

# RED PATRIOT



The proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind. It is the most powerful revolutionary class ideologically, politically and in strength. It can and must unite the overwhelming majority of people around itself so as to isolate the handful of enemies to the maximum and attack them.

REVOLUTIONARY PROLETARIAN NEWSPAPER FOR THE ENTIRE WORKING AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

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## YOUTH AND STUDENTS UNLEASH A WAR OF ANNIHILATION AGAINST BRITISH IMPERIALISM ON THE CULTURAL FRONT!

REPORT OF IRISH STUDENT MOVEMENT and  
IRISH REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH CONFERENCE

19 - 21 FEBRUARY 1971

- GALWAY IRELAND

Between February 19th and 21st delegates from all local units of the Irish Student Movement in schools and universities and delegates from local units of Irish Revolutionary Youth in factories and communities gathered together for a joint conference under the slogan :-

**"YOUTH AND STUDENTS IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST BRITISH IMPERIALISM - UNLEASH A WAR OF ANNIHILATION ON THE CULTURAL FRONT !"**

This conference was the third conference of Irish Student Movement and the first of its kind for Irish Revolutionary Youth. It was the first annual national conference of both movements.

Fraternal delegates from the English Student Movement, English Revolutionary Youth and English Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist) attended, as well as a fraternal delegate from the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist).

Every evening public rallies were held, for which wide scale propaganda was done in Galway and the surrounding areas and approximately one hundred people attended each rally. The first rally was:- "IN SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA", the second was held on - "THE UNITY OF THE FOUR PEOPLES OF ENGLAND IRELAND SCOTLAND AND WALES AGAINST BRITISH IMPERIALISM AND ESPECIALLY SALUTING THE STRUGGLE OF OUR PEOPLE IN THE NORTH IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE FOUR PEOPLES STRUGGLE", and on Sunday night the final rally was:- "IN SUPPORT OF CHAIRMAN MAO'S SOLEMN MAY 20th STATEMENT - PEOPLE OF THE WORLD UNITE, DEFEAT THE U.S. AGGRESSORS AND ALL THEIR RUNNING DOGS !" The final rally ended in the shouting of revolution-

ary slogans and singing revolutionary songs of the international proletariat as well as revolutionary Irish songs. The main point brought out in the rallies were first, the great new upsurge in struggle against U.S. imperialism in the world today and the importance of rallying around Chairman Mao's solemn May 20th statement; the unity of the English proletariat and democratic forces with the working and oppressed people of Ireland, Scotland and Wales and the necessity to mobilise the close support of the English proletariat for the Irish national liberation struggle in order to combat the fascist sectarian propaganda of British imperialism and its agents. Also brought out in the rallies, particularly the first one, was the role of the Peoples Republic of China, bastion of strength to the worlds people, and the leading role of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in analysing the contradictions under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and initiating and leading the GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION. This revolution was an earthshaking revolution which all Communist Parties must follow in their methods of thinking and methods of work. Finally the rallies stressed the leading role of the revolutionary youth and students in the struggle against U.S. imperialism internationally and of the Irish youth and students against British imperialism in Ireland. (See detailed reports of rallies below).

Initiating the internal delegate sessions a member of the Necessity for Change Institute of Ideological Studies

put forward a general summary of the work of Irish Student Movement and Irish Revolutionary Youth over the past year, as well as the national and international context for the summing up of experience and development of new guidelines. After leading discussion and study of Chairman Mao's philosophical guidelines of remoulding world outlook through summing up experience so as to thoroughly oppose bourgeois lines and world outlook rather than seeking to correct incidents in themselves, the representative called on all delegates to uphold these guidelines throughout the work of the conference. Following this a leading cadre of Irish Student Movement put forward a report in detail of Irish Student Movement's activity and together these reports formed the basis for discussion throughout the conference.

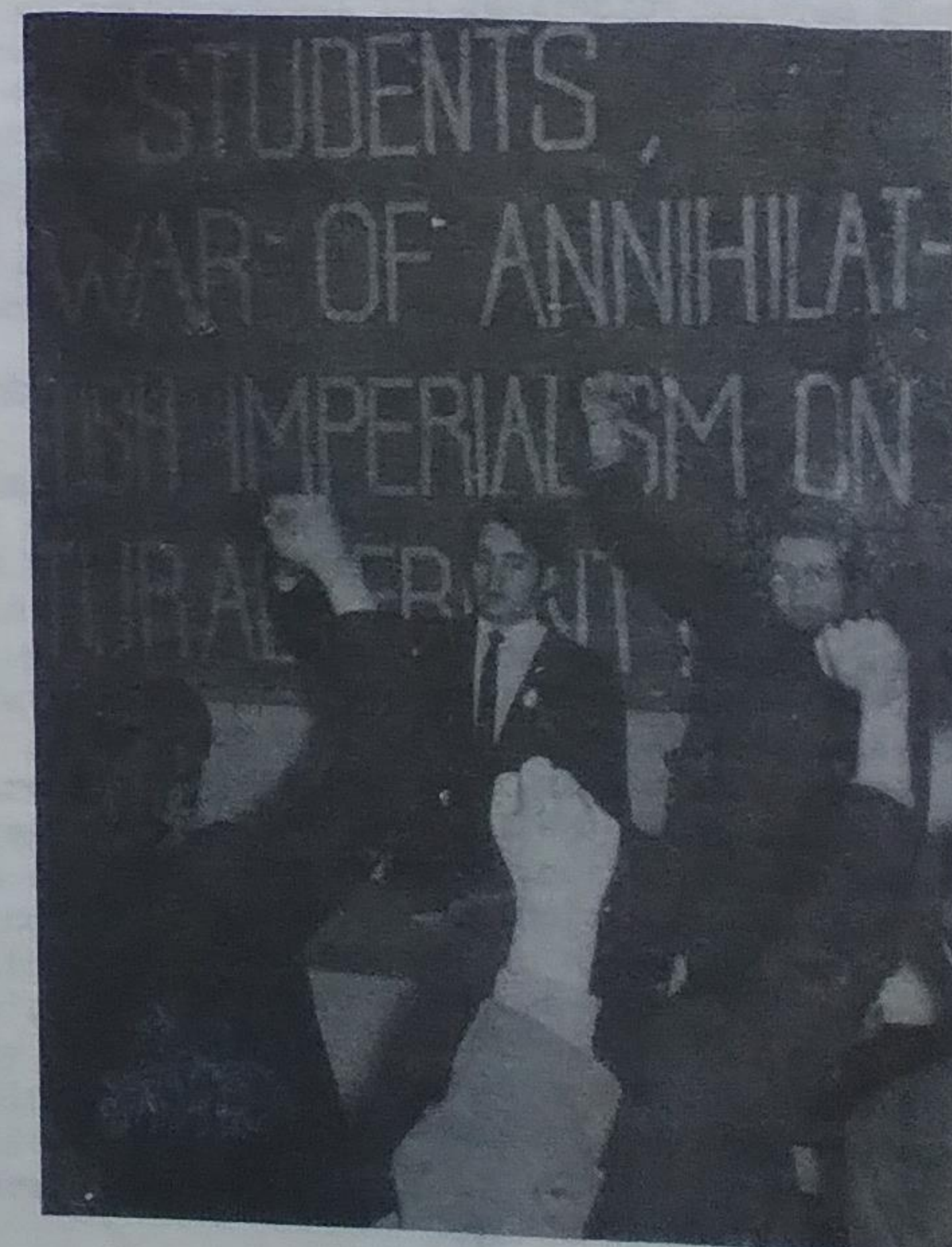
An important discussion was also held on the theme: "ORGANISE LEARN FROM THE PEOPLE CAMPAIGNS TO WIN SUPPORT OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST REVOLUTION OF THE IRISH PEOPLE !", in which the overwhelming support of the majority of delegates was won for the forthcoming joint campaign of Irish Student Movement and English Student Movement, and various reactionary lines given to oppose this isolated (See report of meeting below).

Through the successful summation of experience during the sessions the delegates enunciated the role of working class youth and of students and professional people in the proletarian revolution and in the particular stage of

anti-imperialist national liberation against British imperialism. The tasks and detailed programmes of both Irish Student Movement and Irish Revolutionary Youth were developed and national organisational form established.

As the summing up proceeded two lines emerged for whilst some comrades came forward to develop detailed criticism self-criticism of units and individuals

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)



Special Youth and Students Issue

RALLY AT GALWAY CONFERENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

so as to learn from past mistakes in order to develop guidelines, a small number of 'comrades' in practice opposed this at every stage. The first stage of this struggle was on the question of organisation of the conference for whilst the positive comrades, younger members and supporters had been and were very enthusiastic to hold a conference, in order to put the summing up of experience on a principled basis so that all the comrades young and old in both movements could grasp the stage of the struggles, the main problems, as well as engage in criticism self-criticism to rectify mistakes, a small group in fact opposed the actual organising of the conference. This opposition was first on the basis of giving the line that the conference should be postponed so that more mass work and ideological work could be done. However this flimsy reason for not holding the conference was just an attempt to prevent the development of the contradictions in Irish Student Movement and Irish Revolutionary Youth on a principled and thoroughgoing basis and was clearly exposed as such. Irish Student Movement had not held a conference for 3 years and it was clear from its problems that it very much needed one. Later opposition to the conference came up as a refusal to do any detailed work to prepare for it (both ideologically and politically as well as organisationally and this was soundly defeated by a mass democracy that developed during one of the sessions on the organisers persistent refusal to organise the detailed affairs of the conference. This mass democracy taught the delegates a good deal more than just this because it brought into the open the whole social practice and erroneous line presenting opposition to the development of all of Irish Student Movement's and Irish Revolutionary Youth's work, not merely the conference. As the summing up proceeded this small group again tried sabotaging the conference by refusing to have detailed discussions based on social practice but just made general statements about the work of their units. "We have not done anything well so we have nothing to sum up", or "What we need in our unit is more propaganda" or various other generalisations presented as cliches, or "While some of our work has been positive we have not grasped the stage..", followed by refusal to look in detail into the university and its work and development of the unit and actually grasp the stage.

These statements just serve to obscure the basis of motion in the local units and not bring into the open the contradictions amongst the students and their reflection in the ideological struggle within the units. This form of opposition was opposed by mobilising the positive comrades and younger members to bring out the detailed criticism themselves and not to rely on any "well baked souls". As this proceeded this same small group who in the first place tried to oppose detailed summing up or tried to make out in various cases that the younger and inexperienced comrades were responsible for all the things which had gone wrong, did nothing to account for or justify the wrong lines they had followed in their social practice; in fact they turned tail completely, agreed with all criticism, attributed all wrong lines to themselves and gave lengthy descriptions of just how bad they were. This so-called 'self-criticism' did nothing to help develop guidelines for future work and in fact was nothing but a way of using 'self-criticism' for the purpose of self-defence and evasion and serving self. In struggling against this erroneous form of criticism and a yet further attempt to prevent the conference from rectifying the social practice of Irish Student Movement and Irish Revolutionary Youth and developing it to a higher stage, a leftist form of the same erroneous line came up which was to give the guise of being on the side of revolution and developing the conference etc. by giving most aggressive criticism of the rightist line. This form of struggle against the rightist line is all form - aggressiveness and militancy - and has no content. It is much more pernicious in fact than its rightist form because it gives the impression of correcting the situation. Meanwhile it, like the rightist position, does nothing to show the basis of motion or the two lines amongst the masses and in the movement. This form of 'struggle' sought to divert the attention of the delegates from developing guidelines and detailed

programmes onto the path of criticism per se, out of which the most that can come is that some 'heroes' are better at developing criticism than others. By putting full emphasis on summing up experience and developing criticism self-criticism only from the point of view of developing detailed guidelines this erroneous leftist trend was opposed in practice. The struggle between these two lines developed from stage to stage as the positive line took the conference forward. The small group ended up by grabbing onto various guidelines that were being developed like a drowning man grabs onto a straw, just using them as cliches, e.g. "We must do detailed work", "Waging a war of annihilation on the cultural front will make all the difference" - without having any idea what this means - "Our problem is to do more work, more propaganda etc. and build an alternative", and many similar dogmas. As the final sessions were held and the delegates presented detailed programmes the bourgeois reactionaries in the ranks were running around saying how good the conference was because it completely exposed themselves, knowing at the same time that because they had done everything not to participate in the development of the conference they were going to return to their units and carry on in precisely the same way as before. During the conference this struggle between the two lines helped educate the delegates in the twists and turns that a bourgeois reactionary line takes in form only as it seeks to oppose genuine development.

In the course of the conference the delegates came forward in mass democratic discussion and exposed and opposed all these attempts not to look at social practice or not to engage in remoulding ones world outlook but to accept criticism as isolated and detached "things gone wrong" rather than as a reflection of persistent bourgeois world outlook and bourgeois reactionary line in the thinking and work of the comrades and units. It became clear that those who opposed detailed summing up did so because their social practice was based on 'general propaganda' and not on detailed work to develop each struggle to a higher stage. It also became clear that opposition to doing detailed work amongst the youth and students and just doing general 'evangelical preaching'; refusal to analyse and develop the stage of the mass struggles and how to advance them, and develop public opinion and actual practice of the youth and students in favour of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle, but instead carrying out the Party's tasks in a heroic manner and not through mobilising the youth and students; - were not isolated things that had 'gone wrong' but were all manifestations of the 'working class line' in operation.

