

Nuclear Policy

FEW PEOPLE, whatever their attitude, would deny that the emergence of China as a nuclear power is of historic significance. Even those hostile to China have expressed their astonishment and grudging admiration at the immensity of the technological advances implicit in the development of what is apparently a sophisticated and 'clean' H bomb.

As events of recent weeks have shown all too clearly the threat to China is increasing not diminishing. The US occupation of the Chinese territory of Taiwan, the ring of hostile bases around her borders, the overflying of Chinese territory and the bombing raids which are approaching closer and closer to China are realities which can lead the Chinese people to only one conclusion — that they are militarily threatened. The policy enunciated by Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, in January 1954, that it was the United States' declared intention to keep alive 'a constant threat of military action' against China is not only continued but intensified.

No one will dispute the right of China to do what has been done. If both the Soviet Union and the United States retain their nuclear strike capacity, or even increase it, then only a fool would dispute the right of China to take measures to defend herself.

Part of the campaign to justify the military threats and encirclement is the projection of an image of a China inherently aggressive; a lie repeated often enough becomes a doctrine. On examination it is a doctrine that collapses. China threatens no neighbour. Her foreign policy, Chen Yi, the Foreign Minister, has stated, is not decided 'according to whether or not she has got the atom bomb'. It is surely not irrelevant that China is the only nuclear power whose leaders have readily stated that they will, under no circumstances, be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Members of SACU, together with all other men of goodwill, wish to see an end to the threat of nuclear military confrontation, and also of nuclear proliferation. What must be said in this context, however, is that if nuclear disarmament is to be achieved it can be done without China. China's suggestion, after her first nuclear test, of an international conference of all countries to discuss the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons was never taken up. At no time since then has China precluded its own participation in an inter-

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China's Views

Extracts from official Chinese statements:

'... China is developing nuclear weapons not because we believe in the omnipotence of nuclear weapons and that China plans to use nuclear weapons. The truth is exactly the contrary. China's aim is to break the nuclear monopoly and eliminate nuclear weapons. . . .' — (Communique after the first explosion, October, 1964.)

'... Having possessed nuclear weapons we shall continue, as we did in the past, the foreign policy of peace. We shall not use them to intimidate others and embark on any adventure. Nor shall we use them as a membership card to join the "nuclear club" and do anything to jeopardize the interests of the revolution of the world's people or those of world peace.' — (Remin Ribao editorial, October, 1964.)

'In our view, the role of atom bombs should not be overstressed. The United States has been brandishing the atom bomb over the past 20 years, but it has failed. The just struggle of Afro-Asian countries against imperialism and colonialism is the best atom bomb.' — (Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Chen Yi, 29 September, 1965.)

'We reaffirm that all countries, big and small, should come together and agree on the destruction of atom bombs and on the prohibition of the use, manufacture, stockpiling and testing of nuclear weapons. China is manufacturing atom bombs in order to liquidate them and for the purpose of self-defence. China is pledged never to be the first to use atom bombs. Our nuclear weapons will only be used for defence.' — (Chen Yi, 29 September, 1965.)

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ABOUT SACU

Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding Ltd (Founded 15 May 1965)

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Deputy-Chairman:
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Vice-Chairman: Mrs Mary Adams

Joint Treasurers: Mr Alec Horsley and one to be appointed.

Secretary: Mrs Betty Paterson

* * *

Council of Management: Mrs Mary Adams, Mr William Ash, Mr Roland Berger, Mr Frederick Brunson, Mrs Hung-Ying Bryan, Mr Geoffrey Carrick, Mr Andrew Faulds, MP, Miss Margaret Garvie, Lady (Dorothy) Haworth, Mr Alec Horsley, Mrs Susan Leach, Mr John Lloyd, Mr Evan Luard, MP, Dr Joseph Needham, Rev Paul Oestreicher, Mr Colin Penn, Mr Ernest Roberts, Professor Joan Robinson, Mr Martin Tomkinson, Dame Joan Vickers, MP, Mr Ronald Whiteley.

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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.

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Membership of SACU is open to all who subscribe to the aims of the Society. Members are entitled to receive SACU NEWS monthly free of charge, use the library at central office, call upon the Society for information and participate in all activities of the Society.

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Nuclear Policy

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national agreement to limit or ban nuclear weapons, but clearly any such agreement would need to bind the Soviet Union and the USA as well as China. There is little chance of success while the United States continue to escalate the Vietnam war and while this war threatens China's own frontiers.

