

# 吴法宪：我所知道的十四个中央专案组 Wu Faxian: The 14 Central Special Case Groups I Knew

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FN 043 – Wu Faxian on CCEG methods and reliability

毛泽东发动的文化大革命期间，中央专案组不仅令人谈虎色变，而且其具体的操作更是罕为人知，中央专案组的结构和作为迄今难于见诸公开出版物。据林彪"四大金刚"之一吴法宪在临终前出版的《岁月艰难：吴法宪回忆录》一书中披露，"从一九六七年九月开始，到我（吴法宪）被捕时为止，一共成立了十四个中央专案组。"吴法宪在书中还特别指出，"虽然黄永胜是彭德怀专案组的主管人，但在当时的情况下……彭德怀的问题应该由毛泽东来负全部或主要责任，算到黄永胜的头上是不公正和不公平的。"以下为书中相关章节全文摘录。

"文化大革命"开始以后，包括刘少奇在内的许多中央领导人被打倒了，为处理他们的问题，中央陆续成立了一些专案组。除了这些中央专案组以外，下面各省、市、自治区，国务院，军委各总部和各军、兵种，以及各地、县直至基层单位，都分别设立了自己的专案组。有的虽然没有专案组之名，确有专案组之实。总之，"文革"期间的专案组究竟有多少，谁也说不清。 After the "Cultural Revolution" began, many central leaders including Liu Shaoqi were beaten down. **To deal with their problems, a number of special case groups were set up successively by the Central Government. In addition to these central special case groups, each of the following provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the State Council, the headquarters of the Central Military Commission, the armed forces and the branches of the armed forces, as well as all localities and counties up to the grassroots units have set up their own special case group respectively.** Although some do not have the name of the special case group, it does have a special case group. In short, how many special case groups were set up during the "Cultural Revolution", no one could tell.

据我所知，从一九六七年九月开始，到我被捕时为止，一共成立了十四个中央专案组。当时，决定成立什么专案组、由谁来分管、选派专案组工作人员等，这些问题都是在中央文革碰头会上，由周恩来亲自提出，经大家讨论同意，再由周恩来签名报毛泽东、林彪批准。 **As far as I know, starting from September 1967, up to the time of my arrest, a total of 14 Central Special case groups were set up.** At that time, decided to set up what special case group, who is responsible for the special case group, the special case group, etc. All these issues are presented at the meeting of the Central Cultural Revolution Group personally by Zhou Enlai, after discussion and consent, and then signed by Zhou Enlai, reported to Mao Zedong and Lin Biao.

中央军委专案组成立以后，还下设了三个办公室。第一办公室主任是汪东兴，办公地点在中央办公厅，下属一共是七个专案组；一、刘少奇专案组；二、王光美专案组；三、所谓"薄一波等六十一个叛徒"专案组；四、陶铸专案组；五、陆定一专案组；六、张闻天专案组；七、彭真专案组； **After the formation of the Central Military Commission special case group, there are also three offices established.** The director of the first office was Wang Dongxing. The office is located in the Central General Office. The subordinates have a total of seven special case groups. First, the Liu Shaoqi special case group. Second, the Wang Guangmei special case group. Third, the so-called "Bo Yibo Sixty-one Traitors" project Group; fourth, Tao Zhu special case group; fifth, Lu Dingyi special case group; sixth, the Zhang Wentian special case group;

第二办公室主任先是杨成武，后来是黄永胜，副主任是我，办公地点在军委办事组，下属一共是三个专案组，一、彭德怀专案组；二、贺龙专案组；三、罗瑞卿专案组。 **The director of the second office was Yang Chengwu and later Huang Yongsheng,** the deputy director was me and the office was in the office was located in the Central Military Commission staff office. The subordinates included a total of three special case groups, the first of which was Peng Dehuai; the second was He Long; the third was Luo Ruiqing's special case group.

第三办公室主任是谢富治，办公地点在公安部。下属四个专案组；一、"五一六"专案组；二、抓叛徒专案组；三、叶向真专案组；四、其他一些人的专案组。 **The director of the**

**third office was Xie Fuzhi, and the office was located in the Ministry of Public Security.** Under the four special case groups; First, "May 16" special case group; Second, arrest the traitors special case group; Third, Ye Xiangzhen special case group; Fourth, other people's special case group.

