Chinese Rulers Slug It Out: Crude Capitalist Roader vs. Wishy-Washy Revisionist

Intense infighting raged within China's revisionist ruling clique has been highlighted dramatically by what the New York Times called "its first serious political trial in 17 years." The trial of the "Gang of Four"—the recent no-holds-barred attack on Chairman Hua Guofeng by forces led by Chinese real top-dog Deng Xiaoping—has been driven by an epic battle for control of the party, the army and the country itself. The trial has been described as the "Gang of Four" trial, and it has been described as the "Gang of Four" trial. Although this is still unconfirmed, it is known that back in April of this year at a conference on political work in the military, Hua had raised the slogan, "Political work is the headline of economic work." Of course, Hua was merely camouflaging his opposition to revolutionary policies with his bluster about political work as the headline. The real question is what do you mean by "politics"—and Hua definitely means revisionist (capitalist), not revolutionary, politics. However, this was quite a bold move on Hua's part—a different revisionist formula than Deng's slogan of economic work according to "economic laws" (i.e., laws of capitalism). Hua's speech is said to have received a favorable response from some quarters in the army. In response to this, there was a series of articles in the press criticizing Hua's slogan as a leftover of the Cultural Revolution period.

Marriage of Convenience on the Rocks

Actually, Hua has been on the defensive for some time, and his eventual fate was unmistakable. He had already been stripped of his post as Premier at the latest session of the People's Congress two months ago. At the same congress, Chen Yongqui, the former peasant leader from the model agricultural commune Dazhai (Tachai), who rose to the post of Vice-Premier, was ousted and accused of "misleading figures" and of sponsoring frame-ups and even deaths while he was in charge of local work. This was an ominous sign for Hua, who rose to national prominence at the First National Congress from Dazhai Conference a year before the coup and also led the second conference right after the coup. (In both of these, Hua prevented the revolutionary lessons of Dazhai into a model for capitalist development of agriculture.)

The conflict between Hua and Deng may be intense and vicious, but then factional struggles within any bourgeoisie do get extremely volatile sometimes (witness Watergate). Still, they are both revisionists, and the common bond between them is opposition to revolutionary policies.
The National Committee to Free the Mao Tsetung Defendants is proud to make the following statement:

The national committee has met with profound and soul-stirring questions to millions of people. What does it mean to truly stand for revolution? It is necessary to knock at the door not only to jail but to the threat of death itself and instead to cling fast to principles.

What does it mean, facing a mountain of accusations, when one is isolated by the terrible oppression hidden behind not only the charges but the very accusers themselves? What is the true significance of the Cultural Revolution led by Mao Tsetung for both China and the world's peoples? What is the nature of this regime in China that carries out such a trial? And what is in the nature of the apparatus that and its senior partners, the U.S. not only allying that railroad but shifting one of its own high gear against those making a similar stand?

This reminds us of January 29th, 1979, when those same questions were posed and highlighted by a demonstration called by the Revolutionary Communist Party. At this demonstration, which firmly upheld the revolutionary legacy of Mao Tsetung and opposed the dismantling of revolutionary China, the betrayal of that legacy, and the enlistment of the U.S. in the war bloc carried out by Deng.

The principles and stand of this demonstration were beamed around the world—just as the heroic defense of Deng and Chiang Ching and Chiang Chunchiao, defending that same line and legacy and likewise looking to the future, inspired millions.

In China, here in the U.S. and elsewhere, those who have stood fast and applied this vision have evoked wounded fury and lashing panic from the ruling classes. In the wake of the January 29th demonstration.

I am a retired worker in Chinatown. Deng and Hua & Co. spent four years to investigate and prepare, now finally they got this so-called "trial of the Four" going on. It's show only. What no matter what the outcome of the trial is, it doesn't affect a bit what Mao Tsetung and the Cultural Revolution have accomplished. On the contrary, the revisionists have lifted a stone to drop it on their feet. Because the firm and heroic stand, the revolutionary spirit and action taken by Chiang and Ching Chunchiao in the trial have greatly inspired and propelled all revolutionary-minded people around the world to step forward.

A restaurant worker in Chinatown this coming period where war and revolution will arise on a world scale, by taking up Mao's line, I think that revolution will win, and liberation of all oppressed peoples will come.

