

Congress of Red Guards of Peking Middle Schools Established

TEN thousand Red Guards of Peking's middle schools gathered in the capital's Great Hall of the People on March 25 to proclaim the founding of their own revolutionary organization of a new type — the Congress of Red Guards of the Middle Schools of Peking.

This was a meeting of victory and solidarity, a meeting to take a militant oath. The hundreds of thousands of young revolutionary pathbreakers in Peking's middle schools will form a still closer alliance under the unified leadership of the Congress and warmly respond to the great call of Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee to reopen classes and carry on the revolution. At this present crucial moment in the decisive battle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, they will make even more effective use of their fighting capacity, resolutely carry out the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, and thoroughly criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line. They will fulfil the glorious, militant tasks of struggle (the struggle against and overthrow of those Party people in authority taking the capitalist road), criticism and repudiation (of the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes), and transformation (of education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure not in correspondence with the socialist economic base), and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution in the middle schools through to the end!

Comrade Chou En-lai, Standing Committee Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier, extended warm congratulations and gave important instructions to the meeting on behalf of the great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Biao, the Party's Central Committee, the State Council, the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee.

Among those who came to greet the meeting were: Comrade Chen Po-ta, Standing Committee Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Leader of the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee; Comrade Kang Sheng, Standing Committee Member of the Political Bureau and Adviser to the Cultural Revolution Group; Comrade Hsu Hsiang-chien, Political Bureau Member, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee and Leader of the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Military Commission; Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, Political Bureau Member and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission; Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau and Vice-Premier; Comrade Hsiao Hua, Member of the

Party's Central Committee, Deputy Leader of the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Military Commission and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Comrade Yang Cheng-wu, Alternate Member of the Party's Central Committee, Deputy Leader of the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Military Commission and Acting Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A.; Comrade Chiang Ching, First Deputy Leader of the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee; and members of the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee. Comrade Chiang Ching gave important instructions at the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Chou En-lai said: From the moment it began in Peking's middle schools, the great movement of the Red Guards received the warm support of our most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao. It grew swiftly. This was especially so after Chairman Mao received you last August 18, following which you revolutionary young Red Guard fighters went out to society from your schools, with drive enough to storm the heavens. You left Peking for other parts of the country, exchanged revolutionary experience everywhere, fanning up winds of socialism and kindling the flames of the great cultural revolution. You have been destroying the four olds [old ideas, culture, customs and habits] of the exploiting classes, and fostering the four news [new ideas, culture, customs and habits] of the proletariat. You are sweeping away the remnants of the old world and have made tremendous contributions to our country's great proletarian cultural revolution.

Comrade Chou En-lai continued: You responded to Chairman Mao's call to go on long marches on foot, to face the world and brave the storm, to toughen yourselves in storm and stress and to educate yourselves. You have studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a creative way. You have waged a firm struggle against the reactionary idea of "family lineage" current among a small number within your ranks, and against the actions of the reactionary organization, "the United Action Committee." The conduct of this small number of people can in no way negate the countless meritorious deeds and great exploits of the Red Guards. By criticizing, repudiating and hitting at these reactionary ideas and actions, you have made your ranks still healthier and stronger.

Comrade Chou En-lai said with special emphasis: Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee have called on you to reopen classes and carry on the revolution. We are glad to see that you have already enthusiastically taken action on this. We hope you will attend classes on the one hand and on the other hand, make great efforts to rectify your style of work,

forge a revolutionary great alliance and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. The main thing is for you to educate yourselves. At the same time, we hope you will learn modestly from your revolutionary elder brothers and sisters in the universities and colleges, from the revolutionary workers and peasants, and from our P.L.A. comrades.

Comrade Chou En-lai concluded: I am very happy indeed today to see that you have forged a great alliance, a great unity and effected a great joining of forces and to see that you have raised still higher your ideological level and your level in carrying on the struggle. **Chairman Mao says: "The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours. . . . Our hope is placed on you."** The future of our motherland is infinitely bright and so is that of the whole world. We hope you will hold higher and still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and forge ahead valiantly!

On behalf of the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee, Comrade Chiang Ching extended warm greetings to the young revolutionary fighters.

She said: The Red Guard movement was born in Peking's middle schools. The moment the Red Guards appeared, our great leader Chairman Mao supported this new-born thing with the greatest revolutionary enthusiasm. This shows the enormous concern of Chairman Mao for the young revolutionary fighters; it is the greatest honour for you young revolutionary fighters. You should treasure and uphold this honour.

