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Safeguarding World Peace

AT the twentieth anniversary celebrations of the Chinese People's Republic in Peking on 1 October, Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the CPC, underlined once again China's position on peaceful co-existence. He said that China's stand would always be: 'We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack'.

Despite the activities of the United States and the USSR, who were 'carrying out arms expansion and war preparations and wildly attempting to engineer a war of aggression against our country', China would stand by the five principles of peaceful co-existence, he said.

Vice-Chairman Lin spoke of the 'nuclear blackmail' of Russia and the United States, and a convincing demonstration of China's ability to retaliate if subjected to a nuclear attack was given just before the anniversary celebrations, when on September 23 and 29 she conducted two more nuclear

tests, the former being the first Chinese underground nuclear explosion.

In the statement announcing these, the New China News Agency says that the conducting of necessary and limited tests, and the development of nuclear

CONGRATULATIONS

THE following telegram was sent to China on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic on 1 October:

'Warm greetings of friendship to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and all Chinese people. Congratulations on 20th Anniversary and China's outstanding achievements building socialism.'

weapons by China 'are entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons.'

The statement goes on: 'The Chinese Government has solemnly declared many times that at no time and in on circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. As in the past, the Chinese people and Government will continue to make common efforts and persevere in the struggle together with the revolutionary people of the world and the countries which uphold independence and cherish peace in striving to achieve the lofty aim of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.'

Premier Chou En-lai returned to the same theme in his speech at the twentieth anniversary celebration evening on 30 September in Peking. He said that from the first day of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, 'we have declared explicitly that we firmly stand for the safeguarding of world peace and oppose wars of aggression. Ours is a true socialist country and we will never commit aggression against others.'

VISIT TO A COMMUNE

— the story of two victories

The extract below is from Joshua Horn's book 'Away with all pests . . .' An ex-patient invited Dr Horn to visit his commune, and this is a description of part of the day he spent there. The book, available in mid-November, is published by Paul Hamlyn at 35s.

WE REACHED the cottage where we were to have lunch. We sat on the kang, and chatted with the lean young peasant who was our host as we ate millet porridge, wheaten pancakes and eggs. 'I was born in this village,' he said. 'I was just a nipper when Old Zhang came here. As soon as I was old enough, just like all the other lads, I wanted to leave. The trouble was that there was no better place to go to.

Everywhere was just as bad. My old granny persuaded me to stay. Somehow she seemed to know that things would change one day. How right she was! I love this place now and will never leave it. My sweat—and the sweat of my mates—is on every bit of earth and every stone. It's something beautiful, something that will last for ever. That gives you a fine feeling of contentment'.

An old peasant, with a week's growth of stubble on his chin, came into the cottage. 'Sit down, uncle,' said our host, 'I'm glad you've come. Tell our guest here about your pig. He'll be interested.' He turned to me. 'His name is Wang Chen and he and his pig have become famous in these parts.'

Old Wang looked embarrassed: 'Why should he be interested in that defile-mother pig? I wish I'd never set eyes on the animal!'

'He raised that pig from a litter,' said our host, 'and it turned out to be an exceptionally clever animal. Some people think pigs are stupid, but they're not. This one followed Old Wang round like a dog. He could find his way home from anywhere. Last New Year's Day, Old Wang sold the pig in a market fifteen miles away, and, believe it or not, the following evening the pig

continued overleaf

Story of two victories

continued from page 1

turned up again, his trotters a bit sore but otherwise none the worse. And what's even more remarkable, a couple of days later Old Wang took a full day off work, went back to the market with his faithful pig, found the couple who had bought it from him and returned it to them. You see, Old Wang, if he'll forgive me for saying so, has a reputation for being rather tight-fisted and everyone was amazed that he should give up the pig so readily.'

'You're wrong on two counts,' said Old Wang testily. 'In the first place, I'm not tight-fisted—I'm just careful. If I hadn't been careful I wouldn't have been able to keep alive as long as I have. In the second place, it wasn't easy to give up that pig. My old woman heard him snorting and grunting outside and when she opened the door and he came trotting in, we looked at each other with exactly the same thought in our heads. We'd sold the pig once and now we could sell it again! Believe me, it wasn't easy to decide to return that pig to its rightful owner. My wife and I talked it over half the night before making up our minds.'