The following speech by a representative of the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist) to a final session of students and youth summed up the lessons drawn from the conference, and the particular stage of the youth and student work and the struggle against the working class line throughout the party's work.

Following this speech are the detailed programmes of Irish Revolutionary Youth and Irish Student Movement.

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Comrade Youth and Students !  
Chairman Mao teaches us: -  
APART FROM CONTINUING TO ACT IN COORDINATION WITH THE PARTY IN ITS CENTRAL TASK, THE YOUTH LEAGUE SHOULD DO ITS OWN WORK TO SUIT THE SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH. This quotation brings out the two pronged tasks of the youth most clearly and from our discussion during the conference it was clear that these two tasks were very clearly interrelated and in fact dependent on one another. Unless the youth and students do special work on the problems of the youth we are not going to mobilize the young people to work with the party, or to carry out its central task at each stage of being a propaganda force and providing a reserve of cadres. On the other hand if you do not work with the party to carry out its principal tasks then the student and youth struggles are going to become detached from those of the party, detached from the national liberation struggle and just become in themselves, meaningless struggles which do nothing to help liberate the initiative of the students and youth but instead

will develop frustration. From the actual experience of organising in the universities, communities and factories but particularly in the universities we have learnt that it is necessary to work on three fronts. The front of struggle against all backward and fascist ideas in the courses, and in the youth culture and bourgeois ideology; the front of fighting for the peoples democratic rights to overthrow British imperialism and develop mass democracy in favour of building socialism; and the front of doing propaganda for proletarian revolution and in particular for this stage of the proletarian revolution, i.e. national liberation struggle against British imperialism, and developing concrete support for that. The struggle on these three fronts has been adopted as the guidelines for developing actual struggles in all the areas of work. The December 9 statement of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) clearly summed up this experience in their own work and presented the concept of the three revolutionary movements. The three revolutionary movements are the concrete guidelines for building basic units, are in other words the political guidelines following the correct line of organizing to change the world as opposed to organizing to describe the world. The concept of the three revolutionary movements is a most important concept for guiding our work, but following the line of detaching the student and youth struggles from the central task of the party some comrades make the error of putting forward these guidelines as all form and no content. This has come up at many times in the past as the putting forward of a so called programme based on struggle on the three fronts instead of presenting the particular stage of the struggle and the necessity to develop to the next stage, and then developing a detailed programme on each front geared around developing from one stage to another. This experience only brings home to us more clearly the truth of Chairman Mao's guideline, and therefore the necessity to grasp what is the central task of the party at this stage and what the orientation therefore is for developing the three revolutionary movements in the colleges. It is necessary first of all to sum up the stage of the revolution and the party's task and how that affects the youth and students.

Through the armed occupation of the north the British imperialists have staged an open aggression against our whole country and people, have intervened still more openly and directly in suppressing the democratic rights of the workers and peasants to determine the fate of the country. Hiding behind the border which they themselves artificially created the British imperialist forces claim the right to occupy part of Ireland as if it was their own property and not that of all those who historically have inhabited it. Not only this but they brazenly use their position in the north to maintain their economic hold of the Irish economy north and south, attempt to control Irish politics by promoting the idea of 'peaceful coexistence' with British imperialism and pushing the idea of peaceful solution of the problems through establishment of a federation, and on the other hand promoting sectarian propaganda that the underlying cause of all problems is the diff-

erent religions amongst the Irish people. Not only this but the occupying forces have on many occasions carried out raids on the southern side of the border, so even transgressing their own created border and openly provoking the Irish people who will not stand by idly and watch these manoeuvres. It is clear that as long as there is an armed occupation in one part of our country we cannot be free to resolve internal contradictions and therefore our principal task in the national liberation struggle is to overthrow the armed occupation by British imperialism.

Various bourgeois elements, Trotskyites and neo-Trotskyites, revisionists, bourgeois nationalists and a certain anti-communist 'nationalist' group attempt to distort the nature of this national liberation struggle and mislead the broad masses of the people who have for three years been showing their deep anti-fascist anti-imperialist sentiment by standing up and waging struggles against the British troops. These bourgeois elements make out that the national liberation struggle is made up of Catholics against working class protestants, and takes the form of catholic working people struggling against the protestant bourgeoisie and British imperialism. British imperialism is labelled as an 'alien force' rather than as a system which is bankrupt and fascist. This sectarian line in its most developed form comes to the conclusion that Ireland should be divided into two nations, one for each religion. This line praises religious differences as the principal contradiction in Ireland today, suggests that the workers and peasants of both north and south cannot overcome minor differences to unite against the common enemy which is a class enemy and is bound to lead to the national liberation struggle being in the hands of the bourgeois nationalists and ultimately to a fascist national socialist state under the control of the new bourgeoisie and quite possibly directly under the rule of a different imperialist state.

The Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist) clearly upholds the line of proletarian revolution as opposed to this national socialist revolution, calls for the united front of all workers, peasants and democratic forces to oppose the British imperialist aggression in our country.

In this struggle we will unite with whoever opposes British imperialism and oppose whoever unites with British imperialism; as the past year has already shown not only some bourgeois nationalist forces but also certain sections of the Irish comprador class have come forward to oppose British imperialist occupation. Some of these do so for the opportunist reason of keeping in with the sentiment of the people but others do so in order to increase their economic hold on the economy. It is quite possible that certain U.S. backed sections also go under the guise of supporting revolution in order to overthrow British imperialism and immediately seize power for themselves. Therefore the question of who leads the national liberation struggle is crucial, and it is imperative that the proletarian party plays the leading role and prevents the leading of the peoples movement by national bourgeoisie and opportunists as happened in 1916.

Contd. on page 7

The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours. You young people, full of vigour and vitality, are in the bloom of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. Our hope is placed on you.

The world belongs to you. China's future belongs to you.

The young people are the most active and vital force in society. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism.

Who are the makers of the revolution? What is its main force? The common people of China. The motive forces of the revolution are the proletariat, the peasantry and all members of other classes who are willing to oppose imperialism and feudalism; these are the revolutionary forces opposing imperialism and feudalism. But who, among so many, are the basic force, the backbone of the revolution? The workers and the peasants, forming 90 per cent of the country's population.

Marxism consists of thousands of truths, but they all boil down to the one sentence, "It is right to rebel." For thousands of years, it had been said that it was right to oppress, it was right to exploit, and it was wrong to rebel. This old verdict was only reversed with the appearance of Marxism. This is a great contribution. It was through struggle that the proletariat learned this truth, and Marx drew the conclusion. And from this truth there follows resistance, struggle, the fight for socialism.

# RALLY IN SUPPORT OF PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

## Chairman's opening remarks.

Comrades and Friends,  
This is the first public rally during this joint Irish Student Movement - Irish Revolutionary Youth Conference.

This is the 3rd national conference of the Irish Student Movement and the first joint Irish Student Movement - Irish Revolutionary Youth Conference which will be held from now on regularly, that is, annually. At this conference delegates from many parts of the country have come together to sum up their experience of organising in the universities, in the schools and among the working class youth. We would like to warmly welcome fraternal delegates from the English Student Movement, English Revolutionary Youth, English Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist) the Necessity for Change Institute of Ideological Studies and the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist).

Speaking of youth and students Chairman Mao has clearly put forward what the revolutionary line on youth and students is when he says HOW SHOULD WE JUDGE WHETHER A YOUTH IS A REVOLUTIONARY? HOW CAN WE TELL? THERE CAN BE ONLY ONE CRITERION, NAMELY, WHETHER OR NOT HE IS WILLING TO INTEGRATE HIMSELF WITH THE BROAD MASSES OF WORKERS AND PEASANTS AND DOES SO IN PRACTISE. IF HE IS WILLING TO DO SO AND ACTUALLY DOES SO HE IS A REVOLUTIONARY; OTHERWISE HE IS A NON-REVOLUTIONARY OR A COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY. IF TODAY HE INTEGRATES HIMSELF WITH THE MASSES OF WORKERS AND PEASANTS, THEN TODAY HE IS A REVOLUTIONARY; IF TOMORROW HE CEASES TO DO SO OR TURNS ROUND TO OPPRESS THE COMMON PEOPLE, THEN HE BECOMES A NON-REVOLUTIONARY OR A COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY.

Irish Student Movement and Irish Revolutionary Youth uphold Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and methods of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. ~~were~~ ideological struggle among the masses by disseminating Mao Tsetung Thought widely and struggling against the fascist and slave ideas peddled by the imperialists. Various 'leftists' are running around who put forward their so called revolutionary line in opposition to Chairman Mao's. Those who say we should form gossip dens, read all the Marxist books and develop our own theory totally isolated from the masses, and those who say that integrating with the workers means just physically doing so, drinking with them, and never waging any struggle to remould their world outlook or the world outlook of the masses, are examples. Instead these people unite with the social democrats to look for reforms from the imperialists and ask them for concessions. These erroneous lines do nothing to develop the struggle against British imperialism.

By following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line the Irish Student Movement and Irish Revolutionary Youth have advanced stage by stage in mobilising youth and students against British imperialism. In doing this we have increasingly exposed the misleaders of the people who do nothing but hold the struggle back. At the same time the class struggle in society is reflected inside our movements and there exist within Irish Student Movement and Irish Revolutionary Youth lines in opposition to Chairman Mao's which have to be thoroughly exposed and smashed. This conference has been called to sum up the

actual experience of Irish Revolutionary Youth and Irish Student Movement in organising the youth and students against British imperialism, to firmly consolidate the proletarian line inside our movement so as to build a programme to lead youth and students in Ireland against British imperialism at this stage.

And tonight we have a speaker from the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist) who is going to speak on: "Mao Tsetung Thought Leads Us in Making Revolution".

## MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT LEADS US MAKING REVOLUTION!

The aim of this talk is to discuss some of the effects of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution on the world situation ideologically, politically and organisationally, and in particular to expound Chairman Mao's theory of the organic development of inner-party struggle. To grasp this life-line of Chairman Mao's will be to ensure the success of this conference, to ensure that after this conference both IRISH REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH and IRISH STUDENT MOVEMENT will be more consolidated around the proletarian revolutionary line and will go all out to score more victories.

## THE EXISTENCE OF CLASS STRUGGLE UNDER CONDITIONS OF THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT.

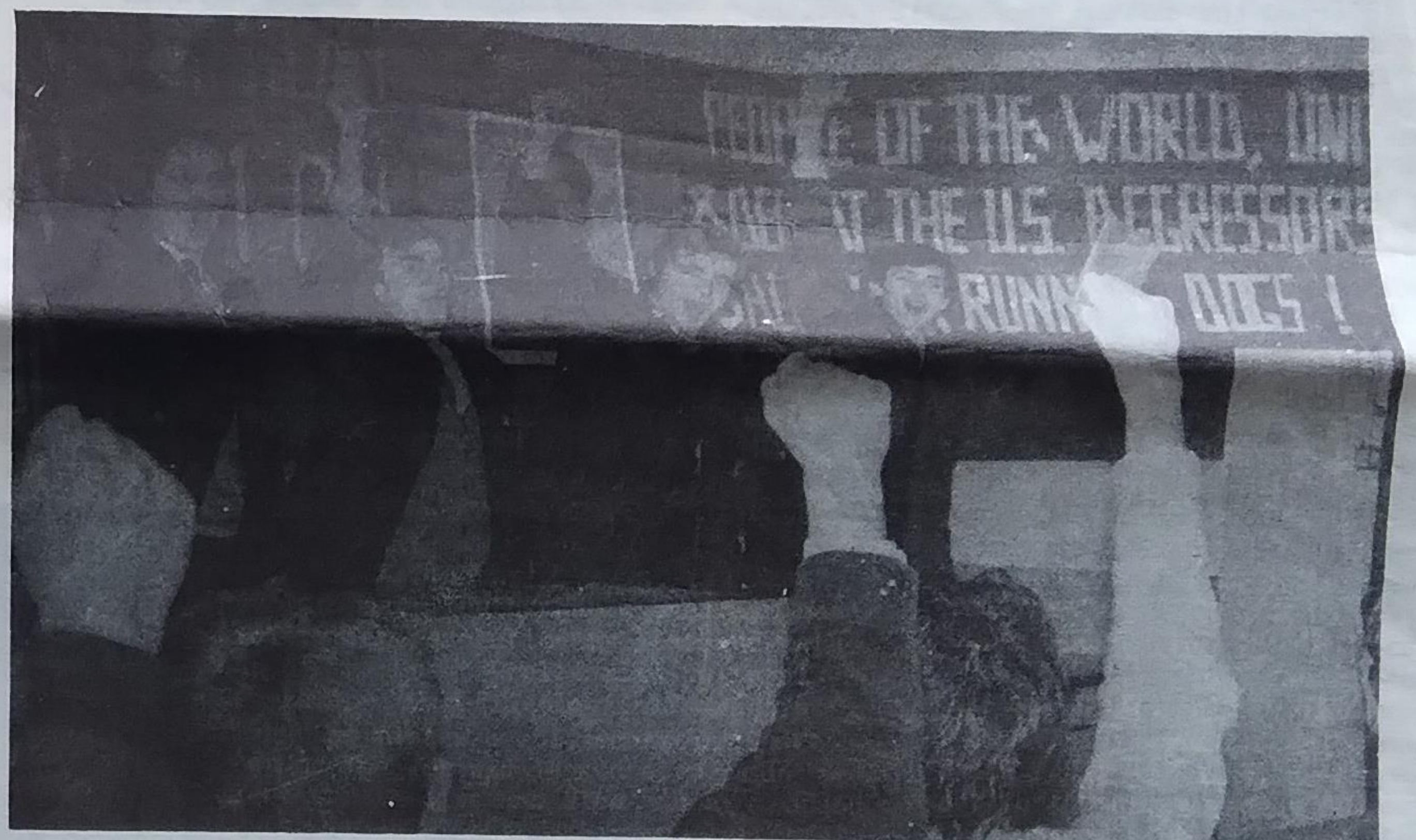
In Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's Report to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, he points out: "In 1957, shortly after the conclusion of the Party's Eighth National Congress, Chairman Mao made public his great work ON THE CORRECT HANDLING OF CONTRADICTIONS AMONG THE PEOPLE, in which, following his REPORT TO THE SECOND PLENARY SESSION OF THE SEVENTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA, he comprehensively set forth the existence of contradictions, classes and class struggle under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, set forth the thesis of the existence of two different types of contradictions in socialist society, those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people, and set forth the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This great work, like a radiant beacon, illuminates the course of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction and it has laid the theoretical foundations for the current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution."