There are some who have consistently opposed all nuclear weapons, whoever has them. They must surely address themselves to the main question—the source of the military threat to China and the steps they and others can take to prevent the threat ever being put into effect.

At its meeting on 27 July the Council of Management agreed that a full statement on Chinese nuclear policy should be drawn up for publication in SACU NEWS. The above statement has been prepared by two members of the Council.

Secretary: Mrs Betty Patterson

China's Views

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'Man is the factor that decides victory or defeat in war. The conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests and the development of nuclear weapons by China are entirely for the purposes of defence, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons. We solemnly declare once again that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. We always mean what we say. As in the past, the Chinese people and Government will continue to make common efforts and carry on an unswerving struggle together with all the other peace-loving people and countries of the world for the noble aim of completely prohibiting and thoroughly destroying nuclear weapons.'—(Communiqué after the explosion of the first hydrogen bomb, 19 June, 1967.)

'Nuclear weapons are not made by God. Since man can manufacture them, he can certainly eliminate them.'—(Renmin Ribao, editorial, October, 1964.)

NATIONAL DAY

MEMBERS AND FRIENDS of SACU are invited to join in the celebrations for China's National Day which will be held on Tuesday, 3 October, at the Holborn Assembly Rooms, St John's Mews, London, WC1.

The evening will be a social one with a full programme of folk singing and dancing. Performers from Africa, India, Pakistan, the West Indies and Britain will be taking part.

Tickets cost 10s for members and 12s 6d for non-members, which includes refreshments. There will be a licensed bar.

St John's Mews is behind the Holborn Library in Theobalds Road and can be approached either from Gray's Inn Road or from John Street.

The nearest underground station is Kingsway (Holborn) on the Central London and Piccadilly lines. Bus routes numbers 170, 172, 253a, 19, 38 and 38a run along Theobalds Road.

The time? 7 30 pm to 10 30 pm.

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SECRETARY'S RESIGNATION

AT THE LAST Council of Management's meeting, Dr Needham, our Chairman, reported with regret that Derek Bryan had submitted his resignation as Secretary. The Council thanked Derek deeply and warmly for all his work for the Society and it was unanimously agreed that he should remain in the Council of Management.

Betty Paterson, who has been working in the central office for nearly two years, has agreed to accept the position of Hon Secretary.

Council members are arranging for some small token of appreciation to be presented to Derek at our China National Day Celebration evening on September 29, and any members who would like to be associated with this gesture are asked to get in touch with Betty Paterson at 24 Warren Street.

Derek Bryan, besides remaining on the Council of Management, will continue to help and advise in the work of the Society and continue as a member of SACU NEWS editorial board.

POWER SEIZURE IN THE REVOLUTION

David Crook, who teaches at the Foreign Languages Institute in Peking, was asked for his impressions of the so-called power seizure in China's cultural revolution. This article is reprinted from 'Hsinhua News', 26 July 1967.

Since getting back here I've been taking part in the cultural revolution at the Foreign Languages Institute, where I've been teaching since 1949 and, like a few hundred million other people in China and elsewhere, I've been studying and trying to apply Mao Tse-tung's works. Chairman Mao says that the basic question of revolution is that of political power.

Of course, the working people, led by the Communist party, did seize power in 1949. That year I saw a Peking policeman help some labourers shove their heavily-loaded pushcart over a hump in the road. They'd have been called 'coolies' before liberation. My mind flashed back to the policemen I'd seen beating and kicking 'coolies' around in the old days. Power was in different hands now, and the police, an important instrument of power, acted differently.

In the years since then I've seen and lived through and taken some part in the stupendous changes which have turned what was once a poverty-stricken, disease-ridden, divided country into a powerful, unified, thriving land. To put it in theoretical terms, the establishment of socialist relations of production released the forces of production and resulted in great advances in the economy and in other spheres.

Sabotage

Why, then, a further seizure of power?

Chairman Mao said in 1949: 'The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch. After there is peace and order throughout the country, they will still engage in sabotage and create disturbances in various ways and will try every day and every minute to stage a come-back.'

