

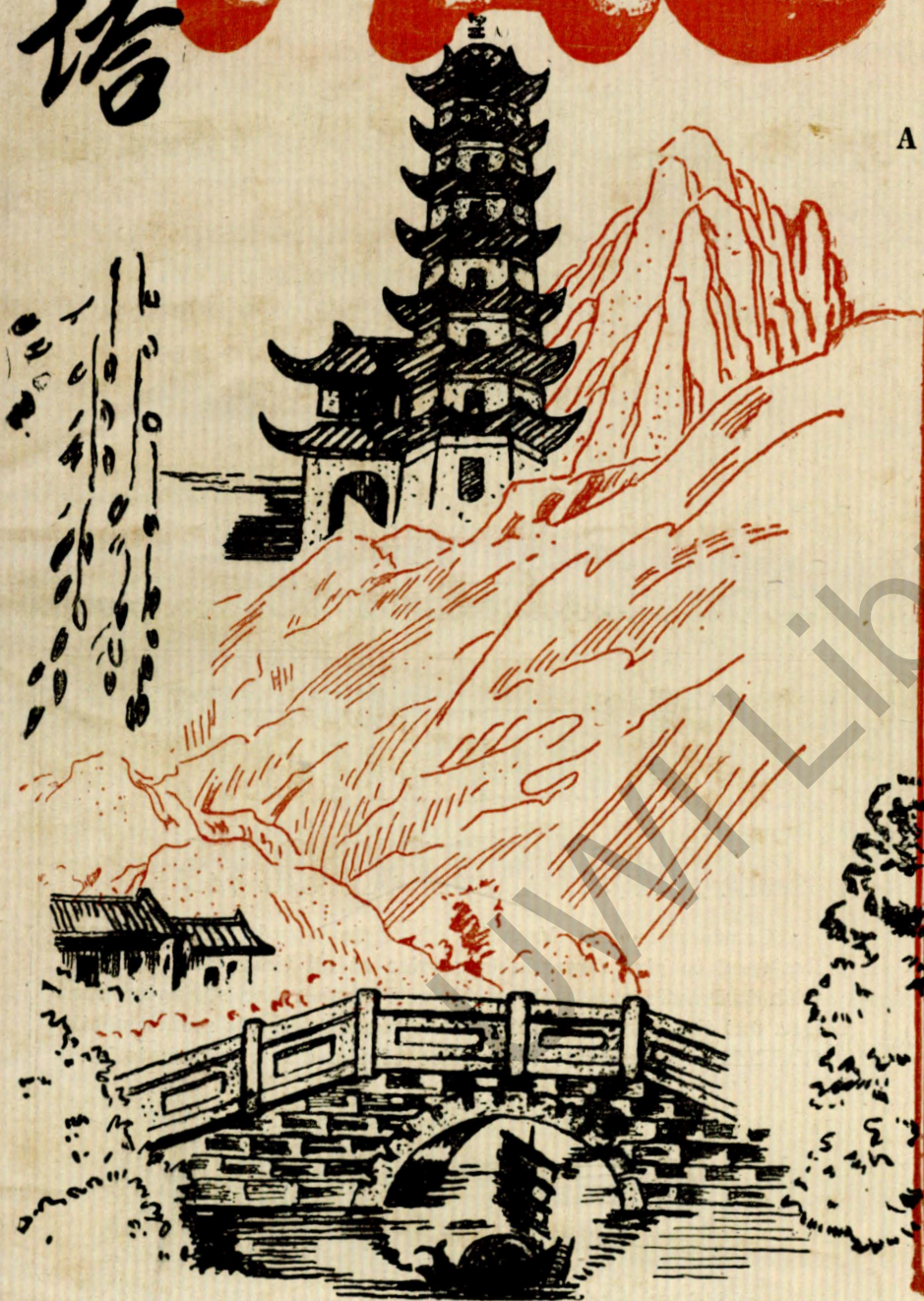
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PAGODA

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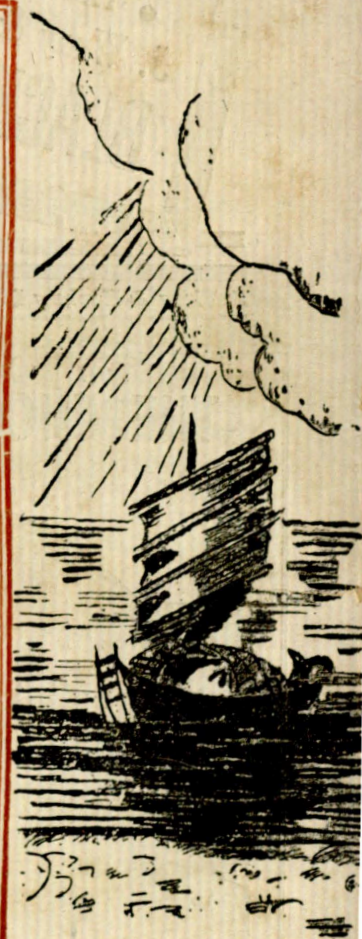
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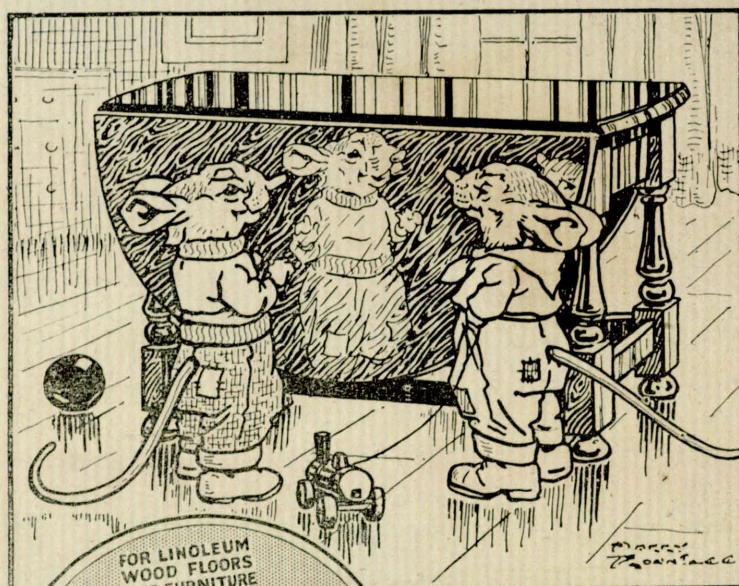
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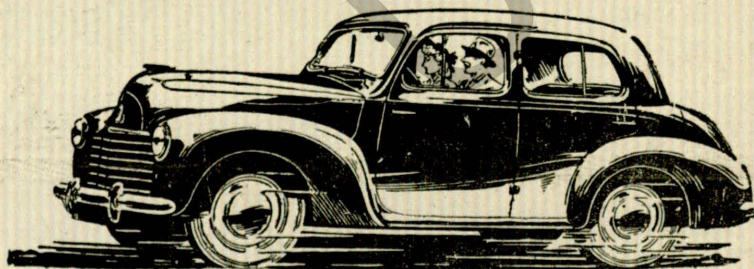
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BACKGROUNDS OF FAR EASTERN NATIONALISM

By A. Archibald Bullock.

From THE CHINA MONTHLY

(Continued from last issue)

CHINA.

BUT where Japan had spent 2,000 years of fruitless effort to achieve a figmentary nationalism, China was to the manner born 3,000 or 4,000 years ago — say by or before the advent of the Chou dynasty. And where the several other Far Eastern states have stopped short at the egocentric stage of patriotism (where self-interest in the major motivation) China taught the philosophy of, and the methods for achieving, a social or democratic society in which both the individual and the state (the ego and the alter) are reciprocally dependent and contributory. This concept may be described as a bi-polar ellipsoidal society since the state is bounded or described by the interplay of both interests acting at all times. Ideally the properties of symmetry, balance and predictability would characterize such a democracy.

More didactically, the Confucians taught that all "virtue" originates in the individual and his attainment of character, learning, and manners. This being accomplished, there must follow virtue in his family, then in society, and finally in the nation. So possessed of a virtuous ruler (the chun tze or "princely man") at its head the invariable reaction results in a virtuous state and thence virtuous families which in turn raise virtuous sons. The Confucian Classics run up and down this ladder, demonstrating how reversible and fluid the process is, how bi-polar the area encompassed, how enduring the state. Their theory, furthermore, postulates that all men are "born radically (negatively) good" (Shan). But without hard effort and education, any man may readily deprave himself. In toto the process becomes, in our terms, the familiar but vital interplay of heredity and environment.

Now, virtue in state as in individual, is the great goal of education and the summan bonum of all living. So toward its description and method of attainment the "Books" give their full time. The virtuous man is possessed of jen, ih, li, chih, hsin humanity, righteousness, good breeding, knowledge and faith). He may gain these through intense application, in probing and achieving an understanding of (the laws of) nature, by experience with life and men; from flexibility, sincerity, obedience and filial devotion. The door of virtue is open to every man on the same terms, "for all are alike, men" but only those with superior talents

may attain leaderships or become philosophers and sages. No compulsion or laws, but only moral suasion will draw all men together into the perfect state, wherein "the great commonwealth" of all nations dwells, and "all men under the sun are brothers."

SO much for the theory, which (many aver) has had as great an influence on Chinese history as the Bible has had on the West. But what do her realistic historians have to offer? Well, as has long been known, Emperor Ch'in, in a few brief years in the third century B.C., was able to drive together the fragments of the outworn old feudal states almost literally under one roof. In a profoundly difficult whirl-wind campaign into the remotest marches surrounding China he overthrew all and sundry, and erecting an enormous palace in a vast capital of the middle Yellow River valley, compelled the old ruling houses of his diverse conquest to live with their families within his acropolis where they perforce had to remain loyal. His first general organization was in practice down through the last (Manchu) house 2,000 years later. It forever destroyed the old feudal system with its divisiveness because it generally permitted no landed entailment and sometimes awarded pensions and abodes, even down to the rank and file, and resounding, but empty nonhereditary titles, to imperial retainers.