'What made you finally decide?' I asked.

'It's difficult to say' said Old Wang, unwilling to reveal the conflicts that had gone on in his mind. 'You see, we'd been learning about what the Chairman had to say about being unselfish and concerned about others and all that. And we knew that the couple who had bought the pig had lived just the same kind of life that we had. Another thing was that only a few days

before we'd had a meeting to criticise the former brigade leader for selling a worn-out wheat grinder, which had cost us 400 yuan six years ago, for 300 yuan. He tried to defend himself by saying that he had not sold it on his own behalf but for the brigade as a whole and that he had not sold it to an individual but to a brigade in the next county. That was true enough, but everybody said that, whichever way you looked at it, it was just capitalist swindling and if every brigade in the country were to try and swindle every other brigade, we'd certainly never get real socialism. In the end we made him refund 150 yuan to the brigade which had bought it and since I'd voted in favour of that, how could I keep the pig just because it could find its way home?'

By chance, this was the day when the new irrigation scheme, which had involved such Herculean efforts, was due to come into operation and so, after lunch, we climbed up to the cistern cut in the rock. A small crowd of Commune members had gathered for the opening ceremony. Drums and gongs had been assembled and a choir of Young Pioneers waved their scarlet flags and sang lustily. The sun beat down from the desert of white stones on the upper slopes. The old men sat on the rocks and puffed at their long brass-bowled pipes. We waited while the workmen joined up the last section of earthenware piping. We waited while the last minutes of an epoch ticked away. We waited to see the consummation of an heroic victory.

Soon the work was finished and the oldest member of the Commune—a spruce great-grandmother of 83, who still insisted on working half-day, gave the signal to start the electric motor on the other side of the hill.

Nothing happened. A tense silence gripped us. After minutes that seemed like hours, a few drops of water trickled from the pipe and disappeared into the vast empty cistern. Gradually the trickle became a torrent. Clear mountain water gushed out and echoed back faintly from the rocky depths of the cistern.

Only the children cheered.

The older ones were too moved by the magnitude of their victory over the bitter, painful past. Silently they broke up into groups and walked home.

The Party must lead, sharing 'weal and woe' with the people

IN A SPECIAL joint article celebrating the Chinese People's Republic's twentieth anniversary, the 'People's Daily', 'Red Flag' and the 'Liberation Army Daily' stress that the three-in-one revolutionary committees must be strengthened at all levels.

All revolutionary committees and cadres should maintain close ties with the masses, says the article, and as well as having confidence in them, bring their creative revolutionary spirit into full play. 'All revolutionary cadres must share weal and woe with the masses of the people and serve them wholeheartedly; they must persist in taking part in collective labour . . . and get rid of bureaucracy and other tendencies of divorcing themselves from the masses.

'Deep-going and constant ideological and political work must be done among the masses and erroneous tendencies must be rectified through reasoning and appropriate criticism so as to strengthen unity . . .

'The dictatorship of the proletariat is effected through the leadership of the Communist Party.

'The whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should rally closely around the Central Committee of the Party with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, and use Mao Tse-tung's Thought to attain unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action. We must conscientiously carry out the work of consolidating and building the Party.

'Communist Party members must keep to the Party spirit of the proletariat and to the Party policy, and must completely discard the erroneous ideas and style of work which run counter to the interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people; any Party member who does otherwise is not worthy of the honoured title of a Communist.'

SACU NEWS welcomes contributions, either in the form of articles, reports of events or letters. Material intended for publication should be sent to central office not later than the tenth day of the month prior to publication.

It is the aim of **SACU NEWS** to encourage free discussion. The views expressed are not necessarily those of the Council of Management.

The Society celebrates China's anniversary

ANYONE who has ever organised a social event will be familiar with the two perennial worries — 'Is everything prepared?' and 'Will anybody turn up?' The organisers of SACU's 20th Anniversary celebration on 4 October needn't have worried on either score.

