

Society for  
Anglo  
Chinese  
Understanding

友

N  
E  
W  
S

China's National  
Day Celebration—  
see page 5

VOL 3 Numbers 9 and 10  
September/October 1968  
PRICE NINEPENCE

## Campaign against Liu Shao-chi

The following is a translation of a French article by Alain Bouc, published last year in the Paris newspaper 'Le Monde'. Its approach to the subject and the observations made and conclusions drawn will surely interest our readers. The article was originally called 'The Campaign Against Liu Shao-Chi—An Instrument of Ideological Education for the whole of China'.

WHAT WAS MOST STRIKING at the unleashing in April of the public campaign against the President of the Republic, Mr Liu Shao-chi, was the suddenness of the attack, its violence, and the unexpected revelation of a long-standing dispute within the leading group. Nearly three months have now elapsed, and the campaign has taken on an entirely different aspect. It is no longer aimed so much at removing a man who has apparently already been excluded from the highest positions as at eliminating his chances of returning to office, and at giving a fresh start to, and deepening, the ideological movement which originated the Cultural Revolution. Criticising Liu Shao-chi no longer has as its main aim to bring him down. The educational aspect of the campaign has become the most important thing, and this is not concealed by those in positions of responsibility. While affirming the necessity of personally attacking the Head of State, Mme Nieh Yuan-zi, leader of the Cultural Revolution in the university, stated in the 'People's Daily' of 3 April: 'If we contented ourselves with turning out the people in power taking the capitalist road, by exposing them to the public, stripping them of their prestige, the problem of the struggle for power between socialism and capitalism could never really be resolved.' True, power has been taken out of the hands of the revisionist elements, but 'it is only by thoroughly criticising, repudiating and discrediting the bourgeois reactionary line' that it will be possible to 'guarantee this recapture of all the powers of the Party of the Government, of finance and of culture.'

Until the April attacks, the accusations against the Head of State were for the most part made by way of posters, but these wall newspapers subsequently played only a minor role. The quasi-official character of the articles appearing in Peking and in provincial papers, and the high positions of some of their authors who belonged to the Army or Party cultural revolutionary group, gave quite a different tone to the campaign. Moreover, study groups formed several months ago, e.g., in the universities, have been drawing up indictments against the Head of State. The parallel existence of these different forms of organisation inevitably results in duplications in the formulation of complaints, and in a great diversity of quality both in the information produced and in the commentaries that accompany it. Broadly speaking, one can distinguish three categories of attack: those that deal with Liu's writings; those that relate to his political activities in the strict sense; and those which seek to discredit him by finding fault with this or that aspect of his behaviour. As far as his political activities are concerned, the attacks are concentrated for the most part on particular periods of his career: the recent period of the Cultural Revolution, or that of the establishment of the People's Government, or that of the revolutionary civil wars, or even that of his youth.

What will remain of all these documents in a few years time? No one knows. However, the personal accusations are accompanied by an ideological controversy that is interesting. It is well-known that the Chinese are people who take Marxism-Leninism seriously.

*continued on page 2*

### Mankind Evolving China and the West

A SERIES OF LECTURES on China and the West will be held at St Pancras Assembly Rooms, Euston Road, Camden Town Hall, London, NW1, on October 18 and 19.

Among those speaking at the Conference, which will be held under the auspices of the Pierre Teilhard de Chardin Association, will be Dr Joseph Needham, the Association's president; Professor William G Sewell, formerly of the West China Union University at Chengtu; Professor Joan Robinson, of Newnham College, Cambridge; and Dr Stuart R. Schram, of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University.

Dr Needham is speaking on the general subject of China and the West, while Professor Sewell will be turning his attention to religion in New China. Professor Robinson's talk is concerned with society and economics in China, and Dr Schram is to talk about Mao Tse-tung and the Cultural Revolution.

The fee for attendance at the conference is 42s, which includes meals on Friday evening and Saturday. Student tickets are 32s. Applications should be made, as soon as possible before October 11, to the Hon Secretary, 3 Cromwell Place, London, SW7.

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

*continued from page 1*

As such, they do their utmost to deal seriously with the ideological differences that have appeared within the Party. There is no doubt that for us it is this dispute that is both the most interesting and the most comprehensible. In fact, it reveals more about the real nature of the opposition than do the accusations, to some extent manufactured for the sake of the case, that are intended to discredit the President of the Republic and make him look ridiculous in the eyes of the people. And the importance attached to this ideological criticism is in many ways surprising.

