



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.

THERE IS SUCH

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

issued by the

Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist)

AT A RECENT MEETING of the National Council of the Irish Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist) it was unanimously and wholeheartedly voted to dissolve the Irish Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist) and in its place to declare the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist).

The Central Organising Committee was declared as the leading body and Comrade Michael Hehir was elected as leading national spokesman.

Issued 4th July, 1970.

THIS IS AN EVENT OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE which is being enthusiastically hailed by all progressive sections of the people of Ireland and of the whole world. Now there is such a party!

The formation of the Marxist-Leninist Party represents a new stage in the Irish people's struggle for national liberation. The Irish people have been oppressed for hundreds of years and in all this time they have never given up fighting and trying to build such a party that truly represents their interests and will definitely

lead them to victory.

The spark that sealed the fate of the British and US imperialists in Ireland and all their local lackeys was the formation of the Internationalists, a serious discussion group in Trinity College in 1966. This group actively participated in the mass struggles in Trinity College and went forward by putting absolute faith in the revolutionary essence of the masses and by the conscious application of Mao Tsetung Thought to the concrete conditions in Ireland. This revolutionary core has developed through struggle from one level to another, receiving enthusiastic support from the masses at each stage, until now when it has shown itself a proven steered group integrated with all the revolutionary sections of the people of Ireland and definitely leading the whole oppressed people's struggle towards the victorious setting up of the bright red People's Republic of Ireland.

During the last 5 years as the mass struggles have developed lead by the revolutionary core, the reactionary forces have more and more been isolated. The

external conditions in Ireland have today developed to the new level when in futile desperation the imperialists are collaborating with social democrats, trotskyites, revisionists, national chauvinists other agents amongst the people, trying to whip up a reactionary civil war, superficially between various fascist so-called 'patriotic' groups. This reactionary war is in fact nothing more than a thinly veiled attempt to suppress the people's mass democratic struggles and their leadership the communist revolutionaries.

Thus today in Ireland the stage is set, on the one hand the fascist forces are lined up lead by their national socialist leadership and actually launching a reactionary war of aggression against the people. On the other hand the powerful and invincible broad united front of the oppressed people led by their leadership the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist) are all lined up and prepared to launch a revolutionary "People's War" to finally annihilate their class enemies, the British and US imperialists and all their local lackeys.

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A PARTY!

LONG LIVE THE GREAT GLORIOUS AND CORRECT COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA!

GRAND RALLY HELD IN DUBLIN

Under the auspices of the ICM (ML) a grand rally was held in Dublin on July 4th to commemorate the 49th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China and the 1st anniversary of the founding of the Irish Revolutionary Youth. To commemorate this great occasion, workers, students, progressive intellectuals and foreign visitors gathered to hear speakers from the Necessity for Change Institute of Ideological Studies and the Irish Revolutionary Youth.

(Here is the full text of the speech given by the speaker from the Necessity for Change Institute of Ideological Studies.)

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA is a great glorious and correct Communist Party. Headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era and helmsman of the world revolution, the Communist Party of China is the centre of the family of Communist Parties, and anti-imperialist struggles of the whole world. Never before in history did the proletariat have such a strong party, strong because of its ability to defeat all that represents the interests of exploitation of man by man in the various forms of imperialism, revisionism and fascism, and in its ability to uphold and develop all that is in the interests of the people, and all that is genuinely proletarian and stands for genuine democracy. It is built on the method of keeping the people in and the agents out. These are the reasons why the proletariat of all lands should look to the Communist Party of China, to learn from it to build their own parties, to defend it from all attack whether verbal or physical, and today three days after the 49th anniversary of its founding to stand up and joyfully celebrate this anniversary, in proletarian celebration.

The Communist Party of China was formed 49 years ago in 1921, from a very small number of people; 28 years later in 1949 the Chinese revolution was successful and the People's Republic of China was formed, led by the Communist Party. And 16 years later again, in 1965 the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was initiated, the first ever of its kind in history, a guideline not just to the Chinese people but to all the world. Now in 1970, the great Communist Party of China, dearly loved and trusted by the 700 million Chinese people, stands as a bright red sun in the east with Chairman Mao at its head, firmly based on Mao Tsetung Thought and on the experience of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It is the bastion of resistance against fascism today. With the People's Republic of China standing on such firm foundations, it is definitely true to say that the backward nations of U.S., Britain and other imperialist powers could never foist on the world the dark horror of fascism as was done by their forefathers Hitler and the German regime. They may try, they will try and they indeed are trying, but they could never have anything more than

a most temporary success; the heyday of imperialism and all its allies and offshoots is over. Today is the heyday of revolution, 1970 is marching forward into a great decade of liberation. The history of the Communist Party of China, from the small spark that formed in 1921 to the leading position it holds today, with the many struggles it has undergone, bears many lessons, but above all it shows the very optimistic future that is ahead of the working people; the optimistic future which is ahead of any national liberation struggle that is led by a Marxist-Leninist party. As Chairman Mao teaches us:

"IF THERE IS TO BE REVOLUTION, THERE MUST BE A REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. WITHOUT A REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, WITHOUT A PARTY BUILT ON THE MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY AND IN THE MARXIST-LENINIST REVOLUTIONARY STYLE, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO LEAD THE WORKING CLASS AND THE BROAD MASSES OF THE PEOPLE IN DEFEATING U.S. IMPERIALISM AND ITS RUNNING DOGS."

VICTORY TO THE IRISH NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE

ON MONDAY 22nd JUNE A MOST IMPORTANT RALLY was held in London on the Irish Revolution. The rally held by English Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist) had as speakers representatives from Irish Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist); workers students and national minorities attended from all over London as well as outside of London. The chairman of the meeting started by stressing the significance of the occasion and by welcoming the Irish comrades. He said that this was the first time in recent history that representatives from the actual struggle going on in Ireland have spoken there in England. The national liberation struggle of the Irish people was forging ahead, as most people knew, led by Mao Tsetung Thought and the Irish Communist Movement (ML), and the English Communist Movement welcomed representatives of this movement because it knew that they would have much practical experience to discuss. And this is definitely what happened in the meeting: the Irish representatives definitely took with them all the confidence and optimism of the oppressed people of Ireland that the revolution IS advancing, and the experience of the masses in applying Mao Tsetung Thought to the concrete conditions in Ireland.

Comrade Mike Hehir, national spokesman for the Irish Communist Movement, and a member of the 1st IRY Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team spoke first.

Ever since Marx and his close comrade Engels analysed the contradictions in capitalist society and showed that the fate of the future of society lies in the hands of the working and oppressed people, and that capitalism will inevitably result in socialism, ever since then the main task for the proletariat of all lands has been HOW to bring about this change, and the central question in HOW to bring about socialism is HOW TO BUILD THE PARTY, a party strong enough to overthrow all the age-old system of imperialism and feudalism.