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat the overthrown exploiting classes were deprived of the means to stage an armed uprising, so they tried a different road. They tried to take the fort from within, as they have succeeded in doing in the Soviet Union. Some agents of the bourgeoisie sneaked into

the Chinese Communist party and some leading party members degenerated and turned into agents of the bourgeoisie. These people used the power in their hands in the interests of the bourgeoisie. They are the ones who are called 'the handful in authority in the party who have taken the capitalist road'. This handful had its supporters among the ex-landlords and compradors inside China and the imperialists and revisionists outside. They never gave up hoping or striving for a restoration of their power and plunder.

How did this show itself?

I think the example of the party secretary of a machine tool plant in Peking where my three teenage sons worked for a while throws light on this. This party secretary was typical of the 'capitalist-roaders' in industry. He disregarded Chairman Mao's teachings and ran the factory on revisionist lines. Instead of collective leadership by the party committee, he introduced a kind of one-man rule. He rejected workers' participation in administration and leading personnel doing regular productive labour. He worshipped technique and capitalist systems of management. He paid scant attention to proposals made by the workers. Instead of co-ordinating his factory's plans with the national programme, he designed them primarily to get his factory into the limelight, to win it the name of 'pace-setter'.

Cash Bonuses

At one time when the state plan was calling urgently for a certain type of forging equipment, his own fancy was caught by some sophisticated precision tool which he thought would make a name for him and yield greater profit for 'his' plant, so he included it in the factory's production plan. This amounted to leading the factory out of the orbit of socialist-planned economy into that of capitalist 'free enterprise'. He once said, trying to justify his violations of party policy: 'The central committee's policies are all right for the country as a whole, but as far as our factory is concerned we must go by what suits our situation.' He set up a system of cash bonuses for technical innovations and for overfulfilment of work norms as well as various other practices which smacked strongly of revisionist methods. When an improved type of main axle had to be devised, he said nothing about the country's need for it but offered a cash reward, and he promised

that whoever devised the axle could have it named after him.

There was a great deal of dissatisfaction over all this, especially among the younger and more revolutionary workers, but they couldn't do much about it until the cultural revolution got under way. Once it did, the flood-gates were open. They at once set to work exposing the party secretary and condemning his revisionist practices. As they went further and further into the secretary's record they discovered that he took his cue from Peng Chen, the ex-mayor of Peking (who before his exposure in the cultural revolution had been building up a counter-revolutionary political machine and trying to make Peking his 'independent kingdom' for a capitalist come-back).

Pruning Weeds

As the struggle grew, the workers, like people all over the country, began to realise that they must rise up and seize power from the handful in authority who had taken the capitalist road.

As they were telling me all about this, I asked the workers a question I had often been asked in the West. 'If there's only a handful, why all the fuss? Why can't these people simply be removed from their posts? Why stir up such a tremendous mass movement in the whole factory, in fact in the whole country?'

'You wouldn't get anywhere that way,' the workers said. 'It would be a mere formality. Just changing one set of persons for another by administrative decree would be like pruning weeds. You've got to get to the root of the matter, that is, the ideas in men's minds. You've got to revolutionise the people's ideology with Mao Tse-tung's thought, remould their whole outlook on life into one of serving the people selflessly, like Norman Bethune. This is the only way, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to root out all bourgeois and revisionist ideas and guarantee against a restoration of capitalism. And that can only be done by a mass movement, by a cultural revolution.'

This was true of their own factory, too, the workers said. As in other Chinese enterprises, the symbols of office were the seals and keys. You could seize these and still not have power. On the other hand you could have actual power without being in possession of the keys and seals. The

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Power Seizure

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seizure of power in the factory was not a coup, with the rebel workers marching into the manager's office, throwing him out and putting a workers' committee in his place. It was a months' long struggle by the organised revolutionary rebels to win the minds of the rank-and-file workers for the thought of Mao Tse-tung. It succeeded as a result of the exposing and analysing of facts, in big-letter posters, in debates and in face-to-face discussion. In this way workers who at first remained blindly loyal to the party secretary—because things were so much better than before liberation—gradually came to see the serious questions at issue and why a change was necessary. 'It was like fire burning along a fuse,' one worker said. 'Suddenly the whole thing blew up. We rebels had won the minds of the masses.'