As it is necessary to make this campaign of national education as broad as possible, the evidence must be given the widest distribution. The Peking correspondent of Agence France Presse reported recently that the famous work 'How to be a Good Communist' was being sold in large quantities in Peking with a photograph of the author on the cover and a band announcing 'Material for criticism. For sale at cost price'. It is the same with the film 'Inside Story: Secret History of the Ching Court', Liu's approval of which in 1950 was the justification 17 years later for the virulent 'People's Daily' article 'Patriotism or National Betrayal?' which launched on 1 May, the official attack against Liu. This film is at present being shown in several Peking cinemas, to selected audiences, it is true. It is accompanied by a sound track bringing out the 'reactionary and imperialist' aspects. Another film 'Fire on the Grassland', regarded as very favourable to Liu, is also being shown in Peking. It tells of his participation in the organisation of a strike in 1922 at the Anyuan coalmines, a strike for which the Maoists say Mao Tse-tung was entirely responsible. Thus President Liu is regarded as demonstrating to the mass of those in positions of responsibility what must not be done. He is the 'Teacher by negative example', to use the Chinese expression. In order to avoid any misunderstandings, the warnings and commentaries follow one another continuously in the national and local dailies. But the leading group is optimistic, and expresses confidence that 'fertiliser can be made out of weeds'.

### **The Controversy**

What is the content of this campaign of ideological education? It is conducted essentially on the political and philosophical planes, and to a lesser extent on the cultural plane. Of course, the theoretical level of the discussion must not obscure the practical aspect of the controversy: to drive the opposition out of power. These are the

matters under discussion: The dictatorship of the proletariat is not a hollow formula. On the contrary, referring to Lenin, the 'People's Daily' and 'Red Flag' recalled, on 7 May, that what distinguishes the Communist from the Social-Democrat is not recognition of class struggle but recognition of the necessity for the dictatorship of the proletariat. Seizure of power is one thing, to retain it is another. Counter-revolution will never admit defeat; only a dictatorship in the full sense of the world can combat it. And the Maoists believe they have found a proof of the revisionist tendencies of the 'Chinese Khrushchev': in his quotations he has replaced by dots Lenin's affirmations of the indispensability of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

### **'To Rebel is Justified'**

Besides, the Maoists do not agree that this dictatorship is exercised with respect to the masses. The militants do not have to be servilely obedient towards the Party. It is not right to give priority to organisation and regimentation in order to restrain or hinder the expression of revolutionary wishes. All Mao's teaching, they repeat, comes back to this: 'To rebel is justified'. In this way, the Chinese Communists who officially accept the thesis of permanent revolution—especially since a well-known speech of Liu's in 1958—show their willingness to accept in their own way the old anarchist basis that is inseparable from socialism. But one thing has emerged directly from the experience of the Cultural Revolution: it is never right to oppose the masses to the cadres, as was, however, the general tendency during 1966 ('Bombard the Headquarters, recommended Marshal Lin Piao. [Since this article was written, it has been made known that this phrase is Mao Tse-tung's—Trans.]). The true opposition, the only antagonism, is the contradiction between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

The criticism of the book on communist self-cultivation is interesting. It is asserted that man can do nothing by himself if he remains 'comfortably settled within four walls'. The only way for man to transform himself, to progress, to raise his moral level, is to take part in social struggles. Individualism is not the true affirmation of personality. He who struggles asserts himself and not the solitary philosopher. In this the Chinese Marxists wish to draw a clear distinction between themselves and all the spiritual and idealist tendencies that tend to creep into the socialist movement, and which are an integral part of the Chinese cultural tradition. The power of the thought of Mao, for them, derives from its being based on a long revolutionary

experience. By contrast, the spiritual asceticism proposed by Liu seems to them to lead nowhere. On the basis of Liu's long description of the felicities of future society—no more egoism, raising of the level of intelligence, practice of virtues and of fraternity, no more transgressions against neighbours, an end to wars, etc.—the editors of the 'People's Daily' state that all this is 'a series of prayers in the manner of a priest. . . . This description of Communist society dates back to antiquity.' And the writers cite a list of Chinese classics, some written before the Christian era, and add: In foreign countries, this is found in many writings of French and English Utopian socialists. It is all of the same stamp.'

In the cultural field too the dispute is lively. First of all, the heroes of yesterday are dead, and it is proper to sing the praises of today's: Many Communists show enthusiasm for helping feudal and capitalist art to progress, but show none for encouraging socialist art. Isn't there something ridiculous in this? The subject of art and literature should be the people. 'The theatres', wrote Chairman Mao's wife in 1964, 'are places where the people are educated. And today on the stage there are only emperors and kings, generals and ministers, scholars and courtesans, the whole range of feudal and bourgeois trash.' Where is your artistic conscience, she asked, 'if you do not put in the peasants who grow the grain you eat, the workers who weave the cloth you wear and build your houses?' We are not against historical operas, she added, but the 'dead' still reign in too many fields. Artists are no more the national élite than anyone else. According to Liu, 'when talented amateur writers were discovered, they should be taken away from their ordinary work and made into professionals, as literature and art demand special qualities.' The President of the Republic wanted them to study natural science (including atomic physics), and the history of world literature, and to know at least one foreign language. But the 'People's Daily' comments that his attitude towards the struggles of the workers, peasants and soldiers was aristocratically arrogant: 'It is not good to be just a country bumpkin of a writer, knowing only a little of the common people but nothing of the world.'