Comrades and friends, the only question worth while for the oppressed people to consider is HOW TO BUILD THE PARTY ORGANISATION TO OVERTHROW BRITISH AND US IMPERIALISM AND ITS NATIVE ALLIES HERE! Various diversionists (trotskyites) try to make other issues the central one - there is no doubt in our minds and in the minds of the people that British imperialism is the main enemy of the Irish people, there is no doubt that the whole Irish ruling class is against the interests

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"The good news we have is that the Irish people are definitely NOT a chauvinist people despite all the attempts to turn them into such. They definitely want to win liberation and follow Mao Tsetung Thought."

Comrade Hehir emphasised the great fear with which the British monopoly capitalists and their Irish lackies now view the spreading of the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought among the people of Ireland. A great wave of anger is sweeping Ireland at the mass layoffs in industry and the crippling rise in the cost of living. Even the small farmers and peasants of Galway, so often slandered by the bourgeoisie as leftovers from a bygone age, are seething with anger at the attempts to drive them forcibly off the land. Now that the people are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, and a strong Communist Movement has been built to lead them, the end of oppression in Ireland is definitely in sight.

The Irish comprador bourgeoisie know this. The right to spread Mao Tsetung Thought has therefore to be fought for every inch of the way. But the ICM (ML) revolutionaries (reflecting the boundless courage of the Irish people) have overcome every attempt at suppression. Such sympathy has been gained among working people that the Gardai rarely now dare to arrest sellers of the works of Mao Tsetung and "Red Patriot", the ICM (ML) newspaper.

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of the people, there is no doubt that the Irish proletariat's greatest allies in revolution are the rural and urban petty bourgeoisie, and there is ABSOLUTELY NO DOUBT IN OUR MINDS THAT OUR THINKING MUST BE GUIDED BY MARXISM-LENINISM-MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT, THAT OUR CENTRE AND OUR LEADERSHIP IS THE BELOVED CHAIRMAN MAO, AND ABOVE ALL THERE IS NO DOUBT IN ANYONE'S MIND (INCLUDING THE BOURGEOISIE) THAT THE IRISH PEOPLE ARE RISING NOW TO SEAL THE FATE OF IMPERIALISM AND ALL ITS RUNNING DOGS HERE.

The answer to the question... how to build the party is the crucial question facing us and it has been the crucial issue facing the Irish people since their enslavement. The successes or failures of the revolution here have not in the past and do not now, hang on the 'discovery' of any individual leaders, neither is the Irish revolution waiting for the discovery of some innately green form of Marxism-Leninism; it is not waiting for the people to decide to go forward or on some 'leader' to tell us we may rise tomorrow week. The crucial issue facing us is how to build our means of overthrowing the state and establishing the People's Republic of Ireland.

As Chairman Mao instructs: "The United Front, armed struggle and party building are the Chinese Communist Party's three 'magic weapons', its three principle magic weapons for defeating the enemy in the Chinese Revolution."

Now what is the essence of Party building? Is it some dry formula we can extract from a book or a dusty old expert, and then go and try and fix it on the masses? NO! No, this would only be to enslave the initiative of the people and that is directly against the essence of Marxism-Leninism, IT IS RIGHT TO REBEL REACTIONARIES!

The experience of the Bolshevik Party and of the Communist Party of China, particularly of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and also the experience of our own movement shows that there are three fundamental building blocks for building the party...

1st and most important, UNQUESTIONING FAITH IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WILL AND CAPACITY OF THE PEOPLE.

2nd, COMPLETE FAITH IN MARXISM LENINISM MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT.

3rd, AND ABSOLUTE LOYALTY TO THE PARTY OR PARTY ORGANISATION.

In other words in building the party, which is a class question, the crucial issue is the question of attitude. If a person has the attitude of faith in the people he will definitely be successful in building the party, if he does not he will never succeed.

Therefore the question of whether or not someone proclaims Marxism-Leninism proclaims working class ideas and proclaims hostility to British Imperialism is not the central issue, because if he does not have faith in the masses he will get nowhere. In fact every revolutionary struggle precipitates many a variety of "Socialist in words and imperialist in deeds" who will tell you reams of Marxism-Leninism but will then tell you that the people are not revolutionary, are apathetic, are stupid or are unable to grasp the central issues of revolution. These people are not revolutionaries, they are counter-revolutionaries, they are not using Marxism-Leninism to liberate the people they are using it to 'develop themselves' into

better imperialists.

These three building blocks are the fundamental requirements for the building of a party, and out of them comes a revolutionary style of work, a mass democratic style of work which is liberating the initiative of the people for the revolution and not suppressing it. The experience of five years work in Ireland and the experience we have learnt from revolutionary movements in other parts of the world, and in particular the Communist Party of China, Communist Party of India (ML) and the Communist Party of Canada (ML), shows us conclusively that without developing a revolutionary style of work we can get nowhere, no matter how much theory you may have, developing methods of work is the practical question of application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to the concrete conditions shows again that the principle aspect of the struggle today is on practice and not on development of theory. Without developing these methods of work, application of Marxism-Leninism will not develop revolutionary struggle but counter-revolutionary struggle. When a person goes to organise a factory or place of work he can either apply Marxism-Leninism Mao Tsetung Thought with the sole intention of bringing the initiative of the people to the fore in those concrete conditions or he can use it to promote himself. The 1st alternative leads to the people themselves coming forward to solve their concrete problems and getting organised, this then leads to the establishment of organs of the movement built in the masses themselves; revolutionary committees built out of actual struggle and guided by the Party organisation. These revolutionary committees grow and gradually take more and more initiative and, applying the guidelines of the party organisation lead the masses in the struggle for state power. These committees themselves will arouse the local people, will disseminate revolutionary literature and will build armed defence for the right to do so. These revolutionary committees are the grass roots foundations of the party and of the people's liberation army. The other alternative, where a person goes with Marxism Leninism, but his primary aim is to promote himself, of defending himself and not the people and Marxism-Leninism leads

to either no organ of the movement being formed at all or some bureaucratic structure being imposed from above which tells the people what they should do but doesn't develop concrete guidelines. Summing up methods of work is a determining factor in the success or failure to establish the party organisation with units throughout the masses and concrete organisational conditions for the waging of people's war. Methods of work will result in whether the party is detached revisionist one quite apart from the people or whether it is a live force... the leading fighters of the proletariat united to further their common class goal. Methods of work decide in the final analysis the outcome of the struggle to build a party and make a revolution but methods of work stem from the attitude and in particular the three building blocks referred to already.

Mass democratic methods of work stem from faith in the masses, faith in Mao Tsetung Thought and loyalty to the party, mass bureaucratic methods of work stem from lack of faith in the people, no faith in Mao Tsetung Thought and no faith in the party. These two attitudes are optimism in the future of progressive mankind versus pessimism in that and optimism in the indefeatable strength of US imperialism, one is the class stand of the proletariat and people the other stand is that of the imperialists. Thus the question of attitude is of fundamental importance. It is not simply a mistake or a 'trend' to be pessimistic and doubt the strength of the people's forces, it is going over to the side of the enemy and creating counter-revolution. When the dark cloud of Khrushchev revisionism descended on the world, some individuals and communist parties took the bourgeois stand of saying that it was all over for communism and the people and that they should dissolve, but Chairman Mao wrote his brilliant thesis ALL REACTIONARIES ARE PAPER TIGERS. Correctly summing up and reflecting the positive trend in the world, and this was received by people with such enthusiasm that there was no doubt right then that revisionism would be wiped off earth, in the not too distant future.

