

箋用會友好印中

陳會長，

今年五月來華之印中友協代表團，員：前印度駐巴基斯坦高級專員西達·拉姆爵士，回印後寫了幾篇文字介紹中國。現在他的兒子錢達拉把文字寄來，要徵求陳會長意見。茲將原件及二剪報一併送呈，請審閱后指示辦理。

鍾北培

八月九日

27, Marris Road,
Aligarh.
4. 7. 56

My dear Chung,

Herewith cuttings from my Father's articles on China in which I have also, to some extent, co-operated. The views, of course, are my Father's. They have been published in the Hindustan Standard which is a widely read daily, published simultaneously from Delhi & Calcutta. The articles will also be published in the Leader which appears from Allahabad, & in some other papers. It will thus have a wide circulation. My Father would be glad to have your & Prof. Chen's comments on it. I am sending to the press to-day an article on Higher Education in China. I shall its cuttings when it appears.

I am also sending some photographs which you might find interesting.

I hope this finds you well. Where

have you been all this time? I have been at Massore - a holiday resort for the past one month as the university was closed.

The National People's Congress, reports of whose proceedings have been briefly reported, seems to form a landmark. I am eagerly awaiting fuller reports.

Please convey my greetings to all - Mr. Yang, Li Chen, Sen Wan, Chen Tze-yung & Li Chau-chien. Sen Wan & Mr. Li Chen owe me a letter - I hope to hear from them soon.

With all good wishes & comradely regards,

Yours sincerely
Satish Chandor

THE CHINESE SCENE-II

By DR. SITA RAM

(Former High Commissioner For India In Pakistan.)

THREE institutions in Shanjar typical of China are worth mention. (i) The Palace of Pioneers where young people between 9 and 15 are trained in arts and crafts, dancing, physical exercises, etc. (ii) The Palace of Workers providing further instructions and entertainment. Here were displayed scenes from the lives of such workers as had been martyred in previous regimes; even their blood stained shirts were exhibited. Large lecture rooms are provided in this building which was formerly a European Hotel. (iii) The China Welfare Institute with its branches all over China, specially catering for healthy literature, for the care of the young and destitutes, for maternity centres etc. Its Head Office is in Shanghai, and "China Reconstructs", an English Magazine, is published under the auspices of this institute. It was under this institute that two doctors from India had gone for medical relief work during the war. One of these died in China and the other, doctor Atal, is luckily with us.

Industrialisation is a prominent activity which we found all over in our travels. China naturally wants peace for this. Industries are sponsored by the State either wholly or as a joint private-State enterprise, and are fast pushing the country forward in the scale of nations. Factories seem to be springing up all over. For this, China frankly and wholeheartedly acknowledges debt to Russia. The huge steel plant at Anshan is producing steel somewhat like Jamshedpur. The Kuomintang forces had thoroughly devastated the plant before their withdrawal.

It has been refurnished with Soviet help, and many new workshops have been added to it, such as the Seamless Tube Rolling Mill. Technicians are being trained in large numbers; only a few Russian experts were to be seen. Russians are said to be receiving slightly higher wage than the Chinese. These Russians dress nearly like Chinese workers. The output of the Anshan Steel Works which employs about 10,000 workers is already large (about 2 million tons of pig iron annually).

The factory at Changchun for manufacturing automobiles is turning out trucks in large numbers together with accessories. The first wholly Chinese truck is expected to be produced by October of this year. 6,000 workers and staff including 90 engineers and 1,000 graduates and technicians are at work already. In Mukden, a factory for making machine tools and lathes is running with about 4,800 workers. Another factory in Mukden is making pneumatic drills with about 2,500 workers. These are all State-owned. While Manchuria (N.-E. China) remains the main centre of heavy industry, new industrial centres are being created in central and south China also. Thus, new industries are springing up at Taiyuan, the capital of Shensi province, and at Chungking. In the industrial museum for the products of N.-E. China at Mukden, were exhibited heavy and intricate machines including turbines and transmitters, mining equipment, refrigerators, bicycles, locomotives, agricultural implements, surgical equipment, models of ships in addition to textiles, toilet goods, paper and sports goods etc.

At the Hangchow silk factory stuff with exquisite designs prepared with great labour and skill

was being turned out; portrait-scrolls of Mahatma Gandhi, Sri Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Sri Jawaharlal Nehru were being printed in large numbers. The factory was started in 1922 with one loom; since 1955 it has been under Joint State private ownership. We were told that about 300 electrically propelled looms of Chinese make have been recently installed here, resulting in a larger output and in saving human labour a great deal.

Some of the famous brocades of China are made here in this mill, since Chekiang province (East China) is the home of the finest silk worms. In Shanghai, we visited a factory turning out motor tyres, cycle tyres and rubber shoes in hundreds every day. Its Engineer said that much of the machinery had been made in China. The Assistant Director here is a lady. This factory like another which was making cigarettes at Shanghai and had five branches is run on the basis of joint ownership with the State. Originally, these factories were started by individuals and later converted into joint stock companies. Within the past few months, these like other industrial and commercial establishments, have been converted into what is called Joint Ownership Concerns. Under this, the State invests a certain percentage of capital if necessary, and nominates a certain number of directors. For example, in the cigarette factory, whose present Managing Director received training in America for ten years and which was established by his father, the position is as follows:

State's Share

The State has invested 50% of the capital and had nominated ten out of 19 Directors. In the tyre factory the State has invested 25% capital and had nominated one of three Directors. The pattern of the distribution of profits is almost identical with small differences in detail. The net profits are appropriated as follows: 35% to the Government as tax, 30% for reserve fund, replacements or improvements in the factory; 10% for welfare fund; and 25% for the share-holders. Shares can only be sold with Government permission. The salary of a Director in the cigarette factory is about 600 yuans (about Rs. 1,200) per month and in the tyre factory about 250 yuans (about 500) per month.