But, observe the Maoists, where does the question of class struggle come into all this? 'He does not breathe a word about the necessity to criticise the poisonous weeds, and talks solely about the question of establishing the new. Thus creative literary work—and not

*continued on page 3*



# The ACEI — a progress report

By Secretary Betty Paterson

THE Anglo-Chinese Educational Institute was formed over two years ago and these notes are a progress report of its work so far. For the benefit of readers who do not already know about the institute it should be said that it is a charitable trust formed for the furthering of educational activity in relation to China. By entering into a Deed of Covenant with the institute for seven years the value of the donation so covenanted is increased by 70% because the Institute is able to reclaim tax on the sum donated.

The main work of the institute at present is the library at Warren Street. There are now more than 400 books on the shelves, which are divided into Reference and Lending sections. New books are acquired regularly and publishers' lists are studied

## Le Monde

*continued from page 2*

class struggle—becomes the key question.' It is plain that the criticism, vigorous as it is, is not always equally convincing. It has, however, succeeded in showing fairly clearly that it is Mao, not Liu, who is closer in 1967 to the Lenin of 1920. But if one were to limit oneself to the theoretical aspects, the significance of the controversy would be lost sight of. The practical aims are obvious. The reaffirmation of the necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat enables the struggle within the leading group to be shown as a fight by socialism against capitalism. The split with the USSR is deepened by accusing the opposition of Khrushchevism. Taking the 'mass line' facilitates the overrunning of the left of the Communist Party, where the opposition is still numerous, by young revolutionaries. The assertion that self-cultivation in a vacuum is impossible makes it possible to present Liu as an anti-Marxist metaphysician and to reinforce the authority of Mao. Giving priority to the thought of Mao ensures the unity of a country threatened by crisis, gives a theoretical consistency to the cultural revolution, and prevents its taking the form of a struggle between individuals. And lastly, on the cultural level, criticism of the artistic conceptions of an undoubted majority of the intellectuals who gave their support to the régime once more puts in a difficult position this mass of brilliant individuals who are attached to the régime more by patriotism than by Marxist conviction, are more devoted to the people than to the Party, to art than to politics.

for worthwhile additions. Readers are encouraged to suggest new titles and the co-operation of all SACU members is welcomed to help build up a comprehensive selection of books on China. Donations of books are always very welcome and the present size of the library is partly due to generous supporters.

New books are reviewed or mentioned in **SACU NEWS** each month: some recent titles include: 'China Observed', Colin Mackerras and Neale Hunter; 'The Awakening of China', Roger Pelissier; Report of a North American Working Party on 'The Rise of China'; the China White Paper 1949; Selected Readings from the Works of Mao Tse-tung; 'China, Yellow Peril? Red Hope?', C. R. Hensman; 'The Grand Canal of China', Lyn Harrington; 'The Role of the Chinese Army', John Gittings; 'A Historical Atlas of China', Robert Herrmann; 'Mao Tse-tung', Stuart Schram; Landmarks of the World's Art, 'The Oriental World', Jeannine Auboyer and Roger Goepper.

The other sections of the library cover the pamphlets, periodicals and press cuttings and under this heading can be found bound copies of 'Peking

Review' from 1958; 'China Pictorial' from 1952; 'China Reconstructs' from 1955; and 'Broadsheet' from 1964, as well as many current periodicals which arrive regularly from China as well as this country.

Periodicals of a wider interest are also purchased when they contain articles dealing with China, thus giving a broader and more international coverage. Hours of patient and sometimes tedious work by volunteers have now reduced a considerable amount of paper to catalogued order; for instance, there are now over 300 pamphlets alone, and detailed information on China can now be found in this section of the library.

Visitors to the library come to look up particular facts; to consult reference material for research projects or just to browse around and learn. Funds do not allow for a full-time librarian to do detailed research for enquirers but help is always available to suggest where best to look for the information required.

The press-cuttings boxes are filling up with an extraordinary mixture of news and views on China and material from this section is particularly useful

*continued on page 6*

## STUDENTS AND CHINA CONFERENCE

'The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours. You young people, full of vigour and vitality, are in the bloom of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. Our hope is placed on you.'

— Mao Tse-tung, November 17, 1957.

**Weekend 2 & 3 NOVEMBER**

**at 'THE ROEBUCK', 108A TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W1**

The following topics will be introduced in approximately half-hour statements and will be followed by open discussion.