LONG LIVE MAO TSEUTUNG THOUGHT! A retired worker in Chinatown

The trial of the so-called Gang of Four has been going on for almost a month. Personally I am outraged about the crimes the Chinese revisionists have committed against Mao's revolutionary comrades and the Chinese people. I have talked about this trial with many friends and they express similar anger. Today I have to work in the restaurant, so I can't participate in the press conference. But I am a Chinese who has lived in this country for 50 years. This support in the case of Bob Avakian and the railroad of the Mao. The National Committee to Free the Mao Tsetung Defendants last year forced a temporary retreat by the government, but one that has now been followed by a return of the charges and re-escalation of the attacks. We call on the current escalation to have no other effect but to activate still tens of thousands more in this battle.

But beyond that, what confidence flows from the course of world events. Not only have the trial in China and the railroad going on here made the intentions, politics, and desperation of those in power more clear—they have also helped many thousands upon thousands to clarify much more deeply where they stand in these historic conditions, and that is and will most definitely be on the side of those coming under attack.

Especially today, in the midst of a period of upheaval and struggle the scale and outlines of which are only now taking shape, those who come under attack because they dare to lead the way to a different and brighter future including the heroic act of Mao's revolutionary comrades to their death sentence. I don't think they can, because there are lots of masses. Even finally they've got the so-called trial going. But who's in it? All those 800 people in the courtroom, including their judge, witnesses, etc., they are all revisionists directly led and planned by Deng Xiaoping. On December 12, Chiang Ching accused Liu, denounced the judge, calling them for what they really are—revisionist dogs. And they were so scared that they had to drag her out of the court. Chiang Ching's heroic act and firm and brave stand inspire all of us and contributed a lot to the proletariat around the world. It also contributes to the trial of those coming under this kangaroo court. It's a trial of Mao Tsetung's line and the Cultural Revolution.

Around the question of whether they could send Mao's revolutionary comrades to their death sentence, backfiring, for those who see reality in the Cultural Revolution, who is inspired by the courageous act of Mao's revolutionary comrades to their death sentence. I don't think they can, because there are lots of masses. In fact I firmly believe that in the coming period, the Chinese revolutionaries will rise to their feet and fight back. In the end, who will be tried and sentenced will be Deng and his likes.

A retired worker in Chinatown

Wishy-Washy

Continued from page 3 to Mao's revolutionary line. Hu's apparently eminent political death pact is an end to a certain phase in the development of the revisionist regime. This phenomenon, of course, is of the greatest significance because of the choice that Deng, the cruddy-up front-capitalist-ruler, and Hu went public with. It faced with the necessity to take ever further steps in open capitalist restoration. Deng is set to unloot this excess baggage. But far from bringing the togetherness of the current trial in Chinatown has been called, "this is only the start of a lot of tension and friction, both politically and economically characteristic of capitalism.

The measure of the movement of tension and friction these forces represented by Hu and Deng, and their inevitable breakup, go back to the period the October 1976 coup, when the first figure as Premier, Lin Biao and Chou

Zhou the Rallying Center of

Continued on page 25
Zhang Chunqiao, one of the Four, proclaimed and rise up against the capitalist-revolutionary riot at Peking's Tien Anmen Square. While this incitement was jointly put down by force, the revolutionaries had to make considerable advances through it. First of all, the incident hoodwinked thebanner of counterrevolutionary si-

nionism and the danger of capitale-

r and thus forced the revisionists to

siionist line, opposed the real

tory. This created the split

from Mao and carry out a relatively

n statements to economic

for long. The planned armed revolu-

tionary Cultural Revolution were brought back to

life. Another powerful stimulus to the

right was the army. The Cultural

Revolution did not engage the army, and the Lin Biao affair, as well as certain particularities about con-

ducting political movements in the

military, were used as excuses to put further limits on line struggle among

soldiers.

Mediocrate Mann Put to Use

Mao's death on September 9 was a

signal for the revisionists to move on. On October 6, 1976, the old and their
coup leaders were arrested, putting a tem-

tentative stop to proletarian rule in

China. The coup was mainly planned by Ye, who had deep ties in the military

and army. As Mao had put it to Deng, he had a powerful role behind the scenes. Hua

was forced to stay out of the limelight

because the revisionists had already

reinstated themselves as the true

leaders. Organizationally, those who had

been close associates of Mr. Mao were

new leaders such as Premier Zhao

Ziyang, who are close associates of Mr.