She continued: The revolutionary Red Guard fighters are pathbreakers in the great proletarian cultural revolution. In a fine display of the spirit of daring to think, speak out, break through and make revolution, you have thwarted the resistance put up by the bourgeois reactionary line, rebelled vigorously against a handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road, and energetically destroyed the four olds of the exploiting classes and fostered the four news of the proletariat. By applying Chairman Mao's concept of class analysis, you have criticized and repudiated the exploiting classes' reactionary idea of "family lineage," and put up a resolute struggle against the reactionary organization "the United Action Committee." You have resolutely resisted, criticized and repudiated the bourgeois reactionary line, and energetically disseminated and implemented the proletarian revolutionary line of the Party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. Guided by the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the revolutionary Red Guards have performed immortal exploits in the great proletarian cultural revolution. This is something no one can deny. It is our hope that you revolutionary Red Guards will guard against arrogance and rashness, develop your merits, overcome your shortcomings and make new contributions to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Comrade Chiang Ching pointed out: The present task facing the young Red Guard fighters in the middle schools is for them to respond actively to the call of Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee

to return to their schools, reopen classes and carry on the revolution. You should attend classes and at the same time make revolution. You should rely on the mass of revolutionary teachers and students in the middle schools, resolutely carry out the proletarian revolutionary line of the Party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and thoroughly criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line. You should carry on the tasks of the struggle, criticism and repudiation and transformation in accordance with the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and Comments of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in the Middle Schools, and carry that great revolution in the middle schools through to the end. The phenomenon of our schools being dominated by bourgeois intellectuals must not be allowed to continue any longer. In order to accomplish this glorious but arduous task, you Red Guard fighters must creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works in the course of the struggle, launch a rectification and study campaign to straighten out your ideology and style of work and check up on your organizations. It is our hope that you will modestly learn from the P.L.A., vigorously destroy the concept of self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest, overcome the tendency to grab the limelight, overcome the "mountain-stronghold" mentality and "small group" mentality, liberalism, individualism, etc., and strengthen in yourselves the revolutionary spirit, scientific approach and sense of organization and discipline of the proletariat. We hope that you will, on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, go a step further in forging and consolidating the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries, and build a highly proletarianized and militant revolutionary force.

Comrade Chiang Ching stressed: The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolutionary movement in the new stage of our country's socialist revolution. Only when the great alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries is forged and the broad masses are united, will it be possible to win complete victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Chairman Mao has repeatedly taught us that we must act according to what Marx said, that is, only by liberating the whole of mankind can the proletariat finally liberate itself, and that we should work conscientiously to unite with all those who can be united.

Comrade Chiang Ching called on the Red Guard fighters to follow Chairman Mao's instructions on treating their teachers and cadres correctly and making a class analysis of them. She said: It is wrong to exclude, oppose and overthrow all teachers and cadres indiscriminately. This erroneous practice is advocated by the few persons who put forward the bourgeois reactionary line. The majority of middle school teachers and cadres are good or comparatively good. What we want to overthrow is the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road and the small number of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who have wormed their way

into the ranks of teachers and administrative and ancillary staff and refuse to remould themselves. The revolutionary teachers and cadres should be supported. With regard to those teachers and cadres who have made mistakes, we must adopt the policy of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones" and "curing the sickness to save the patient," and help them correct their mistakes so that they will return to the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao.

As for those students who were hoodwinked by the bourgeois reactionary line and committed some mistakes, Comrade Chiang Ching said, we should patiently arouse their class consciousness, warmheartedly help them correct their mistakes, and unite with them in reopening classes and carrying on the revolution. We should not discriminate against them nor exclude them, still less struggle against them. We should conduct the rectification and study campaign together with them, and, proceeding from the desire for unity and using the method of "unity — criticism — unity," help them return to the correct road. In this way, the very small number of bad elements who obstinately cling to reactionary ideologies and make a practice of beating, smashing and looting, will be isolated and brought to light before the masses; the few persons who have committed serious crimes will be dealt with by the public security departments in accordance with law.

She continued: It is imperative to uphold Chairman Mao's class line in order to bring about the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries in the middle schools and to expand and strengthen the ranks of our revolutionary Left. In our revolutionary ranks, Chairman Mao and our Party have always opposed both the tendency to disregard a person's class origin and the "theory that only class origin should be taken into account." Only by steadfastly following Chairman Mao's class line and gradually uniting with the great majority of the students, teachers and cadres, will it be possible to completely overthrow the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road and the small number of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who have wormed their way into the ranks of the teachers and administrative and ancillary staff and refuse to remould themselves. We must pay attention to the methods of struggle, and carry out to the full the various policies formulated by the Party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. The struggle must be conducted by reasoning, not by coercion or force.

