**Trial of Mao**

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...the Chinese rulers are now beset by every critical question during the 30 years of People's China. For another, Yeh includes in his review the most important current events and documents of the Eighteenth Congress of the Chinese Party which contain a major amount of new material on internal and external development and construction in our country. Thus the December 1975 surging on of Mao's own enemies Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping, were later summed up during the Cultural Revolution.

These documents were straightforward enough to show that, just as the main conflict in China between 1966 and 1976 was centered on the struggle between the working class and the bourgeois elite, so the current conflict is very clearly between those who seek to keep the revolution from being finished and those who want to bring it to an end. The central figure in the new struggle is the Chinese leader Tien Hsiao-ping, who previously had been a staunch supporter of Mao's policies. Yeh states that Mao's argument to support the Chinese leaders was that between the working class and the bourgeoisie, that the Chinese revolutionists are fighting for a genuine socialist revolution, not for the petty-bourgeois aims of the Chinese revisionists, and that the Chinese masses are not satisfied with the failure of the Chinese revisionists to bring about genuine socialist revolution in China. For another, Yeh says that Teng Hsiao-ping, who previously had been a staunch supporter of Mao's policies, had now come to see the failure of the Chinese revolutionists to bring about genuine socialist revolution in China. For another, Yeh says that Teng Hsiao-ping, who previously had been a staunch supporter of Mao's policies, had now come to see the failure of the Chinese revolutionists to bring about genuine socialist revolution in China.

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