The three points made in this great work and referred to in this report are: Firstly, that contradictions, classes and class struggle still exist under the conditions of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. This theory is fully in accord with all the experience of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. In the Soviet Union, the world's first socialist state created under the direct leadership of the great LENIN and comrade STALIN, hope of restoration of capitalism was converted into actual attempts at restoration as the great LENIN had predicted and the bright red Soviet Union was turned into a dark fascist state by the counter-revolutionary Khrushchev revisionist clique. In the Peoples Republic of China, the bourgeoisie headed by the scab and renegade Liu Shao Chi attempted to seize political power and

reverse the process of building socialism to one of building capitalism just as Khrushchev did in the Soviet Union. Secondly Chairman Mao points out that these contradictions may be sub-divided into two categories - contradictions between the people and the enemy on the one hand and contradictions amongst the people on the other. The contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie falls into the category of contradictions between the people and the enemy, is antagonistic in nature and can be dealt with by continuing the revolution under the conditions of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, while the contradiction between the proletariat and the peasantry falls into the category of contradictions amongst the people and can be dealt with non-antagonistically. Thirdly and in conclusion, Chairman Mao scientifically points out the need for continuing the revolution under the conditions of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat in order to keep the socialist states bright red.

contradictions between the enemy and the people and that it could only be solved by continuing the revolution and smashing the bourgeois headquarters. In his report, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao points out: "As Chairman Mao pointed out in his talk in February 1967:

IN THE PAST WE WAGED STRUGGLES IN RURAL AREAS IN FACTORIES, IN THE CULTURAL FIELD AND WE CARRIED OUT THE SOCIALIST EDUCATION MOVEMENT. BUT ALL THIS FAILED TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM BECAUSE WE DID NOT FIND A FORM, A METHOD, TO AROUSE THE BROAD MASSES TO EXPOSE OUR DARK ASPECT OPENLY, IN AN ALL-ROUND WAY AND FROM BELOW. Now we have found this form - it is the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It is only by arousing the masses in their hundreds of millions to air their views freely, write big-character posters and hold great debates that the renegades, enemy agents and capitalist-roaders in power can be exposed and their plots to restore capitalism smashed. It was precisely with the participation of



Under the leadership of this proletarian revolutionary line, socialism in the Peoples Republic of China has thrived and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat has been very much consolidated. In opposition to this line, however, arch-renegade traitor and scab Liu Shao Chi raved that class struggle was "dying out", made frantic attempts to confuse the two kinds of contradictions, using either the leftist line that all contradictions were contradictions between the people and the enemy or the rightist line that no class enemies exist so that all contradictions are contradictions amongst the people, and there was no need to continue the revolution under the conditions of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat but instead to follow the line of peaceful coexistence between the two classes and the two lines. In this way, this arch-renegade attempted to lure the broad masses of the Chinese people into becoming complacent and forgetting class struggle so that he could get on with his frantic work of restoring capitalism in China more or less unnoticed and turn the great red bastion of socialism into a dark fascist state. Chairman Mao pointed out clearly that this contradiction between the two lines was a reflection of the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, that it fell into the category of contr-

the broad masses in the examination of Liu Shao-chi's case that his true features as an old-line counter-revolutionary, renegade, hidden traitor and scab were brought to light." Thus it was only by depending on the broad masses of the people and doing everything possible to liberate their initiative that this contradiction was resolved, that the bourgeois headquarters of China's Khrushchev was smashed, that the proletariat took over control of the ideological and cultural spheres and that the Dictatorship of the Proletariat in China was consolidated.

## INNER PARTY STRUGGLE IS INEVITABLE

As can be seen from the vigorous and healthy class struggle being waged in the Peoples Republic of China, the class struggle in the society is reflected at a very high level in the ranks of the Communist Party as a struggle between the two lines. In fact all struggles within the party are a reflection of the class struggle raging nationally and all contradictions (of both categories) in the society find their reflection in ideological form within the Communist Party. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on party building is then a very clear reflection of his line on developing the contradictions under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chair-

# RALLY IN SUPPORT OF CHAIRMAN MAO'S MAY 20th SOLEMN STATEMENT

SUPPORT CHAIRMAN MAO'S MAY 20th STATEMENT

Speech by a representative of the COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRELAND (MARXIST-LENINIST)

Comrades and friends, to see the significance of Chairman Mao's historic May 20th Statement, it is important to see its context in the history of the last 25 years since the second imperialist world war.

U.S. imperialism at the end of the war was the only large power that was relatively unscathed and it rapidly started to take over the empires of various different countries and to set itself up as the leading superpower. At once it received determined opposition from the Soviet Union led by Comrade Stalin who vigorously fought on all levels the U.S. imperialist attacks on the world's people, and the preparation of the U.S. to start to attack the Soviet Union after taking over or neutralising the intervening countries. For instance Comrade Stalin led the relentless struggle on the diplomatic front to oppose the U.S. imperialist takeover of the United Nations. Stalin vigorously supported the struggle of the Korean people aided by the Chinese Peoples Volunteers to repulse the U.S.-led aggression in Korea.

Revisionist Khrushchev came to power in 1954, and at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in 1956, made the first open attacks on Stalin. He reversed the correct general line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on several key questions in the struggle with U.S. imperialism, all revolving around the crucial question of who holds state power, the bourgeoisie or the proletariat, which on the international scale is reflected in the necessity for absolute struggle against U.S. imperialism as opposed to the Khrushchevite reversal of this line which meant the Dictatorship of the bourgeoisie at home and "coexistence" and later cooperation with the imperialist bourgeoisie internationally. He exaggerated the strength of U.S. imperialism, in particular that of nuclear weapons, and said that "brush fires could turn into nuclear conflagration in which the whole world would be burnt". In other words he capitulated on the struggle between imperialism and anti-imperialism by warning all countries struggling for national liberation of the dangers of the end of the world. In practice the Khrushchevite clique gave little support to national liberation struggles except in the cases where it extended their sphere of influence against U.S. imperialism. Revisionist Khrushchev also proposed that armed revolution was generally unnecessary.

The renegade Khrushchev and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the centre of modern revisionism, and their allies promoted "doom, boom and gloom" theories everywhere amongst the revolutionary ranks and attempted to isolate the Communist Party of China and the Albanian Party of Labour. They attempted to spread the dark cloud of revisionism — pessimism and class compromise — through the world revolutionary ranks. In facing the situation at that time Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China staunchly carried on the tasks of the revolution both domestic and international. The year 1958 saw the Great Leap Forward and the tumultuous development of the communes, a most important development of the socialist economy and system in China. Internationally to oppose modern Revisionism Chairman Mao stressed his thesis that "all reactionaries are paper tigers". He and the Communist Party of China waged an enormous ideological struggle against revisionism. He pointed out that the more small revolutionary wars that were started the better since U.S. imperialism would be stretched out and its inherent weaknesses developed and protracted struggle on an extensive basis would destroy it. The reality of the war in Vietnam has fully proved the correctness of this thesis. The development of the contradiction with the Communist Party of

the Soviet Union by the Communist Party of China is a model of principled ideological struggle despite the efforts of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to subvert it. It was from this time on, out of the dark cloud of revisionism which Khrushchev spread across the world, that the bright spark of optimism, absolute struggle with U.S. imperialism and DARING TO STRUGGLE AND DARING TO WIN was lit up by the People's Republic of China and Chairman Mao, and the vigorous upholding of the interests of the proletariat in China. It was from this time that the world's people began looking to the Communist Party of China, to Chairman Mao and the People's Republic of China for leadership. The struggle is summarised in the series of pamphlets issued at that time in particular "A Proposal Concerning the General Line of the International Communist Movement" and the pamphlet by Lin Biao, "Long Live the Victory of Peoples War".

In this article Lin Biao stressed the importance of the struggle in the colonial and the neo-colonial countries. He said that in a sense the struggle of these countries, that is the countries principally situated in Latin America, Asia and Africa against the imperialist heartlands such as the U.S.A. was like the struggle of a national peoples war using the strategy of surrounding the cities from the countryside. He stressed the importance of the struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The most developed example of these struggles was that of Vietnam.

From 1954 onwards the U.S. began to take an increasing interest in Vietnam for strategic and other reasons. By 1963 Kennedy had launched the Special War and this the U.S. imperialists gradually escalated. The war in Vietnam has proved the correctness of Chairman Mao's theses that ALL REACTIONARIES ARE PAPER TIGERS and that people are the decisive factor in war. On the ground in the south the people's role has been fully developed into a mighty weapon. In fact 70% of the casualties the U.S. imperialists suffered have been from booby traps and mines.

Over North Vietnam the U.S. imperialists were forced to stop bombing. President Johnson said that the reason was to allow the Paris Peace Talks to go forward etc etc. but in fact the reason was that their losses were too high. Over 4,000 aircraft even according to "official" figures have been lost; they lost as many as 10 planes a day at some points. So bad was this that they had to withdraw whole squadrons of aircraft and pilots from NATO and elsewhere as they could not turn out either quickly enough. The reason for these losses was that at low levels the U.S. imperialist bombers faced hundreds of well aimed small arms from people who fearlessly stood up to strafing, and at medium levels the skilful and intense anti-aircraft fire destroyed the aircraft even more easily. At high levels the bombing is inaccurate. The much vaunted missiles supplied by the Soviet Union have only brought down a very few aircraft and do an enormous amount of damage on the ground.

The war in Vietnam has isolated and exposed the U.S. imperialists to an enormous extent with the other countries in the world. The smooth worked out straightforward imperialist ideology crumbled. Instead of depending on outright anti-communism and on their carefully built up image of being defenders of democracy etc. the U.S. imperialists have had to use the line that they might be bad but there is nothing better etc. They started to promote the New Left and other less direct ways of opposing the growing anti-imperialist struggle both in America and abroad

The Peoples Republic of China led by Chairman Mao has always vigorously opposed the U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam helping materially and providing ideological guidance. The Soviet Union was reluctant to help the development of Peoples War and has always favoured a "political solution" to the war. Its original commitment to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam started before the total takeover by the revisionists in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Not to appear outdone however it has supplied considerable quantities of

arms, although the emphasis has been more towards technologically advanced weapons, not weapons for peoples war.