But, and more important, far from being the mere butcher of scholars and the burner of their books, as the Confucians had taught for centuries, Ch'in Hsih-huang has been discovered by modern scholars to have been a patron of letters, and the preserver of loyal scholars and their erudite tradition for all future ages. He standardized the writing of the characters, abolished "the thousand systems" of religion and magic, selected Confucianism as a hallmark of China's nationalism.

The ensuing four centuries under the Hans welded Confucianism and the state which becomes philosophically the "Way" (tao) of government. The inventors of paper and ink, books and printing, firmly drew history and culture, art and belles lettres, into the orbit of the scholar-official hierarchy. And the embellishment of the competitive civil examinations solidified a great common written (and spoken) language as part and parcel with the state and its welfare.

Few were the dynasties and rulers who dared, or could, get on without the experience, learning and loyalties which the Confucian scholars and hierarchy lent to the successive reigns. With notable exceptions, the wellspring of Confucian doctrine maintained its lucidity throughout, fructifying numerous spiritually minded poets, artists and statesmen who rose beyond mere patriotism to heights of literary production and finish, and to one-world views if not practices. Thus, well might they look askance on other contemporary peoples and nations as uncouth and barbarian. Finally, within the range of their own eyes and memories, many living Westerners witnessed the attempt of numerous Manchu officials and literati (of the 1890's) to draw a curtain of conversatism between this honoured old system and the seductiveness of modern science and world scholarship. So — far more pathetically and blindly than the loyal Sung minister who, folding his arms about the last (baby) scion of the dying dynasty, in the face of the pursuing usurpers, leaped from a cliff into the Yellow Sea — these old diehard scholars — officials, breathing eternal fealty to an out-moded state, proved their incapacity to comprehend their own scriptures which taught: "a restudy of the old reveals the new," "there is that which yet remaineth to be apprehended, there is that which the sages know not."

INDIA

DESPITE their large background in seasoned ancient cultures by which mankind everywhere has profited, young Indians are facing an even greater dilemma than the young Chinese. They not only have to mitigate more dire poverty, denser overpopulation and hopeless illiteracy, but also deeper and more dangerous political, psychological and religious fissions which for centuries have been slowly gnawing at the vitals of national life, and blinding the eyes, and dividing the wills of their leaders.

Probably more Hindus than Chinese have drunk deeply of the wells of Western letters and have a better theoretical understanding of the current social ideologies of Europe. This of course sharpens the nature of the conflict, seeing that so much of the old was debasing and some of the new founded on an assumption of a political genius which history

(Continued on page 8)

BUGS IS BUGS

By S. H. C.

CALL 'em what you will. Call 'em all the fancy names in the world, but to me brother, bugs is bugs. Take 'em away. Some people call them beetles. Some folks insist that they are tumble bugs. Other people give them queer scientific names spelt with a heap of consonants. But like I said — bugs is bugs. Now take Jeepers, he's a specialist on them. He even classifies them, and has them mounted. You ought to drop in and see his collection. There's tumble bugs, shutterbugs, June bugs, jitter bugs and dozens of them without name or family ties. And he has them too, in assorted shapes and sizes. If ever there was a guy bugs about bugs Jeepers was the man.

Jeepers sipped his coffee, slowly. He peered at me through half-closed eyes, veiled, harem-style, only in this instance by cigarette smoke.

"Awright spill!" I couldn't bear the silence while he drew further and further inside himself—probably dragging his infernal bugs in with him. He flicked ash languidly from the end of his cigarette and sticking it between his lips he took a couple of drags then:

"Look Bub! To you a bug's a bug. Right?"

I merely nodded agreement.

"Well, look at Todd here. Come on Todd, show the gentleman your wings. Look at his lovely blue black spread. You know SHC, I find these little guys quite interesting — almost as interesting as the study of people. And look! look at this tiny little devil here — how perfectly shaped. Imagine it Bub, these little babies here they weren't designed for speed — yet look at our modern cars patterned after these and modelled to eat up the miles. Furthermore—er—uh — 'scuse me a minute!

HE had begun a slow rhythmic movement — an Adagio almost — a cautious wiggling from side to side now.

"Lucy—" he called gently. I looked around, half expecting to see the maid enter the room.

"Lucy — LUCY" more insistently. I kept my eyes glued on the door. Then as he called again—in anguish almost — I started for the door.

"No—don't go! Lucy's here — with me." He burst into a bellow of laughter which made me won-

der whether he had gone off his bean.

"Ha-ha-ha-ha — such a sense of humour — ha-ha-ha-ha LUUUUUCY."

Then I remembered that he had a name for each of his pet pests, and I sat back, calmly waiting for the storm to subside.

Suddenly I sat bolt upright. My face must have been a study worthy of a canvas by any of the old masters. My hand knifed up to the back of my collar where either my mole had come to life or one of Jeepers' playmates had gone for a hike.

Despite my wildest efforts, I seemed always to barely miss grabbing a hold of the little bug. First the right hand went over the shoulder and down my back in a wild desperate grab — then the left hand would go galloping up my spine and some where in between the limits of the reach of my two hands, there lurked this little monster.

"Jeepers — get me out of this—call him off!"

"Sorry old chap — much too busy myself."

BY this time Jeepers was up on his feet inspiring Xavier Cugat to greater heights. One glance at him and Carmen Miranda would hock her supple hips or offer to make a trade. But neither had my own case improved. I had lost track of my guest for a moment—and this reminds me — I have not yet described him to you. Oh, but you'll have to wait — you must remember that I have not yet seen him myself. From the commotion he was causing however, I imagine that I must have been playing host to a 'tumble' bug.

Being a man of stern character, I refused to rise. I stayed put. Pity he didn't. All of a sudden, I didn't feel like sitting down anymore. Oh, I can explain it all. I just got tired of sitting down that's all. You know what I mean. It's rather the same feeling that a bed ridden person feels after being confined to bed during a serious bout of illness. Oh, no, the little bug had nothing to do with it. Of course, now and again, just for the exercise, he nipped me well, where it would make sitting difficult for a day or two. But that had nothing to do with my springing to my feet. Not at all! I

just felt like springing to my feet. You feel that way sometimes don't you — like when you're in the country on a picnic.

Jeepers in the meanwhile was as calm as an Eskimo sucking away at a 'Popsicle'. With very unhurried movements he was shaking out his trouser leg. One could almost say that it was done with an air of detachment. He almost shook his hand off in the process. I guess that even bugs get tired of playing the same game over and over again — or maybe it just got seasick — but after a while, it hopped off the inside of his trouser leg and on to a limb — Jeepers'.

"Ow! now it's on my leg!"

Brother, let me tell you this—the Whirling Dervish was a Master of Slow Motion. Jeepers made a fast rhumba look like a waltz. I had in the meanwhile managed to rid myself of my playmate so I took a front seat and watched my friend. But the bug from sheer exhaustion fell to the floor and there rested a while.

When it had recovered, it made a beeline for the other trouser leg. But Jeepers didn't have the required energy to go through all this again. He picked up the bug and hurled it out through the nearest window.

Me, — I'm still saying — bugs is bugs — and please mister — keep them away from me.

A discussion was going on. The atmosphere was getting hotter by the minute. Suddenly one of the men arose, went over and stretched out on a couch.

"What's the matter? Are you tired?" I asked.

Everybody stopped talking as he answered, slowly. "No, I'm not tired. I've discovered that it's difficult to get mad lying down!"

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MARCH 5, 1949.

MOVEMENTS OF NOTE

By I. C. Evre Ting

THERE will be quite some excitement next month when our island cousins from Trinidad and British Guiana come here to pay us a visit and challenge us to a few games of sports. It will be the first time that we will have anything of this nature and perhaps it will be the only one for a long time to come. Reason for this is the fact that many, if not all, of the members of the entourage are either on their way to England or America and that Jamaica is a happy and convenient point to break their journey. Very nice and practical instance of killing two birds with one stone. We certainly hope that at some future date we will be able to repay the call.

Games at present scheduled are cricket and tennis. We might include billiards and Bridge, both of which I hear they are particularly keen followers. Responsible for most of the preliminary arrangements is our Island Botanist who has become a very popular sportsman in the short time he has been here.

A FEW enthusiastic sun-worshipers were very disappointed last Wednesday on a scheduled sea-bathing party. An unfortunate mechanical break-down disrupted plans. A passing friend sacrificed his holiday plans by lending a hand in providing a tow for the temporary defunct vehicle while the other half of the party waited patiently for them in vain.

A MUCH more fortunate and happy outing was that of the party who went to Retreat and spent an active and enjoyable day on the wide sandy beach off the St. Thomas road. They could not have felt any more at home

anywhere, what with playing mah-jong until sundown.

THE Guild Club had a pleasant evening for members one night last week at the home of the Hosangs at Springfield-on-Sea. What could not be put in words came out in song for the members had a very musical evening. I hear they are in the early blue print stage of putting on a concert in a few months' time.

AFTER a successful season of cricket you don't find it hard to start off the next season. Judging by the number who have turned out for practice and the promises to turn out to play during the season there should be no difficulty in fielding a full team each time unlike former seasons. Last season's successful skipper is back again in the same role so we can almost be assured of a good season of cricket again.

NOT so promising is basketball and softball. Though a good amount has been spent on the newly laid out basket ball courts practice games are not so regular. It seems like the new players that the old hands thought would be interested just weren't as many or as enthusiastic as they thought.

THE Club is getting to be quite a place for children to romp. A suggestion has been put forward that a children's corner with swings, sliding chute, see-saws, and tumbling mat should be provided for the children's entertainment. That seems to be an excellent idea and let's hope that it will materialize.

"Are you a letter man,"
"Yessir. She always wants to, and I always letter."

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PERSONALIA

Among the passengers leaving on the M.V. "Agamemnon" on Thursday March 3 for Hongkong were Mr. Lue Phang and his 2 sons, Alexander and Abraham; Mr. Charley Lee Fatt and 2 children, Alick and Pearl; Mr. Lee Kong Young and 4 daughters, Joyce, Daphne, Norma and Marjorie, and 3 nieces, Julia, Marjorie and Shirley Lai; Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Yee Hing and 5 children, Nuke Fah, Nuke Fat, and their 2 nieces, Mary and Lena Yee; Miss Norma V. Chang, the Misses Anna and Megan Chin; Miss Vera Lyew, Master Joseph Lyew, Masters Harold and Almont Nguy; Master Edward G. Chin; Messrs. Joseph Chin Quen, James Wong Tseung, Wong Tseung, Lee Ken Len, Harry Ho, William C. Jack Sang, Leslie Roy Chin, Leslie W. Chin, Arthur Lyew, and Willie Wong.