The system of joint ownership already covers a large number of private factories and shops and is growing fast. Whether this is only a thin end of the wedge towards the nationalisation of the entire industry and as to how long the system of joint ownership will survive depends on future events. It may be that like developments in the co-operative movement which began with Mutual Aid Teams and passed through an interim stage into full fledged joint ownership of land, this system of joint ownership of industry will, in the fullness of time, result in complete nationalisation. In fact this seems to be in the offing already. Before these private concerns are taken into joint ownership, an application is made to the State which puts the private concern under obligation as it were—and security by entering into partnership with Government. Later, force of circumstances will compel even those to apply for full nationalisation. The emoluments

get given and considered it a duty to work up to it. Those that failed had their names put at the Notice Board by workers themselves. Those that succeeded or over-fulfilled had a banner to adorn their table. Such workers for successive years had their names put up on honours scrolls and had even their photos put up outside factories. Workers are always writing with chalks on the black board inside the factory—or painting cartoons, giving directions, or holding out an example of a worker to be followed or shunned. In all factories there is a very fair proportion of female workers. Some of these were doing strenuous work in steel and automobile and machine tool factories.

Wages in factories ranged from 40 to 100 Y. more or less (1 Y. is equal to Rs. 2 at current exchange rate). Average earnings on the State farm and co-operatives are somewhat lower. "To each according to his work" is the binding dictum. The Managing Director of the State factory at Anshan was getting about 300 Y. The Director of the State agricultural farm in Peking with about 4,500 acres of land, piggery fisheries, horticulture, 1,100 cows, rabbits etc., was getting 122 Y. while his assistant was getting 144 Y. p.m. This farm was being run on increasingly profitable basis.

Co-Ops.

Co-operation seems to be a speciality of China and has made great strides. It has brought strength, moral and political, to the people and prosperity to them. The movement covers various spheres of productivity agriculture, vegetables, tea, tobacco work. Embroiders have a co-operative. It is exclusively the concern of producers and is run by women. Enamel workers who turn out among other articles, beautiful vases costing Rs. 75 minimum have a co-operative. Everywhere the output is said to have gone up between 100 and 200% or more and everywhere its success has drawn in those lagging behind in the beginning. Started with humble beginnings, co-operative societies have more than doubled in 3 years. A few peasants were induced first to form a Mutual Aid Society which induced the middle peasant to join. The rich peasant was left severely alone, but circumstances have at last compelled him to join the pool.

At the Tea Producer's Co-operative in Hangchow, we were told that all the 227 families of the village were now members; they grew rice and wheat as well. For selling of the commodities there is a co-operative marketing Board which purchases from these societies and from factories. They have no worries on this account and no private bargain. Similarly, there are co-operatives for supplies and private persons can make no money over this.

As to land rent, as far as I was able to gather, Government takes 11 to 15% of the produce of millets and maize; 17 to 21% of the produce of paddy and wheat; 21 to 25% of tea a little more or less. Prices in the market are fixed, be it the Government Departmental store, the cooperative store or private shop. There is no haggling at all. Shops are well stocked and seem to command a pretty good market in the few places which could be visited. In Hong Kong, on the other hand, haggling was a common feature; being an open market prices there were comparatively cheaper than in China. These cooperatives have

been in all spheres of national activity. This may be said to be responsible for a high tone of discipline which is specifically enjoined on the nation as a duty by an Article of the Chinese Constitution. How far individual opinion is denied opportunities of expression in the Press and on the platform cannot be categorically stated, though feeling beneath the surface, one can detect this tendency at present. But all said and done, there is no doubt that there is a general awakening, a determination and enthusiasm for their country among the people as a whole and a keen desire for peace in all sections.

Well equipped and suitably maintained on up-to-date lines convalescence homes for trade unionists for seamen, for railwaymen and for workers have been provided in a number of places. We saw one for railwaymen in Hangchow, one for trade workers near Peking. I must mention a tuberculosis sanatorium in Peking for Asian students run by the International Students Organisation. Fourteen students from India were present, thirteen from Bengal and one from Nepal. Masks on our faces and white overall had to be put on before admission. It is luxuriously equipped including provision for sun bath, X-ray therapy, oxygen, dentistry, physical exercises, indoor games etc.

As to medical facilities, according to Dr. A. K. Bose, one of the members of the delegation, hospitals provide for one doctor for about 25 to 30 outdoor patients, one nurse for about every five patients. Beds are ample. Medicine is free except for some nominal charges from those who can afford to pay. Doctors have no private practice. A medical graduate starts with 80 Y., and the maximum is about 300 Y. per month. 45,000 doctors are under training in a five-year course. Salaries seem not to worry the highly placed. Some examples

have been already quoted. An example of home service or country before self is the story of a doctor getting about Rs. 2,500/- per month plus private practice in Formosa, who voluntarily sacrificed it to earn about Rs. 400/- to 500/- a month without private practice in "Red" China (his country, according to him). I heard another instance of a Chinese with an American wife getting about Rs. 4,500/- plus other amenities in the U. S. A. but coming to his country on Rs. 500/- a month and still be happy, nay jubilant.

(To Be Continued)



The Indian delegation at the Palace of Youth, Shanghai.

the brush box in addition to the pigtails on the carbons.

The cover over the commutator inspection opening is held in place by a single lever-operated catch on the cover itself. The cover can be fitted with the catch on either side of the motor, which is very convenient when the motor is installed close to a wall for example.

The majority of the early 'English Electric' auxiliary D.C. mill motors were series wound. This was probably a legacy from traction practice in which series machines were the rule. Today, however, most of the motors are shunt or compound wound, except for crane duty where the series characteristic is still invariably required.

