrive." With such tight control measures, how could the central leadership learn the real situation?

It is worth mentioning here that Vice Chairman Dong Biwu's visit to Anhui Province was particularly noteworthy: in 1957, the Central Committee set up a high-profile Supervisory Committee of the CPC Central Committee for the purpose of Party construction, with the respected Chairman Zhu De and Vice Chairman Dong Biwu serving as the first and second secretaries, the veteran revolutionary Wang Congwu as the deputy secretary, and the Vice President of the Supreme People's Court, the jurist Wang Weizang, as a member of the Supervisory Committee. Dong's visit to Anhui this time was long (a total of 10 days) and extensive, in addition to Hefei, focusing on inspecting the communes and river-network chemical sites in some counties of Bengbu and Fuyang, which had the most starvation deaths in Anhui. Because he received from the Central Supervisory Commission a lot of people's letters on the situation of starvation deaths in Anhui, he wanted to come and see for himself. The Anhui Provincial Party Committee made every effort to keep him from seeing the real situation. Zeng Qingmei, Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee Secretariat and Secretary of the Provincial Supervisory Committee, accompanied him in person and was in charge of the security and reception work, which was carried out by Xing Hao, Director of the Provincial Public Security Department. In order to impose a total blockade on Dong and prevent him from seeing the real situation, no swollen patients or people in mourning were allowed to appear along the way. No new graves were allowed to appear. If there were any, they could be bypassed; if they could not be bypassed and had to be passed through, or the graves were flattened; if they could not be flattened, they were covered with weeds or tree branches. In order to convince Dong that the people of Anhui were living well, when he visited the canteen of the Jianghuai People's Commune in Hefei, he intentionally put the pre-simmered rice in a dustpan to dry, explaining to Dong that this was the leftover rice eaten by the members of the commune, and that it was left to dry in order to prevent it from becoming rancid. In reality, from the second half of 1959 onward, the public cafeteria did not serve rice, but mixed grains and large pots of clear soup. When Dong was visiting a canteen in Shushan People's Commune, he saw rice flour meat on the canteen table, which the cook said was for the members to eat tomorrow. The truth is that the commune temporarily bought several pounds of fresh meat from the meat factory, mixed with rice flour and put it on the table for Dong to see. After Dong left, the rice flour meat was divided among the cadres of the commune, brigade and production team. The so-called members of the commune that Dong came into contact with were all temporarily drawn from the cadres of the brigades and production teams and the basic militia.

Although the Anhui Provincial Party Committee took all sorts of measures to block the news and prevent the Central Committee from knowing the real situation in Anhui, there were still some people who were not aware of the situation. However, some people's letters were still sent to the central leaders. Just before and after Deng Xiaoping's visit to Anhui, Premier Zhou Enlai received a people's letter reflecting the starvation deaths of the people in Hexian and Wuwei counties in Anhui. Premier Zhou Enlai forwarded the people's letter to Zeng Xisheng with his own handwritten letter:

Comrade Xisheng: transfer the previous letter, please read and send people to the two counties to check, perhaps this is true, perhaps exaggerated, but this kind of individual phenomenon in all provinces, especially last year's disaster provinces more noteworthy. The President also emphasized this point in the document he approved for the meeting of the six-level cadres of Shandong Province. Please check and reply to my letter.

Zhou Enlai March 29, 1960

Wuwei County in 1959 because of starvation, the Secretary of the provincial party Committee Secretary Zhang Kaifan to investigate and deal with the decisive dissolution of the canteen, the allocation of relief food, to stop the five winds (communist wind, boastful wind, blind command wind, forced to order the wind, cadres, specialization wind) to blow again. This was Zeng Xisheng sued, by Mao Zedong in the Lushan meeting of the name of the criticism, for which Zhang Kaifan was branded as a member of the anti-party group, was implicated in hundreds of thousands of people, for a time, Anhui criticized the right-leaning opportunism of the wave of a wave of waves, the left adventurism pushed to the extreme. 9 February 1962, Zeng Xisheng in the 7,000 people's Congress of the second review, said, " In June 1959 (the day Zhang Kaifan arrived in Wuwei to correct the five winds), unnatural deaths had already occurred in rural Anhui. If the lid had been lifted early in Wuwei County and lessons had been learned from it, the problems in Anhui would not have been so serious."