The 180 members and friends from many countries who came to the Conway Hall — almost twice as many as at last year's October Celebration — found plenty to interest them.

After welcoming guests from the Office of the Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese People's Republic, and reading a message from the President of the New Zealand-China Society, Dr Joseph Needham spoke about the tremendous strides forward which China has made in the last 20 years.

Unfortunately, the only strides which BBC radio had myopically managed to see, in its 'celebration' programme on 30 September, were, said Dr Needham, connected with China's knowledge of nuclear warfare. Nevertheless, they

were thwarted in an attempt to blacken China completely, for the only people taking part in the programme who had actually lived in China recently, spoke

SACU President elected

At its meeting on 20 September SACU'S Council of Management unanimously elected Dr Joseph Needham as the first President of the Society. At the same meeting Derek Bryan was elected Chairman of the Council.

warmly of her achievements and her people.

The remainder of the evening's entertainment included folk-singing by members of the Critics Group, and poetry-reading given by Michael Sheringham, who introduced a selection of Mao's poetry in translation, after opening with a well-informed account of

the circumstances in which the poetry of Mao Tse-tung was written.

In between singing, talking and poetry, guests were able to inspect an exhibition of photographs, supplied by the Charge d'Affaires' office in London, illustrating recent technological and medical developments, and many other aspects of life in China today. There was also a wide selection of books and magazines, posters and records to browse through, before the mass exodus from the main hall to the dining room began.

Fortified by slices of pork (cooked Chinese-style), salads (both rice and fruit varieties) and home-made cakes, we settled down once more, this time to hear David Horn tell of his experiences of China, where he lived for 15 years before returning to England this summer. It was quite plain from his talk that the Chinese people are not only looking forward, but moving forward, in every aspect of their lives.

J. Leonard

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The economic view from Hong Kong

Economic Trends in Communist China, edited by Alexander Eckstein, Walter Galenson and Tachung Liu. Edinburgh University Press, 120s.

THIS 750-page volume, published last year by Edinburgh University Press, recalls in several ways the 500-page offering from Hong Kong six years ago under the title 'Economic and Social Problems of the Far East'. Both originated in a symposium, both contain contributions on practically every aspect of China's economy, and both were pretty dated by the time they appeared.

But it would be a mistake to assume that because they consist of collections of studies by 'capitalist' economists they throw no light on what has been happening in the People's Republic. On the contrary, they are a great deal more perceptive than, for example, any section of the British press, including the accepted left-wing communist press as well as the centre and right.

This may be due in part to a less blinkered view of history and geography than is normally encountered in Britain but it also reflects a general consensus that what China has achieved cannot be brushed aside. In fact, the first lesson to be learnt from these works by American and other scholars outside China is that the blind anti-China prejudice and almost total lack of information displayed by politicians and press in England are by no means universally shared, even amongst staunch opponents of revolution.

Granted all this, however, it is still remarkable that so many devoted scholars soberly and with one accord bend their efforts in this field and that to explaining why what the Chinese say is going on, and what people in China or visiting China believe they can see going on, is not happening at all. This book does not fall into the crudities of denying that there have been impressive investment and production increases in China but the frigid 'objectivity' and scepticism of a number of its contributors (eg the expatriate Chinese T C Liu and K C Yeh) lead to heavy and largely subjective discounting of all data published in China.

The proper verdict on such treatments is, in fact, suggested by the comment in the editors' introductory summary: 'The Liu-Yeh estimate of the overall average annual rate of growth during 1952-57 is 6%, 2.5 to 3% lower than the Communist claim. Liu and Yeh, however, have made extensive adjustments in the Communist data, especially those on agricultural production, consumer goods output, and the traditional sectors of the economy. Such adjustments would have to be based on assumptions that are inevitably more or less arbitrary. . . . However, changes in weather conditions during these six years were not taken into consideration in the Liu-Yeh estimate of agricultural output. Their estimates of year-to-year changes in the value added by agriculture are unlikely to be very accurate. . . .'

The period surveyed in this symposium ends in 1965. It thus omits the years of the Cultural Revolution and, equally important, the new light thrown by the Cultural Revolution on the conflict of two opposed policies on economic development throughout the whole period from 1949.

