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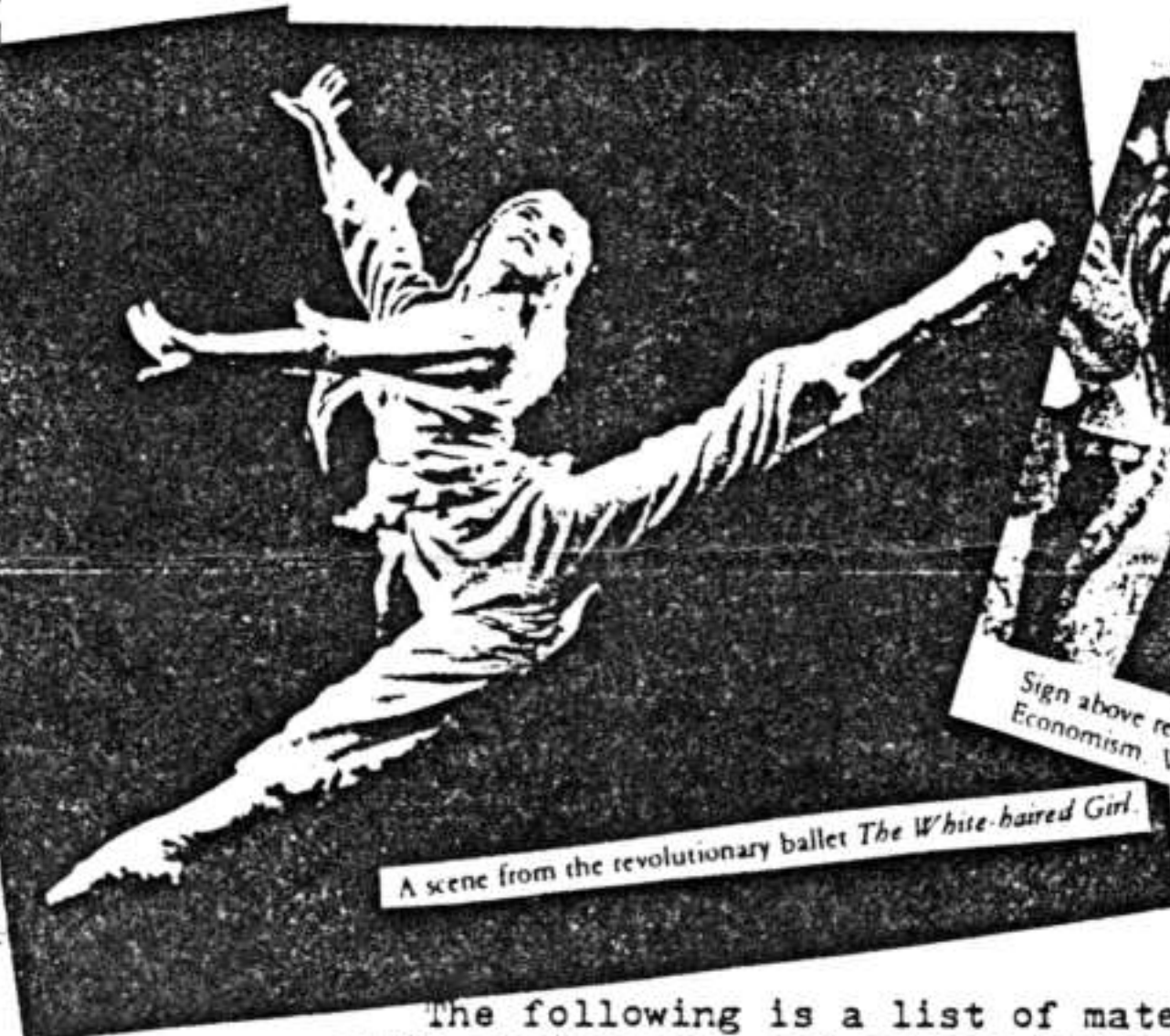
Celebrate the Twentieth Anniversary of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

This year marks the 20th Anniversary of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China. From 1966 to 1976, millions of people in China, led by Mao Tsetung, were unleashed to wage class struggle in every sphere of society, to criticize and overthrow those top Chinese Communist Party leaders who were taking the capitalist road. From the bottom up, the youth, workers, peasants, and other sections of the people grasped the need to wage class struggle to continue the revolution under socialism and in the course of it, created many "socialist new things." The rebel youth who played an initiating role in sparking off and spreading the rebellion as they went tramping off to the countryside to learn from the peasants. Scientific research carried out by peasants and workers together with scientists away from their ivory towers. Novels, plays, paintings, films, ballets, etc. that put workers and peasants on stage as heroes and masters of society. Workers holding mass political debates and writing big character posters in their factories. "Barefoot doctors", who took care of the basic health needs of the people in their work units, while continuing to work in the fields (or factories) themselves. These earth shaking events inspired millions of people from literally every part of the globe.

The Cultural Revolution and its accomplishments have been attacked, slandered and suppressed from not only the revisionists who took power in a counter-revolutionary coup in China after Mao's death, but also from bourgeois quarters around the world. This has meant that today, particularly amongst the youth, the Cultural Revolution is largely unknown or misunderstood. It is urgent to seize on this important anniversary to change this, in light of the developments of world events in the 1980's. The legacy of Mao and the Cultural Revolution must be made known to a new generation of rebels, and that history has shown the possibility of a better world.