Struggle between investigation and counter-investigation, blockade and counter-blockade

The central leaders who visited Anhui did not find any problems in Anhui, but the Central Supervisory Commission kept receiving letters from the people reflecting the seriousness of the problem of starvation in Anhui, and decided to send people to investigate. In April 1960, the CISC first sent Liu Lisheng, head of the examination department, and Zhang Min, head of the letters and visits section, to Qianshan County, Anhui Province, to learn about the production and living conditions of the masses; in August, it sent Zhang Min and Cao Sihang to Su County, Xiao County, and Qianjiang County, where there were many starvation deaths, to learn about the production and living conditions of the masses; in November, it sent Li Hai to Linquan County, Fuyang District, to learn about the starvation deaths in Linquan County, Fuyang District, to learn about the starvation deaths in Linquan County, Fuyang District. Li Hai to Linquan County in Fuyang District in November to learn about the outflow of population. Due to the unified deployment of the provincial party committee, local, city and county committees tightly blockade, they can only understand the partial incomplete situation, and the people in the letter reflected the situation is a big gap, the CISC feel that must send a strong investigation team to Anhui to investigate, in order to completely clarify the truth. In particular, a people's letter signed "Shi Quming" caused the CISC to pay great attention. The letter reads:

Central and Chairman:

I dispelled the idea of personal gain and loss, to establish the Party and the people's gain and loss of importance, before I resolved to reflect Fengyang County last winter and this spring, a large number of population deaths, as far as I know of the three communes of the four zhuangzi population deaths is quite alarming. One death accounted for 5 percent, one for 11 percent strong, one for 15 percent, and one for more than 20 percent. At the height of the deaths, some villages had five to six deaths a day, and some villages were almost deserted, running away and dying. I saw with my own

eyes that there were about three to four hundred abandoned children recruited (sheltered) at our Linhuai Pass, and there were about one hundred dead. Shi Quming's 1960 Danyang Festival in Linhuai 1960 Danyang Festival was May 29th on the solar calendar. Shi Quming, whose real name was Zhang Shaobai, was at that time the director of the office of the Fengyang County Party Committee, and was a Communist Party member with deep affection and loyalty to the people. At that time, writing such a letter from the people in Anhui was found to be a counter-revolutionary letter, and the writer of the letter had to risk sitting in a jail cell. In order not to be found out, he did not follow the order of strokes when writing, but wrote backwards from bottom to top, wrote a total of two letters, one sent a small civil servant to Bengbu to send out, give him a few pounds of grain stamps, a few dollars as a reward. One letter was put into the Linhuaguan post office by himself. The letter sent from Bengbu was detained by the Public Security Bureau, and the letter sent from Linhuaguan Post Office was sent out smoothly. After the provincial party committee was informed of the content of the letter detained in Bengbu, Zeng Qingmei instructed the Public Security Bureau to send someone to Bengbu to lead the case. Public Security Bureau assigned the director of the three departments to lead two handwriting identification experts to Bengbu, the province, the ground (at that time Bengbu City, Su County, Chu County, Bengbu Prefecture), the county public security organs of the three levels of more than 30 police officers to solve the case. Because the writer is well hidden, and was not found. The task force has repeatedly suspected that Zhang Shao Bai, but the key is the handwriting identification does not match, for this reason, by the Provincial Public Security Office of the technical investigation staff of Zhang Shao Bai residence, office was secretly searched, did not find other clues, and had to give up.

Zhang Shao Bai's letter from the people, prompting the Supervisory Commission sent a huge investigation team to Anhui to investigate the starvation situation. Leader is a member of the Supervisory Committee, the Supreme People's Court Vice President Wang Weizang, and the Central Organization Department, the Central Policy Research Office, the Communist Youth League Central Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture sent a total of more than 20 capable cadres, arrived in Hefei on November 23rd. First listen to the provincial party committee report, and then participate in the local, city and county party secretary meeting, after the meeting, divided into several groups, respectively to Bengbu, Fuyang, Wuhu, Anqing investigation. Secretary of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee Secretariat, Secretary of the Provincial Supervisory Committee Zeng

Qingmei, Bengbu prefecture party secretary Shan Jingzhi attended. Wang Weizang, accompanied by Zhang Shaobai, focused on inspecting Fengyang County. Zhang Shaobai confessed to Wang Weizang that he had written the letter signed by "Shi Quming", and actively cooperated with Wang to learn about the real case of the appalling mass starvation in Fengyang County. Zeng Qingmei, Shan Jingzhi, however, everywhere blockade, set up obstacles, warning cadres not to "nonsense". Seeing that the lid can not be covered, take the approach of the evil first, trying to prevent the central investigation team's in-depth investigation. Zeng Qingmei to the Central Committee to write a letter of complaint, the title is: "Wang Weizang to Fengyang County to investigate the unnatural death", sent to preside over the work of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee of the Executive Secretary Gui Linqi (Zeng Xisheng to Shandong concurrently served as the first secretary of the Provincial Party Committee) to review, Gui Linqi the contents of the letter of complaint reported to the Zeng Xisheng, agreed to the title to be changed to "Wang Weizang to Fengyang County to investigate the unnatural deaths, the intentions of the", reported to the Secretariat of the Central Committee and the Central Supervisory Board. and reported it to the Secretariat of the Central Committee and the Central Supervisory Commission. Due to the strong backlash from the Anhui Provincial Party Committee, the Central Supervisory Commission recalled the investigation team for a report.