To some extent the dominance of Soviet ideas in China was broken after 1958 but it is now clear that powerful forces in the professional and administrative hierarchy were still attracted by the Russian type of solution and that battle continued to rage over capital-intensive versus labour-intensive industry, priority for heavy industry or for rural industry, and which leg

needed to be strengthened in a policy of 'walking on two legs'.

Does this sound like a doctrinal squabble between China and the Soviet Union? Actually it lies at the heart of the choice that will shape the history of the world in the last quarter of the 20th century. The developing nations — two-thirds of mankind — have to choose, if they are going to develop at all, between placing their main emphasis on state-operated large-scale production, financed by the squeezing of agriculture and small-scale local industry, and the alternative, demonstrated for the first time by China since the Great Leap Forward, of placing the principal emphasis on the agricultural sector and small and medium scale production.

Giving priority to heavy industry, may, on a purely economic calculation, mean faster overall development, but it leads to long deferment of consumer benefit, wide social differentiation and, even then, eventual reliance on foreign aid. In China, the conception of industry 'serving the people' has dictated a different approach, though not at the cost of neglecting heavy industry, either before the Cultural Revolution (as these studies show) or since.

There is much material in this volume to illumine a discussion on this subject, but it is left to a future symposium to give precise definition to the choice and evaluate China's contribution in pioneering the 'local as against centralised development' element in economic growth.

Meanwhile, special reference should be made to the most substantial study in the volume, that by John S Aird, on Population Growth, which is required reading for those trying to get a picture of the facts in China's population, and their implications.

P A T

Sun Yat-sen: academic study

Sun Yat-Sen and the Origins of the Chinese Revolution, Harold Z. Schiffrin. University of California Press. 1968.

THIS BOOK is not a biography of Sun Yat-sen. The author makes his purpose clear — Sun was the first non-gentry leader of a political movement composed mainly of Chinese intellectuals . . . this study is to explain how and under what conditions Sun attained this position of leadership.

The chosen period is 1894 to 1905, ending 20 years before Sun's death. It is, then, a limited study, not concerned with the period of significant development in Sun's thinking.

For this reason it is a little unfortunate that the author, in his introduction repeats the obsolete judgment that Sun was 'not a great thinker', that, 'it was his political style, not his ideas, which made him unique'. Arnold Toynbee names Sun 'amongst the most eminent figures on the stage of modern history'; surely not only on account of political style?

And when Sun warned the Western Powers that the first world war was the second industrial revolution, he was expressing an idea which was unique in 1918.

But Professor Schiffrin's study is important and some of the material he

People's war in historical perspective

DEFEAT IN THE EAST, Michael Elliott-Bateman. Oxford University Press 1967. 40s.

THIS IS a valuable addition to the growing literature on the 'politico-military science' of Mao Tse-tung. The author's emphasis lies not so much on the organisation and administration of the People's Liberation Army as on the politico-military concepts which

brought it into being and helped sustain it through long years of bitter struggle. In the first part of the book Michael Elliott-Bateman gives his theme a broad historical perspective by reviewing some of the major military events of the last 200 years and assessing their ultimate significance. The application of such concepts as positional war, linear war, mobile war, and guerilla war are traced from Napoleon's great campaigns through the first and second world wars to the Korean and Vietnamese wars of liberation. Also analysed is the relationship that obtains between a society and its military bureaucracy, the potential conservatism of the latter, and its ultimate effect on the morale and fighting capacity of the individual soldier.

Having acquainted us with this useful background, Michael Elliott-Bateman then proceeds to unfold in detail the origin, growth and development of Mao's own politico-military concepts from the bleak heights of Chingkangshan to the establishment of the victorious People's Government in Peking some 22 years later. He also shows with what devastating success these concepts have been adapted and applied to their own local conditions by the Vietnamese revolutionaries. And, as he suggests, the patterns could be repeated elsewhere.

