

“九·一三事件”后的清洗 The Purge After the "September 13th incident"

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FN 084 – Hong Yuzhai on Purge After 9-13

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文化大革命的十年历史，一直动荡不定，扑朔迷离，头绪繁杂，但在其中也能找到一条线索，那就是文化大革命史的重点，可以由三次审干清洗运动连成一条主线。哪三次呢？第一次是文化大革命初期 1966—1968 年对“刘少奇资产阶级司令部”斗争的群众运动，这一次打击面很广，涉及到党政军各方面，采用自下而上和自上而下两种方式相结合的手段。第二次是林彪事件后的清洗行动，时间跨度从 1971—1973 年，侧重于军队系统。第三次是粉碎“四人帮”后的清洗活动，时间大致从 1976—1978 年，侧重于党政序列。后两次清洗运动主要采取自上而下的方式。三次清洗运动从规模上来说第一次最大，第三次次之，第二次对林彪集团清洗规模相对较小，但涉及到都是军队中的高级干部，震动很大。现将“九·一三”事件后的清洗过程介绍于后。

1971 年 9 月 13 日，中国发生了震惊中外的“九·一三”事件。9 月 18 日，中共中央发出中发〔1971〕57 号文件《关于林彪叛国出逃的通知》，同时中央采取了一系列措施，逮捕了部分被认为是林彪集团的人员。形势相对平稳以后，中央分别召开了各大军区、各省市、各军兵种的清理整顿会议，在这前后，许多人受到了牵连，他们或被批判或被隔离审查。“林彪事件”后，首先被抓的是南京军区空军原政委江腾蛟。空四军政委王维国，空五军政委陈励耘，空军付参谋长王飞、胡萍，南京军区空军副司令员周建平等先后被隔离审查。而职位最高，陷的最深的应该是政治局委员黄永胜、吴法宪、李作鹏、邱会作这所谓的“四大金刚”。这几位前四野的高级干部，文革中紧跟林彪，林副主席一出事，9 月 24 日四人即被“停职反省”。

1971 年 12 月 21 日，中央在发出的中发〔1971〕77 号文件中认为“陈伯达在林彪的支持下，窜到华北各地乱跑乱说，拉拢和联络李雪峰、郑维山等人，丧心病狂地进行反革命游说，为林陈反党集团在九届二中全会上篡党夺权作准备。”1971 年 1 月 24 日就已宣布撤

职的北京军区原司令员郑维山、政委李雪峰又给划到林彪集团里了。这份文件中还认为“吴法宪接连找王秉璋、王维国、陈励耘等人谈话，鼓动他们在小组会上向党发动进攻”。中央文件中指出国防科委第一副主任王秉璋猖狂“向党发动进攻”，被定为林彪死党。

1972年3月23日，中央发出关于成都军区的中发〔1972〕14号文件，被点名的共6人，他们是成都军区司令员梁兴初、第二政委陈仁麒、第三政委谢家祥、第一副司令员温玉成、成都军区空军政委丁钊、民航总局政委刘锦平。文件在点到刘锦平时，说他是到四川来串连的。文件中指出：“梁兴初、陈仁麒、谢家祥三同志上了贼船，犯了严重的方向路线错误和宗派主义错误。”文件里说“林彪一伙把温玉成派来成都军区，又先后派出死党来川进行反革命串连，同丁钊策划过反革命政变的阴谋活动。”

1972年4月25日，中央发出关于浙江省的中发〔1972〕16号文件，文件中点明浙江省委第一书记、省军区政委南萍，20军军长兼省军区司令员熊应堂“对林彪及其死党言听计从，积极投靠，互相吹捧，打的火热。”这份文件中还指出“林彪死党周建平、周赤萍等先后多次窜到浙江，与陈励耘等秘密串连，收集情报，策划反革命阴谋活动。”这份中央文件把福州军区政委、福建省委第二书记周赤萍也划入“林彪死党”的范围，是因为周赤萍写的小册子《东北解放战争时期的林彪同志》在1971年重印发行几十万册，中央认定周赤萍是为了配合林彪篡党夺权。