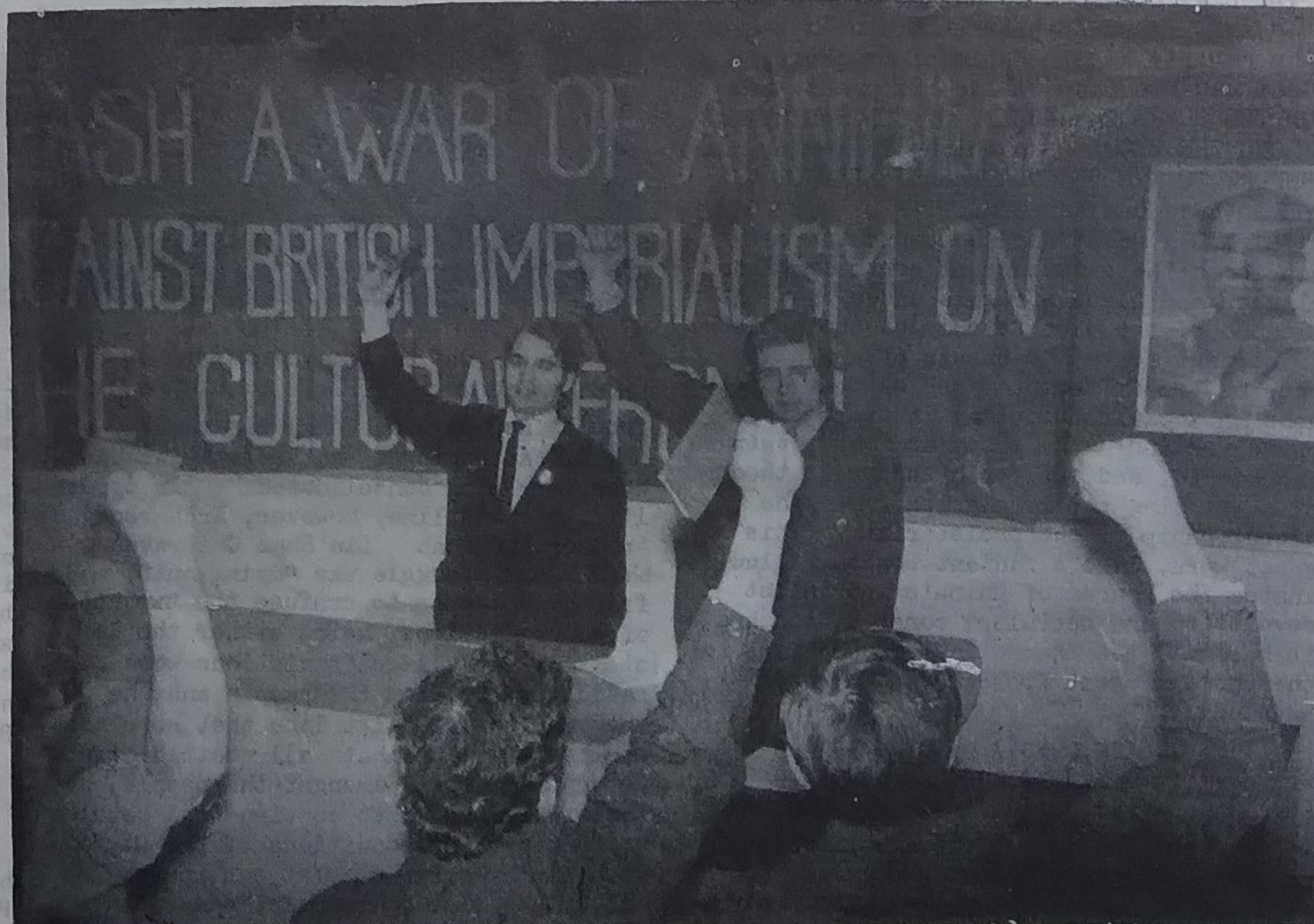
In summing up the general situation in the world in 1969 in his report to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Lin Biao said that "there are four major contradictions in the world today: the contradiction between the oppressed nations on the one hand and imperialism and social-imperialism on the other; the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the capitalist and revisionist countries; the contradiction between imperialist and social-imperialist countries and among the imperialist countries; and the contradiction between socialist countries on the one hand and imperialism on the other. The existence and development of these contradictions are bound to give rise to revolution". According to the historical experience of World War I and World War II it can be said with certainty that if the imperialists and reactionaries should impose a third world war on the people of the world, it would only greatly accelerate the development of these contradictions and help arouse the people of the world to rise in revolution and send the whole pack of imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries to their graves.

Chairman Mao pointed out also: WITH REGARD TO THE QUESTION OF WORLD WAR, THERE ARE BUT TWO POSSIBILITIES: ONE IS THAT THE WAR WILL GIVE RISE TO REVOLUTION AND THE OTHER IS THAT REVOLUTION WILL PREVENT THE WAR.

Shortly after the invasion of Cambodia and after the revolutionary struggle had developed there and elsewhere at a high rate Chairman Mao issued his historic May 20th statement, which said that although the danger of a new world war still exists the main trend in the world today is revolution.

The general international line of the People's Republic of China to encourage these contradictions to develop in a positive direction includes as major components: firstly, encouraging the practical fighting unity of the countries and peoples of the world; secondly by promoting Mao Tsetung Thought and the line of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to encourage development of communist parties of a new type and thirdly to develop ties with all the countries that it can on the basis of the 5 principles of peaceful co-existence.

Firstly they have encouraged the joint struggles of a number of different countries in different regions against imperialism and its lackeys. A good example is the fighting unity of the three Indo-Chinese people which has developed after the installation of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and the invasion of Cambodia. They have developed close and practical ties between themselves and with China. The three peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia are closely uniting after the meeting held in China at Samdech Norodom Sihanouks request shortly after the invasion of Cambodia. Peking Radio has recently reported that the U.S. imperialist forces and their lackeys who were massing for their invasion of Laos received severe blows from the North Vietnamese Army and the Peoples Liberation Armed Forces. The gains of the Cambodian, Lao and Vietnamese peoples have been enormous. In Laos and Cambodia the patriotic forces in both cases control about 2/3 of the land and 1/2 of the population. China has taken a position of giving material aid to the struggle and providing the three peoples with a massive platform to reach the rest of the world. In many other places the Peoples Republic of China has given the same support, they have provided great encouragement and material aid to the Arab peoples fighting the Zionists, to the black people in America, and elsewhere. They have united closely with the Korean people in preparation for



A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world. Ever since World War II, U.S. imperialism and its followers have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today.

# SUPPORT CHAIRMAN MAO'S MAY 20 SOLEMN STATEMENT

MAY 20th STATEMENT RALLY Contd from p.3  
a shoulder to shoulder resistance to the attack of the Japanese militarists. On a lower non-military level Peoples China has supported and publicised the joint actions of a number of countries taking progressive stands against U.S. imperialism. Increasingly the South American countries have united to oppose the U.S. imperialists and the organisation it has been promoting, the so-called "Organisation of American States". They have nationalised mines and oilfields and recently have protected their fishing rights against imperialist exploitation by unilaterally declaring that their territorial waters now extend 200 miles instead of the usual 12! Another example of the unity of the neo-colonial countries today against U.S. imperialism is that of the oil-producing countries in West Asia, who in the last few weeks have forced the Western oil companies to agree to a considerable price increase. China also vigorously supports the struggle of the Polish people against internal reactionaries and social-imperialism.

The second field in which the peoples struggles are moving forward in the world today is that of the building of communist parties of a new type under the ideological guidance of Chairman Mao and the experience of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Parties of a new type have developed in many countries today, and one of the best examples of this is the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) which has provided guidelines of great relevance not only to the Indian people and party but to the rest of the worlds people. The struggle the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) has launched is on an immense and profound scale. As it grows it will merge with the struggles of the Arab people and the South-East Asian peoples until there is one gigantic united front occupying most of Asia, an area which contains over 50% of the worlds population. All the communist parties and movements formed out of the INTERNATIONALISTS are also of a new type reflecting the concrete application of Chairman Mao's line to their countries.

Thirdly as a result of the progressive contradiction that many capitalist countries have with U.S. imperialism, opposite its role as superpower, China is quietly working away to develop ties on the basis of the five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence with all the countries that will unite with it. An example of such a country is France. This unity and the isolation of U.S. imperialism was reflected in last years vote on the admission of China to the United Nations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek puppet regime. For the first time in 25 years the majority of member states was in favour of China's admission and the expulsion of Taiwan and the only thing that stopped China's entry was another twist in U.S. imperialism's trick - they said that since the Charter requires a 2/3 majority of member states to decide on important issues China could not join. This manoeuvre as well as the U.N.'s threats to end aid etc., to different countries drew the most active opposition from several countries led by the Democratic Republic of Albania.

In conclusion - the MAY 20th STATEMENT is a clarion call for the worlds people to isolate attack and destroy U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRELAND (MARXIST-LENINIST) fully supports Chairman Mao's statement and is putting its line into practice. We fully recognise that Chairman Mao is the leader of the worlds people. We fully support the line that CHINA'S CHAIRMAN IS OUR CHAIRMAN, AND CHINA'S PATH IS OUR PATH !!

CHINA'S CHAIRMAN IS OUR CHAIRMAN,  
CHINA'S PATH IS OUR PATH !!

CHAIRMAN'S CHINA MAY BE ATTACKED  
SO COMRADES, LET US HASTEN THE WORK OF  
REVOLUTION !!

LONG LIVE CHAIRMAN MAO !!

A LONG LONG LIFE TO CHAIRMAN MAO !!

This is a great era. It is the era when imperialism is headed for total collapse and socialism is advancing to world wide victory. The revolutionary situation in the world is developing just fine. Chairman Mao, the leader of the worlds people is personally giving guidance to the world struggle and issued his May 20th solemn Statement PEOPLE OF THE WORLD UNITED AND DEFEAT THE U.S. AGGRESSORS AND ALL THEIR RUNNING DOGS! in which he correctly points out that U.S. imperialism the main enemy of the worlds people is being successfully opposed on all fronts particularly in the struggle of the 3 Indo-Chinese peoples against fascist aggression.

The peoples struggle is developing everywhere. New advances have been made in the struggle of the peoples of Korea, Japan and other Asian countries against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The Palestinian and Arab people are dealing heavy blows to the U.S. imperialism in the Middle East. The Republic of Guinea successfully repulsed the invasion by the U.S. and Portuguese imperialists, thus helping to promote the African peoples struggle against imperialist domination. The Latin American countries are waging an unyielding struggle against U.S. imperialism. These struggles and the other struggles in the colonies along with the mass movements of workers and students in the very heartlands of imperialism are sure proof of Chairman Mao's great thesis: REVOLUTION IS THE MAIN TREND IN THE WORLD TODAY, AND U.S. IMPERIALISM FEARS THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD. IT BECOMES PANIC STRICKEN AT THE MERE RUSTLE OF LEAVES IN THE WIND.

Comrades and friends this is exactly the situation in Ireland. British imperialism is panic-stricken at the developing revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist). Attempts to create sectarian strife by British imperialism have turned into their opposite, mass struggles by all sections of the people. As these struggles become more scientific the position of British imperialism will become even more desperate.

In the north and in the south the reactionary authorities are bringing in the threat of internment in a vain attempt to suppress the peoples struggle. The Irish people will never be cowed by the bluster of reactionaries. This fascism is a sign of their weakness not of their strength. They are on the verge of extinction.

The Irish revolutionary youth and students have the great honour today of participating in burying imperialism and all forms of reaction. Under these conditions the principal tasks of the revolutionary youth and students are quite clear. They must develop the struggle to a new level by attacking imperialism on the cultural front where the contradictions are most acute and imperialism is the weakest. The cultural front is playing the leading role in repressing our youth.

The revolutionary youth and students have a most important role to play in opposing the fascist ideology and culture and in smashing the fascist rules and regulations used in an attempt to repress the peoples initiative. They will definitely fulfil this historic task and mobilise the broad masses of youth and students for a great war of liberation against British imperialism.

Contd. page 10

A NEW upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world. Ever since World War II, U.S. imperialism and its followers have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today.

Unable to win in Viet Nam and Laos, the U.S. aggressors treacherously engineered the reactionary coup d'etat by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, brazenly dispatched their troops to invade Cambodia and resumed the bombing of north Viet Nam, and this has aroused the furious resistance of the three Indo-Chinese peoples. I warmly support the fighting spirit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, opposing U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. I warmly support the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples. I warmly support the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea. Strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three Indo-Chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory.

While massacring the people in other countries, U.S. imperialism is slaughtering the white and black people in its own country. Nixon's fascist atrocities have kindled the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement in the United States. The Chinese people firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the American people, convinced that the American people who are fighting valiantly will ultimately win victory and that the fascist rule in the United States will inevitably be defeated.

The Nixon government is beset with troubles internally and externally, with utter chaos at home and extreme isolation abroad. The mass movement of protest against U.S. aggression in Cambodia has swept the globe. Less than ten days after its establishment, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia was recognized by nearly 20 countries. The situation is getting better and better in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. The revolutionary armed struggles of the people of the Southeast Asian countries, the struggles of the people of Korea, Japan and other Asian countries against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors, the national-liberation struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, and the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of North America, Europe and Oceania are all developing vigorously. The Chinese people firmly support the people of the three Indo-Chinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle. In the world of today, who actually fears whom? It is not the Vietnamese people, the Laotian people, the Cambodian people, the Palestinian people, the Arab people or the people of other countries who fear U.S. imperialism; it is U.S. imperialism which fears the people of the world. It becomes panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind. Innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history.

People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!

RALLY IN SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
(Contd from page 4)

man Mao's line on party building is expounded by Vice-Chairman Lin in his report when he says "Discussing the consolidation and building of the Party, Chairman Mao has said:  
A HUMAN BEING HAS ARTERIES AND VEINS THROUGH WHICH THE HEART MAKES THE BLOOD CIRCULATE, AND HE BREATHEES WITH HIS LUNGS, EXHALING CARBON DIOXIDE AND INHALING FRESH OXYGEN, THAT IS, GETTING RID OF THE STALE AND TAKING IN THE FRESH. A PROLETARIAN PARTY MUST ALSO GET RID OF THE STALE AND TAKE IN THE FRESH, FOR ONLY THUS CAN IT BE FULL OF VITALITY. WITHOUT ELIMINATING WASTE MATTER AND ABSORBING FRESH BLOOD THE PARTY HAS NO VIGOUR.  
With this vivid analogy, Chairman Mao has expounded the dialectics of inner-Party contradiction. "THE LAW OF CONTRADICTION IN THINGS, THAT IS, THE LAW OF THE UNITY OF OPPOSITES, IS THE BASIC LAW OF MATERIALIST DIALECTICS." Opposition and struggle between the two lines within the Party are the reflection inside the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society. If there were no contradictions in the Party and no struggles to resolve them, and if the Party did not get rid of the stale and take in the fresh, the Party's life would come to an end. Chairman Mao's theory on inner-Party contradiction is and

will be the fundamental guiding thinking for the consolidation and building of the Party." Thus Chairman Mao points out the inevitability of contradiction within the party, and that it appears in the form of a struggle between two lines (the proletarian revolutionary line which takes the revolution forward and the bourgeois reactionary line which holds up the development of the revolution and at each stage develops in form to oppose the proletarian revolutionary line). Criticism-self-criticism is a powerful weapon for developing the struggle between the two lines and is absolutely necessary in helping people and cadres to remould their world outlook, cast aside all these rotten ideas which serve self and conscientiously follow MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT. This proletarian revolutionary line on Party building was viciously attacked by scab Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois reactionary line of "Inner-Party peace".