When the movement began in Ireland in 1965, there were three responses: 1, enthusiasm from the people who came into

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Comrade Mike Hehir makes a militant speech at rally.

LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA.....Cont from P.3.

contact with our ideas and methods of work, 2, pessimism and doom and decay from all the "left wing" organisations who without exception were alandering the Irish people and saying that nothing could be done, no one wanted to be communist these days, and thirdly the frank reactionaries who came early in the form of various republican elements to threaten us with a dare to build a communist party. Today five years later because of the correct optimistic attitude of our leadership and our party and the enthusiastic response to it by the people, the first trend has grown and grown whilst the pessimists have slunk into a corner and the reactionaries, getting worried are trying to organise a fascist movement against us. In five years a well developed party organisation has been built, the Communist Party of Ireland (Marxist-Leninist) with party organisations in ISM and IRY, and working class ideology has been taken back where it belongs, amongst the people. Widescale dissemination of Mao Tsetung Thought has been carried out and is being carried out and the Irish revolution is advancing. What are the pessimists doing now? Have they corrected their mistakes? On the whole they lurk around saying we are too optimistic, have too much faith in the masses, and too much faith in Mao Tsetung Thought and as if this counter-revolutionary propaganda wasn't enough, these pessimists, so called friends of the people, have backed the imperialists (who naturally share the outlook of pessimism) in trying to suppress the people's movement.

They join the imperialists in saying that it was the Irish Communist Movement which was causing fascism to emerge and that otherwise the situation is fine. They do all they can to suppress Mao Tsetung revolutionaries speaking at meetings. Some of them have the heinous crime on their shoulders of refuting mass struggle altogether, saying that Ireland is not ready for revolution and instead dragging people off into a well of intellectualising and creating a "green" theory of Marxism-Leninism suitable for Ireland. Our five year struggle has shown us clearly that the attitude of optimism and faith in the masses and Mao Tsetung Thought is correct and scientific and has brought concrete developments for the people here, it is the proletarian class stand, whilst the attitude of pessimism has done nothing to help the people, in fact it has at first done propaganda against it and now actually sides with imperialists to try and discourage the people. This is bourgeois class stand. Now that the pessimists have been shown for their fraudulent nature, the reactionaries of the type we 'met' in 1965 are also getting exposed; they hung their position beforehand on the pessimism of these bankrupt 'friends of the people'. Now the latter have no credibility the reactionaries are left bare, in their national chauvinism, outright anti-communism and exposed as agents of monopoly capital going under the guise of 'progressive nationalism', 'socialism of the Irish sort' and other heinous disguises for what is in fact National Socialism.

Our experience definitely shows today we must work to strengthen our three fundamental building blocks and resolutely oppose all opposition to them within and without our ranks.

The first and most important point of

faith in the masses must be resolutely put forward everywhere and the right and left deviations from this thoroughly repudiated. These deviations are particularly important to guard against at the moment as they contribute to the development of fascism and not revolution. The right trend is to lack faith in the people by not wholeheartedly taking Mao Tsetung Thought to them and presenting also the concrete tasks and stage of the revolution; without doing this the masses cannot rise in unison to wage people's war. This trend of reformism shows itself in many ways: economist strikes, reformist housing action, foing into parliament as a 'socialist', calling for Stormont, Leinster House and Westminster to be nicer. In other words "reformist politics are all we can do at the moment". This adds to the arsenal the imperialists who say 'nothing can be done', 'the people do not like revolutionary idea' and concretely goes against distribution of Mao Tsetung Thought. The left deviation which normally accompanies the rightist one is to undertake isolationist activities without building up the strength of the people's organisations and raising their consciousness. Examples of this are the many physical terrorist activities which go on in the North and down here (notably on Gallagher's property recently) which do nothing but act like an individual 'warning' imperialism to go carefully. This directly allows the state to bring in the political form of fascism (law and order and internment camps etc.) whilst the people are at a disadvantage because no organisational work has been done and the activity is not a culmination of their political and organisational work and is not therefore part of a conscious and systematic plan to wipe out the enemy. The two right and left trends are the two weapons being used by the imperialists to create civil war in Ireland so they must be thoroughly exposed.

The second building block, complete loyalty to Mao Tsetung Thought is undermined likewise by two rightist and leftist errors which are manifestations of bourgeois class stand. The rightist trend is the gross slander that the people do not like Mao Tsetung Thought and all sorts of racist and chauvinist theories are produced to keep Mao Tsetung Thought from the masses. This line is openly put forward by the fascist agents and at the same time given by the 'left wing elements'. More developed trends are that the people like Mao Tsetung Thought but not its concrete application, i.e. this line opposes the distribution of our collective organiser and propagandist RED PATRIOT. The leftist deviation on this issue comes up in the form of various agents who try to gain themselves credence by claiming allegiance to Mao Tsetung Thought, but in fact never applying the first iota of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to anything.

The third building block, complete loyalty to the party means at all times correctly reflecting the political line as well as the fighting spirit of the party. The political line and fighting spirit are drawn from five years direct experience here and the general experience of the international proletarian movement. Not to stand up for all this accumulated experience in the form of the political line and not to reflect resolutely individually and in party organisations the prestige, respect and true but to allow people to slander the movement or to behave arrogantly towards it is

definitely capitulation and can have the effect of liquidating the party. (At the same time we must avoid dogmatically asserting the party line and not listening to criticism from the masses which would be left adventurist). Instead of developing support for the party and its actual programme, this line leads to 'theoretical support', 'sympathy' etc. Theoretical support and sympathy are not going to protect the people from fascism or seize state power. To carry the Irish revolution forward and to carry out our duty and responsibility to the international proletariat we must consolidate the three building blocks of the party and isolate and eliminate all erroneous trends which only cater to the imperialists; to do this we must firmly put Mao Tsetung Thought in command and follow the guideline of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution 'FIGHT SELF REPUDIATE REVISIONISM', in other words transform our world outlook in order to build a proletarian party with a proletarian line and therefore build a genuine People's Republic.

In Ireland Irish Communist Movement (ML) has always stood for a proletarian outlook and methods of work and the only mistakes we have made are mistakes due to the occurrence of the bourgeois world outlook and methods of work.

The task of disseminating Mao Tsetung Thought widely amongst the masses has been carried out vastly and is presently being taken to areas of the countryside by our Mao Tsetung Thought Propaganda Teams, and a national party organisation has been built up based on Mao Tsetung Thought and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Now the tasks ahead of us are to do propaganda on the specific stage of the revolution with the people by taking Lin Piao and Chairman Mao on People's War and distributing Red Patriot and to strengthen the party by building actual struggle units in the working class and country side. Both of these prepare us to wage revolutionary people's war in opposition to reactionary civil war. At the present time the reactionary state apparatus and their accomplices the national chauvinist fascists are going all out

PRESS COMMUNIQUE OF THE C.P.I (M-L).....Cont. from P.1.