Comrade Chiang Ching said: The great cultural revolution in your schools is part of the great proletarian cultural revolution and is inseparable from it. We hope that, while in school, you will bear in mind the interests of the country and those of the whole world. The present situation is excellent, both internationally and domestically, both in the great cultural revolution and in industry and agriculture. Of course, all exploiting classes and their representatives will not step down from the stage of history of their own accord. There will be reversals and twists and turns in the struggle. The development of the great proletarian cultural rev-

olution is not even. Nevertheless, the over-all situation is excellent. You should draw inspiration from this excellent situation, and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution in your schools through to the end in the spirit of concern for state affairs and the world situation.

Comrade Chiang Ching concluded her speech with this earnest hope: You are Chairman Mao's Red Guards. We hope that you will always study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions, exert efforts to remould yourselves and temper yourselves into reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The meeting adopted a letter saluting the most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. It said: Most respected and beloved red commander! Under your guidance, we have passed through the heat of the struggle and you can rest assured that we will certainly pass the test of still more violent storms. No gunfire can frighten us, no sugar-coated bullets can cripple us nor can any intrigues or plots deceive us. We have firm convictions and the fearless revolutionary mettle of the proletariat. We have the high morale and robust spirit of the proletariat for carrying the revolution through to the end. We will never be like those who just flash across the stage of history. We vow to serve as stainless cogs in the wheel of revolution, serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and the revolutionary people of the world with wholehearted devotion.

The meeting adopted a Declaration of the Congress of the Red Guards of the Middle Schools in the Capital. The Declaration says: The great Red Guard movement originated in the homeland of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is the inevitable outgrowth of the new stage of the socialist revolution in China, and a great pioneering undertaking in the international communist movement in the 1960s!

The Declaration continues: On their birth, the Red Guards entered on to the stage of political struggle as the hard-hitting vanguard of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The words emblazoned on their great red banner come from the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao: "**In the last analysis, all the truths of Marxism can be summed up in one sentence: 'To rebel is justified.'**"

The Declaration goes on to say: Ever since their appearance on the stage of political struggle, the Red Guards have been guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought and, with the full support of the main force of the great proletarian cultural revolution — the workers, peasants and soldiers, they stormed out of the school gates and plunged into society with dauntless heroism. They energetically destroyed the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes and actively fostered the new ideas, culture, customs and habits of the proletariat, vigorously rebelled against the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road and against all ghosts and monsters and smashed the old world to smithereens. The Red Guards have shown their worth

as the most valuable political shock force in the new stage of the socialist revolution. They have performed countless meritorious deeds in the great proletarian cultural revolution and have written an immortal page in the annals of the international proletarian revolution.

The Declaration declares: Chairman Mao, our most respected and beloved great leader, is our supreme red commander. The invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung is our guiding thought. We are the most powerful reserve force for the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Democratic centralism is our principle of organization.

The meeting also adopted a message to the Red Guards in middle schools throughout the country. It says: **Chairman Mao teaches us: "Act according to what Marx said, that is, only by liberating the whole of mankind can the proletariat finally liberate itself."** We will conscientiously try to understand and resolutely put into practice this great strategic concept of Chairman Mao, correctly carry out the class line of the Party, firmly rely on the revolutionary Left, win over the middle, unite with the great majority, and isolate thoroughly and strike at the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road.

Representatives of the proletarian revolutionary organizations of the middle schools in the capital made

a joint statement at the meeting warmly noting that the Red Guards of the middle schools were growing to maturity nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought. They pointed out that the convening of the Congress was only the first step of a 10,000-li long march and still more arduous tasks awaited them. Nevertheless, no matter what twists and turns lay along the road, no matter what storms and dangers appeared in the course of their advance, they would always stand firm on the side of the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao.

Representatives of the Representative Conference of Peking Revolutionary Workers and Staff, of the Representative Conference of Peking's Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants, and of the Peking Garrison Command of the People's Liberation Army also spoke at the meeting. They pledged themselves to give firm backing to the young Red Guard fighters and to unite, fight and win victory with them.

Representatives of the Congress of Red Guards of Peking Universities and Colleges and of the Red Guards of middle schools in Shanghai also came to the meeting to extend warm, fraternal greetings.

Comrade Wu Teh and other leading cadres from the Peking Municipality also attended the meeting.