The increasing use of roller bearings on rolling mill machinery gives greater point to shunt or compounded motors in preventing excessive rise in speed when the equipment is running unloaded.

The shunt or compound motor is also easier to control than a series machine and lends itself to dynamic or regenerative braking and Ward Leonard control, whereas a series motor has to be plugged in order to bring it to rest unless a rather complicated form of control is used.

The motor known as the CMF type, represents a new development intended mainly for direct drives on roller tables. The armature is mounted directly on to the extended shaft of the roller table and the frame is carried on roller bearings at each end of the armature. The frame, instead of being foot mounted in the usual way, is anchored by a toggle device. If as occasionally happens, the roller table driving shaft is bent through heavy handling, the frame of the motor is able to float about its fixing toggle and still retain the correct air gap relative to the armature.

will be secured and the State will perhaps guarantee a certain percentage of interest on private capital (say from 2 to 6 per cent according to earning capacity). Thus without confiscation, without payment of compensation and without burdening the public exchequer—and with good grace with the co-operation of all concerned, joint ownership of running concerns will be transformed into full socialisation.

Workers have 8 hours duty. Among the amenities provided for workers, as a rule, are:

1. Quarters at cheap rates.
2. Nurseries for children between 1 and 4, where children are being brought up at nominal charges
3. Creches for infants.
4. Cheap Canteens and common dining halls.
5. Departmental stores where prices of commodities are fixed.
6. Hospitals for free medical service.
7. Kindergarten or free primary school.
8. Cultural Centres for music, dance and other entertainments.
9. Spare time schools where workers can improve their intellectual standard and gain special technical knowledge. At these schools, models of machines etc., are placed and instructors are provided.
10. Places for physical exercise and sports.
11. Worker's children receive facilities in all educational institutions.
12. Sanatoria are provided at State expense.

Honours Scrolls

In reply to a question of mine I was informed that there was no system of foremen or sectional supervisors, as workers had a tar-

a political pull; they elect members to the People's Congress at the State level which in its turn elects members to the National People's Congress. Indirect elections prevail. An agreed list in which non-Communists also find a place with general agreement is prepared; the turmoil and expenditure of time, money and energy are thus saved. When and to what extent indirect elections will give place to the more democratic method of direct election is in the realm of conjecture.

The Central Government has very great influence over almost all spheres of national activity. Thus there is Central control of a strict type. The Centre controls every activity including even such things as the fixing of curricula in schools. It may be that with further progress towards stability and peace a decentralization of power and direction may take place; but it is useless to indulge in speculation about it now. Recent trends in Russia may, perhaps, prove a guide in this respect. At present, Chairman Mao and his colleagues are practically dictators, though of a benevolent type. Their ukases, said to be issued after due discussion and consideration, have to be obeyed. They proceed with caution and tolerance and use force with circumspection and considerateness. So, their authority is readily agreed to. Under their direction a disciplined, powerful and patriotic nation is quietly springing up in China. Mao Tse-tung has given three slogans to the people. "Work hard, study hard, and build your bodies."

'Country Is Mine'

The chief impression of an overall nature is that a feeling that 'the country is mine' seems to have permeated the individuals and that masses give willing co-operation for the building up of their nation. This is evi-

THE CHINESE SCENE—I

By DR. SITA RAM

(Former High Commissioner For India In Pakistan.)

A SEVENTEEN-member delegation (including 3 ladies) sponsored by the India-China Friendship Association proceeded to China, flying from Calcutta to Hong Kong on April 26. Leaving Hong Kong on the 28th by railway trains, we reached Canton the same day. Left for Peking by air on the 29th reaching there the same day. We returned to Calcutta on the 27th May. I was a member of this delegation. We must have travelled about 5000 miles by train and 3000 miles by air inside China. We visited Peking, Anshan, Changchun, Mukden, Shanghai and Hangchow. A section visited Nanking and Tientsin while another section visited Sian instead.

The lavish hospitality received by us in China at the hands of the China-India Friendship Association and the Associations allied to it must be gratefully acknowledged at the very outset. Excellent arrangements were made throughout for our journey, accommodation, sight-seeing and study. Visits were arranged to as many institutions as could be conveniently done to suit the numerous demands or requests of individuals or groups in our delegation. Our needs were even anticipated as it were. For instance, climatic conditions in Peking and in the North necessitated our having extra warm clothing which was placed at our disposal spontaneously, as were the rain coats or umbrellas, if and when necessary. A tourist railway coach steam-heated, with a dining saloon was at the disposal of the delegation from May 9, the day when it left Peking till May 24 the date on which we reached Canton for the return journey. These coaches remained exclusively with the delegation, food being served en route. For, once the delegation spent 36 hours and once 41 hours at a stretch in these coaches.

China is a vast country. The last census revealed a population of over 58 crores. But curiously enough China's leaders are not thinking of family planning as a State policy. Small rice fields in the South reminded us of fields in India. Babies were strapped to the backs of old fashioned women. Luggage or loads were carried on cross shoulder bamboos like the "bahgies" used in upper India. Agriculture still forms the main occupation of the Chinese who have suffered, for long, under various regimes of various types, foreign as well as indigenous. The present regime has been in the saddle for only 7 years. In fact, it seems to have settled down only three years ago, and China is still faced with a number of difficulties mainly external, specially due to the attitude of some of the U. N. countries towards it and the unveiled hostility of Chiang-Kai-shek in Taiwan (Formosa).

Language Barrier

Language barrier is a consi-

etc. Conference rooms were everywhere to enable large number of people to meet and discuss. Dining arrangements were excellent. Some of the hotels and rest houses have only been built or expanded recently. The one at Hangchow was opened as late as May 6. Each of these have specially constructed halls for theatrical or cultural shows or special lectures; For instance, the hall of the huge Peking Hotel has several cultural shows therein, and on April 30, Prime Minister Chou En-lai held in it a reception which was attended by more than 2000 people from all over the globe—except the USA.

