

SUMMARY OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST A KUOMINTANG
AGENT

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March 20, morning. The New 915 and other organizations of X X Institute simultaneously issued the combat bulletins No. 1 and No. 2. The No. 1 bulletin exposed: Investigation has confirmed that Liu Hsuan (0491 8772), originally named Liu Huai-pu (0491 2037 3877), joined the "CC," a special service organization of the Central Investigation and Statistics Bureau of the Kuomintang, at X locality in August 1937. He is a special agent penetrated into our Party and the revolutionary rank and file. The No. 2 bulletin disclosed: Liu Hsuan ignored Party discipline and military orders by committing the offense of polygamy. Local masses compared Liu Hsuan to "Ch'en Shih-mei (7115 0013 5019)" and called him a "wolf."

At the same time, a Hai Pao was issued, calling for the convocation of an assembly "to expose, criticize, and struggle against Liu Hsuan who is a Party person in power and taking the capitalist road." It also ordered Liu Hsuan to attend the assembly. After the issuance of these combat bulletins, all proletarian revolutionary groups were pleased. However, a handful of royalist clowns in the 916 organization were confused and frightened. Thus, a decisive battle of the struggle to seize the power of those Party persons in power and taking the capitalist road, the struggle between "revolutionaries" and "royalists," began to take shape.

At seven o'clock of the same evening, the revolutionary groups represented by the New 915 organization called a mass meeting "to expose, criticize, and struggle against Liu Hsuan who is a Party person in power and taking the capitalist road."

At the meeting, representatives of the revolutionary masses and cadres from the New 915, 351, 1226, 671, and 4812 organizations delivered speeches. They submitted a great volume of evidence to prove that Liu Hsuan is a special agent and a person who is in power and completely taking the capitalist road.

March 21, afternoon. The so-called revolutionary committee of the 916 organization issued a public notice, saying that "On the basis of the discussion of the revolutionary committee, it was unanimously agreed to elect Liu Hsuan as the first public servant." This was an open resistance to the criticism, repudiation, and struggle against Liu Hsuan which was carried out in the previous day by the broad revolutionary masses of the New 915 and other organizations. The real face of a handful of royalist clowns in the 916 organization thus came to light.

At the same time, the so-called revolutionary committee issued a statement from Liu Hsuan, in which he pretended to admit: "I have made mistakes and am prepared to review myself and report to all comrades of the Institute at any time." This was intended to fix up the masses and to openly resist the struggle of the New 915 and other organizations against him. The so-called revolutionary committee and Liu Hsuan collaborated with each other.

March 23. "The Committee for the Launching of a General Attack Against Liu-Teng," which was created by the New 915 and other organizations, ordered Liu Hsuan to clarify the vital problems of his own history. Under the protection of a handful of royalists in the 916 organization, Liu Hsuan refused to attend the meeting.

March 26. "The Committee for the Launching of a General Attack Against Liu-Teng" again ordered Liu Hsuan to clarify the problems of his personal history. Liu arrived with Kuo X X, a hardcore royalist of the 916 organization. They put up a show to defend Liu Hsuan. Liu Hsuan openly said: "The 916 organization will investigate my problem." It appeared that Liu Hsuan already had something in mind, that is to say, a handful of royalist clowns were ready to protect him.

April 17, morning. Liu Hsuan, a counterrevolutionary economist, continued to refuse to pay over 8000 yuan of wages, covering the period from January to April for 99 labor days, to combat soldiers of the New 915 organization. The soldiers tried many times to argue with reason. However, Liu Hsuan refused to admit his mistakes. Instead of making the payment, he showed very bad temper. Extremely angered, the soldiers took hold of Liu Hsuan and delivered him to the central reception station.

April 18, morning. The revolutionary "rebellious" group of the 916 organization in X X Institute issued a serious statement, emphasizing that "Liu Hsuan is a relatively good cadre." The statement viciously attacked the struggle of the revolutionary masses and cadres against Liu Hsuan, saying that "It is a blow to a revolutionary cadre; it intends to destroy the alliance of the three revolutionary forces; it attempts to justify an end without regard for means; it has fabricated a story and falsely accused Liu Hsuan of being a CC special service agent and a counterrevolutionary revisionist." The statement made public a certificate issued by Liu Hsuan's former supervisor, Comrade X X, on March 27. The certificate states: According to the investigation of 1942 and 1952, "Liu Hsuan has never joined any special service organization of the Central Investigation and Statistics Bureau."