每个专案组的领导都分为两层，最上一层是中央文革碰头会负责，但是实际上掌握着中央专案组工作的是周恩来、江青、陈伯达、康生四个人。比如在中央专案组"一办"里，主管刘少奇专案的是周恩来、陈伯达、康生、江青；主管王光美专案的是陈伯达；主管薄一波等人专案的是康生；主管陆定一专案的是陈伯达，我和谢富治是陆定一专案组的成员；主管彭真专案的是康生；主管陶铸专案的是江青。又如中央专案组"二办"里，主管彭德怀专案的是黄永胜；主管贺龙专案的是康生；主管罗瑞卿专案的是江青。中央专案组"三办"里的各个专案，主管都是谢富治。 **The leadership of each special case group is divided into two layers, the uppermost layer is the Central Cultural Revolution Group will be responsible for the meeting, but in fact hold the work of the Central Special case groups was under four individuals Zhou Enlai, Jiang Qing, Chen Boda, and Kang Sheng.** For example, in the case of a "special case group" in the central special case group, Zhou Enlai, Chen Boda, Kang Sheng and Jiang Qing were in charge of Liu Shaoqi's case; Chen Boda was in charge of Wang Guangmei's project; Kang Sheng was in charge of the project such as Bo Yi Bo; I and Xie Fuzhi were members of Lu Dingyi's special case group; Kang Sheng was in charge of Peng Zhen's case; Jiang Qing was in charge of Tao Zhu's project. Another example is the central special case group "2<sup>nd</sup> Office" in charge of Peng Dehuai project is Huang Yongsheng; responsible for He Long project is Kang Sheng; director Luo Ruiqing project is Jiang Qing. The central special case group "3<sup>rd</sup> Office" in the various projects, Xie Fuzhi was in charge of all.

专案组的具体工作人员和负责人，由军委办事组，根据中央文革碰头会的决定从部队选派。专门抽调了一批军、师一级的干部。每个专案组少则十几人、多则几十人。我记得前后一共从部队抽调了三次，一共大约是五百多人。所抽调的人员在北京集合以后，就由周恩来带领中央文革碰头会的成员召集他们开会，讲话，说明任务的重要性，布置工作。周恩来每半个月就在人大大会堂的东大厅，主持召开一次专案组全体工作人员会议，四、五百人全部到会，然后由每个专案组依次汇报工作。会议常常一开就是一夜，从晚上的八、九点钟一直开到第二天的拂晓，大家累得不行就散会，几乎每一次都是这样，其实好多人都

是陪会的。 The specific staff and responsible persons of the special case group are dispatched by the military affairs service group from the army according to the decision of the meeting of the Central Cultural Revolution Group. Specially assigned a number of military, division level cadres. As many as a dozen of each special case group, as many as dozens of people. I recall a total of three rounds of redeployment from the army to a total of about 500. After the collected personnel gathered in Beijing, members of the meeting convened by Zhou Enlai leading the Cultural Revolution Group called for them to convene meetings and give speeches to explain the importance and arrangement of the tasks. Every two weeks, Zhou Enlai chaired the entire staff meeting of the special case group in the East Hall of the Great Hall of the People. Four or five hundred people all attended the meeting, and each special case group reported on the work in turn. The meeting is often open overnight, from eight or nine o'clock at night until the dawn of the next day, we are tired or not to end the meeting, almost every time is the case, in fact, many people are attending the meeting.

据我所知，从我一九六七年七月十七日开始参加中央文革碰头会议起，一直到一九七一年九月二十四日我被捕时为止，这一段时间内，除了刘少奇以外，中央再也没有正式开除过一个人的党籍，整个专案组的进展都不大。由于弄来的材料究竟哪些是真、哪些是假，无法判定，时间一长，办专案的人就越来越不积极。而这时上面就来压，就批评工作人员"右倾"，要求他们严格审查呀！认真调查呀！赶快作结论哪！然而不管上面如何压、如何批，进展还是不大。本来嘛，都是些冤、假、错案，又从哪里搞得到过硬的材料呢？！

As far as I know, from the time I began my attendance at the rally of the Central Cultural Revolution Group on July 17, 1967, and until I was arrested on September 24, 1971, during this period, **apart from Liu Shaoqi, the Central Government has never officially expelled one's party members.** The progress of the entire special case group is not large. Due to the material that is what is true, what is false, can not determine, over time, the project to do more and more people are not active. At this time, the pressure from above came to criticize staff for "right-leaning" demands that they be strictly scrutinized! Serious investigation ah! Hurry to conclude what! However no matter how the pressure above, how to approve, the progress is still not big. **Originally Well, all were unjust, false, wrong case, and also see from where to get excellent material? !**

关于几个专案组我还记得几件事情，在这里说一说。 I remember several things about several special case groups, and will say a bit about them here.

第一件事情，关于刘少奇被定案的问题。一九六八年十月八届十二中全会前夕，汪东兴突然拿了一份材料到中央文革碰头会上，说是专案组的工作人员从武汉一个外国领馆搞来的。然后，凭着这份材料，给刘少奇安上了"叛徒、内奸、工贼"等一大堆帽子。最后，由专案组的工作人员写了一个报告，经中央文革碰头会讨论通过，并由周恩来签署，上报毛泽东、林彪批准。后来，就据此"证据"在八届十二中全会上给刘少奇定了案，"永远开除"了他的党籍。 The first thing is about Liu Shaoqi being finalized. On the eve of the 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in October 1968, Wang Dongxing suddenly took a piece of material to the meeting of the Central Cultural Revolution Group to say that it was the special case group personnel engaged in by a foreign consulate in Wuhan. Then, with this material, a whole host of hats was placed on Liu Shaoqi like "traitor, turncoat and thief". Finally, a report was written by the special case group staff, discussed and passed by the Central Cultural Revolution Group, signed by Zhou Enlai, reported to Mao Zedong and approved by Lin Biao. Later, on the basis of this "evidence", Liu Shaoqi's case was set at the 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee and he was "forever dismissed from the Party."