At a meeting of the Board of Management of the Chinese Public School on Monday, February 28, it was decided by the Governing Board to increase the number of hours taught in English and to decrease the hours taught in Chinese proportionately. It is hoped that this procedure will in due course raise the scholastic standing of the school to enable

students to take part in Cambridge Certificate examinations as other schools.

The new principal of the school, Mr. Yuen Shi-kuin is at present in San Francisco and will shortly arrive in the island to take up his duties.

A few members of the Chinese Sports Club in Georgetown, British Guiana and the Chinese Sports Club in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad are planning to make a trip to Jamaica next month. This unofficial delegation intend to play a series of friendly games in cricket and tennis with members of the Chinese Athletic Club. The executive committee of the C.A.C. are making plans to give the visitors a warm welcome on their arrival and to make their stay here as enjoyable as possible. This will be the first time the Chinese in these three West Indian colonies join together in any athletic competition.

The marriage of Miss Angela Chan Kin to Mr. James Chin, both of Riversdale, took place on Sunday, February 27 at the Holy Trinity Cathedral. The bride was given in marriage by Mr. David W. Chen.

The chief bridesmaid was Miss Joyce Yap Chong while the other bridesmaid was Miss Minna Chin Sue. Mr. Willie Yap acted the role of bestman, while the little Misses Chen Yen Chin and Cherry Chen were the flower

girls. After the ceremony the reception was held at the home of Mrs. Chang Sang at 2a Grove Road.

The wedding of Miss Olga Lee to Mr. Tenn On Ping, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Tenn of Linstead, also took place on Sunday, February 27 at the Holy Cross Church, Half Way Tree. The reception was held afterwards at the bridegroom's home in Linstead.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Chang announced the birth of a daughter on Friday, February 25.

There will be a meeting of the Primrose Girls' Softball team next Tuesday, March 8 at 4.30 p.m. at the Chinese Athletic Club.

The Caribbean Products Cricket Cup Competition will start the season next Sunday, March 13. The C.A.C. will play their first match the same day against Hannasons at the C.A.C. oval. Mr. Horace Chang has been re-elected captain for the C.A.C. team this year.

PORT ANTONIO

The teachers and students of "Keow Min" School had a farewell party on Thursday, February 24 for seven of their fellow-students who left for Hongkong this week. They were the three little Misses Laitam, Master Leslie Chin, Miss Megan Chin and

the two Misses Leeyoung. A short programme of songs, recitations and speeches was presented before refreshments were served.

CHINESE CHRISTIAN GUILD

On Wednesday, February 23rd, we had our monthly social evening at the residence of Mr. Headly Hosang in Springfield-on-sea. We had a very large turnout and also a very large amount of absentees. We had our Ex-president Rev. Father H. C. Bateman with us. And it was a very enjoyable evening. Thanks to our worthy Secretary Miss Joy Moo Young and others who helped to plan it.

We are asking the mothers of the children to co-operate with us by seeing that their children go to Sunday School every Sunday evening at 3.30 o'clock sharp, as the attendance is not up to mark.

On Sunday 6th. inst. (tomorrow) we will have our monthly Corporate Communion at 8.00 o'clock Mass at the Kingston Parish Church, which is every first Sunday of every month at the same time and place.

Members and prospective members are reminded that there will be a meeting of the Guild on Wednesday 9th. inst. at Kingston Parish Church Rectory, 22 Upper South Camp Road at 4.30 p.m. sharp. Please try and be punctual.

MARCH 5, 1949.

THE PAGODA

PANORAMA

RED CROSS WEEK

The Jamaica Branch of the British Red Cross has been holding a special drive for funds this week, starting from February 28th. A large variety of activities have been organised for this drive which have included the sale of tags; a Bridge Drive, a dance at Springfield, another at the Myrtle Bank Hotel, a third — a Cocktail Dance and Supper at the Constant Spring Golf Club, and yet another will close the functions of this sort at the Glass Bucket Club tonight.

In addition to such things there has been a Penny Sale taking place at the Times Store where a great variety of goods have been on sale, and a Golf Competition has been held at the Liguanea Club today, which was arranged at the request of Lady Huggins. The last performance of the Pantomime, "Beauty and the Beast" was given in aid of the Red Cross, and there is also a Variety Concert being staged at the Mais Memorial Hall this evening. This programme makes it evident that there is a widespread interest in the local work of the Red Cross, which is a most cheering sign for there could not be a greater need than this which helps in illness, disasters and the like on so magnificent a scale.

NOTES ON MUSIC

The Diocesan Festival Choir gave a fine performance at the Ward Theatre on February 17th., conducted by Mr. George Goode, I.S.O. The ability of this Choir is already well known, and the selected programme on this occasion was particularly pleasing, and also very impressive.

The musical examinations will be held this month with Dr. Thomas Felden, M.A., M.Mus., F.R.S.M. as Examiner. Dr. Felden is an author of many books on music and has also edited a volume of Chopin's works. He has held many high positions in the musical world abroad, and his abilities are already known to us in Jamaica.

Already plans are being made in connection with the eighth Musical Competition Festival to be held in November of this year. The Adjudicator appointed on this occasion is Mr. John Tobin, at the recommendation of Dr. Frederick Staton whom we had with us last year and even before then also. A selection of the music has already been made, and if one can judge by all these signs and

symbols the Festival will be as great a success and pleasure to all concerned as on former occasions.

THE SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army has been much in the news during the past fortnight with the arrival here of their new leader, Colonel Wm. P. Sansom, who, with his wife, have come from East Africa to be head of Central American and West Indies section. A public welcome was given for them at the Ward Theatre on February 21st. at which there were many able speakers. The new Salvation Army Hall was opened on Monday of this week, by the new Territorial Commander, Colonel Sansom. It is situated at 14 Byrnes Street in Jones Town and is a very nice modern design with fluorescent lighting. Special meetings have been held at the new Hall throughout this week.

The Salvation Army Institute for the Blind, which is one of the noblest of the Army's many noble works, held an Exhibition recently of their handicrafts and educational features combined with entertainment and refreshments. The blind are taught by this Institute to read and write in Braille and to do a variety of things by which means they may earn their living. It is a work deserving of every assistance.

FAMOUS VISITORS

Some famous visitors have recently been to our shores and foremost among these must be numbered Lord Milverton, known to us here as Sir Arthur Richards, a former Governor of Jamaica. Lord Milverton has visited some of the country areas during his stay, and was entertained at King's House, and by such bodies as the Chamber of Commerce. It has been a pleasure to us to welcome him back here, and we look forward to the promised visit of his family and himself again in the near future.

In quite a different category, but nevertheless a very world-famed one has been Joe Louis, the great World Heavyweight Champion who came here under the Celebrity Concerts, promoter, Mr. Stephen Hill, and gave an Exhibition Boxing Bout during his stay, at Sabina Park, before a huge crowd. Mr. Louis was given a hearty welcome to Jamaica by hundreds who crowded around him to obtain his autograph, and his visit has been quite a memorable occasion for us here.

Viscount Camrose, Mr. Douglas Williams, and Colonel McCormick are three others who are famous journalists and who have paid calls at Jamaica of brief duration,

and all have expressed their views on points of interest to us in these changing times.

CADET CELEBRATIONS

The Jamaica Army and Air Cadet Force held their Fifth Anniversary celebrations on Tuesday afternoon of this week at Knutsford Park, when His Excellency the Governor inspected them and took the salute at the March Past, while Lady Huggins made the presentations, and the address was given by the Hon. W. A. Bustamante.

After the presentations, squads of the Force comprised of personnel from the units in various parts of the Island, demonstrated some of their activities to the public gathered to participate in these annual celebrations.

FILM PERSONALITIES

There have been quite a number of prominent personalities in the film world in Jamaica in recent weeks, among the most prominent being Noel Coward who has bought a home here. Clive Brook, accompanied by his wife, is a well known Hollywood star who took the part of Sherlock Holmes in many films. Ivor Novello who sailed for Jamaica a short time ago will probably have arrived before this goes to press, adding another to these stars so popular and famous.

The Directors of Dobblyn Pictures Ltd., who have come here to take a documentary film of the Island's progress, are Mr. Jack Green and Miss Joan Dobblyn, chairman of the Company.

Observer.

The emotional human background of today's spreading civil war in China forms much of the material in a new novel by Pearl S. Buck, to be published in the spring. Entitled "Kinko," the story deals with a variety of modern Chinese characters and ends in 1948. The growth of rebellion among Chinese young men and women, and the gulf between the intellectual and the common people, are timely themes in the

novel. The scenes alternate between New York and China.

Although few animal-lovers know it, if it had not been for white cats, Burma might have been lost to the Allies during World War II, and the conflict therefore unduly prolonged.

This is because Burmese folklore regards a white cat as a human soul reincarnated and high in the series of rebirths which leads in the end directly to the feet of Buddha.

For some time during the building of the Burma Road, the native drivers were reluctant to tackle the precipitous curves. Then an ingenious colonel familiar with the folklore of the region had pictures of white cats painted on the roadside signs. Soon the Burmese fears disappeared.

The American pilots began bringing in all the stray white kittens they were able to pick up. As a result, the word spread through the jungle that American airports had become the palaces of white cats. The natives interpreted this as heaven's way of indicating that they should side with the Allies against the Japs. The rest is history.