**SATURDAY — 10 30 am:**

- (1) **MAY 4th MOVEMENT.**  
Speaker: Mike Sheringham.
- (2) **GENERAL SURVEY OF STUDENT ROLE in the Cultural Revolution.**  
Speaker: Pat Daly.
- (3) **STUDY OF THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN ONE CHINESE UNIVERSITY.** Speaker to be announced.

**SUNDAY — 10 30 am:**

- (4) **RELATIONSHIP OF CULTURAL REVOLUTIONS TO OTHER REVOLUTIONS.** Speaker: Premen Addy.
- (5) **ANALYSIS OF INTERACTION BETWEEN STUDENTS AND WORKERS BEFORE AND AFTER 1949.**  
Speaker: Bill Brugger.
- (6) **THE RELEVANCE OF CHINESE EXPERIENCE TO STUDENTS IN THE WEST.**  
Speaker: Sam Mauger.

**CHINA IN THE NEWS No 7** will contain background details on some of the topics and will be available from Central Office during October. All those wishing to attend the Conference should apply to Central Office for further details and application forms.

# New books reviewed

## A tell-tale document

**THE CHINA WHITE PAPER, August 1949:** With a new introduction by Lyman P. Van Slyke, dated 1967, published 1968. Demy 8vo. 1,135 pp (Stanford University Press, USA) in one volume £7 7s 6d. In paper covers, 2 volumes 57s. Published in the UK by **Oxford University Press.**

THIS RE-ISSUE of the historic 1949 White Paper is exceptionally valuable not only to students of China, but to every student of the contemporary world. In seeking to interpret China and justify US policy, it reveals with a wealth of detail the nature of US interests and the imperialist outlook of her government. At the same time, it marks the passing of an era in world history — the end of western ascendancy, and the coming of a new age in the liberation of peoples.

At the end of the second world war the USA was by far the most powerful nation ever known. Dominant alike in western Europe and the Pacific, and sole possessor of atomic weapons, the US government could consider virtually the entire globe as its province. Even where direct military or political control could not reach, there were abundant opportunities for diplomatic effort supported by offers of economic aid.

In the winter of 1945-6, only two major areas lay outside US domination: the USSR, together with those territories in central and eastern Europe whose liberation from Nazi Germany had been achieved with Soviet rather than with US assistance; and those areas of north-west China that at the end of the Long March (1934-5) had been constituted as a firm base for Red power and the anti-Japanese war.

It was to these two areas that General George C. Marshall, the US Chief of Staff from 1938 to 1945, addressed himself — first as Special Ambassador to China (1945-7), and then as Secretary of State (1947-9) offering 'Marshall aid'. In each case he was to fail in his mission, and thereby the historic limitations on US power were demonstrated. His failures to secure control were followed by a policy of 'containment' applied to both the USSR and China, which in turn has proved unenforceable.

The turn of the tide in China provides a particularly interesting tale,

told on the US side in this White Paper and on the Chinese side by Chairman Mao.<sup>1</sup> Some US armed forces remained in China at the end of hostilities against Japan, helping to transport troops for Chiang-Kai-shek and occasionally going into action against the Communists. US policy was directed first towards the creation of a coalition government in which the Communists would play a subordinate role — to 'avert civil war but nevertheless preserve and even increase the influence of the National government', as Dean Acheson put it;<sup>2</sup> and later, when negotiations failed, in complete support of Chiang despite the full acknowledgment by the US government of the Kuomintang's corruption and unpopularity.

The White Paper made vital admissions which Chairman Mao was prompt to point out. The US government simply could not undertake the colossal commitment of its own forces that would be required to destroy the Communists, and therefore the fate of China was to be decided by the Chinese themselves.

The present world contest — the violent opposition of the US government to the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America — might perhaps in some respects have been avoided had the US government been clear-sighted enough to learn the lesson of the Chinese revolution.

At the end of 1949, it might have come to terms with the People's government, co-operating with it in a reconstituted United Nations organisation. Instead, it chose to maintain its hostility more strongly than ever — seeking within a year to eliminate North Korea as a separate state, fortifying Taiwan as its own nuclear base, ensuring the non-fulfilment of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam, and then despatching over half a million troops in a futile attempt to halt the natural tide of revolution.

In the light of such a sequel, it is indeed fair to say that the US government first glimpsed in 1949 in this White Paper the limitations on its power that it is having to appreciate anew, and to its ever-increasing cost, at the present time.

#### REFERENCES:

- <sup>1</sup> Mao Tse-tung, 'Selected Works, vol IV (Peking 1961). His comments on the White Paper are in the last five sections (pp 425-459).

<sup>2</sup> Dean Acheson, 'Letter of Transmittal' to President Truman (reproduced with this White Paper, p x).