Rebels' Campaign

The first round of the battle for power was the struggle against the bourgeois reactionary line. This is the policy practised by the 'capitalist-roaders' when the masses began questioning and rebelling against their authority. It is marked by deceit and intimidation, by branding their critics as 'anti-party' and even by coercion and violence. By exposing and denouncing this line, and those who carried it out, the rebels won the admiration and trust of the masses—and this trust was the essence of power. Then, as growing numbers of workers joined the rebels, who looked like winning control of the movement, the management, threatened to throw in their hands. They thought this would cause chaos in production and they believed the workers would think so, too. But the workers thought nothing of the sort. The rebel shop stewards' committee

accepted the management's challenge, took over the plant and ran it very competently. And the workers, disregarding the management, went to the shop stewards for guidance and orders. The shop stewards' committee thus in reality became the provisional administration.

The capitalist-roaders were now desperate and resorted to a more sophisticated weapon—economism, the cultural revolution's name for bribery. Towards the end of last year they announced that the factory had a surplus in hand which would be paid out in wage increases, and asked the workers to put in their demands. They played a similar trick with apprentices' allowances. There were some anomalies here which would have been straightened out at the end of the year, but all of a sudden the management gave the apprentices a rise in pay back-dated to the beginning of the year. Next, they tried to divert attention from the real struggle by claiming that the whole wage scale was unreasonable, in fact so unreasonable that it could not be settled inside the factory. The workers had better take time off, consult with the workers of other factories, and even travel to other cities to get ideas about settling it—all expenses paid, of course. This would really have sabotaged production and caused financial chaos.

These schemes caused some momentary dislocation but eventually boomeranged. The rebels launched a factory-wide campaign to study Chairman Mao's works on classes and class struggle in socialist society and also to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's 'three good old pieces', with their emphasis on serving the people. This helped the rank-and-file workers to see still more clearly the need to seize all power from those on the capitalist road. Led by the rebel organisation they seized full power in this factory early this year. Since then they've run the whole plant through their elected

representatives—who can be recalled by their electors if they fall down on the job. Most of the workers' representatives still work at the bench, bureaucracy is being replaced by mass line leadership, and production has risen sharply. At the same time they are getting rid of red tape, overhauling the whole system of production and management rules and regulations, and bringing these into line with the teachings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Before the workers seized power, if a team in one workshop ran up against a snag and needed help from another workshop, they had to put in the request to the head of the shop. Then it went up to the management and down through the whole chain of command to the appropriate team in another shop—this could take days. Now they go direct to the team in the other shop and often settle problems in a matter of minutes.

Uncorrupted

In guiding their actions by the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the rebel workers of this factory are typical of millions throughout China. It is commonly said in the West that power corrupts. The Chinese people's experience in applying Mao Tse-tung's thought refutes this. Whether or not power corrupts depends on the world outlook of those who wield it. If they establish Mao Tse-tung's world outlook of 'serve the people', it doesn't corrupt, but the struggle to maintain this outlook is a continuing one. The struggle between public and private interest that goes on in the mind of man lies at the heart of the class struggle throughout the period of socialism. I think the cultural revolution has underlined the truth of Marx's statement that 'the furies of private interest' are 'the most violent, mean and malignant passions of the human breast'.

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DENNIS BLOODWORTH

Chinese Looking Glass

For sixteen years the Far Eastern correspondent of the 'Observer', Dennis Bloodworth knows the Chinese people, their history and their literature as well as any man. In 'Chinese Looking Glass' he examines the real face of China and the people who make up one quarter of the world's population.

SECKER & WARBURG / 36s

Power Seizure

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Doubtless there are other examples similar to this factory to be found all over China, enough anyway to warrant the sharp warnings against these tendencies issued by Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The general estimate is that most of the cadres at the factory level are good or fairly good. Even those who have made serious mistakes, and must be pulled down from their positions, are given the chance to redeem themselves in the present struggle and in future work, for the masses understand and that behind them are the top party people in authority taking the capitalist road.

It is these top 'capitalist-roaders' in the party that have made insidious attacks on the building of socialism and on the ideas, theories, policies and methods of work resulting from the application of Chairman Mao's thought. At the same time, they took a series of steps and adopted policies which, if followed through, would have turned China back to the old days of exploitation and oppression. In certain areas and departments they succeeded in taking over the leadership and establishing bridgeheads for the restoration of capitalism.

Bloodshed and Chaos

Chairman Mao focussed attention on them in the May 16, 1966 circular of the Central Committee of the Party, when he said: 'Those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the party, the government, the army and the various spheres of culture are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. Once conditions were ripe, they would seize power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.'

Thus, it became necessary to wrest from the small handful of top party persons travelling the capitalist road the positions of authority which they had usurped. These people, now publicly exposed in China, have been defined as 'the main enemy' under socialism, because they were the enemy's representatives right inside in headquarters of the proletariat.