With the exception of five or six our delegation consisted of vegetarians—three of whom, including myself, excluded eggs from our diet. We had no difficulty whatever in getting suitable vegetarian food everywhere—sometimes even a bewildering variety such as bamboo shoots, beans, mushrooms, sea weeds, cucumbers, brinjals, peas, potatoes, waternuts, cabbage, spinach, cauliflower etc. cooked in various ways and fried in groundnut oil. Generally speaking, milk and curd were available on demand, although cold drinking water was considered a somewhat unusual item at the dinner table at places. Orange squash could be had in plenty and of course, tea and coffee. At receptions, lunches & dinners rice and grape wine was served. As toasts were frequent, the majority of us, including myself, had to honour them in orange squash or water. All round clinking of glasses with guests was a special feature. In our delegation only one or two members smoked; they told us that Chinese cigarettes were cheap (about -6- for a packet of ten) and mild.

Railways In China

Railways in China are being feverishly developed along with roads. Railway fares are higher than in India. Heavy traffic of goods, especially timber and logs of wood was to be seen everywhere. They use wood there for electric or telephone or telegraph poles as far as possible, to save steel. The railways have a through passage running in compartments from one end of the train to the other. A special coach for children with mothers is provided. The dining car is always available to every passenger. Hawkers freely move about in the running train, as do sellers of drinks or sellers of literature. Music and songs are a common feature in every passenger train. Even lower class waiting rooms have a number of long wooden benches with backs; pictures and posters are to be found together with literature which is readi-

cidentally, all milk is sent to the city for supply. In China, milk is not yet an article of general consumption though it can be had in small quantities for babies or patients or those who specially require it.

Thefts are said to be rather uncommon in China, for the simple reason that the thief would find it hard to dispose of the stolen property and the buyer could not purchase in the absence of a certificate. Whatever it be, my effort to find something of the Police administration in Peking did not fructify. I was interested in it, having been Chairman of the U. P. Police Reorganisation Committee which submitted its report to the U. P. Government nine years ago.

Nor could we learn much about the administration of justice Laws ARE NOT CODIFIED yet, though the marriage law is definite. Some of us visited a court where the Asstt. Registrar—a lady, explained to use the general working. However, we witnessed the hearing of a divorce case in appeal. The appellant court was presided over by 3 judges, 2 ladies and one gentleman, who conducted themselves with great dignity and ability. A husband had sued for divorce against his wife on several grounds; had lost his case in the lower court and had come up in appeal. Both the husband and the wife sat on chairs facing the dais and put their cases repeatedly at great length. The judges argued with them and counselled reconciliation. There was no lawyer on either side. Eventually, after a hearing or discussion of about two hours, the husband's appeal was rejected. For a few minutes earlier, the judges had retired to consider their verdict and to enable the parties to get reconciled. The judges wore no wigs or gowns; they were simply attired in the Chinese dark blue suit. The Asstt. Registrar was with us all along and an interpreter was inevitably with us.

Lawyers Are Few

Lawyers are said to be few in modern China. Whether this is a temporary reaction or will be a common feature is more than can be predicted safely with the material at my disposal. Though law is taught in the Universities, the profession is at an ebb. We had a thrilling experience in Peking on May 1, at the May Day Parade. In the huge square of "Heavenly Peace" (Tien An-Minh) were assembled lakhs of people. In the balcony above were Chairman Mao Tse Tung, the Premier Chou en-Lai, the Commander-in-Chief Chu-Teh, the brain of the Communist Party Liu-Shao Chi and a few more, all dressed alike in dark-blue. This is the colour of the dress of the Chinese, high or low, male or female, though some girls have now begun to use skirts of various colours. Just below the balcony on the flight of steps were people of nations all over the world nearly except the U.S.A. They jostled shoulders with one another. Under the balcony refreshments were provided. In the enclosure, admission was by special invitation AND CARDS were checked before admittance. On the arrival of the Chairman and party, a salute was fired, and as the guns were booming the band was struck. Chairman Mao took the salute. From 10 a.m., for 4 hours continuously, about 5 lakhs of processionists Tse Tung". They were in serried ranks and were drawn from among workers, producers, peasants, students of all grades, artists, technicians, racial minorities etc., displaying statistics of the progress made by each in their respective fields and pledging further



Members of the Indian delegation to China, of which the writer was a member, with Premier Chou En-lai at a reception, in Peking.

adorn every conceivable thing—pottery, clothes, walls, bedsheets, even bedsteads and towels.

Physical culture is almost a hobby. It seems to have caught the imagination of the young, male and female, in China. The Chinese Constitution makes it incumbent on the State to look after the physical and intellectual development of the young people. That this is being translated into action is evident. In the Peking University at a specified hour, the interval period is utilised by students and teachers to have physical exercises to the tune of a broadcast directing their movements, wherever they may be at the moment. The same was seen in factories where workers not busy over machines did the same. In Institutes of Physical Culture at various places thousands are being trained as teachers in gymnastics and sports. At the Institutes of Physical Culture the normal course lasts for 4 years and is equivalent to a graduate's degree. Indoor halls and fields

and apparatus are provided. There is residential accommodation for students as well as staff. Students are taught, among other things, Anatomy and First Aid. The Peking Gymnasium has a beautiful Swimming Pool whose water is disinfected by a special machine, twice a day; an exercise room is provided and there is a arrangement for a shower bath before entering the pool. This gymnasium has an hall with a large floor for Volley Ball and Basket Ball utilised by office hands or workers when off duty. Males and females have equal opportunities. There is a large hall accommodating about 6000 persons at the Peking Gymnasium. At the time of our visit, a Conference of advanced workers of China was in session in this hall. I found a Ping Pong table placed outside the office of the Peking Municipality, where office people were relaxing: same at a hotel. In hotels or guest houses, there were one or more than a billiard table. Large stadiums are under cons-

truction or have been completed at a number of places. Exercises in groups take place here from early morning till late in the night. I saw search lights installed at some places for this purpose.