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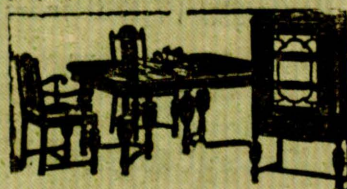
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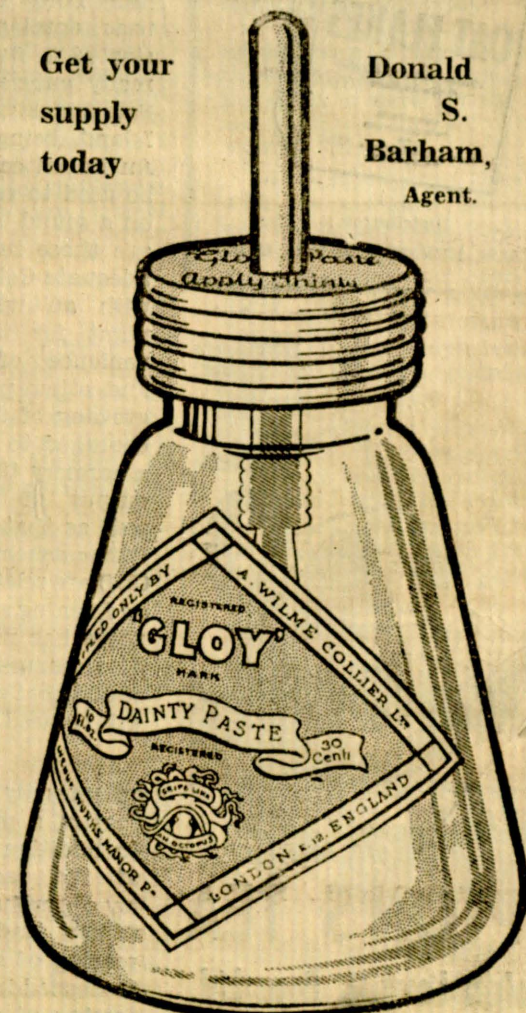
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Editor: Chas. T. Chang.

THE PAGODA is a fortnightly magazine. All correspondence regarding subscriptions and advertising should be addressed to the Editor, 108D Barry Street, or P.O. Box 305, Kingston.

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Industrial Development

Even the most pessimistic among us might well have been impressed by recent announcements in the Press of the many big industrial projects which will be materialising in the near future, some as a result of the investigations and assistance of Colonial Development Corporation, and others through investments of private parties.

A tour of certain areas in the Caribbean has just been made by Lord Trefgarne, chairman of CDC and others connected to the Corporation, and on their return here Lord Trefgarne announced that developments will now be started in five of the projects already entered upon, that of the Salt Industry, mainstay of Turks Island, being the first of these. An initial capital of £250,000 will be used to establish this industry on a sound basis. Other schemes are those in connection with an adequate Cold Storage to be fitted with an up-to-date pre-cooling plant for the commercial convenience of citrus and tomato and other produce growers. The growing of tomatoes is being encouraged to meet the demand of a cannery that will deal with the output of the Corporation as well as that of private producers. Other schemes to be financed by CDC are relative to irrigation, mixed farming and others about which there has not yet been any public announcement, but it has been stated that not less than £1,000,000 will be used in financing all these.

Foremost among the industrial schemes by private enterprise is that of a meat products factory. In addition to the establishment of the factory the promoters have purchased properties in St. James and Trelawny for the rearing of small stock. Pigs will be needed in quantity for the processing of such meats as sugar-coated hams, bacon, salami, Vienna sausage and liver sausage

etc. and the factory is ready to make a very early start.

The Bauxite Mining industry has now reached a stage where samples of the ore are being taken to California for necessary tests and there is a possibility that in due course the ore may be shipped from Little Pedro harbour which would mean a considerable uplift for that impoverished area, since other produce would also be allowed to be conveyed on the new road and to leave from that pier.

There have been developments also in the tourist colony scheme at the Healthshire Hills. The financiers who, it has been said, are desirous of investing some two million pounds in this project alone, are in favour of making an early start so that by December, 1950, the modern luxury resort may be opened to tourists. There is tremendous promise in all these developments for providing employment for all classes of workers, and with this hope fulfilled there is bound to materialise a period of prosperity such as this Island has not enjoyed.

BACKGROUND OF FAR
EASTERN NATIONALISM

(Continued from page 3)

does not validate. For example, the ardent defence of the caste system by some Hindus seems palpably disingenuous when likened to democracy. And Gandhi's saintly little spinning wheel, and "back to homespun," with all their appealing disciplines and spiritual meanings, are certainly not the economic reply to India's rapidly mounting millions, and deepening poverty. Her vast overpopulation is in part the direct result of the preachments and practices of virility by superstitious cultists, quacks, and downright swindlers, spreading the blessings of (human) fertility and fecundity, not to speak of their wretched nostrums.

It will doubtless be easier to correct any evils of British manipulations of India's political, trade and finance, than to move the masses to the necessary moral, mental and physical health which alone can finally cure the malady. Police with legal sanction, modern schools, and good-will agencies of persuasion and education generally have laboured long and hard and none too successfully to abate or abolish suttee, infant marriages or gles and phallic abominations. However, all such have been slowly yielding as thousands of

modern public and private British, American and native schools and teachers have steadily built up a larger and better body of intellectual practice and belief among all classes — be they Hindu, Moslem or Christian; outcasts, criminal or aboriginal tribes.

The same historic Hindu genius, and mental discontent, which overpatient millenniums produced mathematicians, artists, poets, dramatists and thinkers, has of course been finding some modern outlets especially in civil service, journalism, politics, teaching and literary production. This served well enough until the demand for such white-collar employ was over-subscribed, and before the rising demand of the nation for more practical, realistic leaders. Britain's "great crime" against India lies not so much in the political field as in not early and urgently preparing the Hindus for more objective employ and hard thinking.

To make this clear it is well to recall that for numerous centuries the Hindus had not been masters in their own house, but the subjects of many invaders. Mohammedan incursions began shortly after the Hegira in the seventh century. One bloody conquest followed another through Tamerlane, Baber, Akbar and Aurangzeb — who ruled over a greater portion of the whole Indian peninsula than any power (Hindu included — till the British whose hegemony over all India, and the decaying remnants of grand Moguls, dated from Clive and Hastings about the time of

(Continued on page 17)

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AN AMERICAN DOCTOR'S FIRST
IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA

By Dr. Walter S. Root.

From CHINA AND AMERICA

(Continued from last issue)

TRAVEL is difficult, so nationwide scientific meetings have been replaced by regional gatherings. The Shanghai Biochemical Society, of which Dr. K. H. Lin is the presiding officer, is an active organization. One of our American national associations, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, has a Peiping Section. This has been recognized since the war and was functioning this summer under the leadership of Dr. Samuel Zia of P. U. M. C. and Dr. S. C. Liu of Peita Medical School. In a letter dated December 6, Dr. William H. Adolph writes: "The Peiping Section of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine held its regular fall meeting last week. A total of 500 attended the Peiping (scientific) meetings in October, representing twelve societies. The first post-war issue of the Chinese Journal of Physiology is just off the press." The activity of the various scientific societies under adverse conditions gives an indication of the vitality of Chinese science.

Since my return to this country, many people have questioned me about the Chinese Government. The current statements in the American press and in publications appearing in this country would lead one to infer that the Chinese Government is a dictatorship employing a brutal secret police.

There was no way I could learn whether this was true or false. I did, however, make certain observations which may have some bearing upon the subject. The English language newspapers in Shanghai, whether owned by Chinese, Americans or British seemed free to publish whatever they wished. At any rate, they were unsparing in their criticism of the Nanking Government on occasion. I would compare some of them with our most violent anti-Roosevelt Republican papers. I do not know whether this was true of the Chinese press. My opinion would be it was. If the men I met felt any curb to their freedom of speech, I was not aware of it, for those who did not like the government said so. I was told that a Communist newspaper in Shanghai had been closed and in view of the current civil war I would expect this.

I had understood before I left the United States, and I was told by many people in China, that the Government was honey-combed by corruption. There was no way in which I could have

discovered whether or not this was true. Personally, I would have confidence in the personal integrity of many of the government people I met. From time to time one read in the newspapers of arrest of one or another official for corruption. Whatever the situation, official corruption was not an avowed policy of the government and active measures were being taken to suppress it.

I knew men who occupied responsible positions, whose wives worked. The simplicity with which many individuals lived did not suggest graft to me. While there is a one-party system in China, there seemed, at least from newspaper accounts, to be little unanimity of opinion within the party; and to me this seemed a healthy state of affairs.

I was told that the Legislative Yuan could at any time call a Cabinet Minister in for questioning as to the activities of his department. I saw one minister the day after he had had such an experience and got the impression that he had had a most unpleasant time. During the period I was in Nanking there were a number of changes in personnel in some of the ministries. I do not know what prompted these, but it was my impression that such positions were subject to review from time to time.

It is important to realize that the position of the student in Chinese society is somewhat different from that occupied by students in the United States. Apparently Chinese students have certain privileges such as immunity from arrest under certain circumstances. Traditionally, agitation among students for political and other purposes is recognized as inevitable.

In June of this year the students in Shanghai, especially those from St. John's University engaged in several anti-American demonstrations. These consisted mainly of marching and shouting. In Peiping another demonstration in shooting and some students were killed.

The anti-American attitude seems to be the result of United States Policy in Japan. Indeed, it is felt by many people in the Orient, Filipinos as well as Chinese, that economic recovery from the war is taking place faster in Japan than in other Far Eastern countries, and that Japan will soon again be in a dominating position in East Asia. Many people believe that communist agitators are seizing upon

this feeling of dissatisfaction and fear to arouse the students to agitate. Others have different explanations for the student rioting, the most frequently expressed being that students always riot before examinations. One American of my acquaintance whose political beliefs follow the party line told me that it was the normal reaction of the idealistic young toward the corrupt government then running Nationalist China. Still another told me that most of the Chinese students were sons of the property-owning class which was suffering under the system of taxation, so of course they were anti-government.

While I do not know the true explanation — and perhaps there is not a single one, the pro-student letters which appeared in the English language newspapers of Shanghai were the same type which sometimes appear in the New York papers. According to these, President Truman is the tool of Wall Street, etc. At no time did I personally encounter any expression of anti-American feeling, although in travelling I mingled with people of all classes.

