

RED GUARDS EMBARK ON LONG MARCH TO EXCHANGE REVOLUTIONARY EXPERIENCE  
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Red Guards and other revolutionary students and teachers, greatly inspired by Chairman Mao's support for travelling on foot to exchange experience in the cultural revolution, are ready to brave hardships and defy high mountains and deep waters to acquaint themselves with society, the masses and class struggles, brave storms and temper themselves into successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution who dare to fight and are good at fighting.

The "long march Red Guards detachment" made up of 15 young revolutionary fighters of the Dairen Mercantile Marine Institute not long ago completed a trip of more than 1,000 kilometers from their college to Peiping. An editorial in the Jen-min Jih-pao praising their revolutionary daring ignited enthusiasm among other revolutionary young people.

Then, on 3 November when Chairman Mao for the sixth time received great contingents of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Comrade Lin Piao gave the revolutionary masses the good news that Chairman Mao supported long marches and called on Red Guards and other revolutionary students and teachers to set on long marches in a planned, organized and well-prepared way. This has imbued revolutionary young people with a firm determination.

Thousands upon thousands of young revolutionary fighters in all parts of the country, from the snow-bound northeast to Tibet on "the roof of the world," from Shanghai along the East China sea to the highland in Northwest China, from the Inner Mongolian grasslands to China's "south door" of Canton, are organizing themselves into long march detachments. With names such as "The East is Red," "Emulate the Red Army," "Torch," and "Women's Red Detachment" for their contingents, these young people are resolved to follow in the footsteps of their forerunners and march on foot to old revolutionary centers in their own provinces and regions or distant regions, to Peking, the center of the great proletarian cultural revolution,

to the Ching-kang Mountains, cradle of the Chinese revolution, Yenan, once the nerve-center of the Chinese revolution, to plunge themselves into the masses to learn from them, to steel themselves and to spread the flames of the great cultural revolution.

The young revolutionary fighters would never be hot-hours flowers, they wanted to be steeled and tempered in storms of the world by travelling on foot. They declared: "We want to trace the route of Long March ourselves; we want to bring back with us revolutionary experience and sow out the seeds of revolution, and resolutely carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end."

Bearing in mind the teaching of Chairman Mao to "fight no battle unprepared, fight no battle you are not sure of winning," the revolutionary students and teachers and Red Guards from various parts of the country are making serious preparations for their travel. Especially emphasized is ideological work and arming themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Before the Red Guards of middle schools and colleges of Peiping, Canton, Urumchi, Tsinan, Hu-ho-hao-pe and other places set off, they repeatedly studied the three much-read articles of Chairman Mao's, "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains."

They said: "Only people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought have strong revolutionary will and can cross tens of thousands of mountains and rivers to attain the final distinction of victoriously completing the long march.

The youthful fighters earnestly study the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention of the People's Liberation Army. In a number of places, the Red Guards and the revolutionary students and teachers invited old Red Armymen to give them talks on the Long March and things to note during the march. They said that they would act like the PLA men in serving the masses, in doing propaganda work among them, establishing close ties with them and learning modestly from the masses all along the way. They were determined, during their march and during their exchange of experience, to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way and cultivate in themselves the proletarian world outlook of wholehearted devotion to the people and wholehearted devotion to the revolution.

Many Red Guards have held lively discussions on the great significance of such long marches. They said that in the course of travelling on foot to exchange revolutionary experience, they should educate themselves while making propaganda to others. This meant that they should, first of all, follow Chairman Mao's teaching: "The only way to know conditions is to make social investigations, to investigate the conditions of each social class in real life." To travel on foot to exchange revolutionary experience was the best way to make social investigations. This

was a required course for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

At present, the young revolutionary fighters ready to embark on their "long marches" are determined to take as their guide Chairman Mao's instruction that the Long March "is a manifesto, a propaganda force, a seeding-machine." They have got ready equipment for mimeographing, printed propaganda material, and rehearsed songs and skits so that they can publicize Mao Tse-tung's thought everywhere they go.