第二、关于彭德怀专案组的审查报告。一九七〇年九月十七日，彭德怀专案组整理出了《关于反党头目、里通外国分子彭德怀罪行审查的综合报告》，报告说："彭德怀一贯反党、反毛主席、里通外国，罪行累累，证据确凿。在被审查期间，态度不老实，时而出尔反尔。我们建议，撤销彭德怀党内外一切职务，永远开除出党，判处无期徒刑。"这个报告送上来以后，黄永胜一九七〇年十一月三日批示："同意。" Second, on the review report of the Peng Dehuai special case group. On September 17, 1970, the special case group of Peng Dehuai compiled a "comprehensive report on the criminal investigation of Peng Dehuai, a foreign leader in the anti-Party leader and foreign affairs in Liberia." The report stated: "Peng Dehuai has always opposed the Party, Chairman Mao and Li Tong Foreign countries, crimes, evidence .In the period under review, the attitude is not honest, sometimes out of tune .We suggest that all positions inside and outside Peng Dehuai to withdraw, always expelled from the party, sentenced to life

imprisonment. "After the report was sent, Huang Yongsheng on November 3, 1970 commented:  
"Agree."

这些年里，经常能看到一些报刊和书籍上说，黄永胜在这个报告上写下的"同意"两个字，是他"残酷迫害彭德怀的一个铁证"，是他的一个"反革命罪行"。而黄永胜一直只承认，当时他只是同意上报党中央。 In these years, we often see some newspapers and books saying that the word "agree" written by Huang Yongsheng on this report was his "iron proof" of brutal persecution of Peng Dehuai and is one of his "counter-revolutionary crimes." Huang Yongsheng has only admitted that he was at that time just agreeing to send the report to the Party Center.

关于当时的这个报告还在，我已经找到了。节录部分如下：

时间是一九七〇年九月十七日，彭德怀专案组《关于反党头目、里通外国分子彭德怀罪行审查的综合报告》

此报告的开头写道："永胜同志，遵照您对彭德怀结案材料可以上报的批示，现整理好，呈上，请审示。"

黄永胜的批示："同意" 一九七〇年 十一月 三日

按照我们当时的作法和理解，黄永胜当时批示的意思，应当是同意上报中央。

由于黄永胜已经去世，我不得不在这里替他说几句话。虽然黄永胜是彭德怀专案组的主管人，但在当时的情况下，彭德怀的问题不是黄永胜能说了算的。彭德怀的问题，中央早已经定了调子，除了毛泽东本人以外，任何人对此都不可能有任何的改变。黄永胜个人同彭德怀没有什么恩怨，他在这个位置上只是替中央或毛泽东办事而已。其实，当时的各个专案组的工作，事无巨细都由中央文革碰头会议周恩来负责。大一点的事情，要由毛泽东来

决定。这是当时党内一般的组织原则，也是一个常识。对彭德怀这一类人物的处理，别说黄永胜对此没有任何决定权力，就是林彪、周恩来，也是作不了半点主的。As Huang Yongsheng has died, I have to say a few words for him here. Although Huang Yongsheng was the director of Peng Dehuai's special case group, in the circumstances, it was not Huang Yongsheng's ability to have the final say in Peng Dehuai's problem. Peng Dehuai's question, the Central Committee has long set the tone. Except for Mao Zedong himself, no one can make any changes to this. Huang Yongsheng personally had no grudges with Peng Dehuai, he is only in this position for the Central or Mao Zedong affairs only. **In fact, the work of various special case groups at that time was mostly the responsibility of the Central Cultural Revolution Group and Zhou Enlai. Larger things were to be decided by Mao Zedong.** This is the general principle of the organization within the party at the time, and it is also common sense. To deal with this kind of figure of Peng Dehuai, not to mention that Huang Yongsheng has no decision power on this issue, that is, even Lin Biao and Zhou Enlai can not make the slightest master.

彭德怀的问题应该由毛泽东来负全部或主要责任，算到黄永胜的头上是不公正和不公平的。黄永胜对彭德怀的问题是没有决定权的。当时中央专案组上报的文件太多了，其中绝大多数都有毛泽东、周恩来等人的签字。我想这些文件应该都还在。为什么只算没有决定权的黄永胜的帐，而不算有决定权的毛泽东和周恩来的帐呢？Peng Dehuai's problems should be wholly or mainly responsible for Mao Zedong's responsibility. It is unfair and unfair to think of Huang Yongsheng's head. Huang Yongsheng Peng Dehuai problem is not the right to decide. At that time, the central special case group reported too many documents, most of which were signed by Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai. I think these documents should still be. Why is it not a decision of Huang Yongsheng's account, not the right to decide Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai's account?