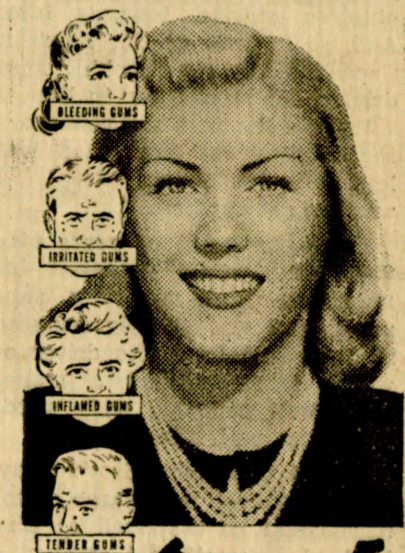
THE status of women in China is difficult to value. My previous information had been that they occupied an inferior social and intellectual position in Society. I found that the Peoples Assembly, which in numbers corresponds roughly to our House of Representatives had 60 women members, and that 40 percent of the students at National Medical School of Shanghai were women. Two of the 22 representatives of the various Medical Schools in the Nanking Group Research project were women. In the short time at my disposal I met a number of Chinese women who were engaged in important work. Among these were Colonel Mei-yu Chow, head of the Army Nursing School at N. D. M. C.; Dr. Marian Yang of the Midwifery School at Peiping; and Mrs. Nora Chu, who runs a school for refugee children in Nanking. The interests of these women represent only a few of the many projects of social importance in which the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education are active participants. I was fortunately able to meet Dr. Y. F. Wu, President of Gunglin College (women) who had been a delegate at the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, and Miss Celia Zung, a lawyer, who had also been a delegate at one of the Social Affairs conferences of the United Nations. The activities of these women indicate the influence which modern Chinese women play in the life of their country.

My first meals in China were eaten with a spoon while my companions, with what seemed unnecessarily elaborate politeness, daintily and skilfully occupied themselves with chopsticks. I soon discovered that if I pretend that I was dealing with tissue forceps, chopsticks could be used. Apart from an annoying tendency

(Continued on page 11)

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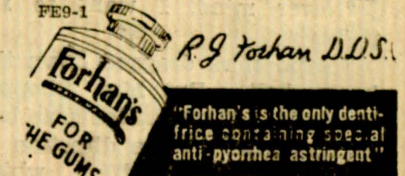
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WOMAN IN A HURRY

By M. R. S.

A line of cars stretching down King Street was brought to a halt by a man sauntering across secure in the protection of the orange globes. When he was within a few yards of the opposite side, two giggling school children started towards him. And, so it went on for hours it seemed to the tired looking man driving the second car in line.

Just as the first car was moving off and the tired man was letting in his clutch, "Stop! I want to get out here."

From the habit of years the tired man promptly obeyed his imperious wife's imperious command and was sharply bounced by the car behind, the driver of which loudly recited a monologue well peppered with words beginning with the letter B.

As the tired man drove away, his better half, if so large a woman could be described as the half of so small and crushed a man, made for the nearest store and jostled and shoved her way up to the counter. There she looked at her watch, drummed with her fingers and folded her lips into a closed-oyster line, registering impatience with every limb and feature from the top of her suspiciously black hair to the ridiculously high heels of her green shoes.

PRESENTLY a clerk was at her elbow; "May I help you madam" she asked, with a polite smile which would have worn thin by noon.

"Yes, and about time. I want to see a linen and please hurry" snapped Mrs. Shopper.

"What colour?" asked the clerk.

"Well I don't know, can't you show me something?"

"Certainly, madam, we have some very nice—"

Suddenly Mrs. Shopper pointed to the top shelf. "That," she said "that flowered thing. No, not that one, the one below."

"But this isn't linen," replied the clerk balancing on top of the ladder.

"Never mind. I want to see it."

So the clerk dragged down the heavy bolt. But Mrs. Shopper barely looked at it. Her gaze had wandered off in the direction of a white figured chiffon, which would, if possible, make her look even more like a camouflaged blimp.

After the chiffon came a grey doe-skin, then a nice blue satin

and when the counter looked like a draper's booth in a Persian market, Mrs. Shopper decided that she was in much too much of a hurry to waste any more time. She felt sure they didn't have what she wanted. Which wasn't so surprising as she didn't seem to know what it was.

She then rushed through the door, creating the impression of a busy housewife who must receive immediate attention as her time was weighed not in minutes but karats.

AT the window she slowed up to saunter past the display of toys although her sons were in college and her dislike of her brother's children was entirely mutual, she having fostered their animosity with bi-annual gifts of a dull and useful nature.

As she was turning away a thin, shrill voiced woman accosted her. "Ida," shocked Shriill Voice, "how nice to see you." She shifted her parcels to a more comfortable position and prepared to gossip.

"My dear" said Mrs. Shopper "I can't stop a minute. I'm in a mad rush. But do tell me about darling Francis, I hear she's getting a divorce."

"Yes, darling. Too frightful isn't it . . . But I always say when a man goes his way and— Blah, blah, blatt, blatt, — on and on it went. Half an hour later they were still at it, standing knee high in the broken pieces of other women's reputations.

"Well" shocked Shriill Voice, whose penetrating screams could be heard for half a block, "I must run. Nice to have seen you, darling. Now for goodness sake don't let on to you-know-who what I told you about a certain person. Of course you can tell Freda but don't tell her you got it from me." She shunted her packages and strode up the street shrieking farewells over her shoulder.

Mrs. Shopper stood for a moment with the fatuous expression of a homely woman of advancing years who has just learned that a younger and beautiful woman is no better than she ought to be. However, a glance at her watch galvanized her into action and she charged down the street, thrusting aside a forest of arms flourishing "bobby-pins" and "hair curlers." She swang sharply into a store and stormed the ramparts of the bargain counters, where she disarranged two

soap displays, dropped a can-opener into a saucer and finally bought a tin of flea-powder for her dog.

SHE was making for the elevator when she saw a dowdy woman buying a baby blanket and obviously trying to avoid Mrs. Shopper whom she had spotted in the mirror.

"Hullo dear," said Mrs. Shopper in the patronizing tone she reserved for women who were not on committees. "What are you doing buying blankets with itty, bitty wabbits on them."

The woman winced, "They're for Grace. She's expecting in June" she replied, with commendable self-control.

"So soon" cooed Mrs. Shopper, with a knowing smile. "Now let me see, they were married in November wasn't it? Or was it December?"

"September" snapped the other woman, "You must excuse me Ida, I have a number of things to do." And she stalked away, leaving Mrs. Shopper counting on her fingers.

In the elevator Mrs. Shopper met the Chairman of the Society for the Fostering of Culture Among the Indigent.

"Darling" she said, "I'm so glad to see you. Weren't you at Grace Farley's wedding?"

"I'll say I was, I've never been so tight in my life" replied the Chairman.

"Well wasn't it in November?"

"No September — I think. Yes! I'm sure it was September because I was just getting over the flu. That's why the champagne went to my head."

"O!" said Mrs. Shopper, with the reluctant expressing of a child told to forego a candy. Then she brightened as she stepped from the lift. "Have you heard about Francis — of course don't breathe it darling — but she's getting a divorce."

"No!" exclaimed madam Chairman, flatteringly impressed.

"Yes" said Mrs. Shopper "Not that I'm surprised. This morning I told Jane. . . ."

PEOPLE shoved past them, the elevator clicked up and down, but still they stood in front of the gate chattering.

"Let's have an ice-cream" suggested the Chairman, "then you can tell me all the dirt."

"Lovely" agreed Mrs. Shopper,

"Chocolate Sundae for me. Of course I shouldn't. I'm getting as fat as a pig. But I'm on the most frightful diet."

The Chairman clucked in sympathy. "George makes me eat at night when he's there" continued Mrs. Shopper "he can't bear to see me deprive myself. But other than dinner and a few snacks like this I'm literally starving."

After the Sundae, Mrs. Shopper got up and discovered to her horror that it was 11.30. "I must fly" she called to the Chairman over her shoulder as she bolted towards the elevator "I have a hair appointment at 12."

"What becomes of time" she wailed into the startled face of a floor walker as she pushed past him into the lift.

"Can't you make this thing go faster?" She asked the bored operator.

"It's an invention of the Devil designed to waste a busy woman's time."

THE END.

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Jamaican Proverbs

Their Meaning and Significance

The Printer's Devil was quite busy last time. One of my proverbs was, Gal, g'long, you too brigin'.

This imp of darkness had bright instead. Brigin' puts me in mind of Rhigin', the gunna who recently defied all and sundry to take him alive. Brigin' means fast, officious, audacious, facey.

Puss bruk coconut in a you yeye.

Said as a reproach to a badly-mannered person.

Puss ha' bone da gnaw, darg want i'.

Doggie with his strong cutting teeth soon devours the bone he loves so much which the cat was merely playing with.

If puss no hab cheese, him eat pear.

"Any port in a storm" is the English equivalent of a commonsense proverb.

True it is that cheese is considered a dainty dish for the cat, yet puss is also very fond of pear, and uses it as a substitute.

Too much ratta nebbber dig good hole.

Compare the English equivalent saying which runs this way: "Too many cooks spoil the broth."

In Ashanti (West Africa) they say:—"When a great number of mice did a hole it does not become deep."

One token 'nough (enough) fe ratta.

"Once bit twice shy," is the English equivalent.

Ratta nebbber mek noise in a puss aise (ears).

The reasons are obvious.

'Tink 'pon betta dan nyam done.

In this way the clever negro mind conceived the idea which in good English means: "Anticipation is better than realisation."

Ratta cunny, so when puss gone him mek merry.

Cunny means cunning. Compare the English equivalent thus:—"When the cat's away, the mice will play."

When puss dead ratta tek him 'kin fe mek bag.

Kin means skin. This is done perhaps to make sure that, his life-long enemy is no longer in the flesh, as well as adopting this means of manifesting his revenge.

Puss wear yeye-glass when sun hot.

Possibly a reference to the contraction of the pupil in bright light.

De way puss walk a no so him jump.

Do not judge by appearances, is the meaning of this common use proverb.

How puss walk a no so him ketch ratta.

Another commonsense proverb, the meaning of which is self-evident.

Betta fe keep one puss than fifty mouse.

Especially a black puss which is regarded as an omen of good luck.

When puss and darg nyam together, de bittles belong a puss.