What is the result of the nationwide drive to seize power? Imperialist and revisionist propaganda sums it up hopefully in the words "bloodshed and chaos". This is wishful thinking. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung says, construction of the new must be preceded by destruction of the old. The

constructive phase has already begun in many parts of the country and in many aspects of life. The exposure and denunciation of the top handful taking the capitalist road has gained power and depth. The removal of their bourgeoisie and revisionist methods of work is releasing new strength. Unity on a higher plane is already arising out of the struggle. Output is not merely on the upgrade—it is breaking records.

More Revolutions

But the current seizure of power involves far more than this. The people of the populous heartland of the world revolution are getting practical experience in basic questions of revolution—revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In mastering the laws of the seizure of power they are learning how to prevent the restoration of capitalism via revisionism, how to safeguard and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. And they are doing this by exercising democracy on a scale never known before anywhere. All this is of historic importance.

The contest for power is not over. The next few months will see further decisive struggles. The whole of 1967 will be a year of decisive class struggle. And in the future, as Chairman Mao Tse-tung says, there will be more cultural revolutions. The heightened awareness of the Chinese people and their communist party is a guarantee of their victory.

CHINA IN DEPTH

THE FIRST of a series of meetings to 'study China in depth' will be held on Tuesday, 10 October, at 7.30 pm, at SACU's central office, 24 Warren Street, London, W1.

Full details of the programme for the coming season will be given at the first meeting. It is hoped that the series will provide a real forum for discussion of the kind which is not always possible at more conventional meetings.

CLARIFICATION

AT THE REQUEST of Dr Nicholas Kurti, lately a member of SACU Council of Management, we are printing the following clarification about literature from China.

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In answer to a question at the Annual General Meeting the Secretary said that the office of SACU exercised no censorship over the display or distribution of literature from Chinese Government sources. In order to avoid a possible misunderstanding it should be stated that some degree of selection was exercised in the past, and that material at that time considered to be outside the sphere of the Society's activities was not displayed. In particular the pamphlet on Vietnam referred to in the Council of Management's press statement of 10 August, 1966, (SACU NEWS, Vol 1, No 11, September 1966) was not on display, but was kept in the Society's stores.

WEEKEND SCHOOL AT DINTON, Nr. SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE From Friday 6 to Sunday 8 October, 1967

'CHINA IN THE WORLD'

Sessions will include 'Social and Economic Developments in China since 1949'
Speaker: ROLAND BERGER

'CHINA AND HER NEIGHBOURS'

Speaker: Dr MALCOLM CALDWELL

'CHINA - USSR RELATIONS'

Speaker: Mr W LUCKIN — lived in China 1965

'CHINA - USA RELATIONS AND THE QUESTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SEAT'

Speakers: Mr W LUCKIN and Mr ROLAND BERGER

Cost:	SACU Members	£5 0 0
	SACU Student Members	£4 10 0
	Non-members	£5 15 0

A limited number of places will be available for non-resident students at £1 per day, including lunch.

Last date for registration Sept 22. Please send full fee to SACU, 24 Warren Street, London, W1.

BOOKS IN REVIEW

The Awakening of China 1793-1949, by Roger Pelissier. English translation by Secker and Warburg, and G. P. Putnam's Sons. 63s.

ONE CANNOT too highly recommend this intelligently compiled volume to all those unfamiliar with the history of China. Vivid, succinct accounts of events are interspersed with eye-witness records from various sources. The book provides an excellent background for understanding events in present-day China.

In the earlier chapters we are made aware of the unashamed scramble among Western countries to acquire territory and trading concessions (Treaty of Tientsin, 1858) and of the imposition of their missions throughout the country. We are given first-hand descriptions of the destruction and misery that these predatory expeditions by the 'barbarians' as the Chinese regarded the invading Europeans—brought in their train: the looting, the burning of the Summer Palace ordered by Lord Elgin, the ever-increasing flow of opium, grown in Bengal, to poison further the Chinese.

The founding of Vladivostok by Russia at China's expense, the 'Westernisation' of Shanghai by the British, the 'brutal recklessness' of the Germans, the search by even the Italians and the Austrians for a foothold, carries the story forward to the Treaty of Versailles when the USA recognised the 'special interests' of Japan in China with its most bitter consequences.