第三、关于为罗瑞卿做手术的问题。一九六八年七月罗瑞卿因腿伤的问题，住到了解放军总医院--三〇一医院。由于伤口长期不愈合，几次做手术都没有达到理想的效果，因此他本人要求截肢。之后，总医院组织有关专家会诊以后，写了一个报告，也建议为罗瑞卿做截肢手术。这个报告经中央文革碰头会研究后请示林彪，林彪回复："到秋天以后再动手术为好。"他的考虑是，八月上、中旬天气太热，伤口很容易感染，而截肢是个大手术，

在手术过程中出问题不好。再一个就是罗瑞卿的问题还没有搞清楚，要抓紧时间搞一点材料。于是，专案组根据林彪的意见写了一个报告，建议将罗瑞卿的手术推迟到秋凉以后再进行。这个报告上报中央文革碰头会议，由周恩来主持研究通过。 Third, the question about surgery for Luo Ruiqing. In July 1968, because of a leg injury, Luo Ruiqing lived in the PLA General Hospital - the 301 Hospital. Due to long-term non-healing wounds, several times did not achieve the desired effect of surgery, so he himself requested amputation. After that, the General Hospital organized a report after consulting the experts and suggested amputation for Luo Ruiqing. After this report was studied by the Central Cultural Revolution Small Group, they asked Lin Biao for instructions and Lin Biao replied: "It is better to have surgery again after the fall." His consideration is that the weather is too hot in mid-August and the wounds would be easily infected. Amputation is a major operation, if there was a problem during the operation, that would not be good. Another is the problem of Luo Ruiqing had not yet been figured out, we must seize the opportunity to get in a little material. As a result, the panel wrote a report based on Lin Biao's advice, suggesting that the operation of Luo Ruiqing postponed until the cool autumn and then carried out. **The report submitted to the meeting of the Cultural Revolution Small Group, presided over by Zhou Enlai, and was passed.**

以后给罗瑞卿做的截肢手术很成功。关于这次手术，我看到一篇报道是这样写的："一九六九年一月二十五日，由总院副院长曹根慧主持罗瑞卿大将的截肢手术，手术医生是骨科副主任党光博和主治军医王一德、麻醉科主治军医宋运琴、手术室护士张晓媛。外科主任陆唯善到场指导。整个手术进行顺利。当时罗瑞卿平躺在手术台上，头对着门，脚对着窗户，陆唯善主任从侧门进入手术室，一直站在手术台边，视察了整个手术的过程。手术做得不错，手术以后恢复良好。但是因为股骨头已经坏死，所以截肢以后又进行了切除股骨的手术。当时的病例至今都保存着。"我认为这个描述基本属实。但不知为什么，三〇一医院给罗瑞卿做手术的几个医生，"九一三事件"以后也都被捕了。我认为，他们为罗瑞卿做手术是认真负责的，在罗瑞卿的问题上没有任何责任。 After amputation done to Luo Ruiqing very successful. On this operation, I read a story written like this: "On January 25, 1969, Cao Genhui, Vice President of the General Hospital, chaired the general surgery of Dr. Luo Ruiqing. The surgeon was the deputy director of the orthopedic department Guangbo and attending the military surgeon Wang Yide, anesthesiology indications Song Yunqin, operation room nurse Zhang Xiaoyuan. Lu Weishan surgical director arrived at the scene. The entire operation went

smoothly. Luo Ruiqing lying on the operating table, head to the door, feet against the window, Side of the door into the operating room, has been standing at the edge of the operating table, inspected the entire operation process. Surgery done well after surgery recovered well. However, because the femoral head has been necrosis, amputation was performed after the removal of the femur surgery. So far preserved. "I think this description is basically true. But I do not know why, several doctors who operated on Luo Ruiqing from the Hospital of No.30 were also arrested after the "September 13 Incident." I think that they are serious and responsible for the operation of Luo Ruiqing, but had no responsibility whatsoever on the issue of Luo Ruiqing.

罗瑞卿专案组始终没有搞出什么材料，实际上也没有什么可以搞的。一次，专门从海军调来负责罗瑞卿专案的张晓山对我说："对罗瑞卿确实搞不出什么材料，东拼西凑的还是不行。" The Luo Ruiqing special case group never came up with any material, in fact, nothing could be done. Once, a specially transferred from the Navy responsible for the Luo Ruiqing project, Zhang Xiaoshan, said to me: "**We really did not have any material on Luo Ruiqing, patchwork or not.**"