## Seen through other eyes

**China Observed:** Colin Mackerras and Neale Hunter. Pall Mall Press. Illustrated. 35s and Sphere Books 6s.

**China Observed, by Colin Mackerras and Neale Hunter.** Pall Mall. 35s and Sphere Books (London) 6s.

THIS BOOK is valuable because it describes in some detail how and who the Cultural Revolution affected in its earlier stages. Both authors are Australians, neither Marxist nor Maoist, who taught in foreign language institutes for two years up to the beginning of 1967. Both observe well on the general and personal levels: they met and got to know the Chinese with whom they worked: both refrain from too many generalisations.

Mr Hunter's chapters on the Cultural Revolution in Shanghai are the best. He picks out individuals with whom he became friendly, and tells of their responses to the movement as it spread haphazardly and confusingly down from Peking.

The party secretary, well-known among foreigners in Shanghai as a veteran of the Long March and the real power behind a principal who was an apolitical figure-head — was suddenly branded as 'fascist': a student from a bourgeois background, who was expected to denounce his parents, was advised by a kindly official to go on a 'fact-finding' visit to Peking to avoid the personal tragedy: instead he stayed and professed his orthodoxy.

A 70-year-old lecturer, whom Mr Hunter thought might have steered clear of the rumpus, involved himself with all the fervour of a 15-year-old, but winked at the author during a chest-thumping self-denunciation.

Mr Hunter watched television to find out what was happening. He heard the mayor and his deputy accused of their shortcomings. Some of these — though it is even now still unclear who has won power in Shanghai and whether or not there is a stable 'Triple Alliance' — are very illuminating. They show the ideological and 'pragmatic' complexity of the Cultural Revolution.

Why, the accusers asked, had the mayor allowed a free market for peasants on surrounding communes as late as 1965? Why had there been 90,000 hawkers on the streets in Shanghai in the 'bad years' of 1960-62? Why had so much money been spent on  
*continued opposite*



# Army surgeons serve the people

AN ARMY SURGEON, Yang Ho, in the medical section of a Peking division, has told the following story.

Late in February of last year the mother of a soldier from our unit travelled 500 kilometres from her village in Hopei province to bring her 18-year-old daughter, Niu Hsiang-jung, to our clinic. The girl was seriously ill, and the mother begged us to take her into our care.

Two winters before, Hsiang-jung had begun having sharp abdominal pains and high fevers. Her abdomen grew noticeably larger day by day. She was sent first to the commune hospital, then to the county and special district hospital. No one could diagnose her case or relieve the pain.

At last she was sent to a famous specialist of the old bourgeois type, who diagnosed her case as a multiple malignant tumour and pronounced her incurable. He recommended that the girl return home where she might last three months, and assured the mother that an operation would prove more swiftly fatal. The mother turned at

last to the People's Liberation Army clinic.

We on the medical staff felt the specialist's attitude towards the former poor and lower-middle peasants was callous and arrogant, but on the other hand, we were hesitant to admit the girl as the possibility of saving her seemed slight. Some of our comrades feared that we would be in a bad position if we failed.

We turned to the 'three good old articles' of Chairman Mao: 'Serve the People', 'In Memory of Norman Bethune' and 'The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains'. After a heated discussion we realised that the problem uppermost in our minds was not whether we should admit the girl, but whether we dared to challenge the bourgeois specialist with the great revolutionary banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. And so, of course, we did admit Hsiang-jung.

After conducting our own tests, we rejected the previous diagnosis. Hsiang-jung's physical and mental condition

was quite good despite two years' illness. After several days of sifting and studying the evidence, we were all agreed that the girl was suffering from a huge ovarian tumour and needed surgery as soon as possible.

Unfortunately, our clinic was not equipped for, nor had we ever performed, such a major operation. Yet if we sent Hsiang-jung to a larger hospital, there would be further delay, prolonging her pain, while the diagnosis was made again. Furthermore, we could not retreat and in doing so admit that we lacked the necessary revolutionary spirit.

On March 18 we began a battle which lasted over two hours, and at the end of which we had succeeded in removing a tremendous tumour weighing 16 kilograms. It was not malignant, nor was the girl's illness incurable. Two weeks later Hsiang-jung left the hospital and after two months of rest she was able to go back to work in the commune.

*Written from material published in 'China Reconstructs'.*

## Other eyes

*continued from page 4*

prestige projects, such as the highways linking Shanghai and its satellite? Why had the mayor hindered plans to move Shanghai's industry gradually westwards away from the threat of possible nuclear attack? Why, finally, had Shanghai—the country's natural industrial centre—sought to industrialise still further to the detriment of other, younger growth points? In early 1967 when Mr Hunter left, the mayor was still holding his own—as was the imperturbable Chen Yi at the ministry of foreign affairs in Peking against his virulent—and mostly young—attackers.

