

Shanghai rally during the January Storm.

Former high officials in cultural work Chou Yang (right) and Hsia Yen (bottom left), two of the "Four Rogues" labelled as such by Mao. The two are shown being marched before the people for mass criticism during the Cultural Revolution. Both have been reinstated to leading party positions since the coup.





(right) Chairman Mao meeting with the performers after seeing the revolutionary modern Peking opera "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy" in 1967.



(below) Chiang Ching (Mao's wife) meeting with People's Liberation Army literary and art workers in 1967.



The so-called "Gang of Four"—a) Wang Hung-wen, b) Chang Chun-chiao, c) Chiang Ching, d) Yao Wen-yuan.



Wang Hung-wen speaking at plenary session of Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, April 14, 1969.



Mao and Chiang Ching in Yenan.

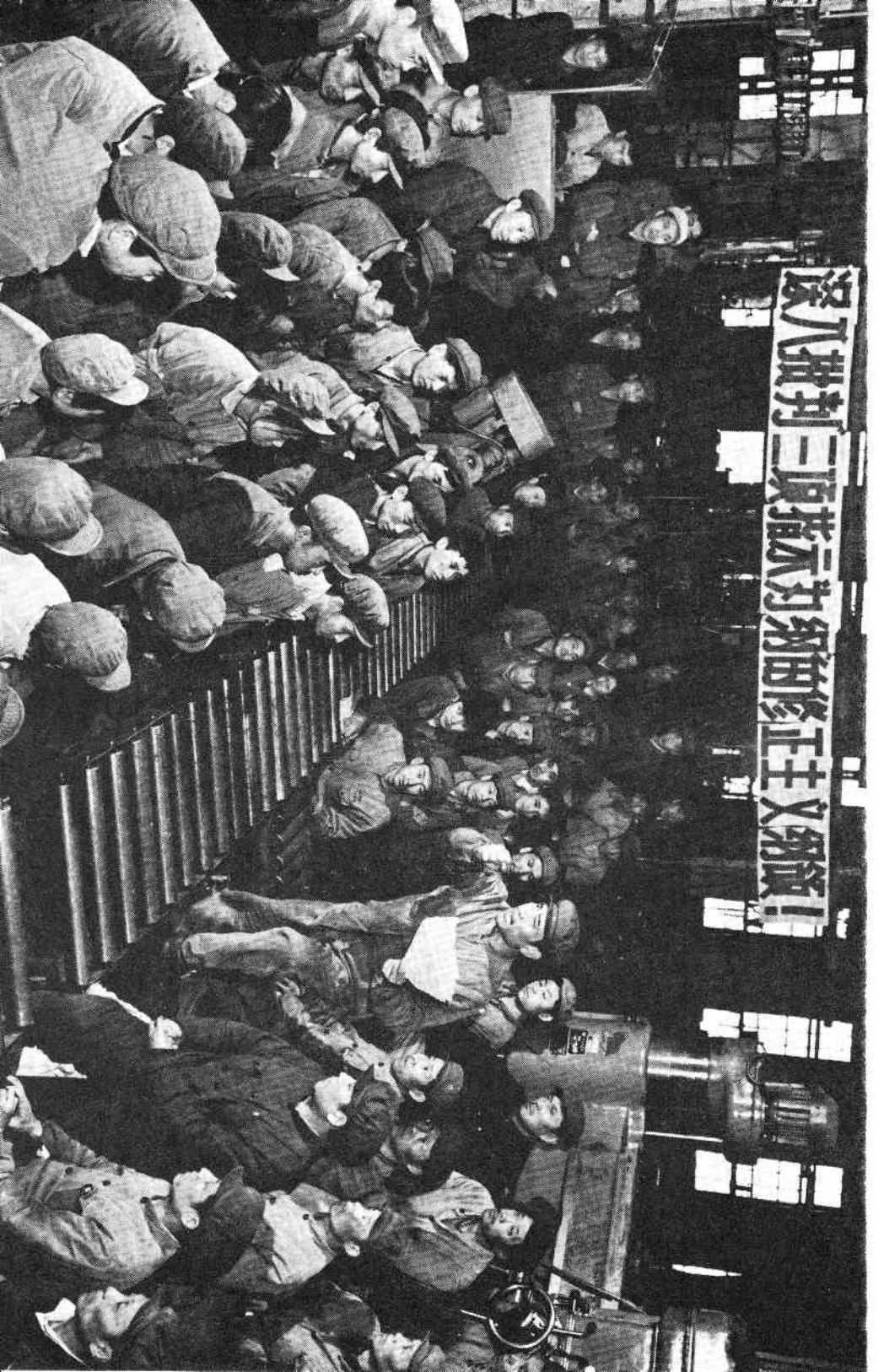


Yao Wen-yuan (left) with Thakin Ba Thieu Tin, Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party of Burma, 1971.



(above) Workers and cadres of the engine workshop of Changchun No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant in Northeast China criticize the line of "taking the 3 directives as the key link" which put economics ahead of politics. Mao and the Four launched this campaign in 1976 against Teng Hsiao-ping and other Party leaders promoting this line.

(left) Teachers and students of the No. 8 Middle School in Chungking putting up big-character posters to criticize the reactionary measures in education, made during the Cultural Revolution.