一九五九年以前，罗瑞卿一直任公安部长，在这期间他曾搞过几次反侦察工作。专案组实在找不到什么材料，就把这些也拿来当作材料。比如，一次驻厦门一个高射炮兵师的师长跑到了台湾，并在那边升了官。罗瑞卿利用我们控制下的一个台湾特务，向台湾发了一个假情报，说那个人是假投降，结果台湾就把我们跑过去的那个师长抓起来枪毙了。还有一次，当毛泽东南巡的时候，负责保卫工作的罗瑞卿怕台湾潜伏大陆的特务搞刺杀行动，于是就要浙江省公安厅利用我们控制下的一个台湾特务，发报给台湾，说毛泽东已经到了杭州，问怎么办。台湾方面立即回电说，应当怎样怎样。这样，我们就掌握了台湾方面的情况，很快就采取了相应的措施。 Prior to 1959, Luo Ruiqing had been Minister of Public Security, during which time he had engaged in anti-reconnaissance work. The special case group really can not find any material, put these also used as a material. For example, a commander of an anti-aircraft artillery division in Xiamen ran to Taiwan and rose there. Using a fake intelligence agent under our control, Luo Ruiqing sent a fake intelligence report to Taiwan saying that the person was surrendered and that as a result Taiwan took the teacher we ran past and took it. On another occasion, when Mao Zedong was on a southbound tour, Luo Ruiqing, who was in charge of

defending the work, was afraid of the assassination attempt by the latent mainland agents of Taiwan. Therefore, the Zhejiang Provincial Public Security Department used a Taiwan spy under our control to issue a report to Taiwan saying that Mao Zedong was going to Hangzhou, ask how to do. Taiwan immediately responded by saying that what should be done. In this way, we have mastered the situation in Taiwan and have taken corresponding measures very soon.

这些都是我们反侦察的工作，当然不能算作罗瑞卿的"罪行"，到最后也只好不了了之。因此，一直到我被捕以前，对罗瑞卿的问题也一直没有作什么结论。 These are all our counter-espionage work. Of course, they can not be counted as "crimes" by Luo Ruiqing. In the end, they have had no choice. Therefore, until I was arrested, there has been no conclusion on the question of Luo Ruiqing.

第四、关于陆定一的专案问题。陆定一的问题，是由他的妻子严慰冰引起的。一九六六年二月，彭真约陆定一谈话，拿出一叠材料交给他，并告诉他，这是由公安部转来的一批写给林彪的匿名信照片，公安部进行了调查，核对了许多人的笔迹，确认这是他妻子严慰冰写的。彭真还说，林彪是党中央副主席，给他写匿名信，这个问题被认为是政治问题。另外，这许多匿名信的署名都是王光 X，发信的地址也是用王光美母亲所办的托儿所地址，这自然会被看作是挑拨中央常委之间的关系。而且，不少信是用明信片的方式发的，这等于是公开的传单。 Fourthly, on the issue of the project of Lu Dingyi. Lu Dingyi's problem was caused by his wife Yan Weibing. In February 1966, Peng Zhen interviewed Lu Dingyi and handed him a pile of materials and told him that it was a batch of anonymous letter sent by the Ministry of Public Security to Lin Biao. The Ministry of Public Security conducted the survey, checked many people's handwriting and confirmed that it was written by his wife, Yan Bingbing. Peng Zhen also said that Lin Biao was vice chairman of the Central Party Committee and writing him anonymous letters was considered a political issue. In addition, the signatures of many anonymous letters are Wang Guangxuan, the address of the letter is also the address of the nursery school run by Wang Guangmei's mother, and this will naturally be seen as provoking the relationship between the Central Standing Committee members. Moreover, many letters are sent by way of postcards, which is equivalent to public flyers.

过了几天，彭真又告诉陆定一："关于严慰冰的问题，中央常委讨论过了，认为严慰冰是个危险分子，中央常委决定要保护你，要你离开严慰冰，住到医院里去。严慰冰的案子由中央来处理。" A few days later, Peng Zhen told Lu Dingyi again: "Regarding the problem of Yan Weibing, the Standing Committee has discussed it and thinks that Yan Weibing is a dangerous element. The Central Standing Committee decided to protect you and asked you to leave Yan Weibing and live in the hospital. The case was handled by the Center. "

需要说明的是，当时毛泽东不在北京，在北京主持工作的是中央常委刘少奇、周恩来、朱德、邓小平等。显然，是他们委托彭真把这一情况告诉陆定一的。 **It should be noted that at that time, when Mao Zedong was not in Beijing, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and Deng Xiaoping, members of the Standing Committee, presided over the work in Beijing. Obviously, they entrusted Peng Zhen to tell Lu Dingyi about the situation.**

为了避嫌，陆定一于一九六六年三月六日离开北京前往南方视察工作。四月，中央专案组要中宣部一位副部长以约严慰冰谈话为名，将严慰冰带出中南海增福堂的家，到怀仁堂前，要她坐上一辆黑色的"吉姆"车里，一直送到了炮局胡同一号看守所里予以关押。一九六七年初，又将她送进了秦城监狱。 To avoid suspicion, Lu Dingyi left Beijing on March 6, 1966 and went to inspect the south. In April, a central special case group asked a deputy minister of the Central Propaganda Department for reference in the Yan Weibing talks to take Yan Weibing out of her Zhongnanhai Zengfutang home and ask her to sit in a black "Jimu" car in front of Huarentang, then sent her to Paoju Hutong No. 1 for holding in the the detention center. In early 1967, she was also sent to Qincheng prison.