Lin, since he tried to stop the Cultural

Revolution and confuse the Right was the army. The Cultural

Revolution did not penetrate deeply in

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soldiers.

One of (Hua's) biographers has cited a statement by Marx that certain historical moments turn the most mediocre of men into heroes. In such moments, even the most mediocre of men, having been thrown to the front of the battle, is put to use.

Hua's mediocrity was put to good use by the revisionists in carrying out the coup. The mediocrity would not have been much of a problem if the coup had been carried out under the direct and open guidance of the unrepentant capitalist-roaders, Deng. As it was, with Hua on the scene, Deng and others were able to preserve a semblance of continuity from Mao and carry out a relatively smooth coup. Hua announced plans to build a memorial hall containing Mao's body and to publish Vol. 5 of Mao's Selected Works. So while destroying Mao's line, they preserved his body. Besides, by sug-

gesting the formal death of Mao, Deng and other revisionists were able to use this to put the revisions to economic

interests come to the fore—differences among the people, the army, and the Four had fought to restrict, are becom-
ing the national core of the leadership; the Carl.

In a number of cities across the country, the

Revolutionary Communist Party, USA has joined

with others to sponsor meetings to uphold the

revolutionary stand being taken by Chiang Ching and Chang Chun-chiao, to go deeply into Mao's revolutionary line and the significance of events in China to the world proletarian revolution.

More of these meetings will be held in the next week and a half:

Atlanta—Tuesday, Dec. 30, 7:30 p.m.
First Existentialist Church, 470 Candler Dr. N.E. (across from Candler Park In Little 5 Points).

Los Angeles—Sunday, Dec. 28. Time and place to be announced

For information about the meeting nearest you, contact the Revolutionary Worker (see ad-
dress box on page 2).
Behind the Court of Appeals

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Benjamin Badley, currently the executive editor of the Washington Post- Alford friendly, the former managing editor of the Washington Post - and the infamous millionare E. Howard Hunt.

Next stop: Yeagley is appointed by the Department of Justice as the Deputy Assistant Attorney General for the Internal Security Division (ICIS). As Chairman of the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference, he is responsible for the arrangement of the National Security Council. As Chairman of the ICIS, Yeagley's job was to keep the department and the Justice Department informed about the activities of communists and other subversives.

At this point the Soviet apparatus, particularly their police and intelligence services, is under attack. In the words of the ICIS, Yeagley's job was to keep the department and the Justice Department informed about the activities of communists and other subversives.

In 1970, J. Walter Yeagley was appointed by the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia to serve as the Special Assistant to the FBI in the FBI intelligence division. In 1948, Yeagley had been appointed the director of the Intelligence and Investigation Division of the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA). The ECA was a post-World War II agency created by the Smith-Mundt Act of 1948 to administer U.S. assistance programs. The ECA was responsible for all federal secret security programs, and the defense of special government programs, such as the Kennedy-Vice-Chairmen of the Board of Directors of the ECA.

As the cold war heated up, so did the anti-communist campaign. In May 1950, Yeagley was appointed to the post of Associate General Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department. He was in charge of the investigation of anti-American activities, and was responsible for all federal secret security programs, and the defense of special government programs, such as the Kennedy-Vice-Chairmen of the Board of Directors of the ECA.

In the mid-1960s, the Justice Department was the center of the anti-communist campaign. In May 1950, Yeagley was appointed to the post of Associate General Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department. He was in charge of the investigation of anti-American activities, and was responsible for all federal secret security programs, and the defense of special government programs, such as the Kennedy-Vice-Chairmen of the Board of Directors of the ECA.

In 1969, as one of his first acts in office, Yeagley sent a memo to J. Edgar Hoover, urging him to begin rounding up subversives. In fact, the FBI was already engaged in an anti-communist campaign. But even with that in mind, the Special Assistant to the FBI was not spared.

The career and credentials of J. Walter Yeagley are proof of why we have consistently pointed out that the battle to stop the Red China threat is not won. The Mao Tsetung II Defenders will not be won on the delegate floor, nor in the hallowed marble halls of the legal system, but through the class struggle.