On December 23, 1960, Wang Weizang and his party returned to Beijing. 26 December, by the Deputy Secretary of the Supervisory Committee, the Deputy Secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, Wang Congwu, the Central Supervision Department, the Ministry of the Interior, Minister Qian Ying presided over the debriefing, Wang Weizang and others to report on the situation of the investigation of the Anhui Province, Zeng Qingmei, Shan Jingzhi to participate in the Zhang Shaobai invited to participate in the original intention to let Zeng and Zeng Shaobai to investigate the death of a normal death, the original intention to let Zeng and Zeng Jingzhi to participate in the investigation. The original intention was to have Zhang Shaobai confront Zeng Qingmei and Shan Jingzhi face to face, but this was later canceled. When Zhang Shaobai arrived and left Beijing, Wang Weizang personally picked him up and dropped him off at the train station, reflecting the importance and care that the revolutionaries of the older generation attached to the cadres who petitioned for the people. Up to this point, Zeng Qingmei and Shan Jingzhi still believed that the situation reflected by the investigation team was one-sided and some of the circumstances

were untrue. To this end, Wang Congwu Zeng Qingmei, single Jingzhi talk pointed out that, according to the investigation team to provide a large number of data, indicating that the situation of unnatural deaths in Anhui is serious, but you do not report to the central government, go back to you must be uncovered, do not cover up; blocking the news to the central government is a mistake, single Jingzhi to write a written check to report to the Central Supervisory Commission; Zhang Shaober should be given praise to ensure that he does not retaliate against him; the Anhui Provincial Party Committee does not reflect the real situation to the central government is contrary to the Party. Anhui Provincial Party Committee not to reflect the real situation to the Central Committee was against the provisions of the Party Constitution. Under these circumstances, Zeng Qingmei had to agree with the inspection team and go back to seriously expose the lid; he said that it was wrong to withhold people's letters in the past and that he would definitely correct the situation; and that it was wrong to denounce the situation to the Central Committee.

At that time, Zeng Xisheng was also the first secretary of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee, a cadre trusted by the central government, so Zeng Qingmei's statement was reluctant and forced. But in mid-January 1961, Zeng Xisheng was removed from his position as concurrently First Secretary of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee. This signaled that the CISC's investigation had worked and caused a tremor in Anhui's official circles. from February 18 to March 4, 1961, the CPC Anhui Provincial Committee held a meeting of the secretaries of local, municipal, and county committees, at which Ke Qingshi, the first secretary of the East China Bureau, arrived to give a speech to show that he was paying attention to the problems in Anhui and lightly criticized the Anhui Provincial Party Committee for its mistakes. The Provincial Party Committee reviewed the mistakes of the past three years and, in the light of the realities of the time, put forward the slogan "Eating Comes First". However, it still refused to admit that millions of people had died of starvation, and was still covering up its mistakes, and still grudged the criticism of the CISC. So in April or May 1961, the CISC sent Li Jian and Zhang Min, the head of the Rural Division, to Anhui again to further investigate the starvation deaths. This time they did not follow the arrangements of the provincial supervisory committee, but went down to investigate on their own, to the front line, a total of 15 counties in Bengbu Prefecture, Fuyang Prefecture, 8 counties, as well as Feidong, Feixi, Xuancheng, a total of 28 counties, a large number of starvation deaths. As the criticisms of the CISC on the Anhui Provincial Party Committee were widely circulated, some local and municipal