This fondness for physical culture together with adequate scope for healthy and innocent recreation such as operas, puppet and shadow plays, films and theatres keeps young people away from mischief. Already, I understand that prostitution has been ended, that dens of prostitutes have been removed and that such women have been reclaimed and put to work, mostly by public opinion. Doctors in our delegation verify as a result of visits to the hospitals, that venereal diseases have been checked. The proverbial Yellow Chinese is fast making room for the ruddy robust Chinese. My enquiries failed to find an opium den. There are excise shops selling liquor under control.

To Be Continued.

derable one and we had to depend in general on our interpreters for conversation of every kind. But I must say that as many as 6 interpreters were with us throughout. Two of these, one a girl could converse in Hindi and Chinese only: one in Chinese and broken English and 3 in fluent English and Chinese: one Hindi speaking interpreter had to leave us half way. They were almost all graduates of the Peking University. These interpreters by the way, were in charge of all our arrangements as well, for which we had not the least worry. By their behaviour they made themselves homely and indispensable to us. By the time we parted company, they had become almost members of the delegation. We can never forget the cheerfulness with which each one of them readily helped us, individually and collectively, and ministered not only to our comforts in the train, aeroplane or motor vehicles but without grumble, put themselves to extra trouble for us. One interpreter or another invariably accompanied a group or individual visiting a place. Some of them helped some of us even in shopping. The burden of arranging for the next days' trip, in accordance with the decision of the delegation after dinner each night, fell on them.

Round about Sian and during the course of our train journey from Sian to Shanghai, we discovered, at some places, people living in caves, carved out in hillocks or ravines. This was the train which in shifts, was ferried over the river Yangtse at night at Nanking. We could not travel in the western part of China and could not reach the distant North. We could not go to Harbin or Dairen for want of time. But we perhaps saw enough to enable us to form some impressions.

Wherever we stayed in China, the hotels and State Guest Houses were imposing, cosy and up-to-date. There were telephones practically everywhere in every room, hot and cold water laid, and central heating. There were good beds, steady with sheets and pillows, towels, soap, comb, slippers, cigarettes and drinking water; service was prompt and no tips were expected nor given. In the hotel at Canton beds were equipped with mosquito curtains. At a number of places in each room apples, oranges, bananas, toffees were found on the table all the 24 hours. Writing material was there. A special feature of these hotels was the number of girls working in them. There were facilities for exchange of currency through an officer of the Bank of China who used to be there during fixed hours. Literature was provided and, at one or two places, even a shop dealing in textile handicrafts and prints etc. was there. There was postal arrangement too. When the hotels were several storeys high—as was the case usually—every floor had a waiters' booth with a telephone

accessible for instant reading and return; for children, low seats and tables are to be seen. Crowds at stations are disciplined and seemed to be extra-ordinarily quiet. Even hawkers at stations do not disturb, and remain standing near their stalls which may be visited by the needy. Every 15 minutes or so the railway coaches are swept. Overcrowding did not strike me as general; perhaps there is some control or restriction over travel. "Soft" and "hard" beds are provided. The newly introduced direct express train, in which we travelled from Sian to Shanghai in reserved compartments with soft beds, had three tier berths with beds in the "hard" compartment. Each set of workers had 8 hours duty; those off duty remained in the train. Security policemen with revolvers in the belt used to move freely from end to end.

For transport, private cars were not seen in large numbers. Buses and trains ply for several miles outside the main cities. Cycle-rickshaws (not hand driven) were in evidence, both for passengers and for goods, though from their dilapidated, look it was discouraged. Mules or donkeys—singly or in pair—used in carts had generally a smaller one in advance by way of apprentice—similar to what I saw in Karachi. Motor trucks seem to be popular. Bullock carts were rarely seen. At some places, specially in Central and South China, bullocks and buffaloes were in use for ploughing; even human beings were at a few places being used as plough cattle. Push carts or thelas drawn by men are still in use for the carriage of loads.

The Chinese cow is short in stature and poor in milk yield. My enquiry at the Peking Dairy Farm maintaining more than 700 cows and about 50 bulls—largely of foreign breed—showed that good calves are bought up for breeding, inferior ones being sold to cultivators. Old or useless cows are consumed as food. As Chairman of the (functus officio) U.P. Gosamvardhan Enquiry Committee, I was interested in learning that cross-breeding through artificial insemination is proving valuable in improving indigenous cattle. Before being admitted to the cow shed, here, gum-boots had to be put on together with a white overall. As the entrance to the cow shed has a little pool with phenyle water to disinfect animals or men going in, gumboots were necessary. A sip of good fresh milk was given to us. In

efforts. Statues and scenes of various types were shown and there was the Dragon Dance in motion. Wave after wave of enthusiastic paraders passed by. It has a garden in motion, for each had flowers of various hues, either natural or artificial, in his or her hand. A group let loose white pigeon, for peace. Several groups released balloons in the air carrying peace slogans. Large size portraits of Marx, Engels Lenin and Stalin were on the walls of this square. It was a moving spectacle indeed. After the parade was over, Mao and his colleagues walked from the centre to a side of the balcony, perhaps to show themselves to the assemblage, amidst thunderous cheers. There was no speech, except one, lasting a couple of minutes, by the Mayor of Peking at the beginning. Perfect order prevailed throughout. In the evening, in the same square there were fireworks and folk dances and songs which went on till late in the night. Mao and the elite Chinese were in the balcony and accosted leaders and deputy leaders of various delegations with a hand-shake and a few words. I understand that a military parade is held there on October 1, when the armed forces of the country make a display. But this May Day parade seemed to breathe constructive effort and a longing for peace in very fibre of this people.