The meaning of this proverb is not quite clear. It may mean that the dog is honest and stupid, the cat is cunning. Or the dog is acting like the chivalrous gentleman who allows the cat to get the better of the meal. I confess however, that I have never witnessed such a scene. It has always been a fight between the parties when bittles are placed before them.

Before pra-pra mek quarrel, mek ground s'ripple.

Pra-pra refer to the appropriation of goods; or sometimes used to mean a fall. S'ripple means slippery.

Hence the meaning. Rubbing the path to a provision ground with ochras to make it slippery is sometimes resorted to, so that the thief will fall down and be discovered.

'Tap quarrel before fight come.

No special comment is necessary. Observance of this rule would prevent many a fight, and the unhappy circumstances which sometimes follow after, including useless lawsuits.

One s'mody can' quarrel. S'mody means somebody.

Compare this proverb with the English equivalent with much the same meaning.

De race no fe who can run, but fe who can run a de end.

Another rendering runs thus:—"De race is not fe de swif' (swift), but fe de strong."

The English equivalent says: "Slow and steady wins the race" — As illustrated by the story of the Hare and the Tortoise.

PLUTO.

IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA

(Continued from page 9)

to cross themselves at critical moments, these implements can be employed with grace and a certain amount of authority. It is true that chopsticks do not seem to be the utensil of choice for handling spaghetti, and occasionally one's confidence is shattered by sticks slightly longer or with a somewhat more highly polished surface than those to which one has become accustomed.

AS soon as one arrives for a meal, servants produce individual steaming wash cloths with which one mops one's face and hands. This is most refreshing during the hot, humid, summer weather. At the conclusion of the meal the hot cloths reappear.

Other customs to which the western visitor is not accustomed are the eating in restaurants of sun flower and other seeds during the short period before a meal while other guests are arriving. A cup of tea is commonly served at this time. At one's table place there are usually a few small pieces of paper with which each individual carefully wipes his chop sticks, spoon, wine cup and small plate.

Chinese food, never of much interest at home, was discovered to be of infinite variety and most savory. Besides the widely known and justly famous Peking duck, there were such delicacies as Mongolian mutton cooked on an open grill, shark fin, duck brain, bean curd stuffed with sausage meat and covered with shrimp eggs, smoked chicken dipped in mustard sauce, the fourth stomach of a sheep with shrimp sauce, fresh walnuts cooked with ground meat, spinach and mustard greens fried quickly in bacon fat and eaten with small chips of pork, thinly sliced duck liver cooked in wine, spaghetti, melon stuffed with sausage meat floating in chicken soup, bread — first steamed, then baked, fish of all kinds and served with a sauce of vinegar and ginger or floating in fish soup, various fruits floating in fruit juice and, of course, rice. The soups are especially good. Lotus seeds, bamboo sprouts, etc. are served. Peaches and apples were available as were fine melons — red, green, yellow or orange. These are only a few of the many succulent Chinese dishes. Soup and rice are served at the end of a meal.

Each of the many courses in a dinner was introduced by drinking a small cup of rice wine. This is about the strength of sherry. The custom of toasting one's host and dinner companions is pleasant and sociable. Toasting with rice wine ceases with the appearance of rice. Potent Chinese beverages are available, but these must be accorded respect and taken internally with some caution.

At convivial dinners the numbers game is sometimes played. The loser must drink a cup of

rice wine. This game was not designed for beginners. Indeed, the speed with which a seasoned opponent can win suggests foul play.

All dinner tables in China seem to be round. The guest sits opposite his host and dinner usually lasts from 8 to 10 o'clock. At its conclusion, the well-mannered guest immediately takes his leave — an excellent custom.

I had often read of inflation, but I had never seen it in action.

During the two and one half months I was in China, Chinese national currency went from CN \$1,300,000 to \$100,000,000 to the U. S. dollar. One troublesome fact was that early in June the largest note was CN \$10,000, and in July this was increased to \$200,000 and in August to \$500,000. Since the largest notes were difficult to obtain, one had to go about with large bundles of money. A personal checking account was not the answer, for the money was depreciating too rapidly for one to wish to possess very much at any given time. In part, the difficulty was circumvented by using checks of the Chinese National Bank. Those I used were in 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 million dollar denominations. These passes as legal tender. Unfortunately one did need smaller

(Continued on page 18)



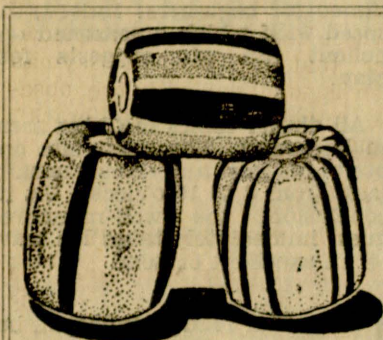
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The fluttering of a young bird in despair,
The hopeless mourning of the solitaire
Pleading a hearing as it passes by,
O Solitaire! I listen to your calling
Borne on the rushing wind, but even now
Your unresisting wings are falling, falling."

Vivette Hendriks:
"Solitaire."

PALESTINE

"I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great."

Genesis: XII. 2

INDIA

"Why was our passion so fleeting,
why had the flush of your beauty
Only so slender a spell, only so futile a power?
Yet, even thus ever is life, save when long custom or duty
Moulds into sober fruit Love's fragile and fugitive flower.
Fain would my soul have been faithful; never an alien pleasure
Lured me away from the light lit in your luminous eyes
But ever desire of the mind, satisfied once, and at leisure
To criticise, balance, take counsel, assuredly dies . . .
Softly the sunset decreases dim in the violet distance,
Even as Love's own fervour has faded away from me,
Leaving the weariness, the monotonous weight of Existence . . .
All the farewells in the world weep in the sound of the sea."

Love Lyrics of India:
"Reverie of Army the Persian."

MARCH 5, 1949.

WALES

"Join all the world's delights
Of body and of spirit,
Add to the sum all joys
Of hope, and multiply it—
I cannot think the total will exceed
The iron ration of your daily need."

Davies Aberpennar:
"Poem for Gwyn and Kathe."

POT POURRI OF THOUGHT

CHINA

"I set out to enter the old monastery in the freshness of early morning.
The early sun shines down upon high woods,
A winding path leads to this place of quiet.
Here deep among the flowers and trees is the cell of contemplation . . .
The shadows on the pool purge the mind
All the noise of the world is stilled . . ."

Chang Chien:
"At the Hall of Silence."

AMERICA

"No one is so accursed by fate,
No one so utterly desolate,
But some heart, though unknown,
Responds unto his own."

H. W. Longfellow:
"Endymion."

ENGLAND

"Gold begets in brethren hate;
Gold in families debate;
Gold does friendship separate;
Gold does civil wars create."

Abraham Cowley:
"Anacreontics."

RUSSIA

"Outside it is blowing and raining,
And all are asleep long ago;
I look with a sigh through the window
At the ghost of a garden I know . . .
The rain on the roof-tops is drumming,
The chandeliers tinkle and shake,
In the wallpaper next to the cupboard
The scurrying mice are awake;
They scent for themselves new abundance,
Soon the Master will die of decline,
The heir will abandon the Manor
Where lived his illustrious line."

Alexey Tolstoy

KOREA

"The falling petals of the Flower Pavilion
Fashion his perfumed bed.
There, through the last watch of the moon he rests
Into his sleep a purple wineflower drips
The fragrance of her dew.
Laughing he wakes. Drunken with blossom breath
He wonders through the garden, seeking love."

Yi Kyu Bo:
"Departure."

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THE PAGODA

PERSONS PLACES THINGS

By Old Joe

PERSONS

Robert Craig, J.P., long active in the agricultural and political life of Jamaica, was born in Scotland and educated in Edinburgh and St. Andrew's. For some years he was Land Agent for the Marquis of Huntley, and in Scotland factor of the Seafield estates in Moray and Glen Urquhart, being a magistrate in two Scottish counties.

In 1874 he came to Jamaica for the benefit of his wife's health and resided here, he stated as a merchant in Chapelton, and became a Justice of the Peace for Clarendon. He died on the 3rd. of May 1932, in his 92nd. year. Having decided to settle in Jamaica, Mr. Craig in 1875 was instrumental in the establishment of the township of May Pen where he extended his business connections. Mr. Craig's influence was soon felt. He took a deep interest in the affairs of Clarendon, and was elected unopposed as a Member of the Legislative Council for that Parish in 1884 and served until 1892. He also took an active part in the creation of the Parochial Boards of the Colony, and in 1885 he was appointed the first Chairman of the Clarendon Parochial Board. He also took a keen interest in Poor Administration and was appointed a Member of the Board of Supervision, and elected as its Chairman from 1886 to 1894. He was a member of the Royal Commission with regard to the work and administration of the Lower Courts in 1887, and served on several other Commissions in the early nineties. He was a member of the Jamaica Association, and Chairman of the Sugar Planters' Association during its existence.

In 1889 he decided to go in for agriculture and purchased Danks and Savoy Estates in Upper Clarendon. Retiring from commercial pursuits in 1905, he devoted his attention solely to agriculture, (sugar and other products), and the success which he made of these properties was evidenced by the fact that when he decided to sell them he got lucrative prices for them. He was one of the foundation members of the Board of Management of the Jamaica Agricultural

Society, and was one of those who had convinced Sir Henry Blake and successive Governors that the Agricultural Society was one of the most democratic institutions of the colony. On the Board of Management he was a tower of strength. An able debater, he also wielded a trenchant pen; and his advice was sought by successive administrators not only on agricultural matters but on various questions affecting the welfare of Jamaica, which for many years he had made his home. In 1919, due to advancing years, he resigned as a member of the Board, and regret was registered by the Board and Agricultural Society as a whole.

For many years he was Honorary President of the Jamaica Scottish Society.

In 1918 he sold his properties, and subsequently decided to settle down in England. He, however, returned to Jamaica periodically to escape the rigours of the English winter; and at the time of his death, he was resident at Bournemouth, England. Many Scotchmen have played an important part in the development of Jamaica. Few have done more in that work than Robert Craig.

PLACES

JAMAICA PLACE NAMES

Some places are names from Animals or Vegetables. Of these the best known is John Crow Ridge (called in Long's time Carion Crow Ridge).