THE PEOPLE AND THE PEOPLE ALONE ARE THE MOTIVE FORCE IN THE MAKING OF WORLD HISTORY.

By pointing out that the lines in the Party were a reflection of class struggle in the society, Chairman Mao showed

Contd. on page 10

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# Rally in support of the unity of the Peoples of Ireland, England, Scotland & Wales against British Imperialism and saluting the struggle of our people in the north of Ireland in the forefront of the four peoples' struggle

Summary of a talk given by a representative of the COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRELAND (MARXIST-LENINIST) on 6th February 1971.

British imperialism is the main enemy of the working and oppressed people of Ireland. For several hundred years the ruling classes in England have colluded with local Irish reactionaries and used the tactics of 'divide and rule' to suppress the Irish people and plunder Ireland's human and natural resources. The history of the Irish people has been a history of resolute and heroic struggle against suppression, in which the workers and peasants in particular have continuously united to isolate British imperialism as their main enemy.

On a number of occasions particularly in the last 200 years the Irish people have taken up arms and attempted to remove the yoke of British imperialism. On each occasion the attempt has failed not because the Irish people are unwilling to die for national liberation but because of the temporarily successful use of 'divide and rule' tactics by British imperialism. At the present moment when the north of our country has been brazenly invaded by several thousand troops, in a hopeless attempt to deal with a renewed upsurge of the Irish people against suppression, the Irish people are standing up and uniting in an unprecedented manner, determined to smash all sectarian 'divide and rule' tactics and determined to remove British imperialism from Ireland by armed force.

British imperialism has always tried to maintain her place in the world and subvert the anti-imperialist revolution in England by uniting the English people on a fascist nationalist basis to suppress the people of her colonies and her neo-colonies. Thus when Cromwell came to power he immediately found it necessary to suppress the Irish peasantry in order to maintain his hold on England and allow the further development of the parasitical aspect of the new capitalist society. At the beginning of the century when British imperialism, like all forms of imperialism, was undergoing a crisis, Ireland as a direct colony stood up to demand independence in the forefront of the current upsurge of the peoples of all the oppressed countries in the world. At that time British imperialism found it necessary to deal with Ireland in order to maintain her overall position in the world. The same is true today. As imperialism is heading for total collapse the people of the colonies and neo-colonies are standing up in the forefront of the world struggle and the imperialist nations are finding it necessary to concentrate on suppressing these people in order to maintain their hold in their own countries. The struggle of the Irish people is the leading struggle of the four peoples of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland against British imperialism. For this reason in order to achieve the final overthrow of British imperialism it is most important that the peoples of England, Scotland and Wales support the struggles of the Irish people, and participate in the movement to smash all sectarian theories distorting the anti-imperialist struggle in the north.

The current upsurge of the people of the north of Ireland reflects the struggle of the Irish people against fascist suppression and is thus increasingly directed at British imperialism as the main cause of repression in the north. In 1969 when the second main civil rights marches were held the broad masses of the Irish people immediately came forward in support and large numbers began to participate in the demonstrations held at that time. This upsurge sent British imperialism into a panic and greatly increased the unity and the anti-imperialist spirit of the peoples of England, Scotland, Wales and the rest of Ireland. In order to try to hold back the situation British imperialism initiated its usual tactics and on the one hand slandered the upsurge as sect-

arian and anti-protestant and on the other encouraged the Stormont government to suppress the Irish people. Their initial propaganda on the north blatantly slandered the demonstrations as catholic sectarian struggles and promoted the anti-protestant statements of various participants in the struggle who began to be pushed as the 'leaders'. The whole protestant community was made out to be opposed to the struggle for democratic rights, also for sectarian reasons, and fascists like Paisley who blatantly opposed the upsurge and used sectarian differences to help him do this, were promoted as the 'leaders' of the protestant community.

The sectarian propaganda was an attempt to create public opinion against the Irish people in England by 1) accusing them of being ungrateful bigots who are not capable of looking after themselves 2) Distorting the anti-imperialist nature of the struggle so as to create public opinion in favour of fascist theories that the main problem in the world was not imperialism but the differences between races or sects, and 3) create public opinion in the north of Ireland favourable for the development of organisations based on the theory that there are two nations in Ireland and intent on developing fascist nationalist civil war in order to transform the anti-imperialist sentiment of the Irish people into fascist sentiment.

In the north of Ireland these fascist attacks on the people and distortions of the struggle were not properly opposed by the broad masses of the people because at that time there was no communist party based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse Tung Thought leading the struggle and most of the organisations capitulated to the sectarian propaganda. The British imperialists identified the 'left' with catholics and the 'right' with protestants and in this way attempted to 1) dismiss the whole question of the struggle between progressive and reactionary forces and turn it into a sectarian struggle and 2) isolate the working and oppressed protestants from leftwing ideas and minimise the possibility of them participating in any progressive organisations.

After it became clear that the initial vicious suppression of the people was not going to calm them down British imperialism developed its propaganda and acknowledged the existence of very bad conditions in the north, yet continuing to suppress the people, and began to call for 'equal rights for catholics' as a solution to the problem. This call is a sectarian call which is based on the analysis that what the oppressed people in Ireland want is the removal of sectarian discrimination and not overthrow of British imperialism which promotes sectarianism merely to divide the people. The repressive nature of British imperialism was truly shown to the world's people when in 1969 she sent thousands of troops to invade Ireland and deliberately used her troops to try to build further divisions among the people. The British troops have been increasingly used for the fascist suppression of the people and in the last few weeks in particular the troops have thrown away their guise of keeping the people from fighting one another and attacked democratic struggles of both catholic and protestant workers.

British imperialism is getting together more and more recently with its main lackeys in Ireland, Lynch and Chichester-Clark, and hatching new plots for the development of a united front or 'federation' to suppress anti-imperialism. This reactionary alliance blames all the problems in Ireland on sectarianism and is trying to gain credence for itself by calling for peaceful methods of resolving

these imposed problems and attacking subversive methods. They are promoting as leaders of the people various bourgeois nationalist movements and promoting their caste methods as the only alternative to their own so-called peaceful methods. The problem with both British imperialism and the bourgeois nationalist movements is that they support fascist culture and fascist rules and regulations and in fact both in the long run support domination of Ireland by imperialism, either of British, green or orange form. The methods used by British imperialism or by bourgeois nationalist movements to deal with problems never involve consciously mobilizing the masses and either entail decisions by a bureaucracy or isolated action by a militarist clique. The promoting of the contradiction between peaceful and subversive methods as the main contradiction is an attempt to uphold sectarianism and to obscure the suppression of anti-imperialism. The reactionary alliance of Lynch, Chichester-Clark and Heath will never succeed in defeating anti-imperialism in Ireland.

At present in Ireland the rising anti-British imperialist sentiment is increasing and in these conditions not only will the workers, peasants and urban petty bourgeoisie who are most strongly opposed to British imperialism rally round the national liberation call but also various sections of the bourgeoisie will rally round. It is very important that those sections of the bourgeoisie who take a stand against British Imperialism are united with for their positive stand and firmly criticised for their negative aspects. Those sections of the bourgeoisie who take a stand against British Imperialism are of two main types

- 1) Those who are opportunisting on the progressive sentiment of the people and are calling themselves nationalist merely in order to gain credence in the eyes of the masses and who have real interest in overthrowing imperialism in Ireland. These are the sorts of people who take a prominent role in the national socialist organisations and they have to be closely guarded against.
- 2) Those people who have a genuine basis for opposing British Imperialism either because they represent imperialism from another country and hope to cash in on any chance of government or because they represent small businessmen in Ireland. In dealing with the question of nationalists as with all other progressive sections it is important to unite with them solely on the basis of actual concrete practice in favour of the revolution, and to unite with them in such a way as to make sure that the anti-imperialist united front is led by the proletariat and its party. This analysis of the role of the bourgeoisie clarifies the basis of the contradictions within the bourgeois parties in the north and south of Ireland.

If then it is so clear that British imperialism is the main enemy of the Irish people and the Irish people are rising to smash all its fascist political and cultural superstructure what then should be our tasks in north. We should go out and boldly build the Three Revolutionary Movements and mobilise all the genuine democratic and anti-fascist people in the society against British imperialism. At the present stage the most acute contradictions in Ireland are in the north of Ireland and we should particularly mobilise the people in support of the struggle to remove British imperialism's direct presence from the northern counties. Building the three rev

olutionary movements means isolating all those people who say they oppose British imperialism but who in fact advocate no change in the superstructure and thus merely advocate the replacement of fascist suppression of the people by a new form of imperialism. Applied to the conditions in Ireland it means uniting the people on the broadest basis at the level at which the majority of the people are standing up to support the anti-imperialist struggle today. The three revolutionary movements are:

- 1) The revolutionary movement to defeat fascist ideas and fascist culture - The war of annihilation on the cultural front.
- 2) The revolutionary movement to defeat fascist rules and regulations, especially those which suppress the right to disseminate revolutionary ideas and the right to organise against British imperialism - This is developing the resistance movement
- 3) The revolutionary movement to defeat British imperialism in Ireland. The movement to defeat British imperialism is part of the world wide anti-imperialist movements which at this stage in history is principally directed at U.S. imperialism. We must unite with all the advanced countries in the world and particularly with the Peoples Republic of China and the Peoples Republic of Albania and we must support all the struggles of the world's peoples against imperialism, particularly those in Indo-China and Palestine.

The need to build a communist Party which is capable of leading and involving the broad masses of the people in the developing of the three revolutionary movements has come out of the concrete conditions in Ireland. The new type of Party which is capable of taking the vanguard role is based on Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse Tung Thought and therefore on the mass democratic style of work as developed in the Great Proletarian Revolution, Revolution in China and on the principle of organising to change the world. The mass democratic style of work means involving the people in the conscious discussion of the ideas and the ideological problems facing the party and the people. Organising to change the world is the most fundamental principle which the people must be imbued with so that any analysis of the world that is developed is not simply used to describe the world but is used to change the world. The new type of organisation integrated with the people and built through developing actual struggle in any area is opposed to the reactionary types of organisations which build cliques of experts detached from the people who develop fighting or theory detached from the people. These types of organisations uphold the mass bureaucratic method of work and oppose the mass democratic method of work and regard the masses as too stupid to participate in discussion on the problems facing the people or to want to stand up and take up arms against fascist repression. These organisations make no attempt to imbue in their cadre or the people the concept of organise to change the world and instead promote, organise to understand the world.

Within and without the party there is a very intense struggle going on to develop the proletarian revolutionary line of intensifying the struggle against the various bourgeois reactionary lines that have come up to subvert the struggle. The bourgeois reactionary lines are all right in essence but they come up in both 'left' and right forms. They stem from social practice detached from the masses and detached from developing the three revolutionary movements and they all in essence promote sectarian lines on the north. Contd. on page 10

A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history.

The anti-imperialist struggle is the first stage of the revolution. The next stage is to achieve dictatorship of the proletariat and build socialism; in the proletarian revolution this is a transitional phase developing towards communism. During this whole process obviously various forces which are in unity with us at one stage may not be at another.

Building the national liberation struggle in Ireland the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist) has established student groups in most of the universities and student groups are being built in the places where they do not already exist. There is a national student organisation with clear guidelines on how to organise students and on the question of working class youth and other youth who want to participate in revolutionary struggles. The conference saw a very large section of revolutionary youth come forward, youth who have been participating in the local struggles of the youth along with the struggle led by the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist) and guidelines and definite forms of organisation are developed.

However the principal task of the party within the context of national liberation at this stage is to expand the movement in the working class, particularly in industry - this is the central task of the party. Now we are expanded into the working class in various ways but essentially are not consolidated in the working class. This is the process now going on, this is directly related to the stage of the student struggles, to what is necessary to mobilize students in the universities, so I shall briefly discuss the present stage of the work of the Communist Party in the working class in order that you can grasp what the main line of the party is, what the present stage of struggle is and have more perspective on the role of students in this work.

Irish Revolutionary Youth was set up in 1969 and sent detachments into the factories and communities to disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought as their principal task, to combat all forms of revisionism and pessimism by standing up vigorously for Mao Tsetung Thought, and this process has gone on very widely. Recently this had not been done on a big scale in the north, but this is now being rectified.

The establishment of bookshops and the work of Irish Revolutionary Youth and various students who left the university and formed detachments of Irish Revolutionary Youth has brought in young workers in particular into the organisation, and actually organised them in Irish Revolutionary Youth to disseminate RED PATRIOT, and Chairman Mao's works, and do other forms of propaganda work. Numbers of these young people have gone through struggles at their place of work, and in their areas, and at the same time a Workers Committee was formed. The Committee was formed just over a year ago it functioned till the May 1st Branch of the Communist Party was formed. This branch formed on May Day has the task of leading the struggle of the industrial workers and giving guidance to them. At the present time the principal task of the Communist Party is to develop the struggle in the working class.