During the '20s and '30s anarchy and famine forced nearly six million Chinese to emigrate to Manchuria while—to give one incident of significance—the so-called 'Christian Marshal', General Feng Yu-hsiang, is said to have had his troops baptized collectively by means of fire hoses.

In 1919, the Soviet Union announced the return, without compensation, of all rights, privileges and properties, extorted from China by the Tsarist regime. We follow the terrible years of Japanese aggression and of corruption and inefficiency under the Kuomintang until the triumph of Chinese communism (the birth of which had taken place in 1921), when the hated foreign influence was finally excluded and China in her own manner and under her own steam entered the 20th century and, for the first time in the modern era, brought some material comfort to her people.

E A

Chinese Looking Glass, by Dennis Bloodworth. Secker and Warburg, 36 shillings.

THE AUTHOR of this book, Far East correspondent for the 'Observer', has had in mind readers like the average member of SACU—people who have a slight knowledge of China and a great hunger for more in (if possible) easily digestible form.

To help us to understand 'what makes the Chinese tick', as he puts it, he has provided an overall survey of China—history, culture, philosophy, economy—from 1,000 BC onwards, in 350 pages. An almost unmanageable task, you would think, but Mr Bloodworth manages it, with skill and gusto, not only dealing with mainland China, but also with the overseas Chinese of Malaya and Singapore, which he knows particularly well.

He has given a picture of life and customs on many levels, against a broad historical background. As a long-term resident in the Far East, married to a Chinese wife, he is well equipped with facts, and as a journalist, with a lively pen (perhaps almost too lively, one feels, as pun follows pun, and references to the Beatles, etc, abound—will his mod-and-rockers terminology be understood by readers of a decade hence, one wonders?)

The first few chapters deal with ancient China—Confucianism, Mencius, Emperors, Buddhism, Scholar-Bureaucracy—interspersed with picturesque anecdotes and quotes from contemporary literature.

After dealing with ancient China, chapters 8 to 18 describe life and customs under the dynasties. The account of the role of women, the family, funerals, religion, business, are fascinating reading, and illuminates customs and attitudes of today as well as those of the past.

The second half of the book describes different aspects of everyday life—the Chinese view of art, war, money, morality, and incidentally show the important effects of language, spoken and written, on Chinese culture and society, with many illustrations from life as Bloodworth has seen it, in Taiwan, Singapore, Hongkong, where old customs and superstitions survive and are indeed encouraged.

The Chinese attitude through the ages towards the West throws light on their behaviour today: the Imperial policy towards 'barbarians', 'awe first and soothe afterwards' which im-

plied 'that the recalcitrant should be chastened but not antagonised' (illustrated by Lord Macartney's ignominious dismissal and subsequent generous treatment by the Emperor in 1793, or by the 'long autocritiques of dismissed professors' later reinstated in the 1950s).

Two chapters in military matters remind us of the terribly prominent place of war in Chinese history and that few parts of the world suffered so much mass bloodshed. A particularly interesting chapter 'Dovehawks', makes the point that guerrilla warfare as taught by Sun Wu in the fourth century BC was practised during the Civil War, 20 years ago.

The last part of the book describes the situation in recent years and aims at assessing the effect of the Communist regime on the Chinese people, and their present attitude to the world on the other side of the looking-glass. Here one feels the book falls short. Although Mr Bloodworth admits that great changes have taken place he does not say how much they have
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COLLET'S CHINESE GALLERY

have recently opened a new

SHOWROOM

at 40 Gt Russell St, WC1 (1st floor)

If you would like to inspect the new stocks of Chinese paintings, carpets, carvings and porcelain, please telephone Langham 7538 to arrange an appointment.

FOUR NEW LISTS of books in English from and about China have just been issued:

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HISTORY FROM EARLIEST TIMES TO 1900

250 titles including translations of the Ancients

LITERATURE & LITERARY STUDIES

140 titles including some on Chinese and Japanese theatre

PHILOSOPHY

160 titles, including writings on Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism and Marxist studies

Appropriate lists will be sent on request

Collet's

Chinese Looking Glass

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affected the Chinese people in their moral and cultural life. He fails to convey the vast sense of release and of well-being with which the country, and particularly the countryside is now imbued. One would like to read more about the transformation of the economy, the smooth and punctual transport, the enormous projects for irrigation and fertilisation and subsequent improvements in crops and production, the absence of floods and famines—all factors which must be affecting the very soul of the 600 million peasants, so that even the most penetrating analyses, let alone historical generalisations, may, one feels, have to be revised and brought up to date. Even in such a limited space more emphasis should have been laid on these factors, even at the cost of cutting some of the material about overseas Chinese.