supervisory committees also began to actively cooperate, and truthfully reflected a lot of information to Li Jian and Zhang Min, such as the secretary of the Bengbu Supervisory Committee, Deng Yan, who reported on the material of 1 million people starving to death in the 15 counties of the region (including 1959). Weng Keye, deputy secretary of the Provincial Supervisory Committee and an old Red Army man, provided Li Jian with a large amount of valuable materials in the possession of the Provincial Supervisory Committee. With solid facts and materials, Li Jian and Zhang Min went to Hefei and asked the Provincial Supervisory Committee to truthfully reflect the situation to the Central Committee. The leaders of the provincial party committee put pressure on the provincial supervisory committee, not allowing them to truthfully report to Li Jian and Zhang Min. Li Jian sent a copy of their investigation into the starvation deaths to Zeng Xisheng, who slapped the table after reading it and scolded them for "engaging in secret service activities in Anhui". After the investigation, Li Jian submitted a report to Wang Congu, confirming that more than 3 million people died of starvation in Anhui (the investigation counted 3.5 million people died of starvation, but in order to leave room for error, it was reported as 3 million people). Wang Congu reported the survey report to the Central Secretariat in Li Jian's personal name. The Central Secretariat informed Zeng Xisheng, who said that he did not know about it and that the people below him had blocked the news from him. This is complete sophistry. Weng Keye, deputy secretary of the Provincial Supervisory Committee, once reported to him the seriousness of his investigation into the starvation deaths in the 15 counties of Bengbu Prefecture, but he was indifferent, so how could he say that it was blocked from below?

In February 1961, the Ministry of Public Security issued a circular requesting all provincial and municipal public security departments and bureaus to report 1960 population statistics by the end of June. The Anhui Provincial Public Security Bureau required all local and municipal public security offices and bureaus to report to the Public Security Bureau by the end of April in order to summarize and report to the Ministry of Public Security. The Public Security Department summarized in mid-April and found that Anhui's population in 1960 was 3,839,779 net fewer than in 1959, with 2,218,280 unnatural deaths.

Xing Hao, director of the Public Security Department, reported the situation to Zeng Xisheng and said he was ready to report it to the Ministry of Public Security. Zeng Xisheng immediately took a position that it was impossible for the population to decrease so much in 1960 compared with 1959, and asked the Public Security Bureau to re-count the population before reporting it. For this reason, the Provincial Public Security Bureau called the cadres in charge of population statistics from the local, city and county public security bureaus to Hefei to verify the reported data. The results were unchanged. The director of the Public Security Department again asked Zeng Xisheng for instructions. Zeng Xisheng disagreed and asked to wait for an expanded meeting of the provincial party committee. At the expanded meeting of the provincial party committee, the figures reported by the localities were the same as those of the Public Security Department, and Zeng Xisheng remained unconvinced. He had no choice but to take Xing Hao, the director of the Public Security Department, to the provincial party committee with his household registration statisticians to eat and live there, and to revise the population statistics, reducing the number of unnatural deaths in 1960 from more than 2.1 million to 1.17 million. Zeng Xisheng was removed from office, Li Baohua took over as the first secretary of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee, asked the Public Security Bureau to correct the wind of falsification, starting with the population statistics, so the Provincial Public Security Bureau held a special meeting on household registration work, the Great Leap Forward during the population of Anhui to carry out a major cleanup, the results confirmed that in 1960 the abnormal deaths of the population of Anhui was more than 2.1 million. Until the 7,000 people's congress in 1962, Zeng Xisheng was still covering the lid, criticized by Mao Zedong without naming him, and then forced to make two inspections under Liu Shaoqi, before the lid of Anhui was lifted.

3

You can't put the blame on Zeng Xisheng alone.

Of course, Zeng Xisheng has problems, but we can not put the blame on his head. Without the General Line, the Great Leap Forward, the People's Commune Movement, and the Central Government's leftist line of transition to communism, millions of people would not have starved to

death in Anhui. During the Great Leap Forward movement, the main leaders of the Central Committee, Mao, Liu, Zhou, Zhu, Chen, Lin and Deng, with the exception of Lin Biao, all went to Anhui to give support and encouragement to Zeng Xisheng. Mao Zedong and Zhu De came twice. In particular, Mao Zedong September 16, 1958 to 20 days to visit Anhui, in the National Defense Commission, deputy director of General Zhang Zhizhong and Vice Premier Tan Zhenlin accompanied by an open car along the Yangtze River Road in Hefei to receive hundreds of thousands of military and civilian welcome, which is Mao Zedong out of the inspection did not have a spectacular scene, is Zeng Xisheng actively promote the Great Leap Forward of the reward. Mao was in a particularly happy mood because he saw the majesty of the Great Leap Forward in Anhui. On the way from Anqing to Hefei by bus, Mao Zedong inspected the Shucha People's Commune in Shucheng County.

The secretary of the commune reported that this year's agriculture and tea production in Shucha Commune had great development. This year's total grain output could reach 72 million jin, with an average yield of 1,600 jin per mu, an increase of 138% over last year, and an average of 1,900 jin of grain per person, an increase of 136% over last year. Public canteens have already realized that you don't need to pay for your meals. Mao Zedong immediately went on to say, "No money for meals. Since it can be done in one commune, it may also be done in other societies that have the conditions; and since meals can be free of money, in the future clothes can also be free of money." Zeng Xisheng then reported that: Shu tea commune 8600 households, has raised 32000 pigs, now the commune's canteen can eat four taels of pork per person per week. Chairman Mao was even happier to hear.