严慰冰在匿名信中究竟写了些什么呢？后来我才知道，严慰冰在匿名信中说："叶群在结婚的时候不是处女，以后又跟别人乱来，生下了两个小杂种。"还说："叶群是王实味的情妇。"林彪见了这些匿名信非常生气，为此专门于一九六六年五月向中央写了一个证明："我证明：一、叶群在与我结婚的时候是纯洁的处女，婚后一贯正派。二、叶群与王实味等人根本没有恋爱过。三、老虎、豆豆是我和叶群的亲生子女。四、严慰冰的反革命信里所谈的一切全是造谣。" What did Yan Weibing actually write in the anonymous letter? Later, I learned that Yan Bingbing said in an anonymous letter: "Ye Qun was not a virgin at the time of

marriage, but later chaotic with others gave birth to two small bastards." "Ye Qun was Wang Shiwei's mistress." Lin Biao saw these anonymous letters and was so angry that they dedicated a proof to the Central Government in May 1966: "I certify: First, Ye Qun was a pure virgin at the time of our marriage and was always decent after marriage. Second, Ye Qun had no love at all for Wang Shiwei. Third, the tiger and Doudou are the natural children of me and Ye Qun. Fourth, all the things Yan Weibing said in her letters were rumors.

因为严慰冰的问题而受到株连，陆定一于一九六六年五月被打成"彭（真）、罗（瑞卿）、陆（定一）、杨（尚昆）反党集团"的主要成员，遭到了软禁。一九六八年，也被关进了秦城监狱。 Lu Dingyi was designated as a member of the Peng (Zhen), Luo (Ruiqing), Lu (Dingyi), Yang (Shangkun) Anti-Party Group in May 1966 because of the problem of Yan Bingbing. The main members have been under house arrest. In 1968, he was also detained in Qincheng Prison.

一九六七年十月八日晚，在北京外交部街四周的邮箱里，同时被人投入一种油印的传单，署名为"中国共产党中央非常委员会"。传单说，当前正在进行的"文化大革命"，与其所宣传的革命词藻完全相反，实际上是在政治上、组织上、经济上、文化上、思想上对党和国家的全面破坏，时间越长所造成的恶果就越加严重。 On the evening of October 8, 1967, in the mailboxes around the streets of Beijing's Foreign Affairs Department, people were also given an printed leaflet entitled "The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party." According to the leaflet, the ongoing "Cultural Revolution", in contrast to the revolutionary rhetoric it has advertised, is actually a complete destruction of the party and state politically, organizationally, economically, culturally and ideologically for a longer period of time the consequences were more serious.

传单还指名道姓地批判了中央文革的主要领导人陈伯达、康生和江青，认为陈伯达是叛徒，康生是托派，江青是野心家。除此之外，传单还指责了林彪："为什么这伙人如此猖狂？主要是因为党内身居高位的人为他们撑腰打气。林彪过去在战争中立有卓越的功勋，但是如今却充当了这伙人的主持者。由于林彪是掌握枪杆子的，不是他助纣为虐，事情就不会糟到如此可悲的地步。" The leaflets also criticized the main leaders of the Central Cultural Revolution Group, Chen Boda, Kang Sheng and Jiang Qing in name names, as Chen Beida as a

traitor, Kang Sheng as a Trotskyist and Jiang Qing as a careerist. In addition, the leaflet accused Lin Biao of saying: "Why is this group of people so rampant? It is mainly because the people in the party who are in the highest positions support them." Lin Biao used to be an outstanding fellow in the war, but he now acts as a gang Since Lin Biao mastered gun control, not helping him to do evil, things will not be so badly degraded. "

传单还进一步指出："作为党的领袖，毛主席也不能辞其咎。毛主席以他的伟大的革命实践，在党和人民中享有崇高的声誉，但是他反复无常，遇事多疑，往往从一个极端跳到另一个极端。一位领袖如果有了这些弱点而不能自拔，不可能不给他所领导的人民造成灾难性的后果。" The flyer further pointed out: "As Chairman of the Party, Chairman Mao can not give up his speech." With his great revolutionary practice, Chairman Mao enjoys a high reputation among the party and the people. However, he is erratic, jumping from one extremist position to the other extreme. If a leader cannot correct these weaknesses, it is impossible not to have catastrophic consequences for the people he leads. "

传单唯一赞扬的人是周恩来，认为正是由于有了周恩来的日夜操劳，苦撑大局，局势才有一线可能挽救的希望。在批评和批判了許多人之后，传单对周恩来的这种赞扬显得非常显眼和突出。 The only person who praised the leaflet was Zhou Enlai, who believed it was precisely because Zhou Enlai worked hard day and night to support the overall situation so that the situation could have a chance of salvage. After criticizing and criticizing many people, the leaflet's praise of Zhou Enlai was very conspicuous and prominent.