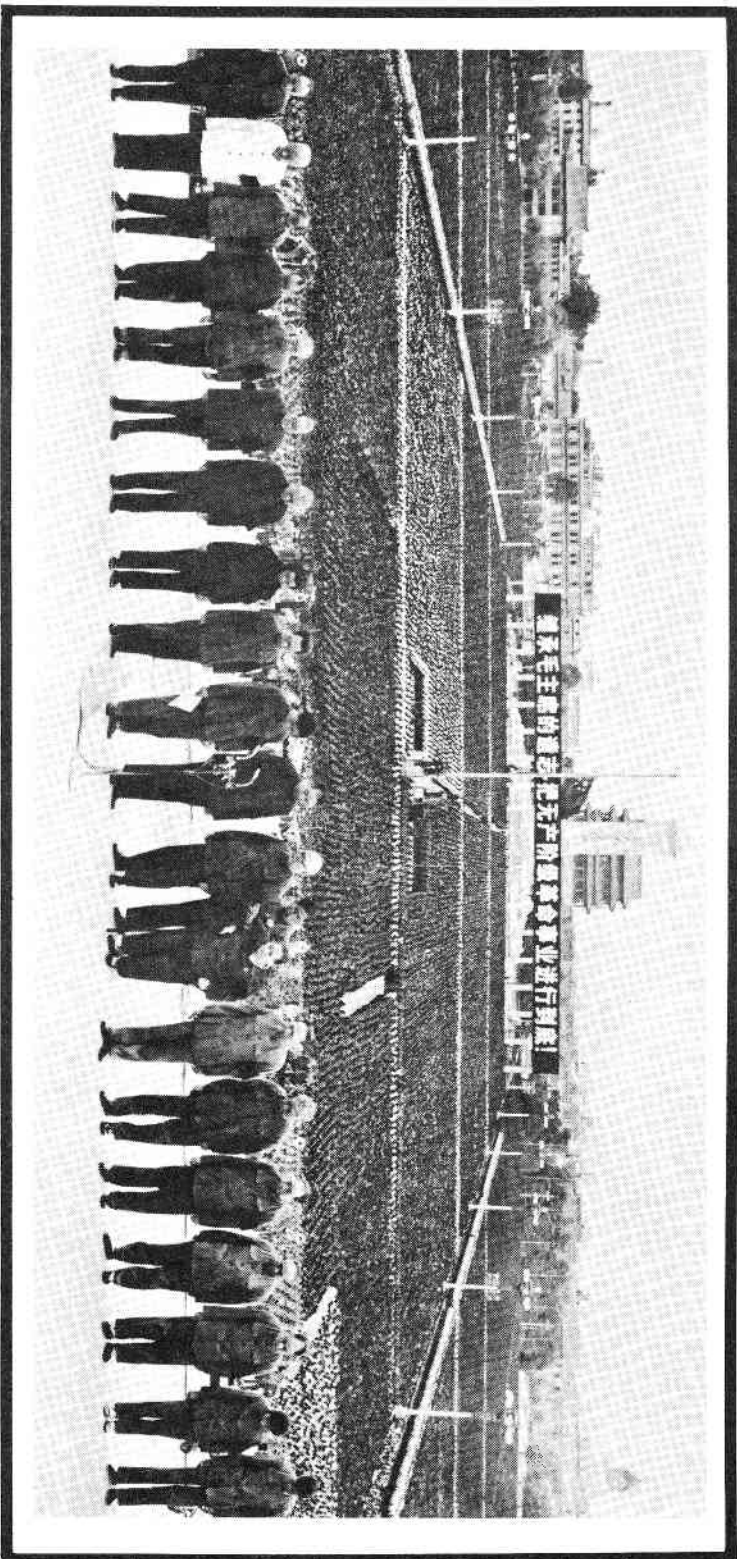


深入贯彻三项指示为修正主义纲领



This demonstration in Tien An Men Square, Peking, April 1976, in support of Mao's line and against attempts to reverse the Cultural Revolution, followed hot on the heels of the "counterrevolutionary Tien An Men Square Incident." Inspired by the Right and Teng in particular, the "Tien An Men Square Incident" upheld Chou En-lai and Teng and was a direct attack on Mao himself and the Four.

Mao's memorial was attended by 1 million representatives of the masses of Chinese people. In front, standing in silent tribute were the then leading party and state officials. From left: Wei Kuo-ching, Wu Teh, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Hsien-nien, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Wang Hung-wen, Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Soong Ching Ling (being assisted), Yao Wen-yuan, Chen Hsi-lien, Wang Tung-hsien and Ni Chih-fu. Shortly afterwards, everything came to a head.



Erratum. The photo caption on the previous page should read:

Mao's memorial was attended by one million representatives of the masses of Chinese people. In front, standing in silent tribute, were the then leading party and state officials. From left: Saifudin, Su Chen-hua, Chen Yung-kuei, Wei Kuo-ching, Wu Teh, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Hsien-nien, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Wang Hung-wen, Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Soong Ching Ling (being assisted), Yao Wen-yuan, Chen Hsi-tien, Wang Tung-hsing, Hsu Shih-yu, Li Teh-sheng, Wu Kuei-hsien, and Ni Chih-fu. Shortly afterwards, everything came to a head as the coup was staged.