Annotto Bay and Manchioneal Bay were probably so called because of the quantity of annotto and Manchioneal growing there; and Alligator Pond from the number of Crocodiles often mis-

named alligator) found there.

Negril is Spanish; and the names Morant Point, Port Morant and Morant Bay, help us to understand the size of the great Spanish estate Morante.

Vera Ma Hollis Savanna in the parish of Clarendon. This name obviously comes from the Spanish "Los Virmejales" (sometimes spelt "Bermexales") — "the red grounds" — where, in 1657, the last Spanish governor of Jamaica, Don Christobal de Ysassi, had a camp. The word is derived from "bermejo," meaning of a bright reddish colour. The soil of the Savannah answers to that description.

At the mouth of Old Harbour Bay are great and little Pelican Bays; and in St. Catherine is Manatee Bay.

Under this heading too, come the two dependencies of Jamaica.

The Cayman Islands, some think, are so called from the crocodiles seen there when first discovered by the Spaniards.

Uring, writing in 1749, says:—"Columbus who discovered them called them las Tortugas on account of the turtle swarming in their coasts." Some think they received their present name because Grand Cayman resembles a crocodile in shape. Others again hold that the islands are Cayo Mano (Grand Cayman resembling an outstretched hand): Cayo Braco (Cayman Brac resembling a handless arm), and Cayo Chico (Little Cayman). Henry Whistler, who came out with Venables in 1655, alludes to one of them as Kie of Mamus, but he evidently was no authority on nomenclature, being a man of little education.

There can be little doubt, however, that the Brac of Cayman Brac is identical with the obsolete Anglo-Saxon word "brack", a cliff, crag or rock.

THINGS

SILK WORM INDUSTRY

The local press has announced that the possibility of producing silk in Jamaica in commercial quantities will be explored again if Colonial Development and Welfare agrees to finance the Caribbean Silk Co's 10 year programme of research in Jamaica. Application for a grant of £3,500 for this purpose is being forwarded by the Government of Jamaica to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Caribbean Silk Co., Ltd. is a Nassau firm. Now since we cannot produce silk without silkworms it is of interest to know that the history of the Silk Worm Industry here goes back to nearly 25 years.

The Jamaica Agricultural Society, on the look out for new minor industries directed attention to this one; and at a meeting of the Board of Management in 1923 it was decided to ask Government for a grant of £500 for experimental purposes.

In March of that year a report showed that some persons, "particularly in Manchester, were" practically interested. The industry, up to then, had been primarily intended for Manchester, as, although this parish had a hard-working people, it had not a proper industry, particularly for women. In some quarters it was felt that the

(Continued on page 17)

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TALKING IT OVER

with Elizabeth Martin

Dear Miss Martin,

I have been friendly with a boy for two years — in fact, we grew up together and now he wants me to marry him.

When we are apart I am lonesome and quite miserable at times. Yet when we are together we often quarrel and he sometimes exasperates me.

Do you think we could possibly be happy married?

C. M.

Dear C. M.

It really boils down to the question that most girls, if they are honest with themselves, will ask — "Do I really love him?"

Let me start by saying that the idea that just because you are in love, you'll feel happy and thrilled all the time when you are with the beloved — is merely a romantic fallacy! And girls who expect it to be so are often sadly disillusioned.

But I should think that if your boy friend bores you, however slightly, when you are together, you are not really in love although you may admire him. If however, you'd rather be with him than anyone else — even if he exasperates you at times — then the chances are that it is the real thing and you'll probably make a great success of your marriage — good luck to you.

E. M.

Dear Miss Martin,

I live in a rented room and work out. My friends are very kind to me and I get heaps of invitations for parties, weekends and so on.

But what worries me most is that I cannot possibly return their hospitality, and so I hate to keep on accepting when I know I cannot make any return. Can you suggest any way in which I could show my appreciation.

Lilly-Kay.

Dear Lilly-Kay,

There is absolutely no need for you to stop accepting your friends' invitations. All you need to do is to make up your mind what you intend to do and then plan carefully to avoid awkward moments.

First see how much you can afford to spend and then start planning. If you decide to entertain one or two of your former hostesses, arrange a little tea-party at one of the better class

hotels — arrangements should be made in advance so that everything runs smoothly; or invite them to the movies and arrange a little supper to follow at one of the quieter night spots. Make it clear, very tactfully, that it is your party, so that your guests do not feel that they are expected to foot the bill.

If, however, you feel that you would like to make one bite of the cherry and entertain hostess, girl friends, and dance partners, then make it one big mixed party.

There again a night club or hotel is the best location. You can send out your invitations casually over the phone or in a friendly little note. Perhaps you know an interesting couple that you would like the others to meet, then all you have to say is "I hope you can come to supper with me, on such and such a day, to meet the Smiths."

Whatever you do don't have any bills floating around to embarrass you and your friends. If you are a stranger at the Club or hotel you select, pay in advance; but if you are an old customer you can arrange to settle up the following day.

Should some tiresome man in the party begin to look uneasy or try to settle the matter before you can, you must say gaily but firmly, "Oh, no! This is my party, and everything has been settled."

E. M.

Announcement

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Dear Elizabeth Martin,

I am very much in love with my husband and for years before we were married we always went out together. He is never contented to sit at home in the evening and this was O.K. when we were first married, but now we have two small children and I cannot enjoy my outings when I know that they are left alone at home with the maid. Yet I hate to have him go out without me. What can I do to change him? I don't want neglect my husband.

Mrs. S.

Dear Mrs. S.,

You certainly have a difficult problem to settle, and I can only suggest that you try to find some counter-attraction to his going out.

From what you write I should imagine that your home is very feminine at the moment, and probably caters more to the needs of your children than to those of a man. Try to make your home more attractive to a man of his tastes.

Fit up a room as a sort of combined study and games room, even if you have to sacrifice your

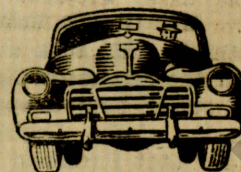
guest room to do it. Give an occasional little party. If he is fond of bridge or cards get a couple of friends to come in once or twice a week. And whatever you do — let him entertain as he wants to, don't strive to do it the proper way, if he has little idiosyncracies of his own. In this way you may win him over to being a stay-at-home instead of a gad-about husband.

E.M.

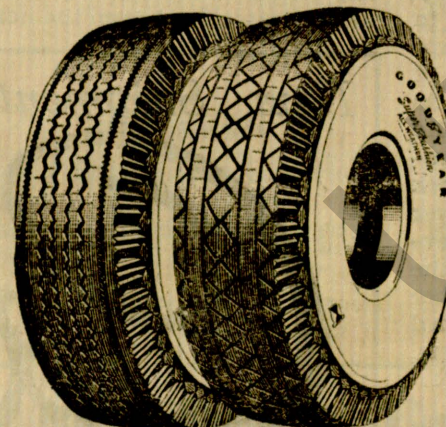
When a Congressional committee attacked Lincoln's conduct of the war, he refused to answer them. He later explained why:

"I shall try not to read, much less answer, all the criticisms of me and my associates. Else this office might as well be closed for any other business. I do the very best I know how — the very best I can — and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten thousand angels swearing I was right would make no difference."

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IN PARENTHESIS

The happiest people are less for getting and more forgiving.

"This friend of mine, he's a human dynamo!"

"Really."

"Yes, everything he has on is charged."

"I want an ice-cream sundae."

"All right, remind me of it again. This is only Thursday."

On one occasion a person who was present at a sitting of the Court of Sessions in England, returned late in the afternoon and found the same case still on and the same advocate talking. He remarked to Lord Cockburn:

"Surely he is wasting a great deal of time."

"Time," the jurist replied, "long ago has he exhausted time. Now he is encroaching upon eternity."

And then there was the case of that other counsel, this was an Irishman, who also developed an inexhaustible argument upon an exhaustible case. After he had gone on for four hours the President of the Court said to him, "Mr. Murphy, is it any good for you to continue? Everything, you say goes in at one ear and comes out of the other."

"Why not," said the counsel, "there is little enough to stop it."

Speaking of a lawyer Lincoln said, "He can compress the most words into the smallest ideas better than any man I ever met."

Then there's the girl who gave every man the geological survey — the stony stare!

A newspaper noted for its blaring headlines and sensational treatment of the news sent one of its correspondents to Greece to cover that country's conflict with the Italians. After a few days of inspection he cabled the home office:

"Conditions deplorable; suffering intense. Almost impossible to exaggerate — but will do my best."

A rather shapely young miss was being escorted through a newspaper office. It was one of those exceptional moments when all the teletype machines and typewriters were silent for a few seconds. As she listened intently to her guide's lecture the teletype machines started up with one accord. Startled, she jumped back directly into the arms of a reporter who happened to be passing. She apologized profusely and explained that she had been frightened by the sudden clatter of the machines. "Think nothing of," he replied. "May I show you the press room?"

A business man, who had to leave on a journey before the end of a case begun against him by a neighbour, gave orders to his lawyer to let him know the result by telegraph. After several days he got the following telegram: "Right has triumphed". He at once telegraphed back, "Appeal immediately!"

Ambitious Boy (walking into cigar store): "Let me be your salesman. I'm the best salesman in the world."

"All right, take a dozen boxes out and sell them."

The boy tried hard to make a sale, but nobody wanted the cigars. He then goes back to the storekeeper with an apology, "I'm the second best salesman; the man who sold you these was the best."

Billy recently celebrated his sixth birthday. At the time he had seemed very proud of it. So when I met him on the street a short time later, I asked him how old he was.

But he just hesitated for a moment and looked dejected. "Well," he said finally, "my birthday cake had six candles on it, so I thought I must be six. But one broke, so I suppose I'm five again."



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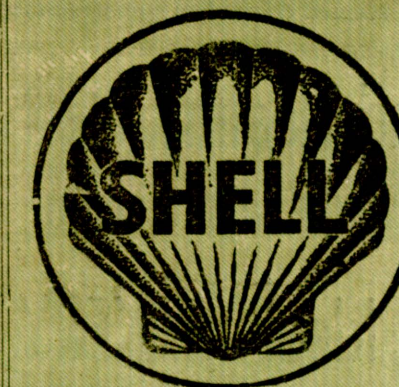
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REFRESHING WINDS

By GAY

A happy, full life usually starts with one small thing: a simple faith in oneself.

