

Resolutely Repel the Indian Reactionaries' Provocations

FOR a long time, the Indian reactionaries have tailed along U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism in engaging in a rabid anti-China campaign. Recently, members of the Indian Embassy in China went so far as to engage in espionage activities during China's great proletarian cultural revolution. When the Chinese authorities concerned made the decision to deport Raghunath, former Second Secretary of the Indian Embassy in China for espionage, the reactionary Indian Government, having lost face, became angry and plotted the serious outrage of raiding the Chinese Embassy in India. Broad sections of the Chinese revolutionary masses are deeply angered by this provocation of the Indian reactionaries, and they make it clear that they will resolutely repel this provocation and carry the struggle against the Indian reactionaries through to the end.

The Indian spy Raghunath left Peking on June 14 under the escort of Chinese public security personnel and Red Guards. P. Vijai, former Third Secretary of the Indian Embassy in China, who had been declared *persona non grata* and ordered to leave China within a set time, left on the same day. Raghunath was deported at the border town of Shumchun on June 15.

The way this spy case was dealt with by the Chinese authorities concerned is an important step taken by organs of the proletarian dictatorship in China to safeguard the great proletarian cultural revolution and an important achievement in defending the national security of China and its state secrets.

Statement of the Foreign Ministry Spokesman

The spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry on June 14 made a statement regarding the espionage activities of Indian diplomatic officials in China. "The intensified activities by members of the Indian Embassy in China to steal intelligence about China during our great proletarian cultural revolution are by no means accidental or isolated," the spokesman said. Unreconciled to their defeat, imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre and all reactionaries had whipped up one anti-China wave after another, and frenziedly opposed and viciously attacked China's great

proletarian cultural revolution. "For this purpose, they have directed the members of the missions and the correspondents of imperialism, revisionism and reaction in China to engage unscrupulously in all kinds of illegal activities, trying to steal by every means political, military and economic intelligence about our country and to collect ammunition for anti-Chinese propaganda."

Exposing the innumerable crimes of these foreign reactionary elements, the spokesman said that they were snooping around with ulterior motives, surreptitiously photographing, copying and stealing big-character posters; resorting to all kinds of sinister methods to collect large numbers of materials such as papers, journals, pamphlets and leaflets put out by the various Chinese revolutionary mass organizations; probing for inside information from our masses by posing as personnel from friendly countries; sneaking into our Party and government departments, people's organizations, schools and enterprises by posing as Chinese; and even



Photographs surreptitiously taken by the Indian spy Raghunath

illegally going beyond the limits allowed for the travel of foreigners and surreptitiously taking photographs of prohibited areas, etc.

In conclusion, the spokesman warned the foreign reactionaries by declaring: "the Chinese Government and the broad revolutionary masses of China absolutely will not tolerate your activities on Chinese soil detrimental to our state interests. You must abide by China's laws and decrees, respect China's revolutionary order and stop all your illegal activities. Otherwise, you must bear the responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom. The case of Second Secretary K. Raghunath and Third Secretary P. Vijai of the Indian Embassy in China serves as a warning to you."

The Indian Reactionaries' Anti-China Provocations

Shamed to anger by the deportation from China of the spy Raghunath, the Indian Government resorted to an extremely despicable tactic; it unjustifiably demanded that Chen Lu-chi, First Secretary of the Chinese Embassy in India, leave India immediately and also unjustifiably

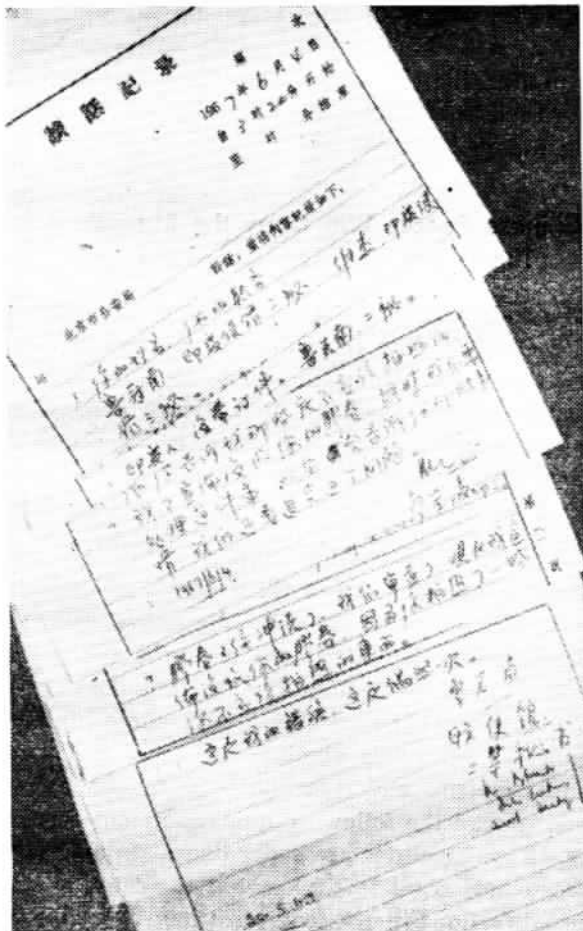
declared Third Secretary Hsieh Cheng-hao "*persona non grata*" and ordered him to leave within a definite time.

On the evening of June 15, a responsible member of the First Department of Asian Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry summoned D. Sathe, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy in China, and handed him a note protesting most strongly against the persecution of the Chinese diplomatic officials by the Indian Government. The note pointed out that this unreasonable measure was an act of serious provocation taken by the Indian Government to deliberately worsen the relations between China and India still further and that the aim was to cover up the unseemly conduct of members of the Indian Embassy in China.