From eight o'clock of the same evening to three o'clock next morning, Comrade Yen Yen (7051 1750) and two others of the central reception station met with representatives of the X New 915 organization. At this point, Liu Hsuan began to speak in a defensive manner. He lied and played all kinds of tricks. Repudiated by soldiers of the New 915 organization, and faced with facts, Liu Hsuan found no more reason to argue and therefore appeared embarrassed. Comrades of the reception station ordered him to make the wage payment immediately. At the same time, they ordered to investigate the case in order to find the responsibility. However, a handful of royalists from the 916 organization tried to divert the attention and to protect Liu Hsuan. They insulted soldiers of the New 915 organization and developed a big argument in the central reception station.

At the noon time, April 18, the Committee for the Launching of a General Attack Against Liu-Teng issued a Hai Pao calling for a meeting at ten o'clock in the evening "to thoroughly smash Liu Hsuan's counterrevolutionary conspiracy." It also ordered Liu Hsuan to appear before the meeting.

At six o'clock in the evening, Liu Hsuan and the 916 service station simultaneously issued statements. In his statement, Liu Hsuan said: "With respect to the activity of the great cultural revolution, I will still accept the leadership of the temporary revolutionary committee of the Institute and obey its unified arrangement." In the wake of this statement, the 916 service station shouted: "Any organization which wants to criticize a revolutionary cadre must obtain permission from the Institute's revolutionary committee." "The mass meeting tonight called by the 4812 return-to-native-place group and the 1226 royalist group to struggle against Comrade Liu Hsuan is unlawful. Liu Hsuan cannot possibly come to the meeting."

Thus, one group wanted "to struggle" and the other "to protect." The struggle between the two was raised to the boiling point by a handful of royalist clowns of the 916 organization. It reached the point where no reconciliation could be made. The evening's atmosphere was extremely tense, and a hand-to-hand battle in the two-line struggle became imminent.

In the midst of the spring rain in the evening, more than one thousand revolutionary soldiers of the New 915 organization started the mass meeting at seven o'clock. But Liu Hsuan refused to attend it. Investigation disclosed that Liu Hsuan was hiding in X building. When the vanguard force of our organization went to drag out Liu Hsuan, the staircase in the building was already blocked by a handful of royalist clowns. Our vanguards tried to argue with them on the basis of reason. However, the 916 royalists still refused to give away. Thus, an opposition was formed. A mass meeting designed to struggle against the Party persons in power and taking the capitalist road was obstructed by Liu Hsuan. At eight o'clock in the evening, the Committee for the Launching of a General Attack Against Liu-Teng issued a solemn statement which pointed out: "Criticism and repudiation of Liu Hsuan is a revolutionary action. It is a right which Chairman Mao gave to us. No one has the right to obstruct the exercise of our right." "We are determined to rebel against Liu Hsuan and will not give up until a complete victory is achieved." Due to Liu Hsuan's open resistance to the masses, the meeting was interrupted. More than 1500 revolutionary masses from the New 915 and other organizations went to the X Building in a determined attempt to drag out Liu Hsuan. And it was under these circumstances that the revolutionary comrades spent the whole evening in rain to strike down Liu Hsuan, a special agent and a Party person in power and taking the capitalist road, and to defend Chairman Mao.

April 19, morning. Comrades of the New 915 organization displayed the fine tradition of "continued fighting" and returned to their job in the morning. On the other hand, a handful of royalist clowns from the 916 organization remained blocking the X Building, with the result that soldiers of the New 915 organization in the building were deprived of their right to work. They argued with the royalists on the ground that they have "to conduct revolution, promote production, and consequently return to work." Members of the 916 organization were able to enter and leave the building freely.

At the same evening, rumors spread all over the 916 organization, resulting in great confusion. In order to further encourage its royalist action, and for the purpose of unifying the thoughts of its members, the 916 organization called a meeting to deal blows to the so-called "counter-revolutionary undercurrents." It repeated the process of

"striking the masses and protecting the handful." Soldiers of the New 915 organization, on the other hand, remained outside the building to struggle against Liu Hsuan.

April 20, morning. The 916 organization once again provoked a violent struggle. It was fortunate that the guards found it out and stopped it. At six o'clock in the evening, the Committee for the Launching of a General Attack Against Liu-Teng issued a circular order pointing out: "Special secret agent Liu Hsuan continued to resist behind his last stronghold. In order to achieve a complete victory for the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao's, the proletarian revolutionary groups in our New 915 organization must resolutely smash Liu Hsuan's violent counter-attack." It was decided that "the mass meeting to smash Liu Hsuan's counterrevolutionary conspiracy" should continue at seven o'clock and that Liu Hsuan should appear before the meeting. However, Liu Hsuan still refused to attend the meeting. In consequence, the meeting could not be convened. For the third time, soldiers of our New 915 organization stayed overnight in front of the X Building.