1972年4月27日，中发〔1972〕17号文件指出“程世清同志就上了贼船，并且制造谣言，篡改党的历史，积极吹捧林贼，散布谣言。”福州军区副政委、江西省委第一书记程世清，江西省军区司令员、江西省委书记杨栋梁被隔离审查。

1972年7月16日，中发〔1972〕26号文件：“龙书金同志站在以林彪为头子的资产阶级司令部一边，上了贼船，陷的很深，坚持资产阶级立场，对抗毛主席的革命路线，转移斗争大方向”。新疆军区司令员、新疆革委会主任龙书金被免职。文件中还认为新疆革委会付主任、空九军政委“李全春同志是上了贼船，陷的更深。”

1972年9月15日中央发出关于贵州省的中发〔1972〕38号文件：“在以毛主席为首的无产阶级司令部和以林彪为头子的资产阶级司令部的激烈斗争中，在我党第十次路线斗争的重要关头，蓝亦农、张荣森同志都是站在林彪反党集团一边，犯了方向路线错误和宗派主义错误。蓝亦农同志的错误更严重。”昆明军区付政委、贵州省委第一书记、贵州省革委会主任蓝亦农被下放劳动。

1972年11月4日，中发〔1972〕42号文件下发，武汉军区副政委兼河南省军区第二政委、河南省委书记王新被指责为“林彪死党”。

1973年1月7日，中央发出关于济南军区和山东省的中发〔1973〕4号文件：“林彪死党先后窜来我省与易耀彩、辛国治、吴宗先、包玉清等秘密勾结，互相串连，大搞反革命阴谋活动。”这样北海舰队政委易耀彩，舰队副政委辛国治，济南军区空军司令员吴宗先，十三航校原副校长包玉清，济南军区军区第二政委、山东省委第二书记袁升平先后被审查。

1973年2月广州军区政治委员兼广西军区第二政治委员、中共广西壮族自治区委书记、广西壮族自治区革委会副主任韦祖珍因为庐山会议上的表现离职接受审查。

1973年3月中央下发关于湖南省的中发〔1973〕12号文件下发，讲的是广州军区副政委兼湖南省军区第一政委卜占亚“在第十次路线斗争中的严重问题”，认定卜占亚上了林彪的“贼船”。

除以上提到的人外，因为“九·一三事件”，还有不少军队高级干部被打倒或者被批判，如总政治部副主任黄志勇，总后勤部副部长王希克、伊文、张明远、丁先国，陈庞、严俊、总后勤部副政委戴金川。国防科委副主任赵启民、韦统泰，国防科委参谋长梁军。海军第二政委王宏坤，海军副司令员吴瑞林。海军上海基地副政委薛安祥，军政大学政委张秀川，军政大学副校长李丙令，武汉军区政委刘丰，云南省军区政委雷远高，43军127师政委关广烈。

空军在这次清洗中涉及到的人最多，空军副司令员曾国华，兰州军区空军副政委王绍渊，空军参谋长梁璞，空军副参谋长白云、何振亚，朱虚之，空军情报部部长贺德全，空军作战部部长鲁珉，广州军区空军司令员王璞，广州军区空军政委龙道权，广州军区空军参谋长顾同舟，空军第十二军军长解耀宗，空军三十四师师长时念堂，南空司令员刘懋功，空4军军长郑长华，胡林信（时任南空政治部主任）、高浩平（时任南空政治部副主任）、解长林（时任武空副司令员）、查全伦（时任福空副政委）、张永亮（时任空3军政委）、姬应伍（时任空4军第二政委）、冯健（时任空5军第二政委）、马运河（时任空5军副军长）、王是桥（时任空5军副政委兼政治部主任）、吴云山（时任空5军参谋长）、吉世堂（时任空6军军长）、司中峰（时任空6军政委）、沈科（时任空12军副军长兼参谋长）、张守恩（时任空12军副军长）、马进修（时任空12军政治部主任）、马杰三（时任昆指主任）等人都会被隔离审查或撤职，有些曾被认定有罪，后免于起诉或不予起诉。而林立果操纵的“联合舰队”的组成人员因地位不高，在这里不再介绍。