接下来，传单提出了一些建党建国的纲领性主张，要求全党予以支持，并建议成立一个新的中国共产党中央非常委员会来代替旧的中央委员会。传单最后还表示："中国共产党和中国人民的前途是光明的，他们不乏自己的真正领袖，不过这位能够收拾目前混乱局面的领袖人物，必须是与这场浩劫没有牵连的人，是大多数人民所真正信赖的人。" Next, the leaflet proposed some programmatic proposals for the founding of the People's Republic of China and called for the whole party to support it, and proposed setting up a new non-central committee of the CPC to replace the old Central Committee. In the end, the leaflet also said: "The future of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people is bright. They have no shortage of their own

true leaders. However, this leader who can tidy up the current turmoil must be the one who is not involved in this catastrophe and the majority People whom people really trust. "

十月九日上午，邮局工作人员打开信箱收取邮件时，发现了这份传单，便立即上报有关部门。上午十时，这份传单送到了周恩来的手里。周恩来看完后十分重视，立即就转给了毛泽东一份。 On the morning of October 9, when the post office staff opened the mail collecting mail and found the leaflet, they immediately reported it to the relevant department. At 10 a.m., the leaflet was delivered to Zhou Enlai's hand. Zhou Enlai after reading very seriously, immediately transferred to a copy to Mao Zedong.

这天晚上，在钓鱼台十六号楼召开的中央文革碰头会上，周恩来拿出这份传单让大家传阅，并说："这张传单很重要，一定要组织破案。"当时大家谁都没有发言，就连江青也没有说话，只有陈伯达拿着传单说："这很像是'二月逆流'的口气，内容也和'二月逆流'差不多。"当晚的会议，对传单的问题没有作出任何结论，只是定下来，要毛泽东来决定。 That night, at the meeting of the Central Cultural Revolution Group held at Diaoyutai Building No. 16, Zhou Enlai took the flyer and circulated it. He said: "This leaflet is very important and the organization must crack the case." No one at that time said anything, Even Jiang Qing did not speak, and only Chen Boda took the leaflet and said: "This is very much like the tone of the February Adverse Current, and the content is about the same as that of the February Advers Current." That night's meeting made no conclusion about the leaflets. Just set it down and let Mao decide.

第二天下午，毛泽东在人民大会堂一一八号亲自召集中央党委扩大会议，专门研究传单问题。除了我们这些参加中央文革碰头会议的人以外，林彪也来了。毛泽东详细地询问了传单的情况后，让大家发表意见。陈伯达说，这样的传单一般是写不出来的，只有高级领导人的秘书，例如邓小平的秘书才能写出来。这个时候毛主席对周恩来说："恩来，你负责组织专案组去破这个案，一定要破案。" The next afternoon, Mao Zedong personally convened an enlarged meeting of the Central Standing Committee [?] in the Great Hall of the People Room 118 to specially devoted to the issue of leaflet. In addition to those of us who attended the meeting of the Central Cultural Revolution Group, Lin Biao came. Mao Zedong asked the leaflets in detail the situation, let everyone express their views. Chen Boda said that such leaflets could not

have been written by ordinary people. Only the secretary of a senior leader, such as Deng Xiaoping's secretary, could write it out. At this time, Chairman Mao said to Zhou Enlai: "Well, you are responsible for organizing a special case group to crack this case and you must solve the case."

当天晚上，周恩来主持中央文革碰头会，研究具体落实毛泽东的指示。他当场指定陈伯达负责这个专案工作，同时又指定谢富治和我也参加专案组的工作，因为谢富治是公安部长，我是军队方面的，由我们两人参加，这样，我们三个人组成了这个专案组。 In the evening, Zhou Enlai chaired the meeting of the Central Cultural Revolution Group to study the concrete implementation of Mao Zedong's instructions. He appointed Chen Boda to be in charge of the project on the spot, and at the same time, appointed Xie Fuzhi and myself to participate in the work of the special case group because Xie Fuzhi was the minister of public security, I was from the army and the two of us participate so that the three of us form this Special case group.

十月十一日晚上，陈伯达在人民大会堂召开专案组会议，出席的除了我们三人外，还有公安部各方面的负责人。会议一开始，陈伯达就说："这个案子主要由谢富治和公安部的同志负责，我和法宪就不插手具体工作了。"谢富治点头同意，说："我是义不容辞。"接下来，会议开始研究案情。公安部的人认为，从各方面的情况分析，在北京作案的可能性较大，应当首先把北京作为破案的重点，同时注意北京周围的几个地方。 On the night of October 11, Chen Boda held a special case group meeting in the Great Hall of the People. In addition to the three of us, Chen Boda held the heads of various departments of the Ministry of Public Security. At the very beginning of the meeting, Chen Boda said: "This case was mainly led by Xie Fuzhi and the comrades of the Ministry of Public Security. I and Faxian did not engage in any specific work." Xie Fuzhi nodded in agreement and said: "I am obliged to do this." Next, the meeting began to study the case. Ministry of Public Security people think that from all aspects of the situation analysis, the possibility of doing a large case in Beijing, Beijing should be the first to focus on solving the case, while paying attention to several places around Beijing.