Afforestation seems to be an industry in itself. For miles and miles, in and out of towns, by roadside and on railway routes, on hill tops, in ravines, on stations, open land, in fact on every little piece of land new trees have been or are being planted in lakhs and they are green and well cared for. Enquiry elicited the fact that zones of streets have been marked out and people there held themselves responsible. Luckily there are few stray cattle to destroy them and man's itch for mutilating them is kept in check by public opinion. Result long pleasant avenues of useful green. Thus, apart from the lovely gardens laid out in all sports of places, pots of evergreens or flowers are to be found in abundance everywhere—even in Hotel rooms, on balconies, stairs. Why, even the beams at some railway stations had overhanging pots, besides pots all round.

Artistry, paintings, scrolls

PANCH SHILA CAN END WAR

Nehru's Message

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.—Prime Minister Nehru has reaffirmed his view that there should be no question of war if the Panch Shila formed the basis of international relations.

In a message to the India-China Friendship Association of West Bengal on the occasion of celebration by it tomorrow of the second anniversary of the declaration of the Panch Shila, Sri Nehru said:

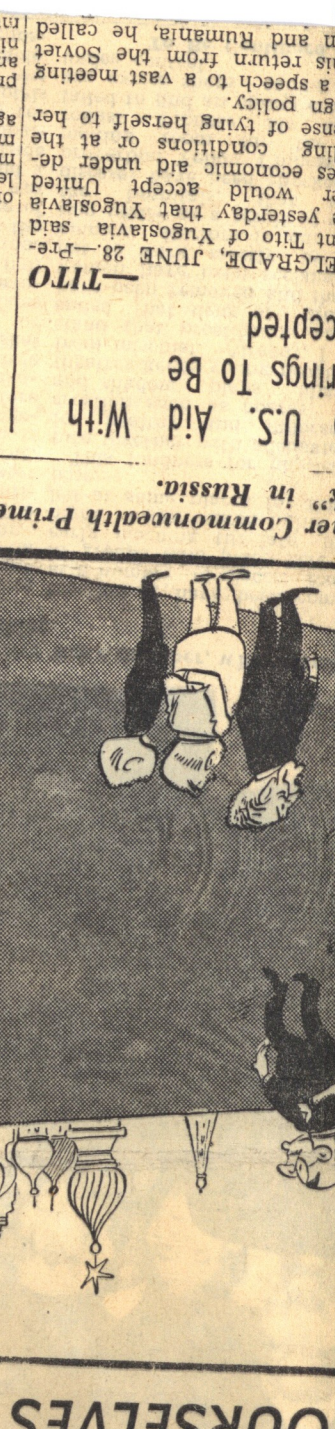
"Either directly or implicitly these principles have been accepted by a very large number of countries of Asia and Europe. Recently, the United Kingdom and France also accepted these principles in substance. I have no doubt that these principles must necessarily form the basis of international relations. If that is done fully, then there should be no question of war."—P.T.I.

Punjab-PEPSU Joint
Produced in Rajasthan.—P.T.I.
December this year and 5,500
manufactured by the end of
7,000 Ambar Charakhas should
The meeting also decided
Ambar Charakhas should be m
factured and introduced in
Rajasthan by the end of the cu
pal and Ajmer held here
Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat,
certified Khadi Institution
ing of representatives of a
JAIPUR, JUNE 27.—At a
In Rajasthan This Year
10,000 Ambar Charakhas
P.T.I.

Tandon Criticises Dhebar
Sri Purushottam Das M.P. and former C President, yesterday c Sri U. N. Dhebar for his appeal to the people we really love and respect Minister we do anything which liked by him." Sri Tandon, who was dressing the inmates of Congress Seva Dal cannot that he himself love Nehru but he differed him on many issues. E Prime Minister would such an appeal, he add Had Sri Nehru no anything against the Mahatma Gandhi? he and said Gandhi was in favour of partition country but Sri Nehru adopted a resolution acc the partition against the es of Mahatma Gandhi. Sri Tandon said that no politics to have all men" in the party. Sri Tandon also criticised the Union Government passing the Hindu Suci Bill.—P.T.I.

AGRICULTURAL METHODS STUDY
Delegation To China
By Our Special Correspondent
A delegation of high officials of the Government of India is leaving for China towards the middle of next month to study the methods employed there to raise agricultural production. The delegation, which will comprise representatives of the Food and Agriculture Ministry, Planning Commission and the Community Projects Administration and Rumania, he called a speech to a vast meeting his return from the Soviet Union policy.

U.S. Aid With Strings To Be Accepted
ELGRADE, JUNE 28.—President Tito of Yugoslavia said yesterday that Yugoslavia would accept United States economic aid under conditions or at the expense of tying herself to her own policy.



OURSELVES

Aggra Varsity Suppl. B.A. Part I

THE CHINESE SCENE—III

By DR. SITA RAM,

(Former High Commissioner For India in Pakistan.)

NEW China is pulsating with life. There are a number of colleges or Universities. There is the recently established Peoples University in Peking, in addition to the Peking University which is more than 50 years old. We saw a college of applied science, where they are experimenting, among other things, on the making of plates out of Soyabean, and on making silk from bagasse and wood pulp. Here we met a lady perseacher who had been 7 years in the U.S.A. This college has a number of specialised departments.