At six o'clock in the same evening, a spokesman of the revolutionary rebelling group of the 916 organization and a mouthpiece of Liu Hsuan threw out his first wall poster, entitled "a political trap designed for a definite purpose." It talked a lot of nonsense and insulted the revolutionary groups of the New 915 organization. It said that the New 915 organization has a secret motive because "it openly changed the record and files of the public security system." It further alleged that what the New 915 organization had done was a political conspiracy designed to hurt revolutionary cadre Liu Hsuan. The statement diverted the crimes committed by Liu Hsuan in the conduct of revolution and production to the revolutionary rebels of the New 915 organization.

April 21. This was the third day of the battle between revolutionaries and royalists. In the morning, the Committee for the Launching of a General Attack Against Liu-Teng issued an order commanding Liu Hsuan to report to the mass meeting at two o'clock in the afternoon, which was called "to struggle against Liu Hsuan who is in power and taking the capitalist road." The order made it clear that Liu Hsuan shall be responsible for all consequences resulting from violation of the order. At the same time, the joint revolutionary committee of the Institute created by the New 915 and other organizations issued its third solemn statement which emphatically pointed out: "Liu Hsuan has slipped into a deep swamp of sins. If he continues to resist behind his last stronghold, it will be inevitable that he will be abandoned by the Party and the people!" The statement also pointed out: "Liu Hsuan is a principal offender who attempted to destroy the great proletarian cultural revolution. He is also a principal offender in the attempt to destroy the revolution and production, to

provoke a struggle of the masses against the masses, to resist the revolutionary masses, and to resist Chairman Mao's line. He is a 100% Party person in power and taking the capitalist road." The statement further pointed out: "Our struggle against Liu Hsuan is a struggle between the two classes, the two roads, as well as the two lines. In this struggle, there can be no reconciliation or compromise." The statement called upon the vast revolutionary masses of the New 915 organization and other units to "display the tradition of tireless and continued fight." It urged them to strike down special agent Liu Hsuan so as to make him notorious. It urged them to completely defeat Liu Hsuan and a handful of royalists.

In the same afternoon, Liu Hsuan issued his second statement to distort facts and to confuse people. It shouted: "During the movement, through negotiation and with the temporary revolutionary committee's consent, I shall participate in the movement as I did before." He did not expressly admit that he had joined the "Hsueh-hsing Association." On the contrary, he insisted that in the years 1942 and 1952 he handed over his personal history to the Party. Thus, he attempted to continue to cheat the masses of the 916 organization in order to get protection and to resist the revolution.

In the same afternoon, the "tsung-chung-hsiao" royalist group in the revolutionary rebelling group of the 916 organization issued its second wall poster which says: "We have exposed a great deception." Aside from its continued attack against our New 915 organization by charging that we had changed the record of the public security force in order to frame a revolutionary cadre, the poster viciously insulted the revolutionary action of the revolutionary cadres, who rebelled against Liu Hsuan and investigated his personal history. Throughout the poster, there were full of abusive languages and distortions. It attempted to divert a political struggle to a low-taste attack of personality.

April 22, morning. The New 915 organization publicized a record which shows that special agent Liu Hsuan joined the "Hsueh-hsing Association" and his sponsor, Chang X X, made a frank statement to this effect on September 12 and October 5, 1955. This is solid evidence which shows that Liu Hsuan truly joined the "Hsueh-hsing Association" and the association was a special service organization of the CC of the Central Investigation and Statistics Bureau.

At the noon time, the "tsung-chung-hsiao" royalist group hastily issued its third wall poster with a record of data derived from an interview with Chang X X on April 7, 1967. In addition to its abusive languages as it did before in the two previous posters, the third poster was distinguished in the fact that it submitted five opinions: (1) The "Hsueh-hsing

Association" was a front organization of the CC under the Central Investigation and Statistics Bureau; (2) Chang X X only introduced Liu Hsuan to make one contact with the Association; (3) at that time, Liu Hsuan had knowledge that the Association was a front organization of the CC; (4) Liu Hsuan might have filled out a recruitment form, but never did anything for the Association; and (5) whether or not Liu Hsuan actually filled out a form at the Association cannot be proved because of lack of concrete evidence. Now, this handful of royalist clowns in the 916 organization followed the most notorious and reactionary philosophy of Liu Shao-ch'i to reverse the charge against the special service organization "Hsueh-hsing Association," to defend the old time special agents Chang X X and Liu Hsuan. They actually did what the old time special agents dared not to do.

At 3:45 p. m., the Committee for the Launching of a General Attack Against Liu-Teng in the Institute issued its fifth combat bulletin. It stated: "Through investigation in many areas, it is definitely confirmed that before he joined the "Hsueh-hsing Association" of the CC of the Central Investigation and Statistics Bureau in 1937, Liu Hsuan joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1936. For this reason, Liu Hsuan is not merely a special agent, but a renegade of the Party."