Mr Hunter has some contentious things to say about foreigners in China and he draws an over-facile comparison between 17th century and 20th century Chinese xenophobia: but he pinpoints some of the more hilarious—or tragic—dilemmas of the 'experts' who teach languages in the institutes and schools. A Cuban—Mr Hunter wrongly says 'European'—teacher made a very definite pass at a beautiful young—but married—Chinese interpreter. The Chinese called it rape and sent the offender scurrying off home by jet. The Swiss and French said this sort of thing happened every day on the Boulevard St Michel. The Maoists and Muslims thought the Cuban got his just deserts.

As the early Cultural Revolution came to its first crisis in Shanghai, the teachers took sides: the difficulty was that the protagonists were ill-defined. Everyone went around professing himself a 'rebel' or a Maoist. The internal strife became tense to the point where an Algerian knocked out an Englishman. The foreign 'experts' had a miniature, albeit slightly bitchy, cultural revolution all their own.

There is much that has already been said a hundred times before in this professedly journalistic and chatty book: there are also many things that British friends of China may want to dispute. But it is worth reading for

its flashes of truth and humility. Unlike the majority of visitors to China—especially Australian visitors—Mr Mackerras, who is a Roman Catholic, and Mr Hunter, seem anxious to learn and communicate their knowledge. They write clearly and readably and what they have to say will fill in a few blank spaces in the continuing puzzle of the Cultural Revolution.

W L

SACU NEWS is published by the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding Ltd, 24 Warren Street, London, W1, and printed by Goodwin Press Ltd, (TU), 135 Fonthill Road, London, N4.

## CHINA'S NATIONAL DAY

SACU INVITES ALL MEMBERS AND FRIENDS TO CELEBRATE ON

FRIDAY, 4 OCTOBER, at 7 30 pm

EXHIBITION HALL, CAMDEN STREET, NW1

A few minutes' walk from Mornington Crescent underground  
Buses 45, 63, 214 pass door, or any Camden Town buses stop within short walking distance

Speaker: DR JOSEPH NEEDHAM, FRs

Musical Entertainment

BUFFET SUPPER AND BAR BOOKS, POSTERS

Tickets 7/6 (including buffet)

All Friends of China welcome

# HOMAGE TO A YOUNG HERO

CHEN YUNG-GANG was an outstanding Red Guard of the College Auxiliary Middle School. When he was two, his father died, and after four years of struggle, his mother remarried, and the family moved to Chengchow. Like Lei Feng, Chen Yung-gang died as a result of an accident, and his comrades at school asked that he should be buried in the school grounds.

His step-father and mother were numbed by the news. It did not sink in. On the way to Kaifeng, they passed a poster put up by the school, which urged everyone to live in the spirit of Chen Yung-gang. This broke through their senses and they realised that Yung-Gang was dead. The step-father fainted, and the mother cried herself out for a day and a night.

At the funeral, paper flowers, rather than fresh ones, were used. A few of these were bought, but most were made by the mourners. The group of teachers at the school worked all day until 11 at night until their wreath was finished. Starting with a ring of willow branches and fir, plus a lot of white paper, they made the wreath, dyeing some of the paper to add contrast.

All the wreaths were laid around the campus of the school, and in the centre, behind the speakers' platform, was a large portrait of the martyr.

Everyone carried a white paper flower, and friends of the family were given a black armband as well.

The speeches were short—descriptive anecdotes of Yung-gang, avowals to live as he would have them live, and references to the revolutionary struggle. Yung-gang's step-father spoke of his son—a man at 17. Twice he had to stop, and then went on, sobbing. Tears fell, although you couldn't hear a sound. Even the mother was quiet throughout the memorial service.

The mourners passed the body in its coffin. It was laid on a cake of ice, and incense sticks burned at the side. Many of the young people who came

to pay their last respects left a cherished possession—their Chairman Mao badge. At least a hundred were pinned to his coat.

Though the funeral was unrehearsed, it was impeccable. The various schools lined up with their flags pointed towards one boy. As he signalled, groups filed out and returned with their wreaths, standing with them between the onlookers and the grave, so that only the family saw him laid there.

The grave was lined with bricks and mounded with an arch of bricks—a little house lovingly built in just one day. Although everything used at the funeral was made in little more than a day, it all reflected this love.

## ACEI report

*continued from page 3*

to the Society's Press and Information Group when compiling issues of 'China in the News'.

The institute also owns the 40-minute sound and colour 16mm film 'The New China' and a set of four educational Film Strips complete with gramophone records which are becoming popular with schools and colleges as an introduction to life in China today.