Among the reasons which attracted the author to his subject was his own belief 'that Mao stands in time as the man with the most complete set of keys to the secrets of war in this era.' Nonetheless, having 'diligently searched for British and American army officers who had a reputation for being exponents of Mao' he 'always found that such people had acquired their superficial knowledge based generally on the slogans attributed to Mao Tse-tung, which they repeat at every opportunity without the remotest idea how such slogans fit the concepts of Mao as a whole—or even what the purposes of the slogans are.' Such an indictment cannot however be made against the author whose own military background and broad historical imagination have combined to produce an unusually interesting and suggestive book. It certainly provides a refreshing contrast to the dreary stream of muddled 'Pekingology' so beloved by pundits of the British and American establishment.

Preman Addy

Schurmann takes a second look

Ideology and Organization in Communist China, Franz Schurmann. University of California Press. 1968. 47s (paperback).

WHEN 'Ideology and Organization in Communist China' first appeared some four years ago, it was by far the most incisive and comprehensive book on Chinese organization produced since 1949. It had however a number of weaknesses. At that stage the two developmental lines associated with Chairman Mao and Liu Shao-chi were not sufficiently clear for a detailed examination of the different approaches to organization.

Schurmann consequently paints a picture of China, which is far more Soviet (Liuist) than was actually the case. Also, he does not discuss the Army which in the 1960s was doing much to foster the new developmental model of Mao Tse-tung.

His section on ideology, though very stimulating, posits a dichotomy between Marxist-Leninist theory and the practical ideology of Mao Tse-tung which, in the light of recent development, is difficult to maintain.

Schurmann realises these shortcomings and in his revised version does much to correct these mistakes. Nevertheless his short supplement, produced in a hurry and at a time when his major attention was focused on the Vietnam War and the revolutionary movement on the Berkeley campus, does not really do justice to the mass of new evidence on developments in earlier years that has appeared during the Cultural Revolution.

Schurmann is a sociologist, and though he avoids that science's unnecessary jargon to a degree unprecedented in American sociology, his book is nevertheless hard reading for a person who is not familiar with basic sociological concepts. It is more a reference work than one designed to be read at one sitting.

Despite these very harsh criticisms, Schurmann's book still stands as the one major work on Chinese organization which for a long time to come will be required reading for all students of China.

Bill Brugger

China in the News

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- No 4 — China and the U.N.
- No 5 — Chronology of the Cultural Revolution.
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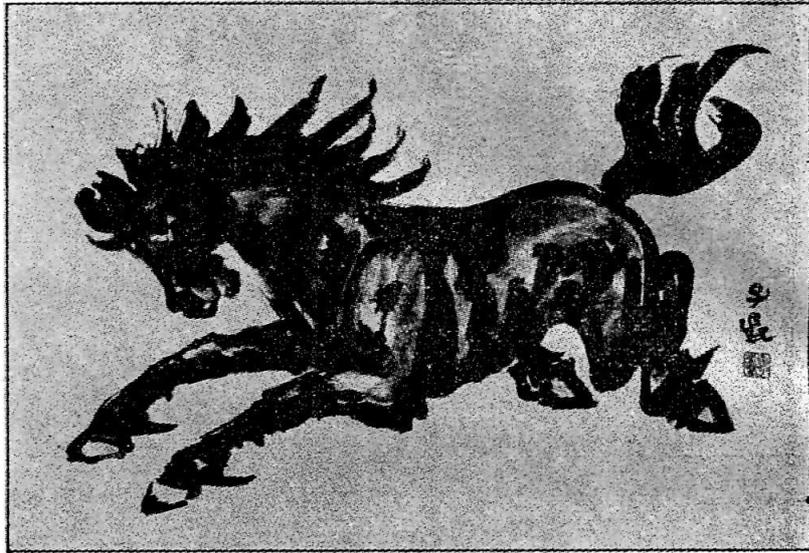
Single copies 2s 6d to members: 3s 6d to non-members. (All prices are inclusive of postage).

has dug out is valuable for any consideration of Sun's early life: the sources are not impeccable—'pertinent clippings from the Hongkong press' may be more acceptable to a sociologist than to an historian. Perhaps Professor Schiffrin will now be inspired to write the full scale biography of Sun Yat-sen which students of Chinese history are waiting for.