We went to the college of Geology at Changchun, situated in a large campus and catering for several departments, such as hydraulics, Geophysics, Geological Survey etc. It has a well-arranged museum showing the ores found in China, such as mica, coal, copper silver, gold, uranium etc.

The Colleges of Fine Arts cater for teaching painting both on modern and traditional line, architecture and sculpture is also taught. At one college we saw human bodies, nude and otherwise, used as models.

At the Gedagogical institute in Changchun education is free for more than 4000 trainees. At a similar institute in Hangchow, they call for more than 2000 trainees. Their difficulty is not funds, but paucity of staff to instruct future teachers of secondary schools.

There are several colleges of Technology very well equipped and well staffed. At all these, students are in residence and generally no fees are charged except for books and board from those who can afford.

Chinese is the medium of instruction everywhere. One language is a great advantage to China indeed. Lack of text books in Chinese has to be made up by teachers doing hard work. Foreign literature in arts and sciences are being translated into Chinese. I saw in one institution Webster's dictionary translated into Chinese.

Some Sanskrit classics have been and are being translated into Chinese now. Kalidas seems to be the best known and deservedly favourite author; his "Jayanti" was celebrated in Peking with great eclat on May 26. I suggested a few more sanskrit authors to the Chinese professor who is translating Kalidas's Meghduta and Shakuntala. International numerals are being used universally. People who know a language other than Chinese prefer to converse in Chinese through an interpreter. There were some exceptions sometimes, but only exceptions. During the course of a special talk with our delegation, Prime Minister Chou En-lai promptly corrected his English interpreter who seems to have tripped.

Russian is taught of course. So are other languages, among these are Hindi and Urdu. In fact, prominent languages of the world have to be learnt by interpreters specially, who accompany delegations arriving in increasing numbers and greater frequency from all over the world. They are thinking of teaching English, French and German on a large scale besides Russian which is more commonly known.

Minorities

China does not recognise religious minorities as such. Only racial minorities are recognised and that, too, for cultural purposes. At the Central Institute of National Minorities, special attention is paid to the preservation of folk songs, language and culture of these minorities, and to train cadets for administrative purposes in the various national areas. It is said to be a splendid institution.

Religion exercise is freely permitted. There are mosques and churches. Buddhist temples are not only there, but more of them are well preserved. The State contributes for maintenance and repairs. We found worship in Buddhist style being carried on at the temple of the "Jade Buddha" a beautiful and impressive place. Quite a crowd of worshippers, male and female, was present. The leader of the delegation, Prof. P. V. Bapat saw a Lama worship in a crowded temple at Changchun. Both he and I visited a nunnery in Peking with about 55 nuns who live a life of austerity and maintain a decent collection of religious books. Nuns and Monks are strict vegetarians, discarding even onion and garlic from their meal. They do not eat after sunset.

At Sian is the tomb of Kiouen Tsang, the famous Chinese monk, who lived in India for fourteen years and was responsible for translating as many as 72 Sanskrit books into Chinese. A 72-year-old monk and a band of followers are maintaining the temple and the library connected with it. Sian is also famous as the place where the great Indian scholar Kumarjiva, lived, worked and died. An old Confucian temple here has been converted into a very well-arranged museum. Here was an inscription of a Brahmin who had come to China and had translated a number of books. At some distance from Sian is a natural hot spring; it has some romantic traditions connected with a

50-year old Emperor who built a bath here for his favourite queen (his ex-daughter-in-law).

Here we also saw the room which Chiang Kai-shek had occupied in 1936. The rock from where he was captured, to be released subsequently to lead the National Movement against the Japanese.

At Hangchow, there are some old tagodas and temples. The "Flying Mountain". This is supposed to have flown from Indian. In its numerous caves carved the images of Buddha and some Hindu deities including Durga riding a lion and Saraswati with swan & flute (Hans and Veena).

It is creditable to the Chinese Government that though they have no state religion, and in fact encourage no religion, they are spending money over the preservation of Buddhist monuments as far as possible. Ancient Monuments, such as the Temple of Heaven in Peking and the residences and pleasure resorts and tombs of old Emperors are being scrupulously preserved and carefully repaired.

In the "Forbidden City" in Peking, the thrones of the Emperor and his Sedan chair are carefully exhibited along with other exhibits from over 2000 B. C. to the modern times. The 'Summer Palace' with its beautiful lake, the North Sea Lake with its temple and the nearby pagoda where the last of the Ming Emperors hanged himself following his defeat by Manchurians are well maintained. They form public resorts where thousands throng. Part of the Summer palace lake is used as a sanatorium for workers.

Among the other places visited by us, which created an unforgettable impression were (1) the Peking University, situated in a garden campus and with a number of departments under intellectual savants. Here a number of Indians are engaged in teaching Hindi, while one was Teaching Urdu. The University has some Indian students learning Chinese. (2) the Peking Library established in 1912 with about forty two lakhs of books.

This library has a section catering for children of fourteen years and below, divided into two sections, with furniture specially made to suit children, managed and handled by children, under the supervision of a lady. (3) the Great Wall, one of the famous wonders of the world. (4) the Chinese Opera and the puppet and shadow plays. (5) The Beautiful monument under construction in Ganton in well laid out surroundings—a memorial to about 7000 to 8000 workers massacred in 1929. (6) A monument in Canton to 72 people who had been martyred in 1919; it bears Sun Yat Sen's words in Chinese, "Heroes never die". (7) Again in Canton, the place where Mao Tse Tung, the inspiring chairman of the Chinese People's Republic lived and taught peasant cadres from 1926 to 1929. It was formerly a Confucian temple. Military equipment used for training purposes and his bed & writing table were also on exhibition. (8) The house of Sun Yat Sen, purchased for him by the Overseas Chinese. His library contains a large number of volumes in various European languages, mainly English. (9) The tomb of the first Emperor of the

Ming Dynasty. Here we saw a hall with about 40 beams of Burma Teak, 135ft. high, the exact made of their transport being a mystery. Twelve other Emperors of the Ming Dynastay have tombs in this area.