Nonetheless, Mr Bloodworth gives good value for money. He packs a vast amount of fascinating detail into his canvas, and the reader learns a lot about China from this. The general impression is of sympathy with the Chinese people, and of guarded optimism (could one expect more from the 'Observer' correspondent?) about the future.

Discussing the leadership of Mao, and pointing out the overall achievements of the Communist regime, he says 'The ruler is, and always has been, in the last analysis, the Chinese people'. Any one who has even briefly seen the China of today will feel the truth of this, and see in it reason for hope in a tormented world—for these people, the vanguard and representatives of forward-looking humanity, are the rulers of their destiny and know it.

F K

CHINESE LANGUAGE classes at SACU's Warren Street premises will resume on 25 September. Provisional arrangements are being made for the continuation of the two 1966-67 classes, 2nd Year and Intermediate respectively, and for a new Beginners' class. The terms proposed are as follows:

25 September to 15 December

8 January to 5 April

22 April to 26 July

The day of the week and time at which each class meets will be fixed to suit the convenience of the majority of students and teachers. All prospective students are asked to attend at 6.30 pm on Monday, 25 September, to register. Fees will be 30s per class per term.

A LETTER FROM SHANGHAI

Dear Mr Bryan and Mrs Paterson,

Writing from Shanghai on the eve of our return, the eight members of SACU wish to report a very successful tour in China at a momentous time in its history. Our three weeks in the country have provided great enjoyment, boundless interest, and some genuine understanding of the nature of the Cultural Revolution. We have met friendship at every turn, both from our interpreter-guides, those whom we have met officially and who have given unselfishly of their time to show us round and explain things, as well as countless Chinese whom we have met in cities, factories, communes and in the country generally.

We would like to thank the Travel Service in China for the excellent arrangements which were made for our tour, and which were smooth-sailing throughout. In particular we wish to thank the two guides who accompanied us during the entire three weeks, Comrade Chang and Comrade Kuo. We would be pleased if you would also convey our thanks to the Chinese Embassy in London, and the Luxinghe Head Office in Peking.

Circumstances made it impossible to see a number of places mentioned in the original programme and other places of interest. This was naturally disappointing, but we understood the reasons. Our hotel accommodation throughout was very good and comfortable. Thank you also for all your share in the preparation at SACU headquarters.

Yours sincerely,

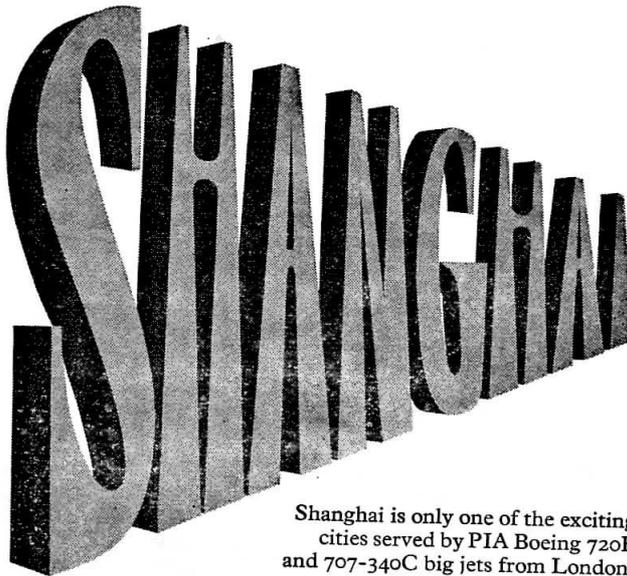
Ian Thomson
A Geoffrey Haworth
Dorothy Haworth
Margaret Ross

Paul Doody
Rita L Palmer
Jeanie Semple
I Ascher

Books for Sale

A BOOK SALE, combined with a social evening, is to be held on Sunday, 22 October in the library of SACU's central office. This is a new venture to give members the opportunity to examine not only books in the library but also books which have been recently published.

Members and their friends are welcome. Doors will be opened at 7.30 pm. Refreshments will be available.