The formation of the Communist Party of Ireland (M-L) is a response to the needs of the people in Ireland at this stage and definitely means that the leadership of the Irish people is not going to fall down on its historic task.

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

BUILD OUR PARTY THE CHINESE WAY!

LONG LIVE THE VICTORY OF THE WORKING AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF IRELAND AND THE WHOLE WORLD!

STRENGTHEN THE PARTY! PREPARE PEOPLE'S WAR!

LONG LIVE THE GREAT GLORIOUS AND CORRECT COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA!

LONG LIVE OUR GREAT LEADER CHAIRMAN MAO!

LONG LIVE HIS CLOSE COMRADE IN ARMS, LIN PIAO!

A LONG LONG LIFE TO CHAIRMAN MAO!

Press Communique

Communist Party of Quebec (Marxist-Leninist)

The National Council of ~~Les~~ Intelectuels et Ouvriers Patriotes du Quebec (Mouvement Communiste Quebecois (marxiste-leniniste)) held a very important meeting. This meeting was held at a time when the working and oppressed people of the whole world are proudly celebrating the first centenary of the birth of Great Lenin and are enthusiastically responding to the solemn statement issued by Chairman Mao on May 20, 1970, to the people of the whole world, and when the Canadian proletariat, the closest ally of the working class and people of Quebec, is advancing its struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist).

At this meeting, the National Council unanimously and rigorously voted to dissolve the I.O.P.Q. (ML) and its National Council, and in its place declared the formation of the Communist Party of Quebec (Marxist-Leninist) based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and announced the formation of its Central Organizing Committee. The Central Organizing Committee immediately began its activities and officially nominated Comrade Denis Mailloux as leading spokesman of the Party. delegates from the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist), the American Communist Workers Movement (Marxist-Leninist), the Hindustani Ghadar Party, and

the Irish Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist).

The formation of the Communist Party of Quebec (Marxist-Leninist) is yet another victory for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and a first historic step towards the national liberation struggle of the people of Quebec against Anglo-Canadian colonialism and U.S. imperialism, a great historic step towards establishing the People's Republic of Quebec together with the Peoples Republic of Canada in mutual respect, independence and self-determination of the two countries.

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

LONG LIVE THE NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF THE QUEBEC PEOPLE! FIGHT FOR THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF QUEBEC AND FOR THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CANADA!!

LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA, THE STAUCHEST ALLY OF THE QUEBEC WORKING CLASS AND PEOPLE!!

LONG LIVE MARXISM-LENINISM-MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT!!

LONG LIVE CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG!!

A LONG, LONG LIFE TO CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG!!

C.P.I.(M.L.) STATEMENT

THE FORMATION of the Communist Party of Quebec is a great step forward in the struggle for national liberation and genuine democracy which has been waged for many years by the Quebecois people, it is a great step forward in the overall struggles of the North American people closely united against the monster U. S. imperialism as well as the smaller English and Canadian monopoly capital. Boldly disseminating Mao Tsetung Thought to the enthusiastic patriotic people of Quebec, despite all attempts by the reactionaries to stop it, and participating in the mass democratic and anti-imperialist struggles of the people for several years now the CPQ, which began in 1968 as the Internationalists (ML) Youth and Student Movement and, later became the QCM (ML) and now the CPQ (ML) has definitely cut across all the traditions of the revisionists who have kept the working class ideology of Marxism-Leninism from the people, and built detached organisations which mainly serve to suppress the people's initiative rather than unleashing it

against the class enemy. The CPQ (ML) is clearly built on Mao Tsetung Thought and the experience of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and will definitely lead the people of Quebec to victory over Anglo-Canadian colonialism and the U. S. imperialist masters.

Communist Party of Ireland (ML) and the Irish people solemnly salute the formation of the CPQ (ML), a further step forward under the great guideline of our great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung. **PEOPLE OF THE WORLD UNITE TO DEFEAT THE U. S. AGGRESSORS AND ALL THEIR RUNNING DOGS!**

VICTORY TO THE QUEBEC NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE!

LONG LIVE CPQ (ML)!

LONG LIVE GREAT MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT!

RED PATRIOT

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WHERE TO BEGIN?



V. I. LENIN

THE question "what is to be done?" has been very prominent before the Russian Social-Democrats in the past few years. It is not a matter of choosing the path we are to travel (as was the case at the end of the 'eighties and the beginning of the 'nineties), but of the practical measures and the methods we must adopt on a certain path. What we have in mind is a system and plan of practical activity. It must be confessed that the question of the character of the struggle and the means by which it is to be carried on—which is a fundamental question for a practical party—still remains unsettled and still gives rise to serious differences which reveal a deplorable uncertainty and ideological wavering. On the one hand, the "Economist" tendency, which strives to curtail and restrict the work of political organisation and agitation, is not dead yet by any means. On the other hand, the tendency of unprincipled eclecticism, masquerading in the guise of every new "idea" and incapable of distinguishing between the requirements of the moment and the permanent needs of the movement as a whole, still proudly raises its head. As is well known, such a tendency has entrenched itself in *Rabocheye Dyelo*. The latest statement of "principles" published by that paper—a sensational article bearing the bombastic title, "A Historical Turn"* (*Listok Rabocheye Dyela*, No. 6)—strongly confirms our opinion of it. Only yesterday, we flirted with Economism, expressed our indignation at the severe condemnation of *Rabochaya Mysl*, and "modified" the Plekhanov presentation of the question of fighting against the autocracy; but today we quote the words of Liebknecht: "If circumstances change within twenty-four hours then tactics must be changed within twenty-four hours"; now we talk about "strong fighting organisation" for the direct attack upon the overthrowing of the autocracy; about "extensive revolutionary, political [how strongly this is worded: revolutionary and political!] agitation among the masses"; about "unceasing calls for street protests"; about "organising street demonstrations of a sharply [sic!] expressed political character," etc., etc.

We might have expressed satisfaction at *Rabocheye Dyelo* having so readily understood the programme we advocated in the very first number of *Iskra*, viz., establishing a strongly organised party for the purpose of winning, not only a few concessions, but the very fortress of the autocracy; but the absence of anything like a fixed point of view in *Rabocheye Dyelo* spoils all our pleasure.

Rabocheye Dyelo takes Liebknecht's name in vain, of course. Tactics in carrying on agitation on some special question, or in relation to some detail of Party organisation, may be changed within twenty-four hours; but views as to whether a militant organisation and political agitation among the masses are necessary, necessary at all times and absolutely necessary, cannot be changed in twenty-four hours, or even in twenty-four months for that matter—except by those who have no fixed ideas on anything. It is absurd to refer to changed circumstances and changing periods. Work for the establishment of a fighting organisation and for carrying on political agitation must be carried on under all circumstances, no matter how "drab and peaceful" the times may be, and no matter how low the "depression of revolutionary spirit" has sunk. More than that, it

is precisely in such conditions and in such periods that this work is particularly required; for it would be too late to start building such an organisation in the midst of uprisings and outbreaks. The organisation must be ready to develop its activity at any moment. "Change tactics in twenty-four hours!" In order to change tactics it is necessary first of all to have tactics, and without a strong organisation, tested in the political struggle carried on under all circumstances and in all periods, there can be no talk of a systematic plan of activity, enlightened by firm principles and unswervingly carried out, which alone is worthy of being called tactics. Think of it! We are now told that the "historical moment" has confronted our Party with the "absolutely new" question of—terror!* Yesterday the "absolutely new" question was the question of political organisation and agitation; today it is the question of terror! Does it not sound strange to hear people with such short memories arguing about radical changes in tactics?