DeepL translation

The Purge After the "September 13th incident"

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Ten years of history of the Cultural Revolution, has been turbulent, confusing, complicated, but in which a clue can be found, that is, the focus of the history of the Cultural Revolution, can be three times by the examination of the dry Qingxian movement into a main line. Which three times? The first was the mass movement against the "Liu Shaoqi Bourgeois Command" at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution in 1966-1968, which was a very wide-ranging crackdown involving the Party, the government and the military, and using a combination of bottom-up and top-down approaches. The second was the purging operation after the Lin Biao incident, which spanned the years 1971-1973 and focused on the military system. The third was the puritanical campaign after the crushing of the "Gang of Four," which spanned roughly from 1976-1978 and focused on the party and political organizations. The latter two campaigns were mainly top-down. The first of the three campaigns was

the largest in terms of scale, the third was the second largest, and the second campaign against the Lin Biao Group was relatively small in scale, but it involved senior cadres in the military, and shook them to the core. The purging process after the "September 13th" incident is described below.

September 13, 1971, China shocked the "September 13" incident. September 18, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued the document [1971] No. 57 "on Lin Biao's treason and flight notice", at the same time the central government has taken a series of measures to arrest some of the Lin Biao group of people who are considered to be. After the situation was relatively stable, the Central Committee held meetings to clean up and reorganize the major military regions, provinces and cities, and military branches, before and after which many people were implicated, and they were either criticized or isolated for examination. After the "Lin Biao Incident", the first person to be arrested was Jiang Tengjiao, the former political commissar of the Air Force in the Nanjing Military Region. Wang Weiguo, political commissar of the Fourth Air Force, Chen Liwei, political commissar of the Fifth Air Force, Wang Fei and Hu Ping, chiefs of staff of the Air Force, and Zhou Jianping, deputy commander of the Air Force in the Nanjing Military Region, were successively subjected to quarantine review. The highest position, the deepest should be the Politburo members **Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qiu Huizuo** this so-called "four big guns". These former senior cadres of the Four Wildernesses followed Lin Biao closely in the Cultural Revolution, and as soon as Lin's vice-chairman got into trouble, the four of them **were "suspended from duty for reflection" on September 24th.**

On December 21, 1971, the central government issued document No. 77 [1971] that "Chen Boda, with the support of Lin Biao, scurried all over North China to run around and talk nonsense, soliciting and liaising with Li Xuefeng, Zheng Weishan and others, and heartlessly carrying out counter-revolutionary lobbying to prepare for the Lin-Chen anti-Party group to usurp the power of the Party in the Ninth Plenary of the Second Plenary of the Second Plenary of the Ninth Central Committee." Zheng Weishan, the former commander of the Beijing Military Region, and Li Xuefeng, the political commissar of the Beijing Military Region, whose dismissal was announced on January 24, 1971, were again assigned to the Lin Biao group. The document also states that "Wu Faxian talked to Wang Bingzhang, Wang Weiguo and Chen Liwei one after another, encouraging them to attack the Party at the group meetings". The Central Committee document states that Wang

Bingzhang, the first deputy director of the National Defense Science and Technology Commission (NDSTC), "attacked the Party" and was designated as a diehard member of Lin Biao.

On March 23, 1972, the Central Committee issued Document No. 14 [1972] on the Chengdu Military Region, naming a total of six people: Liang Xingchu, Commander of the Chengdu Military Region; Chen Renqi, the second political commissar; Xie Jiaxiang, the third political commissar; Wen Yucheng, the first vice-commander; Ding Zhao, the political commissar of the Air Force of the Chengdu Military Region; and Liu Jinping, the political commissar of the General Administration of Civil Aviation. In naming Liu Jinping, the document said that he had come to Sichuan to skewer the government. The document states, "Comrades Liang Xingchu, Chen Renqi, and Xie Jiaxiang got into the boat of thieves and committed serious errors of direction and line and sectarianism." The document said, "Lin Biao sent Wen Yucheng to the Chengdu Military Region, and successively sent his diehards to Sichuan to carry out counter-revolutionary collusion, and planned counter-revolutionary coup plots with Ding Zhao."