April 23, Sunday. This was the fifth day and night of the battle outside the building of the X Ministry. The Committee for the Launching of a General Attack Against Liu-Teng was scheduled to call a mass meeting "to expose, criticize, and struggle against Liu Hsuan who is a Party person in power and taking the capitalist road." The committee invited the revolutionary organizations of outside units to participate in the meeting and ordered Liu Hsuan to arrive at the meeting at the said time, i. e., ten o'clock in the morning. However, Liu Hsuan continued to resist.

A little after nine o'clock that morning, the 916 organization once again called up members of two disbanded organizations to assume the role of professional fighters outside the building of the X Ministry. At thirty minutes after ten o'clock, our vanguards went to the building to drag out Liu Hsuan. They explained their intention to the masses standing at the staircase of the building and asked them to cooperate. A handful of royalists in the 916 organization tried desperately to protect the special agent Liu Hsuan. Under Liu Hsuan's manipulation, they provoked an armed struggle in which 110 soldiers of our New 915 organization were beaten up and eleven seriously wounded.

At the noon time, the 916 organization continued to send for reinforcement in an attempt to provoke a larger armed struggle and to break the mass meeting.

From eleven to four o'clock, the mass meeting to struggle against Liu Hsuan who is a Party person in power and taking the capitalist road was convened. A great volume of facts show that Liu Hsuan is a renegade, a special agent of the enemy, in power, and taking the capitalist road. All this was exposed to the public.

At seven o'clock in the evening, the 916 organization called a mass meeting outside the X Ministry's building "to expose and charge the crimes of restoring capitalism." Due to their class nature, they told lies and distorted facts. They insulted the revolutionary action of our New 915 organization and defended special agent Liu Hsuan. They beautified Liu Hsuan who actually provoked a struggle of the masses against the masses and attempted to destroy the revolution and production. They imposed the names of offenses upon those cadres who had nothing to do with this matter.

At two o'clock in the same night, Liu Hsuan left the Institute under the protection of a handful of royalist clowns of the 916 organization. As of now, no one knows his whereabouts.

April 24, morning. At six o'clock, a handful of royalist clowns in the 916 organization withdrew from the X Building, thus ending an ugly show of the clowns which lasted five days and six nights.

At eight o'clock, a handful of persons of the 916 organization manufactured a scene of crimes. With blood-stained clothes, forms, and charts in their hands (which they had manufactured), they staged a demonstration and called it "April 23rd bloody tragedy." They also created rumors to confuse the masses, to impose their crimes on others, and to establish opposite sentiments.

In the afternoon, the New 915 organization published eight copies of data which fully show that Liu Hsuan is a special agent and a renegade.

At 7:30 p. m., the revolutionary organizations of the New 915 and other groups called a mass meeting to launch a general attack against Liu-Teng and to smash the reactionary bourgeois line which strikes the masses and protects the handful. A handful of royalist clowns came to the meeting to create disorder. They threw out stones and wounded the head of Li X X, a soldier of the New 915 organization.

April 28. The "tsung-chung-hsiao" group of the 916 organization issued its fourth wall poster, entitled "Another concrete evidence on a political framing." Once again, it asserted that Liu Hsuan's alleged participation in the Party

in 1936 was a matter which could not be positively confirmed. This was designed to offset the evidence which we presented on April 23 that Liu Hsuan joined the Party in 1936, and to show that Liu is not a renegade.

May 4. The same group issued its fifth wall poster which declared that "it is all right to admit a crime, but it is not all right to let someone get away." This was a further step to defend Liu Hsuan for his participation in the "Sueh-hsing Association."

May 7. The group issued its sixth wall poster entitled: "It Is the Time for You to Lower Your Head and Admit Your Crime!" Throughout the poster, they used abusive languages to attack personalities.

At seven o'clock in the evening, the revolutionary masses of the New 915 organization continued to hold the mass meeting to struggle against Liu Hsuan and to repudiate the abusive languages of the handful of royalist clowns in the 916 organization.

The foregoing summary only covers the period from March 20 to the present. It is a brief record of the royalist clowns' desperate effort to protect Liu Hsuan. It is an episode of the ugly show put up by a handful of royalist clowns in the 916 organization. However, from this brief story it can already be seen that the face of a handful of persons in the 916 organization is royalist. Chairman Mao taught us: "The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will never accept their defeat. They will make a last struggle." Like their master, a handful of royalist clowns in the 916 organization refused to give up. Thus, the struggle has not ended yet. We must beat the dog already in the water and send Liu Hsuan and his followers to hell.

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