Fortunately, *Rabocheye Dyelo* is wrong. The question of terror is certainly not a new one, and it will be sufficient briefly to recall the long-established views of Russian Social-Democracy on this question to prove it.

We have never rejected terror on principle, nor can we do so. Terror is a form of military operation that may be usefully applied, or may even be essential in certain moments of the battle, under certain conditions, and when the troops are in a certain condition. The point is, however, that terror is now advocated, not as one of the operations the army in the field must carry out in close connection and in complete harmony with the whole system of fighting, but as an individual attack, completely separated from any arm whatever. In view of the absence of a central revolutionary organisation, terror cannot be anything but that. That is why we declare that under present circumstances such a method of fighting is inopportune and inexpedient; it will distract the most active fighters from their present tasks, which are more important from the standpoint of the interests of the whole movement, and will disrupt, not the government forces, but the revolutionary forces. Recall recent events.** Before our very eyes, broad masses of the urban workers and the urban "common people" rushed into battle, but the revolutionaries lacked a staff of leaders and organisers.

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Would not the departure of the most energetic revolutionaries to take up the work of terror under circumstances like these weaken the fighting detachments upon which alone serious hopes can be placed? Would it not threaten to break the contacts that exist between the revolutionary organisations and the disunited, discontented masses, who are expressing protest, and who are ready for the fight, but who are weak simply because they are disunited? And these contacts are the only guarantee of our success. We would not for one moment assert that individual strokes of heroism are of no importance at all. But it is our duty to utter a strong warning against devoting all attention to terror, against regarding it as the principal method of struggle, as so many at the present time are inclined to do. Terror can never become the regular means of warfare; at best, it can only be of use as one of the methods of a final onslaught. The question is, can we, at the present time, *issue the call* to storm the fortress? Apparently *Rabocheye Dyelo* thinks we can. At all events, it exclaims: "Form into storming columns!" But this is merely a display of excessive zeal. Our military forces mainly consist of volunteers and rebels. We have only a few detachments of regular troops, and even these are not mobilised, not linked up with each other, and not trained to form into any kind of military column, let alone a storming column. Under such circumstances, anyone capable of taking a general view of the conditions of our struggle, without losing sight of them at every "turn" in the historical progress of events, must clearly understand that at the present time our slogan cannot be "Storm the fortress," but should be "Organise properly the siege of the enemy fortress." In other words, the immediate task of our Party is not to call up our available forces for an immediate attack, but to call for the establishment of a revolutionary organisation capable of combining all the forces and of leading the movement not only in name but in deed, i.e., an organisation that will be ready at any moment to support every protest and every outbreak, and to utilise these for the purpose of increasing and strengthening the military forces fit for the decisive battle.

The events of February and March have taught us such a thorough lesson that it is hardly likely that objection will be raised to the above conclusion on principle. But we are not called upon at the present moment to settle the question in principle, but in practice. We must not only be clear in our minds as to the kind of organisation we must have and the kind of work we must do; we must also draw up a definite *plan of organisation* that will enable us to set to work to build it from all sides. In view of the urgency and importance of the question, we have taken it upon ourselves to submit to our comrades the outlines of such a plan, which is described in greater detail in a pamphlet now in preparation for the press.

In our opinion, the starting point of all our activities, the first practical step towards creating the organisation we desire, the thread that will guide us in unswervingly developing, deepening and expanding that organisation, is the establishment of an all-Russian political newspaper. A paper is what we need above all; without it we cannot systematically carry on that extensive and theoretically sound propaganda and agitation which is the principal and constant duty of the Social-Democrats in general, and the essential task of the present moment in particular, when interest in politics and in questions of socialism has been aroused among the widest sections of the population. Never before has the need been so strongly felt for supplementing individual agitation in the form of personal influence, local leaflets, pamphlets, etc., with general and regularly conducted agitation, such as can be carried on only with the assistance of a periodical press. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that the frequency and regularity of publication (and distribution) of the paper would serve as an exact measure of the extent to which that primary and most essential branch of our military activities has been firmly established. Moreover, the paper must be an all-Russian paper. Unless we are able to exercise united influence upon the population and upon the government with the aid of the printed word, it will be utopian to think of combining other more complex, difficult, but more determined forms of exercising influence. Our movement, intellectually as well as practically and organisationally, suffers most of all from being scattered, from the fact

that the vast majority of Social-Democrats are almost entirely immersed in purely local work, which narrows their horizon, limits their activities and affects their conspiratorial skill and training. It is in this state of disintegration that we must seek the deepest roots of the instability and vacillation to which I referred above. The *first step* towards removing this defect, and transforming several local movements into a united all-Russian movement, is the establishment of a national all-Russian newspaper. Finally, it is a *political* paper we need. Without a political organ, a political movement deserving that name is inconceivable in modern Europe. Without such a paper it will be absolutely impossible to fulfil our task, namely, to concentrate all the elements of political discontent and protest, and with them fertilize the revolutionary movement of the proletariat. The first step we have already accomplished. We have aroused in the working class a passion for "economic," factory exposures. We have now to take the second step: to arouse in every section of the population that is at all enlightened a passion for *political* exposures. We must not allow ourselves to be discouraged by the fact that the voice of political exposure is still feeble, rare and timid. This is not because of a general submission to political despotism, but because those who are able and ready to expose have no tribune from which to speak, because there is no audience to listen eagerly to, and approve of, what the workers say, and because the latter do not see anywhere among the people forces to whom it would be worth while directing their complaint against the "omnipotent" Russian government. But now all this is changing with enormous rapidity. Such a force now exists—the revolutionary proletariat. It has demonstrated its readiness, not only to listen to and to support an appeal for a political struggle, but to fight boldly in that struggle. We are now in a position, and it is our duty, to set up a tribune for the national exposure of the tsarist government. That tribune must be a Social-Democratic paper. The Russian working class, unlike other classes and strata of Russian society, betrays a constant desire for political knowledge; it demands illegal literature, not only during periods of unusual unrest, but at all times. Given that mass demand, given the training of experienced revolutionary leaders which has already begun, and given the great concentration of the working class, which makes it the real master in the working class quarters of large towns, in factory settlements and small industrial towns, the establishment of a political paper is a thing quite within the powers of the proletariat. Through the medium of the proletariat, the paper will penetrate to the urban petty bourgeoisie and to the village handicraftsmen and peasants, and will thus become a real, popular political paper.