On April 25, 1972, the Central Committee issued Document No. 16 [1972] on Zhejiang Province, which stated that Nan Ping, the first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee and the political commissar of the provincial military region, and Xiong Yingtang, the commander of the 20th Army and the commander of the provincial military region, "were obedient to the words of Lin Biao and his diehards, and were actively relying on them to tout each other's praises and to fight with each other in a fiery manner." This document also points out that "Lin Biao's henchmen Zhou Jianping and Zhou Chiping scurried to Zhejiang several times to secretly conspire with Chen Liwei to collect information and plan counter-revolutionary conspiracy activities." This central document puts Zhou Chiping, the political commissar of the Fuzhou Military Region and the second secretary of the Fujian Provincial Party Committee, into the scope of "Lin Biao's diehards" because Zhou Chiping wrote a pamphlet entitled "Comrade Lin Biao during the Northeast War of Liberation," which was reprinted and distributed in hundreds of thousands of copies in 1971, and the central government decided that Zhou Chiping was trying to cooperate with Lin Biao in his attempts to usurp the party and seize power.

On April 27, 1972, Document No. 17 of the China Development [1972] pointed out that "Comrade Cheng Shih-ching then got on board the ship of thieves, and created rumors, falsified the Party's history, actively touted Lin Biao, and spread rumors." Cheng Shiqing, deputy political commissar of the Fuzhou Military Region and first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee, and Yang Dongliang, commander of the Jiangxi Military Region and secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee, were quarantined and examined.

July 16, 1972, Zhongfa [1972] No. 26: "Comrade Long Shujin stood on the side of the bourgeois command headed by Lin Biao, got into the ship of thieves, and fell into a deep hole, adhered to the bourgeois position, confronted Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and shifted the general direction of the struggle." Long Shujin, commander of the Xinjiang Military Region and head of the Xinjiang Revolutionary Committee, was removed from his post. The document also argued that the paid director of the Xinjiang Revolutionary Committee and political commissar of the Ninth Air Force, "Comrade Li Quanchun is on the ship of thieves and is in deeper trouble."

On September 15, 1972, the Central Committee issued Document No. 38 [1972] on Guizhou Province: "In the fierce struggle between the proletarian command headed by Chairman Mao and the bourgeois command headed by Lin Biao, and at the critical juncture of the 10th Party Line Struggle, Comrades Lan Yinong and Zhang Rongsen all sided with Lin Biao's anti-Party clique, and committed errors of orientation and sectarianism. and sectarianism. Comrade Lan Yinong's errors were even more serious." Lan Yinong, the paid political commissar of the Kunming Military Region, the first secretary of the Guizhou Provincial Party Committee, and the head of the Guizhou Provincial Revolutionary Committee, was sent to labor.

On November 4, 1972, Document [1972] No. 42 was issued, in which Wang Xin, deputy political commissar of the Wuhan Military Region and second political commissar of the Henan Provincial Military Region, and secretary of the Henan Provincial Party Committee, was accused of being a "diehard member of Lin Biao".

On January 7, 1973, the central government issued document No. 4 [1973] on Jinan Military Region and Shandong Province: "Lin Biao's clique has come to our province to secretly collude with Yi Yaocai, Xin Guozhi, Wu Zongxian, and Bao Yuqing, and to engage in counter-revolutionary conspiracy activities." In this way, Yi Yaocai, political commissar of the North Sea Fleet, Xin Guozhi, deputy political commissar of the Fleet, Wu Zongxian, commander of the Jinan Military Region Air Force, Bao Yuqing, former vice principal of the 13th Aviation School, and Yuan Shengping, second political commissar of the military region of the Jinan Military Region and second secretary of Shandong Provincial Party Committee, were successively scrutinized.