There is a line going around that suggests we have done nothing in the working class, had no Tachai's or Naxalbari's so what can we talk about? This line attempted to liquidate the working class side of the movement and also had a negative effect on the student movement, because Irish Student Movement had consistently advocated that students should serve the working and oppressed people and called upon revolutionary students to leave the colleges and help build the working class movement through forming Irish Revolutionary Youth detachments.

In the universities other organisations are coming forward to suggest action in co-ordination with the working class. Unless the student movement can grasp clearly what the main line of the party is and what stage the work is at then you simply have nothing to advocate as an alternative to these various revisionists and neo-revisionists who come forward in the universities; and whereas most of you will agree we are against reform-

ism and the main task is to disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought, in order to wage struggles in the units it is necessary to have a more particular understanding of what is going on.

Recently a meeting was held in Dublin and a series of meetings have been initiated for industrial workers. They are organising to get out a regular broadsheet of the Dublin Workers Group, under the discipline of the May 1st Branch of the Communist Party, and have agreed to call for a conference in 4-6 months time in order to sum up the work of the industrial workers and to use the broadsheet to propagandise the work of the industrial workers of the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist). In all the areas where it has done work linked with the objective tasks of the party, Irish Revolutionary Youth has already spread into the working class in the factories and communities and has already contacted large numbers of older workers. It is the task of the May 1st Branch to develop and give leadership to these struggles by building a new form of industrial workers organisation. This is the task we are undertaking at present.

There is a very definite reactionary line - important to students, as the example of the UCD strike shows. (Single issue reformist student groups come up to advocate that we should unite with the workers and give them moral support!). In some cases a great deal of revolutionary spirit and militancy was developed in the factories without consolidating any organisation among the workers there and in various places people have organised unions, led strikes and walk-outs, and all you could say is that these comrades are a lot more efficient at organising reformist action than other revisionist and reformist groups. But this line has not developed the working class politics at all - the main problem among the working class is trade unionism, whether it is official, unofficial or wildcat - the problem in the working class is that reformist ideology of the trade unions who work in the interest of bourgeois capital. The principal ideological struggle in the working class is against trade unionism and the whole trade union line of organising. All trade unions were not conceived on this line originally, but they certainly have developed on these lines now, which is essentially the same as the student unions. That is, class capitulationism, reformism and all sorts of asking favours from the bourgeoisie but in no way building up an organisation of the workers through their day to day struggles which will eventually seize state power, and not just be able to lead struggles for higher wages, better working conditions or better working hours.

So the first erroneous line we have overcome is this line or organising better unions in a more militant way, without raising the struggle to any qualitatively higher level. The opposite, leftist version of this line which came up, was flying into the factory with your Mao badge on, which declares you automatically as a Communist. You develop the political line of having any amount of questions and discussion on any loose thing, but nothing to do with putting forward a concrete stage and concrete programme for the workers at that stage - a programme of doing ideological work against trade unionism and disseminating Mao Tsetung Thought as an alternative to trade unionism, forming study groups round study of Chairman Mao's thought and round detailed criticism of the trade unions in order to build a new type of workers organisation, a revolutionary organisation. There is absolutely no hope for the trade unions; trade union organisation as it stands has absolutely nothing to offer the working class today, both in its line and its structure, but further oppression.

As our struggle against the erroneous line in the factories developed, it became clear that the "trade union line" - unionising non-unionised workers, organising more militant strikes etc., although repudiated in its frank form developed into a more subtle form to be known as the "working class line". It is good to call it the "working class line" because it is forward by the most bourgeois reactionary liners in the country who all speak not from the point of view of proletarian outlook but from the "working class point of

view", and it epitomises the line which is essentially to be somebody detached from the class you are working with. So you no longer consider yourself to be a member of the working class who like the rest of the working class is engaged in a struggle against bourgeois monopoly capital either on a conscious or unconscious basis, in which case you come forward to analyse what the stage of the working class struggles is and what the most positive aspect so far is, and how that is going to be developed. Instead of that you look at the situation from the point of view of being individual detachments who come to organise the factory. This tendency particularly strongly comes up with student detachments who go to work in the factory. For the first few months they come up reporting "These workers are really militant!", basically proving only that they themselves did not believe that anybody else was militant but themselves, and every day in the factory some experience teaches them that in fact there is somebody else in the world interested in overthrowing British imperialism. So it is a question of considering oneself detached from the people and as a hero going in to organise the people; in this context two forms of activity come up. One form we all know very well, that the correct thing to do with workers is to 'integrate' with them to organise more strikes, lower bus fares etc. One should not leave criticism of this line on the external level where it is very obvious, with some of the groups running round. The main aspect of our criticism should be self-criticism, because it is only this party which is going to have any lasting effect on the Irish people and not too much attention should be paid to criticising everyone else unless it helps develop the consciousness of the masses, and in our own ranks the "working class line" exists.

We had a very interesting discussion at our meeting the other day on this and it went as far as one comrade putting forward that the main ideological line to do propaganda against in the working class was against pornography! Basically what it comes down to is an ultra-democratic line; if the masses propose you should have a wildcat strike then you have one. There is no question of raising the struggle to a higher level, analysing the content and disseminating Mao Tsetung Thought among the workers in opposition to the bourgeois ideology being promoted there. The other side of this line, the leftist line, is to take a totally heroic and leftist stand on the basis that the workers are incapable of joining in actual revolutionary activity when it comes to it, so that in the ultimate analysis you have to take heroic action on your own. The essence of the line all the way through is not to put forward any particular stage of the revolution, not to analyse any particular stage and say this is where we are, the workers are at this particular stage in the country and in the Irish national liberation struggle today and what we have to do is to go forward to the next stage.

The actual stage of workers in the Irish national liberation struggle is that there is increasing militancy but there is also an increasing bankruptcy on the part of all other organisations and completely new forms of organisation and of struggle among the workers have to be developed. Basic guidelines for that sort of organisation have been developed by the various struggles we have waged in the factory and in the community in various places and so our central task at this stage is to go ahead and do propaganda for the proletarian revolutionary line and in factories do propaganda against trade unionism in a very detailed sense to clarify to the workers how the organisation of trade unions upholds the incorrect political and ideological line.

Our task is also to do propaganda against the "working class line" in the factories. All the revisionists, trotskies and reformists do the same thing; they try and participate in the already existing forms of struggle in the working class and make them more militant, or make them more intellectual, introducing 10 pages of "Capital" into a strike and imagining that has some effect in organising the workers. So the Communist Party is planning at this stage to call for a conference in a few months time. This is the actual stage of the workers struggle in the country; to follow the proletarian

revolutionary line as a worker it is necessary to grasp that stage and work to take it a step forward. To follow the "working class line" is to ignore that stage and go round under the illusion that workers are not militant, that you are the only one who is, that workers do not really like Mao Tsetung Thought and you cannot distribute it in your factory. It is to suffer the illusion that in order to get on with the workers it is necessary to build social unity only, and then organise lower bus fares etc. as a principal activity; then on the other hand when anything important needs to be done you have to resort to the other extreme, which is to take a completely independent heroic action because you consider the workers are not prepared to stand up with you. This is the main line the party has to overcome in its working class struggle.

Relating this back to the youth and student struggles - in order to follow Chairman Mao's guideline of "CONTINUING TO ACT IN COORDINATION WITH THE PARTY IN ITS CENTRAL TASK", while in general they are linked to the national liberation struggle, and while it is important to mobilise people through the three revolutionary movements for the national liberation struggle, at this stage and for the next few months they must be linked much more particularly to building and consolidating the working class movement. How does this orientation affect the youth and student movements?

First of all, looking into the concrete conditions in the universities, Irish Student Movement and earlier the Internationalists have led the students through various stages of struggle. The first stage was that of creating serious discussion and developing the principles of mass democracy - "No investigation, no right to speak" and "No sophistry or rhetoric" -, creating conditions for the serious investigation of ideas. The next stage was to isolate imperialism as the main enemy of students as well as the rest of the oppressed people. This is an extremely important stage, showing the effects of imperialism on the superstructure and not just that imperialism is an economic and political force outside the university somewhere. The Internationalists were the only people to concretely analyse in the country that the superstructure is also developed by imperialism in its interest, and students are primarily affected through the superstructure.

This battle was won during the period 1966-67. After that we started mobilising students directly for the anti-imperialist struggle and doing very strong propaganda that students should stand up to support the national liberation struggle of other countries, should stand up and support the proletariat in other countries, and should act in accord with the interests of the working and oppressed people of Ireland. Although today this seems quite well established in the peoples minds in the universities it is good to cast your mind back; a long and protracted battle was fought for the idea that students should work in the interests of the revolution as the only way to work in the interests of the working and oppressed people and that the principal allies of the students were the working and oppressed people of Ireland. In 1968 the guideline of "Class Struggle in the Classroom" was put forward. This was a concrete guideline for students for a most important task. Students must wage actual struggle in the superstructure as well as in general working in the interest of national liberation in Ireland; they must not ignore the superstructure and consider making revolution to be simply going outside the university on demonstrations, participating with the workers etc.. It is part of their responsibility to the proletarian revolution to work in the universities, tackling the superstructure and waging class struggle in the classroom.

This was the first time this sort of slogan, the concrete application of Mao Tsetung Thought to the universities, had ever been put forward. All the other hacks and so-called friends of the people, the unholy alliance of the 'left', put forward that you should have complete compromise with all forms of bourgeois ideology as well as having revolution. These people are still round the universities; what they essentially put forward is that the revolution is a sort of economic change going on somewhere outside the university.

CONFERENCE REPORT Contd. from p. 7  
through mill strikes etc, and at the same time they maintain complete degenerate bourgeois lifestyle as well as all the careerist aspirations of the bourgeoisie and go along wholeheartedly with all the fascist and reactionary ideas taught in the courses.

You never see revisionists or Trotskyites having any struggle against bourgeois ideas in the classroom. This is because what they propose is a "working class" revolution and not a proletarian revolution. A "working class" revolution is essentially a fascist revolution; it was advocated in different form in the 1930s by Hitler and is advocated these days by the social fascists such as Bernadette Devlin. These people want to mobilize the workers against the bosses, without doing any detailed ideological work at all to unite workers around the correct strategy. To make proletarian revolution as opposed to "working class" revolution means to unite people on the basis of ideology; the ideology is Mao Tsetung Thought, but it must be applied in particular form in each sector of society. Struggle in the superstructure has an extremely important role to play not only in the universities but in the society as a whole. It is essential in raising the revolution to the level of proletarian revolution and opposing fascist revolution (Hitler put forward all sorts of "Workers vs. Bosses" lines to get workers support, calling for cheaper cars and higher wages etc; - hence the Volkswagen).

Bernadette Devlin and various other leaders of the 'holy alliance' stated recently that Paisley is organising workers; he is therefore essentially our ally and not our enemy. In other words it does not matter on what basis workers are being organised - even fascism. These people can advocate uniting with fascist organiser Paisley because they ignore ideology. Thus Devlin and various others put forward recently that because of the amount of sectarianism in the north the only basis on which unity is possible between Protestant and Catholic workers is that they should have equal pay. This reduces workers to the level of hating one another by blind instinct, and being totally incapable of resolving the contradiction between themselves. To claim the only bait that will tempt the workers to their senses is higher wages is to oppose building genuine ideological unity; if followed in practice it will lead to national socialism, not to proletarian revolution.

This brings us back to what the "working class" line means. To wage struggles in the superstructure is crucial for the whole society - it is not simply a question of students developing class struggle in the classroom. To bring about transformation of the society it is necessary to wage struggle on all fronts, cultural, political and ideological. At this stage the superstructure is being used to create public opinion for fascism - in politics, ideology, science, literature etc. This is why the youth and students should raise their struggle to the level of the WAR OF ANNIHILATION ON THE CULTURAL FRONT. As well as this detailed struggle on the ideological and cultural front will completely expose these social fascists to the people and help win the people over for proletarian revolution and isolate these misleaders.

This is the way society is going to change in this era of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Basically the Communist Party is making proletarian revolution; the anti-imperialist revolution is merely one stage of that. So in 1968 the guideline of class struggle in the classroom was put forward. After that the next guideline put forward was that revolutionary students should stand up and fight the reactionary authorities in the universities, and be prepared to leave and drop their careers and join the working class. In the period 1968-69 numbers of students did in fact leave the universities here and go all over England and Ireland. They established units in the working class, bookshops, libraries, Irish Revolutionary Youth detachments and party branches in all areas of the country. Now the struggle in the university is on a different level because that precedent has been set - the precedent of students working in the interests of revolution, and that of leading students leaving the students ranks and going into the working class.

So what therefore is the task of the student movement at this stage? Following Chairman Mao's guideline of working for the central task of the party as well as doing specific work among the youth and students, if you look into the universities now you see that the overwhelming sentiment of the students is for national liberation. The UCD strike is a very clear example of how large numbers of students are willing concretely to support the working class, and also in Galway last November when Comrade Mike Hehir was tried for selling communist literature hundreds of students were willing to come out on the streets in his support. These facts show how students are actually participating in national liberation struggle themselves; the main point is, Irish Student Movement must lead the students in the struggle, link the students to the central task of the party, and do detailed work among students.