But the role of a paper is not confined solely to the spreading of ideas, to political education and to attracting political



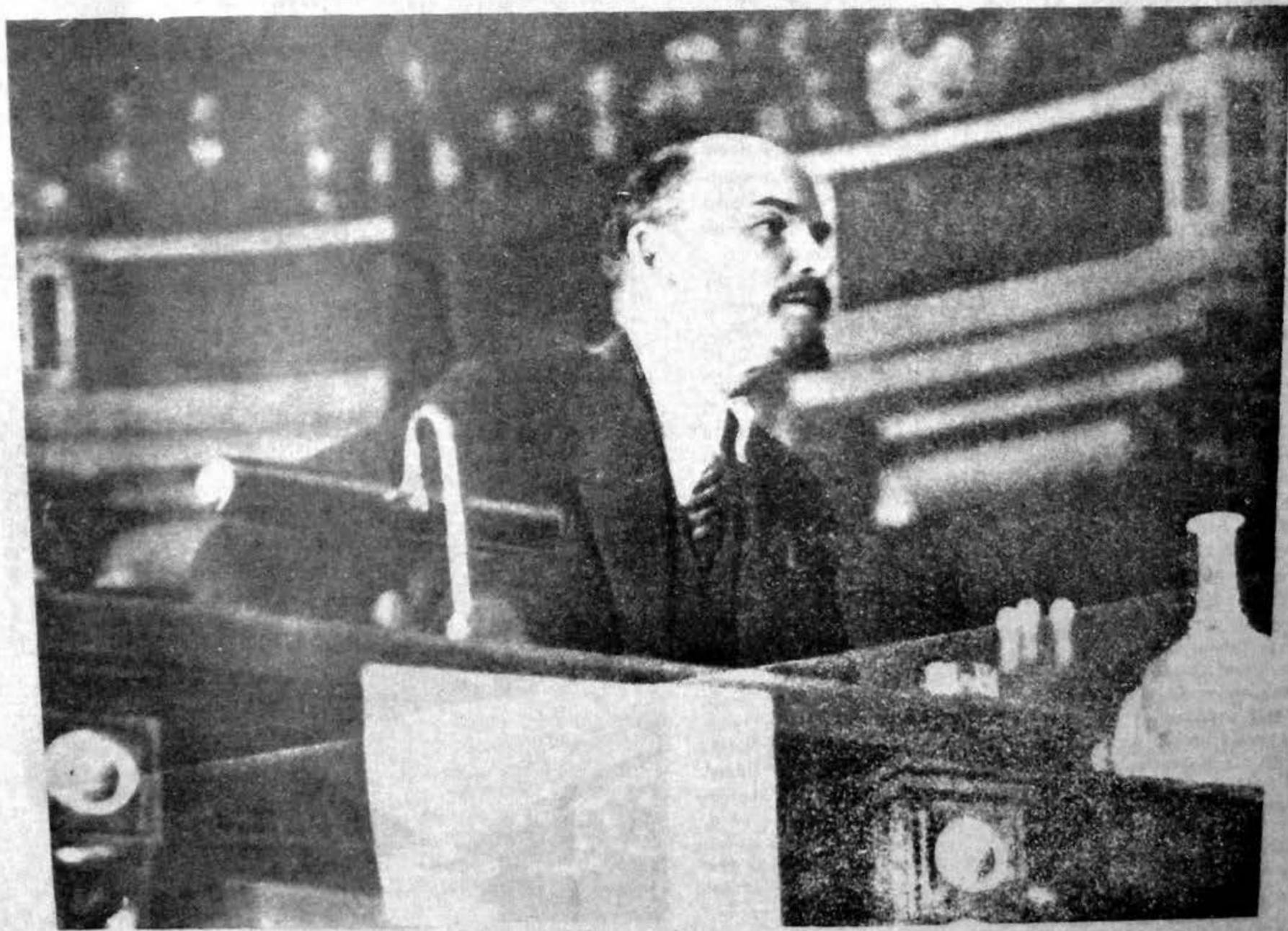
allies. A paper is not merely a collective propagandist and collective agitator, it is also a collective organizer. In this respect, it can be compared to the scaffolding erected around a building in construction; it marks the contours of the structure and facilitates communication between the builders, permitting them to distribute the work and to view the common results achieved by their organized labour. With the aid of, and around, a paper, there will automatically develop an organization that will engage, not only in local activities, but also in regular, general work; it will teach its members carefully to watch political events, to estimate their importance and their influence on the various sections of the population, and to devise suitable methods of influencing these events through the revolutionary party. The mere technical problem of procuring a regular supply of material for the newspaper and its regular distribution will make it necessary to create a network of agents of a united party, who will be in close contact with each other, will be acquainted with the general situation, will be accustomed to fulfilling the detailed functions of the national (all-Russian) work, and who will test their strength in the organization of various kinds of revolutionary activities. This network of agents' will form the skeleton of the organization we need, namely, one that is sufficiently large to embrace the whole country; sufficiently wide and many-sided to effect a strict and detailed division of labour; sufficiently tried and tempered unswervingly to carry out its own work under all circumstances, at all "turns" and in unexpected contingencies; sufficiently flexible to be able to avoid open battle against the overwhelming and concentrated forces of the enemy, and yet able to take advantage of the clumsiness of the enemy and attack him at a time and place where he least expects attack. Today we are faced with the comparatively simple task of supporting students demonstrating in the streets of large towns; tomorrow, perhaps, we shall be faced with a more difficult task, as for instance, supporting a movement of the unemployed in some locality or other. The day after tomorrow, perhaps, we may have to be ready at our posts, to take a revolutionary part in some peasants' revolt. Today we

must take advantage of the strained political situation created by the government's attack upon the Zemstvo. Tomorrow, we may have to support the indignation of the population against the outbreaks of some tsarist bashi-bazuk, and help, by boycott, agitation, demonstration, etc., to teach him such a lesson as will compel him to beat an open retreat. This degree of military preparedness can be created only by the constant activity of a regular army. If we unite our forces for conducting a common paper, that work will prepare and bring forward, not only the most competent propagandists, but also the most skilled organizers and the most talented political Party leaders, who will be able at the right moment to issue the call for the decisive battle, and will be capable of leading that battle.

In conclusion, we desire to say a few words in order to avoid possible misunderstandings. We have spoken continually about systematic and methodical preparation, but we had no desire in the least to suggest that the autocracy may fall only as a result of a properly prepared *siege* or organized attack. Such a view would be stupid and doctrinaire. On the contrary, it is quite possible, and historically far more probable, that the autocracy will fall under the pressure of one of those spontaneous outbreaks or unforeseen political complications which constantly threaten it from all sides. But no political party, if it desires to avoid adventurist tactics, can base its activities on expectations of such outbreaks and complications. We must proceed along our road and steadily carry out our systematic work, and the less we rely on the unexpected, the less likely are we to be taken by surprise by a "historical turn."

May 1906.

It is understood, of course, that these agents can act successfully only if they work in close conjunction with the local committees (groups or circles) of our Party. Indeed, the whole plan we have sketched can be carried out only with the most active support of the committees, which have already made more than one attempt to achieve a united party, and which I am certain, sooner or later, and in one form or another, will achieve that unity.



QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO ON PEOPLE'S WAR

War is the highest form of struggle for resolving contradictions, when they have developed to a certain stage, between classes, nations, states, or political groups, and it has existed ever since the emergence of private property and of classes.

"Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War" (December 1936), *Selected Works*, Vol. I, p. 180.

"War is the continuation of politics." In this sense war is politics and war itself is a political action; since ancient times there has never been a war that did not have a political character . . .

But war has its own particular characteristics and in this sense it cannot be equated with politics in general. "War is the continuation of politics by other . . . means." When politics develops to a certain stage beyond which it cannot proceed by the usual means, war breaks out to sweep the obstacles from the way . . . When the obstacle is removed and our political aim attained, the war will stop. But if the obstacle is not completely swept away, the war will have to continue till the aim is fully accomplished. . . . It can therefore be said that politics is war without bloodshed while war is politics with bloodshed.

"On Protracted War" (May 1938), *Selected Works*, Vol. II, pp. 152-53.*

History shows that wars are divided into two kinds, just and unjust. All wars that are progressive are just, and all wars that impede progress are unjust. We Communists oppose all unjust wars that impede progress, but we do not oppose progressive, just wars. Not only do we Communists not oppose just wars, we actively participate in them. As for unjust wars, World War I is an instance in which both sides fought for imperialist interests; therefore the Communists of the whole world firmly opposed that war. The way to oppose a war of this kind is to do everything possible to prevent it before it breaks out and, once it breaks out, to oppose war with war, to oppose unjust war with just war, whenever possible.

Ibid., p. 150.

Revolutions and revolutionary wars are inevitable in class society and without them, it is impossible to accomplish any leap in social development and to overthrow the reactionary ruling classes and therefore impossible for the people to win political power.

"On Contradiction" (August 1937), *Selected Works*, Vol. I, p. 344.*

Revolutionary war is an antitoxin which not only eliminates the enemy's poison but also purges us of our own filth. Every just, revolutionary war is endowed with tremendous power and can transform many things or clear the way for their transformation. The Sino-Japanese war will transform both China and Japan; provided China perseveres in the War of Resistance and in the united front, the old Japan will surely be transformed into a new Japan and the old China into a new China, and people and everything else in both China and Japan will be transformed during and after the war.

"On Protracted War" (May 1938), *Selected Works*, Vol. II, p. 131.*

Every Communist must grasp the truth, "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

"Problems of War and Strategy" (November 6, 1938), *Selected Works*, Vol. II, p. 224.

The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and for all other countries.

Ibid., p. 219.

Without armed struggle neither the proletariat, nor the people, nor the Communist Party would have any standing at all in China and it would be impossible for the revolution to triumph. In these years (the eighteen years since the founding of the Party) the development, consolidation and bolshevization of our Party have proceeded in the midst of revolutionary wars; without armed struggle the Communist Party would assuredly not be what it is today. Comrades throughout the Party must never forget this experience for which we have paid in blood.

"Introducing *The Communist*" (October 4, 1939), *Selected Works*, Vol. II, p. 292.*

According to the Marxist theory of the state, the army is the chief component of state power. Whoever wants to seize and retain state power must have a strong army. Some people ridicule us as advocates of the "omnipotence of war". Yes, we are advocates of the omnipotence of revolutionary war; that is good, not bad, it is Marxist. The guns of the Russian Communist Party created socialism. We shall create a democratic republic. Experience in the class struggle in the era of imperialism teaches us that it is only by the power of the gun that the working class and the labouring masses can defeat the armed bourgeoisie and landlords; in this sense we may say that only with guns can the whole world be transformed.

"Problems of War and Strategy" (November 6, 1938), *Selected Works*, Vol. II, p. 225.

We are advocates of the abolition of war, we do not want war; but war can only be abolished through war, and in order to get rid of the gun it is necessary to take up the gun.

Ibid.

War, this monster of mutual slaughter among men, will be finally eliminated by the progress of human society, and in the not too distant future too. But there is only one way to eliminate it and that is to oppose war with war, to oppose counter-revolutionary war with revolutionary war, to oppose national counter-revolutionary war with national revolutionary war, and to oppose counter-revolutionary class war with revolutionary class war . . . When human society advances to the point where class and state are eliminated, there will be no more wars, counter-revolutionary or revolutionary, unjust or just; that will be the era of perpetual peace for mankind. Our study of the laws of revolutionary war springs from the desire to eliminate all wars; herein lies the distinction be-

tween us Communists and all the exploiting classes.

"Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War" (December 1936), *Selected Works*, Vol. I, pp. 182-83.

Our country and all the other socialist countries want peace; so do the peoples of all the countries of the world. The only ones who crave war and do not want peace are certain monopoly capitalist groups in a handful of imperialist countries which depend on aggression for their profits.

"Opening Address at the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China" (September 15, 1956).

To achieve a lasting world peace, we must further develop our friendship and co-operation with the fraternal countries in the socialist camp and strengthen our solidarity with all peace-loving countries. We must endeavour to establish normal diplomatic relations, on the basis of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and of equality and mutual benefit, with all countries willing to live together with us in peace. We must give active support to the national independence and liberation movement in countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as to the peace movement and to just struggles in all the countries of the world

Ibid.

As for the imperialist countries, we should unite with their peoples and strive to co-exist peacefully with those countries, do business with them and prevent any possible war, but under no circumstances should we harbour any unrealistic notions about them.

On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People (February 27, 1957), 1st pocket ed., p. 75.

We desire peace. However, if imperialism insists on fighting a war, we will have no alternative but to take the firm resolution to fight to the finish before going ahead with our construction. If you are afraid of war day in day out, what will you do if war eventually comes? First I said that the East Wind is prevailing over the West Wind and war will not break out, and now I have added these explanations about the situation in case war should break out. Both possibilities have thus been taken into account.

Speech at the Moscow Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties (November 18, 1957), quoted in "Statement by the Spokesman of the Chinese Government" (September 1, 1963).*

People all over the world are now discussing whether or not a third world war will break out. On this question, too, we must be mentally prepared and do some analysis. We stand firmly for peace and against war. But if the imperialists insist on unleashing another war, we should not be afraid of it. Our attitude on this question is the same as our attitude towards any disturbance: first, we are against it; second, we are not afraid of it. The First World War was followed by the

Cont. from page opposite.

birth of the Soviet Union with a population of 200 million. The Second World War was followed by the emergence of the socialist camp with a combined population of 900 million. If the imperialists insist on launching a third world war, it is certain that several hundred more will turn to socialism, and then there will not be much room left on earth for the imperialists; it is also likely that the whole structure of imperialism will utterly collapse.

On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People (February 27, 1957), 1st pocket ed., pp. 67-68.

Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause and they will never go against this logic. This is a Marxist law. When we say "imperialism is ferocious", we mean that its nature will never change, that the imperialists will never lay down their butcher knives, that they will never become Buddhas, till their doom.

Fight, fail, fight again, fail again, fight again . . . till their victory; that is the logic of the people, and they too will never go against this logic. This is another Marxist law. The Russian people's revolution followed this law, and so has the Chinese people's revolution.

"Cast Away Illusions, Prepare for Struggle" (August 14, 1949), *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 428.