In February 1973, Wei Zuzhen, political commissar of the Guangzhou Military Region and second political commissar of the Guangxi Military Region, secretary of the CPC Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Committee, and deputy director of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Reform Committee, left his post to undergo a review because of his performance at the Lushan Conference.

In March 1973, the central government issued document No. 12 [1973] on Hunan Province, which was about Bu Zhanya, deputy political commissar of the Guangzhou Military Region and the first political commissar of the Hunan Military Region, "serious problems in the 10th Route Struggle", and found that Bu Zhanya had boarded Lin Biao's "ship of thieves". The first political commissar of the Henan Provincial Military Region, Bu Zanya, was found to have gotten into Lin Biao's "ship of thieves".

In addition to those mentioned above, because of the "September 13th Incident", there were also many senior cadres of the army who were knocked down or criticized, such as Huang Zhiyong, deputy director of the General Political Department, Wang Xik, Yi Wen, Zhang Mingyuan, Ding Xianguo, Chen Pang, Yan Jun, and Dai Jinchuan, deputy political commissar of the General Logistics Department. Zhao Qimin, deputy director of the National Defense Science and Technology Commission (NDSC), Wei Tongtai, Chief of Staff of the NDSC Liang Jun. Wang Hongkun, Second Political Commissar of the Navy, Wu Ruilin, Deputy Commander of the Navy. Xue Anxiang, deputy political commissar of the Navy's Shanghai base, Zhang Xiuchuan, political

commissar of the University of Military Science and Technology, Li Bingling, vice president of the University of Military Science and Technology, Liu Feng, political commissar of the Wuhan Military Region, Lei Yuanguo, political commissar of the Yunnan Military Region, and Guan Guanglie, political commissar of the 127th Division of the 43rd Army.

Air Force in this cleansing involved the most people, Air Force Deputy Commander Zeng Guohua, Lanzhou Military Region Air Force Deputy Political Commissar Wang Shao Yuan, Air Force Chief of Staff Liang Pu, Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff Bai Yun, He Zhenya, Zhu Xuzhi, Air Force Intelligence Department Minister He Dequan, Air Force Operations Department Minister Lu Min, Guangzhou Military Region Air Force Commander Wang Pu, Guangzhou Military Region Air Force Political Commissar Long Daoguan, Guangzhou Military Region Air Force Chief of Staff Gu Tongzhou, the Air Force Twelfth Corps Commander Xie Yaozong, Commander of the 34th Air Force Division Shi Niantang, Commander of the Southern Air Force Liu Maogong, Commander of the 4th Air Force Zheng Changhua, Hu Linxin (then Director of the Political Department of the Southern Air Force), Gao Haoping (then Deputy Director of the Political Department of the Southern Air Force), Xie Changlin (then Deputy Commander of the Wukong Air Force), Zha Quanlun (then Deputy Political Commissar of the Fukong Air Force), Zhang Yongliang (then Political Commissar of the 3rd Air Force), Ji Yingwu (then Second Political Commissar of the 4th Air Force), Feng Jian (then Second Political Commissar of the 5th Air Force), Ma Yunhe (then Second Political Commissar of the 5th Air Force). Political Commissar), Ma Yunhe (then Deputy Commissar of the 5th Air Force), Wang Yixiao (then Deputy Political Commissar and Director of the Political Department of the 5th Air Force), Wu Yunshan (then Chief of Staff of the 5th Air Force), Ji Shitang (then Commissar of the 6th Air Force), Si Zhongfeng (then Political Commissar of the 6th Air Force), Shen Ke (then Deputy Commissar and Chief of Staff of the 12th Air Force), Zhang Shou'en (then Vice Commissar of the 12th Air Force), Ma Jinsheu (then Director of the Political Department of the 12th Air Force), Maji San (then Director of the Kunming Commander). (then director of the Political Department of the 12th Air Force), Ma Jinxiu (then director of the Political Department of the 12th Air Force), Ma Jie San (then director of the Kunzhi), and others were isolated for examination or dismissed from their posts. The members of the "joint fleet" manipulated by Lin Liguang are not described here because of their low status. Translated with www.DeepL.com/Translator (free version)