Inside the university the "working class" line mainly takes leftist form. This means running round doing general propaganda, not doing any detailed work, and not putting forward a detailed line on what the stage of the revolution is. Whenever a student comrade following this line decides to go to the campus for a while they do so with the idea: - Here comes the heroic student organiser to organise the students! They do a bit of 'convince me' work, talk about China and other general questions in the most abstract way, and then are nowhere to be found when mass struggles come up, in spite of all the leftist talk. The mass struggles are left leaderless.

The way in which the student struggle is going to help the working class struggle at this stage is by intensifying work in the superstructure and taking the struggles which the students have been in the forefront of to a higher level. This is to intensify the work in the superstructure, and not to confine that struggle to the universities but to take it throughout the country and into all the various cultural institutions to show all the people that bourgeois ideology is incorrect, that there is no remnant of bourgeois ideology that is any good. This directly furthers the struggle against the "working class" liners who say there is nothing wrong with bourgeois ideology and all we need is a "working class" revolution while keeping all bourgeois culture intact. It is the university students, graduates and professional people who have been 'educated' in bourgeois culture who can come forward with a detailed critique and revolutionary line on it.

In doing detailed work among the youth and students and building the three revolutionary movements in the educational institutions, the principal task is to do propaganda for the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist) and do propaganda in particular against the "working class" line. Without doing this the three revolutionary movements cannot be carried out. The failure of some comrades to build stage by stage work in this way among the youth and students is in fact capitulation to the "working class" line. This is an ideological disagreement and not a chance difference, and cannot be resolved by having endless criticisms of it within the units, never taking the questions to the people. This leads to building the units detached from the people and putting emphasis on "numbers" and bureaucracy. Instead we must grasp the methods of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and do investigation and study among the masses to find out what the 2 lines in their struggles are, and then do propaganda for the proletarian revolutionary line and against the bourgeois reactionary line. In this way the Irish Student Movement/ Irish Revolutionary Youth units will be based not on general sentiment and general propaganda, but be built out of actual struggles and based on carrying forward the particular stage of the revolution.

Now these working class liners in U.C.D. give a crystal clear line saying that you should not do work on Joyce etc., it is a waste of time as there is a revolution going on out there; you should come and join the blokes in the pub sometime and tell them about revolution. They actually go round giving this line, doing nothing themselves to liberate students from bourgeois ideology in the universities. They do not liberate themselves from bourgeois

CONTINUED ON CENTRE OF NEXT TWO COLUMNS



MASS DEMOCRACY IN T.C.D. REVOLUTIONARY STUDENTS UPHOLD MASS DEMOCRATIC STYLE OF WORK.

ideology either and instead want to look at the workers with all the vestiges of bourgeois ideology - to be charitable, and participate in all the activities pushed by the trade unions and all backward elements of the working class. Secondly in terms of how students should participate in supporting the working class struggles at this time their line is totally reformist. They have no alternative to trade unionism. On the resistance movement they say you should capitulate completely and on the national liberation struggle they say you can do nothing at the moment, or else that you should get a gun and fight immediately on a militarist basis, doing nothing to propagate political ideas amongst the people and to mobilise them politically.

Now that we have had some discussion on the workers side of the movement it is quite clear that students must stand up as against reformism in the working class and advocate the line of the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist), which is totally against reformism and totally for the dissemination of Mao Tsetung Thought among the working class. This is what students should be doing propaganda for. And youth and students should do propaganda for youth to join propaganda teams and help disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought round the communities and factories. Also they can join general propaganda teams such as those being formed now to go to England and do propaganda for the Irish national liberation struggle.

## REPORT of the I.R.Y.

The recent Galway conference of Irish Revolutionary Youth /Irish Student Movement was the first ever Irish Revolutionary Youth conference since its formation on July 4th 1969. Through detailed summing up of its experience and intensive criticism self-criticism a clear youth programme has been developed as well as a new organisational form.

On a world-wide scale, imperialism and its lackeys headed by U.S. imperialism is heading for total collapse and in order to stave off its final day has launched fierce attacks on the people, slandering the working and oppressed people as hooligans and irresponsibles, and has unleashed a vicious cultural counter-revolution to frantically oppose the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Through their films, literature and art the imperialists promote the ideology of serving self, in opposition to the proletarian line of serving the people, promote the living of ones life through the consumption of as many objects as possible to get 'kicks' and promote pacifism so that imperialism can continue to oppress the people. In Ireland as well as the promotion of the overt imperialist culture, there is also the promotion of so-called 'Irish tradit-

Following the guidelines developed during this conference for the next year, Irish Revolutionary Youth and Irish Student Movement will definitely help build the resistance movement against British imperialism to a higher stage. They will help isolate the enemies of the people on the ideological and cultural front; contribute to the defence of the sale of revolutionary literature and to the opposition to the bourgeois legal system, bring forward cadres and create massive public opinion among our young people for the anti-imperialist mass democratic revolution against British imperialism.

Finally the youth and students must do propaganda for the struggles of the working and oppressed peoples of the world, especially those in the stormcentre of struggle against U.S. imperialism, Indo-China, and must act in defence of the proletarian revolutionary headquarters of the world's people - that is the Peoples Republic of China, the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Today U.S. imperialism and all its satellites are heading for total collapse but it is becoming more and more desperate as shown by the recent invasion of Laos. Therefore we must be prepared, be prepared not only for the great upsurge in our own country that will finish off British imperialism but also be prepared to rally in support of our great leader and helmsman Chairman Mao, the heroic Chinese people and the people of the whole world as U.S. imperialism is in its deathbed throes.

ional culture' detached from the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle and in fact an aspect of bourgeois nationalism. It is developed to promote national chauvinism and to distort the anti-imperialist struggle in Ireland turning it into a narrow nationalist struggle. This culture is a complete slander of the Irish people and has nothing to do with the true aspirations of the working and oppressed people of Ireland. Through their songs people like the 'Dubliners' portray the Irish people as being drunkards and layabouts or merely 'romantic rebels' who are happy in their own stupid way and have absolutely no serious desire to overthrow British imperialism and the Irish compradors. In the imperialist homelands especially this decadent culture has maximum effect on the youth and students, and in opposition to this the youth and students have come forward to play a leading role in the developing of the anti-imperialist struggles of the Irish people.

Up until 1968 there was no youth movement which was capable of leading these struggles. The only 'organisations' that did exist were the private property of a small handful of revisionists and Trotskyists who ran around mouthing support

Contd. on page 9



# LEARN FROM THE PEOPLE CAMPAIGN

During the Galway Conference the proposed English Student Movement/Irish Student Movement Learn from the People Campaign was discussed. The first speaker pointed out how crucial the struggle of the people of northern Ireland was to the struggles of all the peoples of Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales. This struggle is the most intense, with thousands of British imperialist troops trying to suppress the anti-imperialist struggles of the people. The heroic struggle of the people of Northern Ireland has aroused massive interest and increasing support and is influencing the local struggles in England, Scotland and Wales. Despite the efforts of the bourgeoisie and their henchmen, the social democrats and trade union hacks, to continue diverting the peoples' struggles up the garden path of economic and peddling every form of selfishness and individuality among the people the response of the peoples of England, Scotland and Wales shows their true aspirations and proletarian internationalism.

To try and prevent the struggle of the people of northern Ireland having such all range influence the bourgeoisie in their radio, TV, newspapers etc. are continually pouring out fascist propaganda about it. Hiding the real basis of the struggle, the oppression of the people by imperialism, and claiming it to be a sectarian conflict, they try to hide why the British imperialist troops are there claiming it is to 'keep the peace'. That is, peace for the bourgeoisie!

Large scale propaganda in support of the struggle of the people of northern Ireland pointing out the real basis for the struggle to expose the myths and lies of the bourgeoisie would unite the four peoples even more closely, isolate even further British imperialism and help intensify the mass struggles in England, Scotland and Wales. The proposed Learn from the People Campaign of English and Irish students together would contribute greatly to doing this.

The next speaker pointed out that Learn from the People Campaigns were very consolidating for students who participate. Delegates were asked to put forward their ideas on it. A number of English youth and students supported what the first speaker had said; in their experience in England, large numbers of youth and students want to know what is happening in northern

Ireland, and what was the line of the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist) on the struggle in the north which an increasing number of them were supporting. They said that the struggle was having a large effect on local struggles. One English worker said that in his factory it was the principal thing that people wanted to discuss.

At this stage one comrade said that though he agreed that to create large scale public opinion in support of the struggle of the people of northern Ireland would be very good however at this time what was necessary for him and his comrades was to intensify the detailed work at the universities so that to participate on a Learn from the People Campaign would hold back this work considerably.

In the discussion that followed it was pointed out that this was not correct and that not only would a Learn from the People campaign have a large effect on public opinion in England, Scotland and

Wales but it would also help build basic units in the universities. The large scale public opinion would also have an effect on the universities themselves where it had been pointed out by a number of student delegates that the majority of students wanted to know about the struggle in the north. It was also pointed out that in order to build a basic unit it was essential to provide in practice an alternative to the students. A Learn from the People Campaign would be a clear example to students of what they could do to fight imperialism. It was also very consolidating for those students who actually participate in them.

A number of delegates spoke on this like the Irish Revolutionary Youth member who said that their experience in his area was that until they developed the alternative in practice the work of mobilizing youth did not go forward, as it was one sided. But as soon as they provided an alternative in the form of Learn from the People Campaigns round the area things surged forward.

The role of the Learn from the People Campaign in developing the anti-imperialist struggle of the four peoples and in particular how it will help build basic units having been grasped and supported by the delegates arrangements went ahead and the campaign will begin next week.

IRY REPORT Contd. from page 8

for the working-class struggles, but in their life-style and methods of work did nothing but promote straight imperialist culture and degeneracy and the building of cliques detached from the broad masses of the people. Since the formation of the Irish Revolutionary Youth on July 4th 1969 these cliques have further degenerated and some have lost any pretence of being revolutionary. From the beginning Irish Revolutionary Youth analysed the problems of the youth and waged an uncompromising struggle with the imperialist culture and ideas. Where this correct line of Irish Revolutionary Youth was followed strong groups of working class youth have been built which are doing further work amongst the youth in their areas by launching attacks on the imperialist culture in the particular form it takes in in those areas, and, under the direction of the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist) are also helping to carry out the tasks of the Party in those areas. This programme has won the support of large numbers of youth — in one area a concerted attack was made on an imperialist beat-club where, under the hoax of providing entertainment for the youth of the area, maximum effort was being made to spread pacifism and the hippie/drug culture. Leaflets were handed around the young people at the club, and the vast majority of the youth pressed for discussion of the issues involved — i.e. the nature of imperialism, on the question of what needed to be done and on Irish Revolutionary Youth itself. A frantic effort to evict the revolutionary cadres from the club by the organisers met with the virtually unanimous opposition from the young people there and met with total failure. As a result the schemes of the imperialists to promote their ideology through that club have been smashed.

At the conference, however, an opposing line reared its ugly head. Instead of taking the revolutionary politics to the youth and vigorously implementing the revolutionary line of Irish Revolutionary Youth and organising the youth these 'comrades' had followed the creepy line of trying to convince the youth to be revolutionary and trying to persuade them that China was fine. They had no faith in revolutionary capacity of the masses and ran around in a heroic manner haphazardly selling revolutionary literature and so liquidated any support they might initially have had. As can be seen from the Conference report, this line was resolutely exposed and smashed by the majority of Irish Revolutionary Youth delegates and a new unity was achieved amongst them on the basis of the correct line of Irish Revolutionary Youth.

Summing up the experience of the most advanced units, it was resolutely agreed to develop the youth work along the lines of the three revolutionary movements:

(1) The revolutionary movement to combat fascist ideology and culture i.e. follow the slogan "WAGE A WAR OF ANNIHILATION AGAINST BRITISH IMPERIALISM ON THE CULTURAL FRONT". This is to be done by developing the struggle amongst the youth against the degeneracy, pacifism and drug culture promoted by U.S. imperialism and against the romantic drunkard rebel culture promoted by the neo-colonialist Irish comprador clique, by means of pickets, handouts, local broadsheets, discussion groups and meetings etc.

(2) The revolutionary movement to defend the peoples democratic rights. In the main this refers at this time to defending the basic rights to disseminate MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT, the right to open progressive bookshops and the right to organise the youth politically. In order to do this the youth movement must follow the line developed by the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist) of "Advancing the Resistance Movement". In opposition to the capitulationist position of the various opportunists, the Communist Party has given the line of "Oppose reactionary arrogance of the imperialists with revolutionary arrogance of the people". In arrests, comrades of the youth movement have stood up to denounce the fascist courts, go on lengthy hunger-strikes in defiance of the fascist 'law and order'. Much propaganda must be done in the areas for the democratic rights of the people and broad democratic support won.