The author is the Shu tea commune people, the author's relative Zhou Qiyin was the Secretary of the Shu tea commune, he retired many times to my home, I asked him in 1958, you reported to Chairman Mao's data is how to come, he said: grain production we are 3.5 times the number of head of pigs in the whole commune only 2,000 less than the Secretary said that the report of 32,000 heads. I wrote the report material, now think about it is really ridiculous, but then who is not boastful?

Immediately following, October 16 to 22, the party's second-in-command Liu Shaoqi visited Anhui, has inspected the Suixian County, Suixi County, Bengbu, Hefei, Wuhu, Ma'anshan countryside, factories, schools, the Great Leap Forward situation in Anhui to give fully affirmed to the provincial, prefectural, municipal, and county party secretaries to give praise to the pompous report to be sure; praised the people's commune is "the best form of organization for the transition to communism," the people's commune is "the best form of organization for the transition to communism. It praised the people's commune as "the best form of organization for the transition to communism"; said that "public canteens and kindergartens are the germ of communism"; and vigorously advocated the militarization of organizations, the militarization of production, and the collectivization of life. They also fully affirmed the practice of separating husband and wife, men and women, and organizing production and combat teams, which was against human decency.

In addition to the main leaders of the central government, the four vice premiers also went to Anhui to give Zeng Xisheng support and encouragement. Among them, Vice Premier Tan Zhenlin, who was in charge of agriculture, was particularly prominent. In addition to accompanying Mao Zedong's inspection, he went to Anhui as early as June 5 to 28, the longest time, a total of 25 days; the longest distance, 3,200 kilometers; the most places, inspecting four prefectures, 35 counties, 49 agricultural production cooperatives (at that time, the commune had not yet appeared), four factories, and made 15 presentations to the cadres and the masses, advocating the Great Leap Forward. In the inspection from Hefei to Anqing, along the way through Feixi, Shucheng, Tongcheng. When the car passed through Feixi, not many members of the community were seen working on both sides of the highway. But when we arrived at Shucheng County, we saw red flags on both sides of the highway, countless slogans, and members of the community working and singing, a scene of the Great Leap Forward. It turned out to be the Shucheng County Committee received a notice, the members of the community will be concentrated on both sides of the highway labor, those flags, banners are overnight raid production, my second brother is the secretary of the production brigade, personally told me about this matter. Tan Zhenlin said to the accompanying provincial leaders: Shucheng County Great Leap Forward situation is good, the masses fully mobilized, the county party leadership; Feixi County Party Committee, the main leaders did not seriously mobilize the masses, the Great Leap Forward to engage in cold and quiet. On his few words, the results of the county party secretary of Feixi County was replaced, another person to serve. Successor county party

secretary to learn Shucheng County, in Feixi County, the five winds of the sky, the result is that Feixi County three years of starvation death of more than 200,000 people, fleeing the famine of more than 200,000 people, to 1961, a large number of villages, houses collapsed, uninhabited, and became uninhabited villages. This is also the reason why Zeng Xisheng first engaged in responsible farming in early 1961 in Shannan, Feixi County.

Tan Zhenlin's trip to Anhui brought not a blessing but a curse to Anhui.

Therefore, Zeng Xisheng complained in his second review at the 7,000th National People's Congress:

"This time the central work conference, we still do not want to uncover the lid, the fact is manifested in: A,B, (I) think that the reason why the five winds (in Anhui) line up (scrape), there are internal reasons, but also external reasons (referring to Tan Zhenlin). Although I speak mainly to uncover the inner causes, I always want to tell my comrades more about the outer causes. And will × × × (Tan Zhenlin) comrade's several report records from Hefei to come, as a speech based on, and signaled the local municipal party committee comrades to mention more × × × (Tan Zhenlin), which is trying to shirk their own responsibility. There is another emotion, is to say that he (Tan Zhenlin) (in Anhui) engaged in so many tricks, the contact surface is so big, why do not do a review, but only rectify people, not rectify their own."

Zeng Xisheng said is the heart, but also reasonable words. Anhui problem, Zeng Xisheng is responsible for a great deal, but to him alone, it is not fair. The Great Leap Forward policy makers should be held responsible; those who went to Anhui on the Great Leap Forward to fan the flames of the central leadership, should also bear some responsibility.

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