这次会议之后，公安部就展开了破案工作，但是查来查去，始终没有查出什么结果来。很快一个月过去了，案子没有什么进展，陈伯达也没有再召开过专案组会议。这一来，周恩来着急了。因为传单是在外交部街发现的，周恩来急于要查清，传单和外交部的人有没有

关系？因为周恩来不仅主持外交部，而且传单里唯一赞扬了的就是他。 After this meeting, the Ministry of Public Security started a case-solving work, but the investigation went no further and found no result. A month later, no progress has been made in the case and Chen Boda did not hold a special meeting anymore. This made Zhou Enlai anxious, because the flyers were found on the street near the Foreign Ministry, Zhou Enlai was eager to find out whether the flyers and the people in the Foreign Ministry had anything to do with it. Because Zhou Enlai not only presided over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but the only compliment on the flyer was him.

后来，周恩来听到公安部的一个人讲，"非常委员会"有个宝塔型的组织，涉及到朱德、陈毅等人。于是他借机严肃批评陈伯达说："对公安部的这份材料，你为什么不开会呀？这份材料究竟是真还是假呀？毛主席一直等着破案的情况，你们怎么这样对待毛主席交给的任务呢？" Later, Zhou Enlai heard a person from the Ministry of Public Security say that there is a pagoda-shaped organization in the "extraordinary committee", involving Zhu De and Chen Yi and others. So he took the opportunity to seriously criticize Chen Boda: "For the Ministry of Public Security's materials, why did you not call a meeting? Is the material true or false? Chairman Mao has been waiting for the resolution of the case. How can you treat a task given you by Chairman Mao like this?"

事也凑巧，恰好在这个时候，天津市公安局来了一个报告，说做案的人已经找到了，对原稿笔迹和做案工具进行了鉴定，证实那个传单完全是这个人搞的。接到这个报告，陈伯达立即召集天津市革委会和天津市公安局的人来北京汇报情况。谢富治、我以及公安部的有关负责人参加了这个汇报会议。天津方面在会上汇报说，做案的人是个工人，传单从书写、油印，到来北京将八十份传单分别投入外交部街附近的邮筒，始终是一个人所为。经鉴定，可以证实这一点。 It happened to coincide with the fact that at this time, the Tianjin Public Security Bureau came to a report saying that the person who made the case has been found and has authenticated the manuscript handwriting and crime-detection tools and confirmed that the leaflet was completely engaged by this person. Upon receiving this report, Chen Boda immediately convened the Tianjin Revolutionary Committee and Tianjin Public Security Bureau to Beijing to report the situation. Xie Fuzhi, I and the relevant person in charge of the Ministry of Public Security participated in this meeting. Tianjin reported at the meeting that the person who made the case was

a worker. From the time of its writing and printing, the leaflet came to Beijing to put eighty flyers into the postbox on the street near the Foreign Affairs Ministry. It is always one's responsibility. Identified, can confirm this.

听完汇报，陈伯达不相信，他怀疑地说："一个工人，能写出这样的传单来吗？一定还有后台，要往上追，追到谁就是谁。传单上说，有一个人可以出来收拾残局，这个人究竟是谁？你们应当挖一挖嘛。"天津市革委会主任解学恭问："你们认为这个人是谁呢？"谢富治回答说："还不是'刘、邓司令部'的人。" After listening to the report, Chen Boda did not believe it. He said with doubt: "A worker can write such a leaflet? There must be a backstage, chasing after who chase it, and a leaflet says someone can come out Clean up the mess, who is this person? You dig a dig thing. "Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee Responsible Person Xie Xuegong asked: "Who do you think this person is? "Xie Fuzhi replied: "Better a 'Liu-Deng Command' Person."

听到这里，我对陈伯达和谢富治说："你们要说清楚，不说清楚，人家搞不明白。"然后我解释说："陈伯达同志的意思是要你们查一下，有没有刘、邓家里的工作人员插手这件事，当然要实事求是。"这样，"非常委员会"专案组的第二次工作会议就结束了。 After hearing this, I said to Chen Boda and Xie Fuzhi: "You must speak it clearly, if you do not say it clearly, others will not understand." Then I explained: "Comrade Chen Boda wants to check whether Liu and Deng family workers may have had a hand in this, but of course, we must seek truth from facts." In this way, the second working meeting of the "extraordinary committee" special case group ended.

过了一段时间，陈伯达又召集了专案组的第三次工作会议。在这次会议上，天津市的汇报仍然同上一次一样，没有发现其它问题。听了这个汇报，我认为这个案子基本上可以结束了，再追查下去没有多大的意思。散会以后，我和谢富治交换了意见，他也同意我的看法。接着，我们两个人便直接向周恩来作了汇报。周恩来听了我们汇报，说："也许就是这样吧。"对这个案子，以后就没有再追查下去了。 After some time, Chen Boda convened the special case group's third working meeting. At this meeting, Tianjin reported the same as last time and found no other problems. After listening to this report, I think this case can basically be

over, and investigating it again did not make much sense. After the meeting, I exchanged views with Xie Fuzhi and he also agreed with my view. Then, the two of us made a direct report to Zhou Enlai. Zhou Enlai listened to our report and said: "Maybe that's the case." There was no further investigation in this case.