The note says: "The Chinese Government categorically rejects the trumped-up charges levelled by the Indian Government against First Secretary Chen Lu-chih and Third Secretary Hsieh Cheng-hao of the Chinese Embassy in India and its absurd refusal to recognize the diplomatic status of First Secretary Chen Lu-chih. The Chinese Government has now decided to recall at once First Secretary Chen Lu-chih and Third Secretary Hsieh Cheng-hao. The Indian Government must effectively ensure their safety before their departure from India and must not on any pretext obstruct their normal diplomatic activities. Otherwise it has to bear responsibility for all the serious consequences arising therefrom."

After handing the note to Sathe, the responsible member of the First Department of Asian Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry lodged two verbal protests with the Indian Charge d'Affaires ad interim over the following incidents: 1. At the instigation of the Indian Government, hundreds of gangsters on June 14 staged provocations in front of the Chinese Embassy in India, hysterically shouting reactionary slogans and attacking the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao. They also wrecked the news photo display cases in front of the embassy building. 2. The Indian Government has imposed unreasonable restrictions on the freedom of movement of the Chinese embassy staff and their families. The responsible member pointed out that these moves are provocations and discrimination against the Chinese Embassy. He demanded that the Indian Government immediately rescind these unreasonable measures.

On June 16, at the instigation of the Indian Government, a serious incident took place in New Delhi in which more than 1,000 Indian hooligans raided the Chinese Embassy in India, the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tse-tung was insulted, the national flag of the People's Republic of China was torn



Record of interrogations in which Raghunath confesses his guilt

up, the Chinese embassy members were beaten, buildings were wrecked and vehicles were burnt.

Before the Indian hooligans raided the Chinese Embassy, large numbers of Indian policemen had already surrounded it and when the ruffians were breaking through the embassy gate, carrying out wilful destruction and committing wanton assault within the Embassy, the Indian policemen on the spot, instead of stopping them, directly commanded and joined in these atrocities.

After the ruffians broke into the Chinese Embassy, they blatantly advanced to haul down from the flag staff the national flag of the People's Republic of China. In order to defend the dignity of the motherland, eight members of the Embassy put up a heroic resistance against the fascist outrage of the ruffians. The eight members of the Embassy who defended the Chinese national flag were savagely beaten and seriously wounded.

During the raid on the Chinese Embassy, the Embassy several times telephoned officials of the Indian Foreign Ministry, and demanded the Indian Government take immediate measures to stop this outrage. But they turned a deaf ear to this.

The Indian Government, violating the most elementary principles guiding international relations, also cut off telegraphic communication between the Chinese Embassy in India and the Chinese Government.

In regard to this matter, a responsible member of the First Department of Asian Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry on the morning of June 17 handed a note to Indian Charge d'Affaires a.i. D. Sathe, serving a serious warning and lodging the strongest protest with the Indian Government. The note solemnly declared: "Starting from this very moment, no person of Indian nationality in the Indian Embassy in China is allowed to leave the Embassy without the permission of the Chinese authorities concerned. Otherwise, the Indian side shall be held responsible for all the consequences."

In order to further persecute the Chinese diplomatic personnel the Indian Government on June 16 unjustifiably refused to grant an exit permit to First Secretary of the Chinese Embassy Chen Lu-chi.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry, in a note to the Indian Embassy in China on June 19, lodged the strongest protest with the Indian Government against the serious outrage of attacking the Chinese Embassy in India by the Indian ruffians on June 16. The note demanded that the Indian Government admit its mistake, make an open apology, immediately punish the culprits, compensate for all the losses, provide fully adequate medical facilities for the wounded Chinese personnel, and guarantee that no similar incident will occur in the future. Otherwise, the Indian Government will be held

fully responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

After recalling a series of facts regarding the Indian ruffians' outrage in raiding the Chinese Embassy in India on June 16, the note pointed out: "This grave incident of assaulting the Chinese Embassy was entirely planned and engineered by the Indian Government. This is a serious sanguinary crime committed by the Indian Government against the Chinese people and one more striking example of its flagrant transgression of international law and violation of the principles guiding international relations. This incident has completely revealed to the people of the whole world the reactionary fascist features of the Indian Government. The Chinese Government and people must seriously warn the Indian Government: The 700 million Chinese people are not to be trifled with and the Chinese diplomatic personnel armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are not to be bullied. If you do not immediately rein in before the precipice but want to further aggravate the relations between the two countries, then come out with all the 'prowess' you still have! We will certainly take you on and keep you company to the end."

On June 18, a responsible member of the First Department of Asian Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry handed a note to Indian Charge d'Affaires a.i. Sathe, which declared that the Chinese Government had decided to immediately send a special plane to New Delhi to take back the Chinese diplomatic personnel wounded by the Indian ruffians.

The Chinese People Will Carry the Struggle Against The Indian Reactionaries to the End

The Indian reactionaries' fascist outrage infuriated broad sections of the revolutionary masses in Peking. During three days, from June 17 to 19, thousands upon thousands of the masses and Red Guards demonstrated before the Indian Embassy and pasted big-character posters and protest slogans on the walls of the Indian Embassy. They strongly protested against and condemned the Indian Government's anti-China outrages.

Holding up portraits of Chairman Mao, *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and big placards, the demonstrators shouted: "Down with the Indian reactionaries!" "Strongly protest against the Indian Government's unreasonable persecution of Chinese diplomatic personnel!" "Resolutely eliminate all spies of imperialism, revisionism and reaction!" The demonstrators repeatedly read the following quotation from Chairman Mao: "**All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful.**"