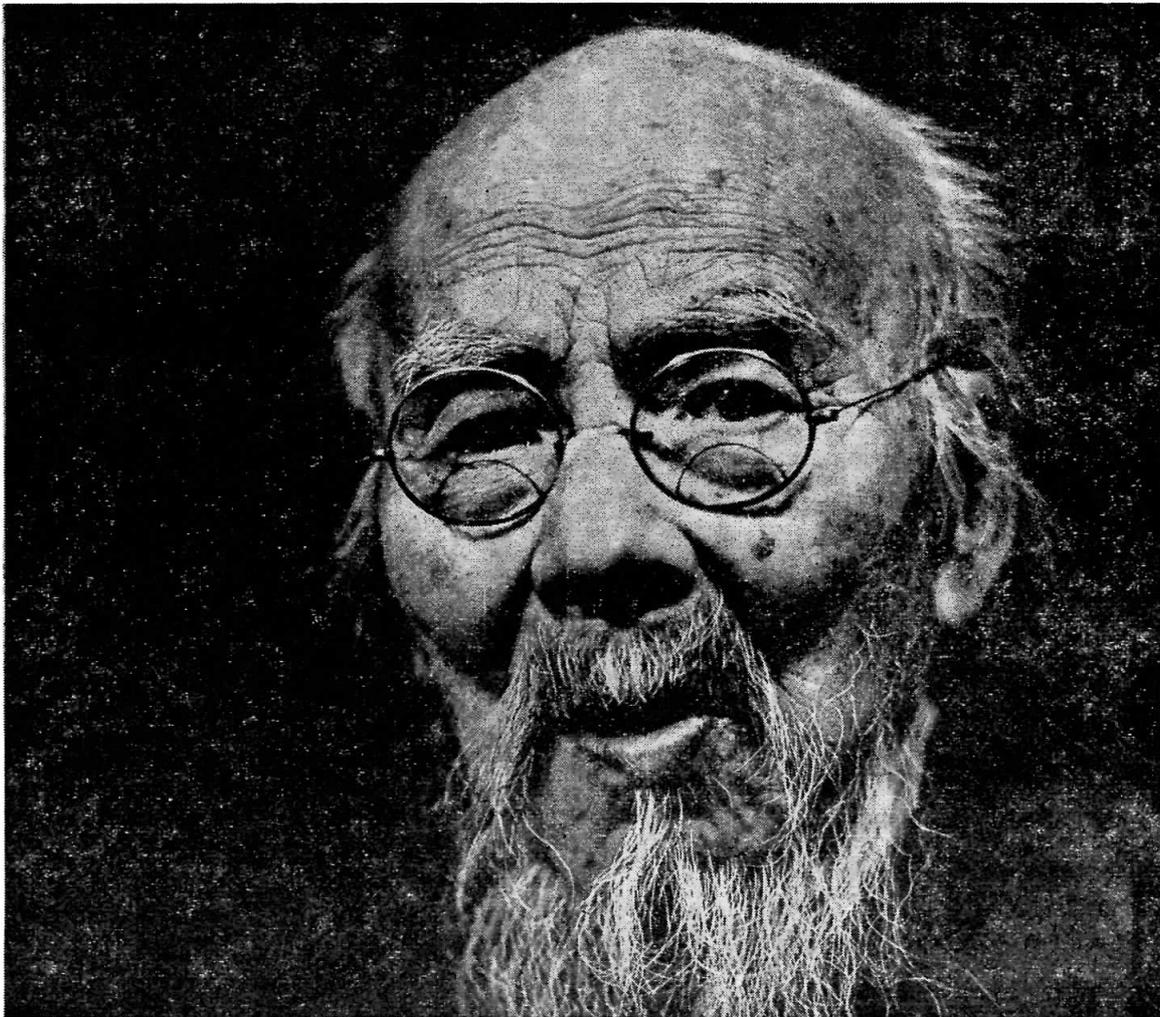
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The new Air France weekly service to Shanghai, flown by Boeing Jet Intercontinental, gives businessmen, exporters, diplomats and official travellers fast, direct access to the heart of industrial areas. The flight leaves Orly, Paris at 11 a.m. on Mondays and the Boeing reaches Shanghai on Tuesdays at 3.20 p.m. The return flight departs Shanghai on Tuesdays at 6.20 p.m. and arrives at Orly at 9.30 a.m. Wednesday. London-Shanghai jet economy return fare is £395.4.0. (1st class return £676.8.0.).

Air France is the first West European airline to be granted a route to Shanghai, and the new service brings to six 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 Phillipines,

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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