(3) The revolutionary movement to oppose British imperialism and the Irish compradors and for national liberation of the Irish people. This means doing propaganda amongst the youth and other sections in the community for the struggles of the English, Irish Scottish and Welsh people against British imperialism and for the national liberation struggles of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the anti-imperialist struggles of the people of the whole world, through meetings, handouts and so on. In particular propaganda should be done in support of the great bastion of world revolution — the Peoples Republic of China. It also means carrying out the tasks of the Party in the area — in particular this involves setting up detachments of youth to organise in the communities and the factories and create the conditions for the establishment of an organisation for the industrial proletariat on a national level. In order to steel cadres it is very important to develop the method of holding Mao Tsetung Thought Study Groups to solve important problems in the work and to develop ideological struggle. It also means forming propaganda teams to take Mao Tsetung Thought to all the corners of the country, and in particular at this time to the countryside.

In order that it should be able to fulfil these historic responsibilities to the Irish people, Irish Revolutionary Youth reorganised itself as a national organisation of the youth and elected a national council from the various units of Irish Revolutionary Youth all over the country. The national council itself elected from its own ranks the national executive of Irish Revolutionary Youth. It was agreed that all policy of Irish Revolutionary Youth should be formulated at the annual conference of Irish Revolutionary Youth of which the Galway conference was the first and that between the conferences, the day-to-day running of the movement and implementation of the policy should be carried out by the national council. This body would also be responsible for calling the annual conferences of Irish Revolutionary Youth.

## REPORT of I.S.M.

Following the call of the Communist Party of Ireland to youth and students to "Wage a war of annihilation against British imperialism on the cultural front", the program of the Irish Student Movement is to build the three revolutionary movements in the universities;

1) The revolutionary Movement to oppose fascist and slave ideas in the professions by upholding Mao Tsetung Thought. This means doing detailed work into the ideas promoted in the courses it means exposing the mechanical materialism in the physical sciences in the Biological sciences it means exposing the fascist ideas in genetics, the anti-people ideas in Art and Literature, and so on. Concrete experience of the decadent educational system and are very quick to come forward to do detailed and conscious investigation into their courses and to take their findings back to the rest of the students i.e. "Wage Class Struggle in the Classroom". Already several study groups do exist in the Irish universities which are doing large amounts of propaganda work through meetings and opposing fascist ideas. The I.S.M. is fully in support of the revolutionary magazines "Literature and Ideology", "Two Lines in

the Natural Sciences", "Mass Line in Medicine" and other documents of the Necessity for Change Institute of Ideological Studies, and gives full support for the Institutes programme.

2) The revolutionary movement to smash fascist rules and regulations in the colleges, win the right to disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought and hold revolutionary gatherings through developing mass democracy. This has been found to be a very important part of the work. In all the universities students standing up for investigation, for progressive ideas and for Mao Tsetung Thought have been under fierce attack from the university administration and various fascist individuals, and this has increased the peoples hatred for the decadent educational system. Thus Irish Student Movement's task here is to organise the students to oppose these fascist attacks and to build the resistance movement in the universities through propaganda work and development of Student Fronts.

Contd. on page 10

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RALLY IN SUPPORT OF THE UNITY OF THE FOUR PEOPLES OF ENGLAND IRELAND SCOTLAND AND WALES AGAINST BRITISH IMPERIALISM AND SALUTING THE STRUGGLE OF OUR PEOPLE IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE FOUR PEOPLES STRUGGLE Contd. from page 6

The people of the north whether protestant or catholic are standing up as representatives of their class and opposing the fascist suppression and at the same time British imperialism and other bourgeois reactionary forces are distorting the nature of the origin of the fascist suppression and blaming it on the contradiction between the races so as to obscure the root cause which is the contradiction between the broad masses of the Irish people and British imperialism. This recent upsurge has two aspects, one positive coming principally from the workers and peasants and progressive urban petty-bourgeoisie and represented in the anti-fascist sentiment, and a second negative, coming principally from British imperialism and represented in the fascist-sectarian distortions of the basis of the struggle in the north.

The rightist lines on the north are capitulations to the bourgeois propaganda and are attempts to develop sectarian politics. They either call for absolute and uncritical support for the struggle in the north and refuse to develop struggle on the cultural front against the fascist ideas, or they are totally opposed to the fighting in the north and slander it as sectarian and refuse to support the just struggle of the broad masses against fascist suppression.

The line of supporting uncritically the fighting in the north by avoiding criticism of the fascist and sectarian lines being put forward encourages the development of sectarian politics. The people following this line consider themselves as heroes who want to be known for fighting for Ireland but who are in fact cowards frightened of opposing sectarianism which is dividing the Irish people. These people either sit around on the sidelines gossiping about how marvellous it is that the Irish people are fighting or they participate in the building of militarist fascist cliques who are detached from the people and who try to take on the task of defeating British imperialism single-handed.

The line of opposing the mass upsurges in the north against fascist rules and regulations on the basis that they are sectarian is a line which directly promotes fascism and is a vicious slander of the heroic anti-imperialist Irish people. Those who put forward these theories are totally detached from the masses and have made no attempt to integrate with them and work with them to try to solve their problems. The broad masses are totally opposed to fascism

ISM REPORT Contd. from p. 8

3) The revolutionary movement to defeat British imperialism through revolutionary struggle of the Irish people for national liberation. Propaganda work must be done amongst the students for the struggle of the peoples of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland and for the struggles of the world's people against U.S. imperialism, soviet social imperialism and all forms of reaction through meetings and through the weekly national paper of the Irish Student Movement - IRISH STUDENT. In doing this meetings and propaganda should be carried out to develop support for the struggles of particular significance, such as opposing the U.S. imperialist intervention in Laos, and much propaganda should be done for the bastion of anti-imperialist revolution - the Peoples Republic of China. The student movement must also help in carrying out the Party's tasks in its area under the direct guidance of the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist). At this stage this entails the formation of propaganda teams to disseminate Mao Tse-tung Thought all over the country and the provision of detachments of steels to go into factory organising. Through the method of holding Mao Tse-tung Thought Study Groups, cadres can be steeled through the process of solving important problems in the day to day work.

To carry out this programme a structure exactly similar to that of Irish revolutionary Youth was established and elected.

and they will always unite to defeat it. In order for the anti-fascist struggle to develop it is essential that the revolutionary movement of the proletariat leads it and points out the basis for all the sectarian distortions. The line that the mass struggles in the north are sectarian is part of the fascist line put forward by the neotrotskyite organisations that Ireland is composed of two nations and is the most sophisticated development of pro-imperialist theories yet put forward on the north. The Irish people are uniting against their common enemy British imperialism and in the process are resolving the secondary contradiction between the different religions.

In the north of Ireland although we need to boldly develop the Three Revolutionary Movements the struggle on the cultural front against fascist sectarian theories is the main movement to be developed at this time. The broad masses are rallying around all those who give a genuine anti-imperialist call and are developing the second revolutionary movement to defend the right to give an anti-imperialist call and to criticise all sectarian theories and green and orange chauvinists and fascists. As the revolutionary movements against fascist culture and fascist rules and regulations are developed then British imperialism and its main supporters in the north and south will be increasingly isolated as the main class enemies to be removed from Irish soil to allow the building of a genuine Peoples Republic of Ireland.

At the end of the Rally representatives of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist), English Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist), Birmingham Revolutionary Youth, Irish Revolutionary Youth in Northern Ireland, Irish Student Movement, and the Irish Secondary Schools Movement spoke in support of the Rally. A number of the speakers stressed the necessity for the four peoples to unite even more closely to defeat the common enemy British imperialism and pointed out the influence the struggle in Northern Ireland was having on the struggles in England, Scotland and Wales. All the speakers said that they would increase their propaganda in support of the struggle of the people of Northern Ireland so as to unite the four peoples further still. Below is reprinted the message of solidarity read by a representative of Irish Revolutionary Youth in Northern Ireland.

Comrades and Friends, On behalf of Irish Revolutionary Youth in Northern Ireland I would like to extend my full support for the statement of the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist) on the situation in Northern Ireland.

Over the last few months Marxism-Leninism Mao Tse-tung Thought has been distributed in a number of areas in Northern Ireland and has been warmly received by the masses there and they are starting to put into practice the teachings and lessons of Chairman Mao and the world's people. I firmly believe that with the further distribution of Mao Tse-tung Thought and the putting into practice of the correct analysis of the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist) the people of Northern Ireland will play an important role in the overall struggles of the Irish people against British imperialism and will be liberated from the open aggression of the troops of British imperialism.

**To defeat the reactionary rule of imperialism, it is essential to form a broad united front and unite with all forces that can be united with, excluding the enemy, and to carry on arduous struggles.**

RALLY IN SUPPORT OF PEOPLES CHINA Contd. from page 5

the close relationship between the Party and the masses, pointing out that the Communist Party was not a clique of warring factions but was the vanguard proletarian organisation of the masses. From this it follows that all ideas, all criticism-self-criticism and so on must be carried out in full view of the masses and that the broad masses have an extremely important role to play in developing the revolution in the country as a whole and in helping to take forward the struggle against the bourgeois reactionary line and the bourgeois headquarters in the Party. Once again the richest example of this is the struggle developed in the Peoples Republic of China between the proletarian revolutionary line and the proletarian headquarters led by Chairman Mao and the bourgeois reactionary line and bourgeois headquarters led by that arch-renege, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. This struggle, as pointed out earlier, was only resolved by developing the mass-democratic method, the method of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the method of "arousing the masses in their hundreds of millions to air their views freely, write big-character posters and hold great debates". This form personally developed by Chairman Mao to continue the revolution and to cleanse the Party of bourgeois thinking was fully consistent with his teachings on the Mass Line where he points out that "the people and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history", and that "the masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant".

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has thus been an earth-shaking event which is viciously opposed by U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and by all the trotskysts, revisionists and social-democrats of various hues and colours. In the Peoples Republic of China itself arch-renege traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi raved that this was encouraging anarchy, that the "masses are backward" and grumbled that the revolutionary workers and peasants did not have enough respect for 'authority' and did not seem to know their place. However the more they grumbled the more the masses took courage to criticise their evil features, repudiate their erroneous lines and consolidate the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. Strengthening their confidence in the process of struggle, the broad masses of the Chinese workers and peasants, under the leadership of the great glorious and correct COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA and their great helmsman Chairman Mao have succeeded in smashing the bourgeois headquarters of China's Khrushchev and are winning great victories in production and in building up their great red socialist state. The method of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a further great contribution of Chairman Mao to the rich treasury of MARXISM-LENINISM. Using this method - the mass-democratic method - communist parties of the new era of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution are being built up in various parts of the world. Under the leadership of these parties of a new type and of their great leader Chairman Mao and following the latest instructions of Chairman Mao in his brilliant statement of May 20th, the people of the world are bound to defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs, bury for ever this vicious system of exploitation of man by man and on its ruins build a bright red world.

LONG LIVE THE GREAT PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA !!

LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRELAND (MARXIST-LENINIST) !!

LONG LIVE THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTIONARY LINE OF CHAIRMAN MAO !!

LONG LIVE CHAIRMAN MAO !!

A LONG, LONG LIFE TO CHAIRMAN MAO !!

At the end of the Rally messages of solidarity were given by representatives of the English Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist), English Student Movement, Birmingham Revolutionary Youth and Irish Revolutionary Youth in Northern Ireland.

"MARXIST PHILOSOPHY HOLDS THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM DOES NOT LIE IN UNDERSTANDING THE LAWS OF THE OBJECTIVE WORLD AND THUS BEING ABLE TO EXPLAIN IT, BUT IN APPLYING THE KNOWLEDGE OF THESE LAWS TO CHANGE THE WORLD."

"IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO SET TASKS, WE MUST ALSO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF THE METHODS FOR CARRYING THEM OUT. IF OUR TASK IS TO CROSS A RIVER, WE CANNOT CROSS IT WITHOUT A BRIDGE OR A BOAT. UNLESS THE BRIDGE OR BOAT PROBLEM IS SOLVED, IT IS IDLE TO SPEAK OF CROSSING THE RIVER. UNLESS THE PROBLEM OF METHODS IS SOLVED, TALK ABOUT THE TASK IS USELESS."

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO

RALLY ON MAY 20th STATEMENT

(Contd from p.5)

Representatives of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist), English Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist), Birmingham Revolutionary Youth, Irish Student Movement, Irish Revolutionary Youth in Northern Ireland and the Necessity for Change Institute of Ideological Studies spoke in solidarity with the Rally. All the speakers pointed out the rapidly increasing united front led by the People's Republic of China against U.S. imperialism as opposed to the rapidly increasing isolation and desperation of U.S. imperialism. Each speaker pointed out the specific role that their movements had to play in following Chairman Mao's great call "PEOPLE OF THE WORLD UNITE AND DEFEAT THE U.S. AGGRESSORS AND ALL THEIR RUNNING DOGS" ONE

One speaker said that countries which had vanguard movements or parties built on the experience of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution were uniting very closely with one another. That unity he said was not one like the relationship between bourgeois parties with parties of small nations. Today Marxist-Leninist parties are united on the basis of following Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line so that international conferences like the Third International are unnecessary.

The representative of the Necessity for Change Institute of Ideological Studies spoke on the significance of the U.S. backed invasion of Laos and pointed out how this showed the increasing desperation of U.S. imperialism and thus the increasing danger of a third world war. She said that youth and students should follow Chairman Mao's call to make preparations right now and do widescale propaganda in opposition to the invasion and against U.S. imperialism. She proposed a resolution to this effect should be drafted and the call put into practice. The youth and student delegates present fully supported this.