Meanwhile his present study is essentially for specialists, who, because they are specialists, will be hardened to the style now popular in some academic circles—within five pages one notices, 'emergency-oriented techniques', 'foreign-orientation', 'action-oriented conspiracy', 'western-oriented counter-elite', and (rather charmingly) 'gentry-oriented combinations'. Bernard Martin

Chinese Art For Christmas

A VARIETY of greeting postcards reproducing Chinese paintings is available from SACU central office. Four of the cards are coloured and depict birds, fruit and flowers. The remaining eight are of horses both contemporary and from ancient Dynasties. Prices are 3 shillings per dozen or £1 per 100. They are available either in a mixed dozen packet or a dozen of one variety, and as required if ordered by the hundred. Envelopes to fit the cards are also available at 1 shilling per dozen. Postage costs: 100 cards 1s 4d; one-dozen packet 6d; six one-dozen packets 1s 2d; 12 one-dozen packets 1s 9d. Please add envelope postage.



Lesson worth learning

CHINA PROFILE—A Symposium. Edited by Ross Terrill. Friendship Press. New York, \$1.75.

THIS BOOK is a collection of seven essays covering different aspects of Chinese life, history and culture. Intended for 'younger Americans', its aim is to help them understand the forces which caused the Revolution, and the developments which have taken place since 1949.

In his introduction, Ross Terrill quotes the comment of Senator Wherry in 1940: 'We shall lift Shanghai up, ever up, until, God willing, it will be just like Kansas City'. This, he says, was typical of the self-righteous, paternalistic approach which did so much to antagonise China against America and the West in general.

This antagonism, caused partly by the Western nations' arrogance and rapacity—partly also by China's traditional view of herself as the centre of the civilised world—which made her humiliation all the more bitter, since it was inflicted at the hands of 'barbarians'—is a recurrent theme throughout the book. Another is the cruelty and corruption on the part of China's own ruling class which made the success of the Revolution, when it did come, inevitable.

The book contains two sympathetic accounts—both by Australians—of

life in China today. In his concluding essay, the editor—also an Australian—analyses China's relations with the rest of the world, comparing her attitude towards the Vietnam war with the feelings Americans would have if China were bombarding Mexico.

He ends by urging the restoration of China's place in the United Nations—while warning that it will be useless

to expect her to step into a niche which others have prepared. 'She will bring changes to the patterns and philosophy of international relations. She will contribute concepts of social justice and social organisation. . . . During the lifetime of those who are now young, both the West and the Third World may be forced to learn from China.'

Tim Raper

Books received

THE INCLUSION of a book under this heading does not preclude review at a later stage.

CHINESE MEDICINE: by Pierre Huard. Weidenfeld & Nicholson (World University Library), 1968. 14s.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS OF CHINA: by H Epstein. Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, 1969. 80s.

A GRAMMAR OF SPOKEN CHINESE: by Yuen Ren Chao. University of California Press Ltd, and Ibeg Ltd, London. 1968. 143s.

OUT OF ASIA: by Keith Buchanan. Sydney University Press and Methuen, London, 1968. 63s.

CONTEMPORARY CHINA: Papers presented at the University of Guelph Conference, April, 1968. Canadian Institute of International Affairs. \$4.00.

MODERN CHINA'S SEARCH FOR A POLITICAL FORM: edited by Jack Gray. Published for Chatham House

by Oxford University Press, 1969. 75s.

MAO—What They Really Said Series: by Philippe Devillers. Macdonald & Co Ltd, 1969. 30s.

Another weekend school?

SOME of our members feel that among the ways open to us, conducting Weekend Schools is the best means of introducing China to those who know little about her. They feel that both new members and old members, who may have friends they wish to interest in China, would benefit from such a school. We hesitate to embark on such a project without sounding out our members. Please guide us by letting us know if you would enjoy attending a Weekend School if we arrange one in 1970.

NOTEBOOK

Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding Ltd (Founded 15 May 1965)
Office: 24 Warren Street, London W.1
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Chairman: Derek Bryan
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* * *

Believing that friendship must be based on understanding, SACU aims to foster friendly relations between Britain and China by making information about China and Chinese views available as widely as possible in Britain.