1968. Over a million demonstrators fill the streets in support of the Black uprisings in the U.S.



A scene from the revolutionary ballet *The White-haired Girl*.



Sign above reads: "Grasp Revolution, Promote Production, Down With Economism, Worker/Student Liaison, Shanghai Steel No. 3."

The following is a list of materials our committee has to commemorate this anniversary and spread information about this historic revolution within a revolution.

- ★ A collection of POLITICAL POSTERS from the Cultural Revolution. They are of high artistic merit and were broadly popularized and distributed during the sixties and seventies not only in China, but on the walls of radical centers and in the homes of artists and rebels around the world.
- ★ A PHOTO DISPLAY of the events of the Cultural Revolution featuring: wall posters, Red Guard propaganda troops performing for the masses, the January Storm demonstrations in Shanghai, Mao, etc. (Black and white with English and Spanish captions.)
- ★ A COLOR SLIDE SHOW which follows the Cultural Revolution chronologically, highlighting some of the major ideological struggles and the socialist new things, with a taped narration.
- ★ VIDEO CASSETTES of:
 - Mao Tsetung, Greatest Revolutionary of Our Times - 20 minutes
 - Breaking with Old Ideas - 2 hours
- ★ FEATURE FILMS, 16 mm, color:
 - Breaking with Old Ideas
 - White-Haired Girl
 - Red Detachment of Women
 - Mao Tsetung, Greatest Revolutionary of Our Times (an impressionistic 20-minute documentary short by Single Spark Films.)



Distributing handbills during the January Storm

If you would like to join the committee, donate funds, further information, or are interested in using the materials listed, please contact us at:

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RED DETACHMENT OF WOMEN

Wu Ching-hua, a slave girl, is chained in the dungeon of the landlord's house because she's been rebellious. As the landlord's thugs take her out to sell her, she escapes from them. After a major chase, they find her, beat her, and leave her for dead. She is discovered by two Red Army scouts disguised as peasants. They befriend her, giving her coins and pointing toward the liberated area. Ching-hua is moved to tears, because no one has ever showed her such kindness.

The next scene opens on the liberated zone, with people dancing gaily and practicing military drills. When Ching-hua tells her bitter story, expresses her hatred for the landlord, and shows the people her scars, the peasants and Red Army soldiers welcome her warmly. The company commander hands her a bowl of coconut milk. "For more than 10 years," says the script, "Ching-hua has been a slave. No one treated her like a human being. But today, beneath the red flag, how warm the sunshine, how friendly the people! She raises the bowl with both hands and drinks." Tremendously aroused by her story, the people hold up banners reading, "Down With the Tyrants! Share Out the Land!"

At the landlord's manor, there's a lavish party celebrating his birthday. Slave girls from the Li national minority are forced to dance for the landlord's pleasure. A message arrives that a distinguished guest wants to present gifts to the landlord. Who could this be? It is none other than Hung, the Communist Party's representative in the women's company, well disguised. He is scouting out the courtyard in preparation for an attack.

Later that evening, several members of the women's company, including Ching-hua, attack the landlord's manor. However, when Ching-hua sees the tyrant, she becomes so enraged that she fires prematurely, allowing him to escape. The company commander criticizes her severely for breaching discipline and harming the coordinated attack, and takes away her gun.

At the Red Army camp during a political education session for the women's company, a quotation from Mao on the blackboard reads, "Only by emancipating all humanity can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation." With sweeping gestures, Hung points to the farthest horizons and says, "Revolution is not simply a matter of personal vengeance; its aim is the emancipation of all humanity." Ching-hua agonizes over the meaning of Chairman Mao's words, recalling her mistake with great pain. Her struggle to come to grips with this concept and to apply it well forms the central conflict of the drama. The company commander and Hung, with affection for the stubborn new fighter, encourage Ching-hua. They give her back her gun.

A series of scenes depicts the close unity between the villagers, the army and the party through song and dance. Then word comes that the Kuomintang (KMT, Chang Kai-Shek's reactionary army) has launched a major offensive against the liberated area. The battles between the liberation fighters and the KMT are vividly portrayed in militant dances. At one crucial juncture, Hung and two other fighters carry out a delaying action. Ching-hua is asked to lead the main force of the company in moving out according to plan. Hung unstraps his dispatch case, and passes it to Ching-hua, admitting her into the ranks of the party on the spot.

Hung is captured by the enemy, even though the main force of the Red Army is successful in repulsing the attack. The landlord, together with the KMT, tries to force the party secretary to recant and renounce the liberation struggle in exchange for his own skin. But Hung focuses his thoughts on the future and the struggle of the people; in his mind he hears the battle song of the Red Detachment of Women. His resolve is strengthened; he tears up the recantation, throws it in the landlord's face and says, "Communists are not afraid to die. You'll never escape the people's punishment." Hung is martyred as the strains of the Internationale rise on the soundtrack.

Some time later, the Red Army surges into the landlord's compound, bugles blaring and red flags flying. In this attack, Ching-hua plays a leading role and succeeds in killing the landlord with two shots.

The peasants hold a great celebration and express their happiness over the liberation of the village. Learning of Hung's martyrdom, they hold a brief commemoration and pledge to follow his inspiring example. □