Just because we have won victory, we must never relax our vigilance against the frenzied plots for revenge by the imperialists and their running dogs. Whoever relaxes vigilance will disarm himself politically and land himself in a passive position.

"Address to the Preparatory Committee of the New Political Consultative Conference" (June 15, 1949), *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 407.

The imperialists and their running dogs, the Chinese reactionaries, will not resign themselves to defeat in this land of China. They will continue to gang up against the Chinese people in every possible way. For example, they will smuggle their agents into China to sow dissension and make trouble. That is certain: they will never neglect these activities. To take another example, the imperialists will incite the Chinese reactionaries, and even throw in their own forces, to blockade China's ports. They will do this as long as it is possible. Furthermore, if they still hanker after adventures, they will send some of their troops to invade and harass China's frontiers; this, too, is not impossible. All this we must take fully into account.

*Ibid.**

The world is progressing, the future is bright and no one can change this general trend of history. We should carry on constant propaganda among the people on the facts of world progress and the bright future ahead so that they will build their confidence in victory.

"Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China" (March 5, 1949), *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 361.

The commanders and fighters of the entire Chinese People's Liberation Army absolutely must not relax in the least their will to fight; any thinking that relaxes the will to fight and belittles the enemy is wrong.

"On the Chungking Negotiations" (October 17, 1945), *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 59.



Victory to the Irish National Liberation Struggle. . . Cont.

er, in public. The bourgeoisie have had instead to resort to sending fascist gangs against the sellers. These thugs have also been used to attack the revolutionary bookshops which have sprung up across Ireland. But in vain. The attacks on the bookshops and on the sellers on the streets have only increased working class support. Imprisonment of revolutionaries has blown back in the face of the bourgeoisie. Jailed after an incident at the Easter Day Parade in Dublin, two young militants fought vigorously in defence of Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung Thought, persisting in doing propaganda in court and in the jail and won the approval of many working people in Ireland as well as a good deal of support in the jails. So much so in fact that the jail had to move prisoners out of earshot of the revolutionaries.

Comrade Hehir showed the deep division between the ICM (ML) and its revolutionary theory and methods of work and all the trotskyite, revisionist and other organisations. The difference was shown largely in the working style of the movements, he said, which was that the revolutionary movements incorporated the theory IT IS RIGHT TO REBEL into concrete organisational form in order to liberate the initiative of the masses whilst the hack organisations it was that the masses did not have the right to rebel, because there are all sorts of rules and regulations and experts divorced from the actual mass struggles which take precedence over revolution. He concluded by talking about the close association of the Irish and English struggles and expressing great confidence in the future proletarian internationalist links and close assistance between both countries. In particular the Joint Conference in Galway would be sure to build

even closer ties and allow the exchange of practical guidelines between the two countries.

A second speaker from Irish Communist Movement spoke of the importance of the national question at the present time. There is the nationalism of the bourgeoisie, which is in essence traitorous and anti-people, and there is the patriotic class-conscious nationalism of the broad masses. There is a life and death struggle going on in Ireland at the moment between the two types of nationalism and all the forces of reaction are uniting to promote the reactionary type and to oppose the ICM and to oppose the people who promote the revolutionary type.

In the long run it is a fight between revolutionary nationalism and National Socialism.

The ruling parties both north and south have divided themselves into two. The extreme right wing and the "moderated." They shout "extremist" and "traitor" at each other to try to mislead the masses into thinking that these two are the only choice facing the people. They are helped on by various social democrats, revisionists, trotskyites, 'republicans' etc. who say that the problem is "Unionism" and who say that Patsy has his good points because he opposes Unionism. All the hack movements were teaming up gradually with the fascists, for example the President of one such movement said recently that it was good that Patsy was mobilising the working and oppressed people of the North, even though he was a right wing extremist because at least he was organising the workers!

As the situation polarises all counter-revolutionaries are getting closer and closer together on a "nationalist" basis for "the Irish Nation and Irish Socialism". This means in the final analysis a National Socialism of the Hitlerite type.

The basic attitude on the question of Nationalism is whether or not one has faith in the masses. All those who are afraid of the masses rally around the bourgeoisie and thereby actively oppose the people. They directly collaborate with the fascists and form part of the National Socialist alliance.

On the other hand the broad masses are optimistic. They are not afraid to get together and make revolution. They support revolutionary nationalism against imperialism and its lackies.

The Irish Communist Movement is leading a vigorous onslaught against reactionary nationalism and by creatively applying Mao Tsetung Thought will definitely smash the national chauvinist alliance.

The speeches were punctuated with frequent applause from the masses of people at the rally. Revolutionary slogans such as "Long Live Chairman Mao, A Long Long Life to Chairman Mao!" and "Build the Party, Prepare People's War!" filled the room.

Comrades from fraternal organisations made statements of support for the Irish Liberation struggles. English Student Movement pledged its militant support for the Irish people. English Communist Movement (ML) read out a statement in support of the August 1st-15th Conference. Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Movement said that the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, had a great regard for the Irish people and warmly supported their struggles. Led by Mao Tsetung Thought the people of the whole world would soon bury US imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and all reaction once and for all. A member of the English working class gave a message of proletarian solidarity. Finally there was a message of solidarity from Literature and Ideology, the only literary magazine to support the Irish revolution and counter the anti-Irish fascist literature now being produced.

GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION



PHOTO EXHIBITION

THIS EXHIBITION OF OVER 180 PHOTOGRAPHS ON THE THEME OF "THE GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN CHINA" PORTRAYS THE DETERMINED STRUGGLES AND GREAT TRIUMPHS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE IN CONSOLIDATING THE WORKING-CLASS DICTATORSHIP IN THEIR COUNTRY OVER THE LAST FOUR YEARS; AND WILL BE SHOWN AT:

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IRISH FRIENDS OF CHINA

Hail the 49th. Anniversary of the Communist Party of China... Cont.

to try to prevent the distribution of Mao Tsetung Thought, and the battlefield of the Irish revolution is centered around the right to do this. If there was no distribution of Mao Tsetung Thought we cannot build a party and if the reactionaries were to succeed in doing this it would mean liquidation of the actual struggle units. In opposition to this is mobilising the people for the right to sell political literature and organising them to defend this right which is building actual struggle units. The revolution will definitely go ahead wherever we rely on the people to isolate the

handful of fascists, by doing ideological propaganda against national chauvinism and building defence forces to defend this right. Using mass democratic methods this will isolate the fascists and strengthen the revolutionary committees.

IRY participated for the last year in taking Mao Tsetung Thought deep amongst the masses. Now, whilst this must go on the prime tasks have become the specific propaganda needed to actually organise the masses and as Lenin put it to GET ORGANISED!

Today therefore we must firmly remember at all times the three building blocks for the party and always remember class struggle in following them: with this firmly in our minds the fate of imperialism

in Ireland and the world over is definitely sealed and the Irish people will stand beside their Chinese brothers and sisters and the people the world over to smash US imperialism and Soviet social imperialism and build a new world.

We solemnly and resolutely hail the 49th anniversary of the Communist Party of China!

Hail the great glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live the leader of the Communist Party of China, Chairman Mao Tsetung!

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