* * *

Every member of the Society receives SACU NEWS each month, has the use of the Anglo-Chinese Educational Institute library at central offices, can call upon the Society for information and is able to participate in all activities of the Society. On many occasions SACU members get tickets for Society events at reduced rates.

Wednesday November 19

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Professor JOAN ROBINSON

will give the second of the

20th ANNIVERSARY LECTURES

'ECONOMIC POLICY
IN CHINA'

SACU DIARY

November

- 5 **Discussion Meeting.** Recent slides about Tibet (from the Australia-China Society). Followed by questions and discussion. Introduced by Premen Addy. 24 Warren Street, W1. 7 30 pm.
- 7 **Cambridge Branch.** Film show. 'One Fourth of Humanity' and 'A Case to Answer'. Lady Mitchell Hall, Sidgwick Site. 8 pm.
- 19 **Public Meeting.** Joan Robinson. Professor of Economics at Cam-

- 26 **Discussion Meeting,** Repeat programme of Tuesday, 5, November.
- 28 **Barnet Branch.** Photographic Exhibition showing the impact of the Cultural Revolution on Chinese life. Hendon Town Hall, The Burroughs, NW4. 8-10 pm.

Study group

THE intellectual foundations of Mao Tse-tung's Thought.

November

- 6 Analysis of pre - Liberation Society: Mao, Chen Po-ta Tawney, etc.
- 13 & 20 The Great Comintern Debate — the Road of the Chinese Revolution: Stalin, Trotsky, M N Roy, Li Li-san, etc.
- 27 'Mao's Road — 'Why Can Red Political Power Exist in China?' 'The Struggle in the Chingkangshan', etc.

December

- 4 The Agrarian Revolution — Land Reform.
- 11 Hinton's 'Fanshen'.
- 18 The Anti-Japanese United Front. It is anticipated that the Third Session (Jan to April, 1970) will cover Marxist figures of the 20th century—Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin, Gramsci, Luxemburg, Liebnicht, Bukharin, Preobrazhensky, etc., the Russian Revolution, the response of Capitalism, in particular the rise of Fascism. The Fourth Session (April to July, 1970) will deal with China from Liberation up to the Cultural Revolution.

Background notes

BESIDES issuing Joseph Needham's article (see September/October SACU News) as a press release to appear on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, SACU has also prepared some Information Notes. These cover particular aspects of political, social and economic development since 1949. At present the following in this series are available:

- Foreign Policy
- People's Liberation Army

bridge will give the second of a series of lectures commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic in China. 'Economic Policy of China'. Holborn Central Library, Theobald's Road, WC1. 7 15 pm.

Any member wishing to have copies of these Information Notes, please send a large self-addressed envelope to SACU office.

Communist Party of China
Economic Policy
Industry
Agriculture

Any member wishing to have copies of these Information Notes, please send a large self-addressed envelope to SACU office.

Norman Bethune

November 12, 1969 will be the 30th Anniversary of the death of Dr Norman Bethune. For the Chinese people he embodies the spirit of internationalism about which Mao Tse-tung wrote in his well-known article. Next month SACU NEWS will print an article in tribute to the memory of Norman Bethune.

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Air France weekly service to Shanghai, flown by Boeing Jet Intercontinental, gives businessmen, exporters, diplomats and official travellers fast, direct access to the heart of industrial areas. The flight leaves Orly, Paris at 11 a.m. on Mondays and the Boeing reaches Shanghai on Tuesdays at 3.30 p.m. The return flight departs Shanghai on Tuesdays at 6.20 p.m. and arrives at Orly at 11.30 a.m. Wednesday. London-Shanghai jet economy return fare is £461.30. (1st class return £789.40.)

Air France is the first West European airline to be granted a route to Shanghai, and the new service brings to seven the total number of flights a week by the company to the Far East. Countries served by Air France include Iran, Pakistan, India, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Hong Kong, the Philippines,

Japan—and now the People's Republic of China. Destination in many of these countries may be used as stop-over points on your journey to Shanghai. Full details can be obtained from your Travel Agent or nearest Air France office.

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