Another side of the institute's work are week-end schools, the latest of which was held at Whitsun this year.

The institute will also be co-operating in the arrangements for the students' weekend conference to be held this autumn.

Finally, the trustees have commissioned the publication of pamphlets on China's Economic, Social and Foreign Policy. The first of these should be ready during the course of the next month or two and it is also planned to produce, later, a fourth companion to this series on China's educational policy.

Members wishing to renew their subscription to the Society by entering into a Deed of Covenant with the institute should write to the secretary at Warren Street for further details.

## LONDON EXPORT CORPORATION LTD

5 CHANDOS STREET, LONDON, W 1

### OFFER SERVICE

with the backing of their wide experience as Import and Export Merchants

trading with Socialist countries

Items handled include:

**Animal Hairs and Wools**

**Wooltops and Wastes**

**Man-made Fibres**

**Silks**

**Oils and Oilseeds**

**Egg Products**

**'Tea, Coffee and Cocoa**

**Machinery and Instruments**

**Metals and Minerals**

**Chemicals**

**Building Materials**

**Feathers**

**Hog Casings**

**Miscellaneous Light Industrial Products**

Telephone: 01-580 9071 Telex No: LONDON 28475 Cables: LONDEXCOR LONDON W 1

# NOTEBOOK

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

Office: 24 Warren Street, London W.1  
Telephone 01-387 0074

Telegrams ANGCHIN London W.1

Chairman: Dr Joseph Needham

Deputy-Chairman:  
Professor Joan Robinson

Vice-Chairman: Mrs Mary Adams

Secretary: Mrs Betty Paterson

## SACU DIARY

September

28 **Manchester Branch.** Jumble Sale for Branch funds. Members offering goods, including food, and offers of help, please contact Philip Heymans, Dane House, Middleton, Manchester.

Place and time to be announced.

October

4 **China's National Day Celebration Evening,** Exhibition Hall, Camden Street, NW1, 7 30 pm.

See page 7 for further details.

8 **Discussion Meeting.** First of a series of four on particular aspects of Life in China. Education: introduced by Ronald Price. 24 Warren Street, W1. 7 30 pm.

9 **Film Show:** 'The East is Red' (dance-drama film of Chinese Revolutionary history). Porchester Hall (Small) Queensway, W2. Buses: 36, 15, 7, 27; Royal Oak or Queensway Underground. 7 30 pm.

22 **Discussion Meeting.** Life in China: Women. Introduced by Hung-Ying Bryan. 24 Warren Street, W1. 7 30 pm.

25 **Camden Branch.** Public Meeting: subject to be announced. Holborn Central Library, Theobalds Road, WC1. 7 30 pm.

November

2/3 **Student & Young People's Weekend Conference.** See page 4 for details.

### The Czech crisis

**CHINA & CZECHOSLOVAKIA:** Statements from China on recent events in Czechoslovakia can be obtained from the Central Office. Please send 9d in stamps for copies of 'Peking Review' in which these statements appear.

## Language class

SESSION 1968-69

The 1968-69 Chinese Language Classes will start on Thursday, 26 September. All prospective students are asked to attend at SACU's Warren Street premises at 6 45 pm on that day (not 30 September as stated in August SACU NEWS) to register.

There will be two classes — an intermediate/advanced class on Thursdays from 6 45 to 8 15 pm, and a beginners' class.

Terms will be as follows: 26 Sept to 13 Dec; 6 Jan to 28 Mar; 14 Apr to 4 July. Fees (payable in advance) are 35s per term or 90s for the whole session.

\* \* \*

## United Nations

**CHINA & UNITED NATIONS:** Press Group Bulletin No 4 now available from Central Office. 2s non-members, 1s 6d members. Back numbers also available.

\* \* \*

For authoritative analytical articles on China's policies read the China Policy Study Group every month

## BROADSHEET

Recent issues include:

**Behind the Cultural Revolution:** William Hinton  
**Once Ideas Become a Material Force** (by a recent visitor)  
**China, India and the USSR**

**Two Faces of Democracy** (Czechoslovakia and China)

**The Revolutionary Committees:** Shirley Wood  
**China and Africa**

**China's Cultural Revolution a Necessity:** William Sewell

Annual subscription (UK) 12s 6d

BROADSHEET 62 Parliament Hill, London, NW3

EALING TECHNICAL COLLEGE

St. Mary's Road, London, W.5.