I had not the good luck of visiting Nanking and Tientsin, for five of us went to Sian instead with the leader of the delegation. But Nanking has a superb monument to the memory of Sun Yat Sen which was highly praised by Dr. B. C. Guha, the Dy. Leader of the delegation, and other colleagues.

Few Flies

We were told that there was an organised campaign against rats, flies, mosquitoes and sparrows and that lakhs of them had been destroyed. We saw few flies and few mosquitoes. A few were found in Canton and nowhere else. Great activity is to be seen every where for building up old cities into modern ones by removing slums, widening streets, constructing cement roads, houses etc. For displaced persons, quarters are provided some of which of one room are on as low a rent as one Y. per month, other of 3 rooms at 5 Y. per month. Beggars were not visible on the road nor lepers, nor destitutes.

Here are a few examples to illustrate the considerateness of our Chinese hosts which throw ample light on the workers. In Hangchow, the golden buttons of my shirt which went unknowingly into the laundry were handed over to one of our interpreters for restoration to the rightful owner. A number of delegation forget something in Peking; when discovered later during the course of the journey immediate and special steps were taken to fetch it.

Another member had about Rs. 100/- in Chinese currency which he thought he had put in a packet of his coat. The coat had passed through a dry cleaner in Peking and the notes eluded the owner. The same coat was subsequently given through the laundry in Hangchow; the currency was later found in the inner pocket of the coat and was immediately returned to the owner who was agreeably surprised to have it intact, incidentally dispelling an unjust suspicion lurking in his mind. A white Gandhi Cap with a pair of old socks were specially sent all the way from Peking to Canton, the last leg of our journey in China, on the assumption that they belonged to some member of our delegation.

Execution For Corruption ?

A few more points may be made here.

As a direct result of the execution of two party officers who had been found guilty of corruption after a trial, corruption is said to have become extinct. Chairman Mao refused to show mercy to them in spite of the heavy sacrifices made by at least one of the men in the past during the

CHINESE SCENE—III
the revolutionary movement. Existence of nepotism was stoutly denied and the evil of recommendations, direct or oblique by V.I.Ps. was repudiated emphatically.

There is no problem whatever if unemployment among the educated—products of the University or of the various technical, physical, or cultural institute. They are absorbed immediately on passing out. In fact, there is an acute demand for more such trained people, for which increased facilities are being provided. The ratio of teacher and students in the Peking University and at other educational institutions (excluding pri-

Continued On Page 5

commonly known.

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A peasant woman examining a woman member of the Indian delegation.

The Chinese Scene—III

Continued From Page 4

mary schools) is 8 to 10 students per teacher.

The spirit of voluntary service, specially among young children was writ large. In a number of cultural centres and libraries, we found young people in their teens working in one way or another, during certain off periods, by rotation. For instance, these young 'pioneers' were found binding books or arranging them or controlling admission. It was pure Shramdan. "Comrade" is the usual method of addressing one another—lift boys, waiters, interpreters, porters, drivers, workers—all. A natural deference towards elders and superiors was, however, clearly visible in general demeanour.

Wherever we went at various places, the pattern of reception was the same. The Director, or his representative, would welcome us in a special room and express pleasure at meeting us, provision being made for cups or tumblers of hot water with tea leaves, fragrant or otherwise. These continued to be replenished frequently. Cigarettes were offered. A history of the institute, progress made since liberation was given, together with programme for immediate future. Then, an invitation of suggestions for improvement was extended. Questions were answered with candour, even though embarrassing at times; questions were sometimes parried. After this, visits were made to the various

departments and explanations obtained for working.

INDIAN FILMS POPULAR

Indian films are very popular in China three of them (Chinese version) Awara, Do Bigha Zamin and Musafir, being exhibited at various places. The Rani of Jhansi is likely to be presented in Chinese soon. Its Hindi version was seen by an overfull hall in Peking when the 4th anniversary of the China-India Friendship Association was celebrated at which the hall repeatedly resounded with prolonged cries of 'Hindi'-Chini-Bhai-Bhai".

At a recitation in Peking, we were agreeably surprised at the Bharat Natyam performed by a Chinese girl who had accompanied the Chinese Cultural Delegation to India, and had learnt it during her brief stay in the country.

It must be said that as a result of the policy pursued by our Prime Minister, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru and the hearty co-operation between him and Prime Minister Chou En-lai which brought out the well-known formula of Panch Shila, Indians called Indus or Indukuo are looked up to with friendliness all over China. The welcome received by us even from women and children was spontaneous and heartening. The saris of the lady members of the delegation always proved a great attraction.

In whatever I have said about my trip to China, I have tried to be brief and objective. India and China can both benefit by contact, happily renewed on a large scale, after a break of centuries. It is for the Chinese people to find out whether India can teach them anything now. It is for the Indian people to determine what we can usefully learn from the Chinese Republican. India has made great progress admittedly. But self-complacency I dare say, is as bad as, if not worse than, self depreciation. The three mantras given by Chairman Mao Tse-tung 'Work hard, Study well, build your bodies',—can I submit be good watchwords for us in modern India, specially as they accurately and succinctly embody the teachings of our own sceptors, prophets and philosophers. Bapu always emphasised by personal example, pure simple living and continuous work. How far can Chinese schemes for national progress be adapted or adopted by India at the Government level is for the earnest consideration of our leaders, actual or potential, in esse or in being. At any rate, the psychological secret of the urge and upsurge of a disciplined national life in China must be discovered and applied, 'mutatis mutandis', to India without sacrificing our national respect or ideology.

(Concluded)