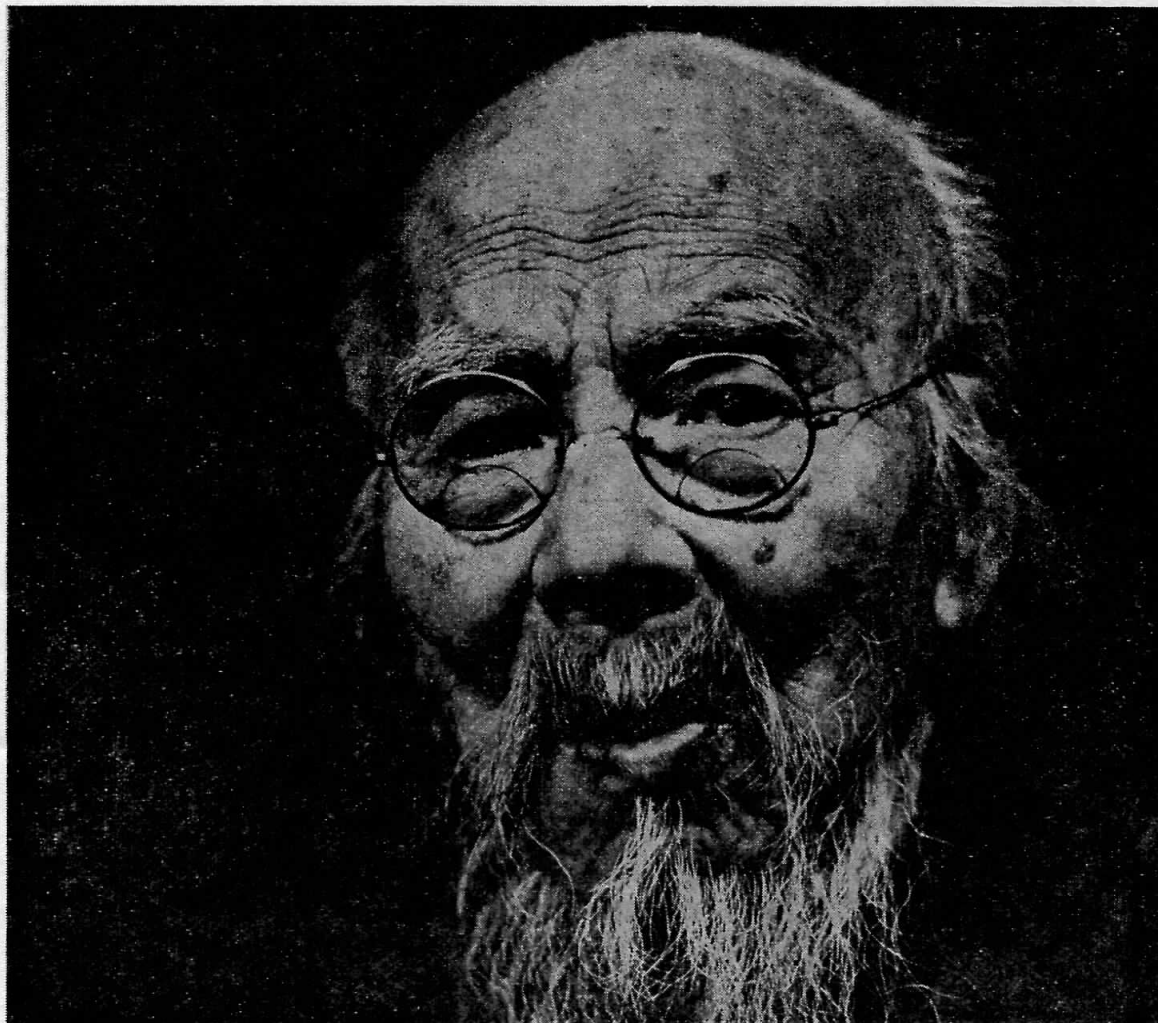
## SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS DIPLOMA COURSE IN CHINESE AND FAR EASTERN STUDIES

Ealing Technical College is hoping to submit for consideration by the Department of Education and Science a three-year full-time Diploma Course in Standard Chinese (Mandarin) and Far Eastern Studies from September 1969 — July 1972.

The intention is to offer a one-year Foundation Course emphasising phonology and syntax through the medium of the spoken language. In addition, there will be a thorough treatment of the characters. The second and third years will aim at the development of comprehension skills through extensive reading of modern texts and practice in the language laboratory. Linguistically trained native speakers will be engaged for the course and the full range of technical equipment at the College will be available as required.

The fee for each year of the course will be £40. It would be of help in planning the course if interested students would contact the Registrar as soon as possible.





Chi Pai-Shih, most celebrated national painter of this century

## Shanghai - a new route on the Air France world network

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,

*à votre service*

**AIR  
FRANCE**



**THE WORLD'S LARGEST AIR NETWORK**

**AIR FRANCE, 158 NEW BOND STREET, W.1. GRO 9030**  
Birmingham CEN 9251/4 • Bristol Lutsgate A'p'l. 444 • Manchester DEA 7031/5 • Glasgow CEN 8054/5/6 • Dublin 779073