Faith in oneself does not mean the indulging in make-believe or dreams that you are something you are not, which dreams can be pierced like a balloon at any moment and disappear. Faith in oneself does not mean undue egotism or an attempt to prove that you are better than your neighbour; it does not mean trying to prove to the world that you can beat the world or that you can do anything at all you put your hand to, whether you are suited for it or not. No, faith in oneself comes from a very careful analysis of one's assets and liabilities, a willingness to face your own handicaps and your own possibilities equally. Faith means a quiet sense of inward peace because you understand yourself and know exactly what you have to work with.

Did you know that before Jack London became a famous author of adventure tales that he had failed at every job he had attempted? That even his first endeavours at writing were met

with rejections and even ridicule? But one small sliver of faith in himself could not be shaken. He knew he was not an intellectual or a "literary" type of person, he understood the limits of his own mind and education, but he also knew that his love of life and adventure and strange lands could be put down on paper for others to read and enjoy. When his books became world-famous, he understood it was not due to some mark of genius in himself; it was merely a result of that small thing, faith in himself.

Joe E. Brown, the movie star, had the widest mouth ever seen on a human being and an exceedingly plain face. Movies? Why, there was no matinee-idol possibilities in this man, people said. But Joe E. Brown used that very thing that people thought was a handicap: his wide mouth — and made of himself one of the most beloved comedians of pictures.

ANOTHER man, born into a royal family, was a stutterer. He was shy and awkward and seemed doomed to embarrassment

and failure all his life. But when he faced his limitations calmly and began a slow, laborious campaign to correct them, he emerged into the outside world a poised, self-confident man with perfect control of a smooth-flowing speech. That man is today the King of England.

Eleanore Roosevelt overcame her handicap of an uncommonly plain face and graceless figure by the spark of faith in her own inward character. She developed a warm sympathetic nature, a glowing personality, a pleasant speaking voice and charming manner that today have made her one of the most admired and loved persons in the country.

Years ago there was another man who was born under an even greater handicap, and who still left to the world one of its greatest gifts. He was James Smithsonian. He had the misfortune to be born out of wedlock in England in a day and age when such events were great catastrophes amongst the upper class. It meant, for him, disgrace and isolation, it meant that he was barred forever from inheriting his father's prestige and position and name.

HIS limitations were many, but he set to work with the two workable things life had given him: a searching, scientific trend of mind, and a goodly sum of

money. He was sent to Oxford. Here he had to endure the ridicule and ostracism by his fellow students of better birth, but it also gave him an opportunity for research work and study. He took hard field trips in order to study rocks and the layers of the earth while other boys his age were out "having fun." Science and chemical laboratories and chemical instruments were practically unknown in Smithsonian's day, and yet he made remarkable tests and experiments and discovered many unknown facts in chemistry. He was considered the best chemist and mineralogist of his year. He wrote volumes on science, mineralogy, history, the arts, language, and gardening.

He spent his life giving to the world facts that had never been known before. He had to fight against bitterness when he was prevented from his place in the sun of English peerage because of his unfortunate birth; he had to fight to gain the place he finally won in the world of science.

When Smithsonian died, he left a will bequeathing all his money to the United States and asked that they "found at Washington, under the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," which means, simply, to bring new knowledge to men.

(Continued on page 17)

BACKGROUND OF FAR EASTERN NATIONALISM

(Continued from page 8)

the colonial revolutionary wars in the United States.

Now, the Mohammedan rulers had generally left the Hindus to their books, philosophy, castes and arts, being content to be the rulers and tax gatherers, and of course used Mussulmen for soldiers and security. So Hindu cultural nationalism survived while their part and power in politics decayed. But Warren Hastings, as an enthusiastic Orientalist, unwittingly at once deepened this rift by his patronage of schools for the study of native cultures. And English and American evangelicals early began pushing modern literary education, which, appealing mostly to Hindus, created further tensions with the Moslems. Still more, after 1835 the Anglicists began their dictation of a century, devoting full time to English and an academic schooling. Thus, grossly neglecting manual arts, engineering, technology and industry, they raised up three long successive generations of Hindus, adept in modern cultural arts and law, who grew more and more disillusioned and doctrinaire, and opposed to the more practical but bellicose Mohammedans, and vice versa.

GROWING between these mutual, growing enmities, the British historically have had to stand by the empire, honour-bound (they felt) to keep the many covenants made in early days with numerous native states and special groups, the while themselves hidebound by eighteenth century educational standards, ideals and practices, and driven by missionary demands hardly less liberal and modern. The very recent move to make public schools more vernacular, vocational and realistic has met with too little native response to alter the dour picture just painted. And so Britain's endeavour to be trustee to and for all India in political and cultural as well as commercial ways nets enmity on both sides for she could not overtly play favourites.

And while Mohammedan architecture did add greatly to India's total treasure-trove in art, it long since drove in another deep intercommunal emotional wedge by its practical atmosphere of force and power as opposed to the mystical and subjective of the Hindu gopurams and temples. And while Moslem boys and girls are still not on a par in attendance at modern public and private schools and colleges, and while perhaps the Western scholarship

developed at the Muslim University at Aligarh may not be wholly equal to that at the Hindu University at Benares, the element of force and appeal to arms almost invariably attached to political revolution greatly advantages the Mohammedans in this life and death struggle between brain and brawn, passivism and power.

The agreement of 1947 was more of a truce of exhaustion than a treaty of peace or a harbinger of better days for all India and all classes. Every well-wisher of India could only hope that the reciprocal mass slaughters might in some miraculous manner and degree expiate the mutual antipathies involving the methods and means for realizing India's national selfhood. No one should have doubted the existence of the requisite ability or the deep passion for democratic freedom for which a century of modern education had prepared them. But many friends still question the necessary healing of communal wounds and the sublimation of emotional fixations. And now that Pakistan and "new" India actually exist as sovereign states, a world of well-wishers are hopeful that an earthly karma of peace may follow. Surely enough blood has been shed to atone for the past. The price of such a happy ending has already been paid.

Even more perhaps than Siam, her next-door neighbour, Burma has been a natural candidate for nationalism. It has long been unified under Buddhism (said to be the purest in Asia) and possessed of much of the free spirit and philosophy of China. And less cultured upper Burma also shares many Chinese customs such as the greater privileges accorded women which nearby India so sadly lacks. Then, over much of the last century, British direction and schools have aided Burma to gain many modern achievements in usages, techniques and ideas, making her prosperous and powerful. Finally, in 1937, under the Government of India Act, Burma was freed from India and allowed her own constitution and government to which a decade later, was added freedom.

(to be continued)

Persons, Places, Things

(Continued from Page 13)

Government had been apathetic toward the scheme.

Efforts were then renewed to try and influence Government through the Members of the Legislative Council. This had the

desired effect, and the sum of money was voted as a "grant-in-aid for the year 1928-29."

Owing to the fact that people, not only in Manchester, but throughout the island, had to be interested, progress was very slow. They would have to be taught how to grow their mulberry trees, and learn how to treat the worms and feed them.

It looked at the time like a splendid industry for girls who were willing to take the necessary trouble. Cocoons that had been raised here were favourably reported on, and silk had actually been reeled. It was discovered that mulberry trees grew very freely from cuttings, and they did not take up much land, as they could be planted along fences.

Mr. Hoffman-Bang, the expert, had arrived in the island and had taken the opportunity, at Agricultural Shows, to show how the reeling was done: and a local girl did it.

Other people began to manifest interest in the industry, including a number of Syrians and others who knew the possibilities of such an enterprise. Some of them started experimental plots behind their shop premises in Kingston and so demonstrated that silk could be manufactured in the island. Mr. E. B. Hopkins, who was an ardent advocate for native industries, helped the movement in many ways.

REFRESHING WINDS

(Continued from page 16)

The Smithsonian Institution today sends forth many hundreds

of geologists, biologists, astronomers, mineralogists, artists, anthropologists, and men in all fields of science to do actual research work in the field and bring their discoveries to the world. It is one of the biggest research groups in the world.

And this strange gift was left to the universe because of one man's quiet faith in himself.

End.

Two rival hatters once presented Abe Lincoln with hats each had made. After the presentation, both stood back and expectantly awaited his comment. Lincoln looked over the two hats very carefully and remarked: "Gentlemen, they mutually excel each other"

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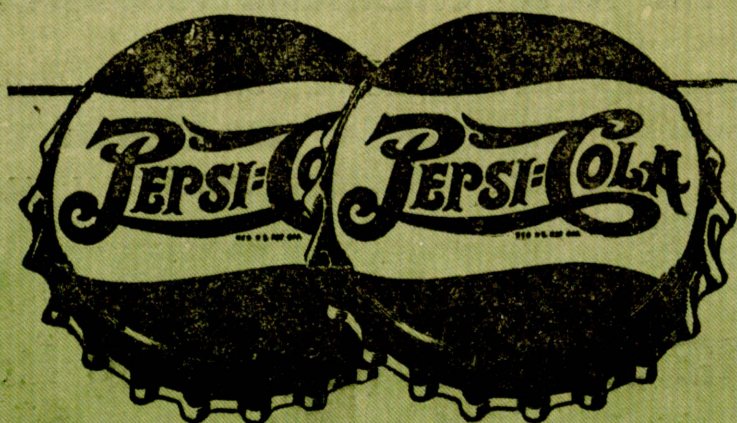
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IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA

Continued from page 11

amounts than 5 million, so bulk money was still necessary.

There are a number of consequences of progressive inflation. Those who buy and sell are safe as long as inflation is maintained, but the man on a fixed salary is badly squeezed. Attempts to surmount this difficulty were made by government publication of an index based on the price of rice each week. Payrolls varied with academic men that their buying power had decreased to 1/10 of its pre-war value. Interest rates had to take inflation into account. I was told about August first that money could be borrowed at an interest rate of 70% per month, payable daily. A leading banker assured me that a one month loan was definitely a long-term loan. Insurance could not be carried for there was no stable value which could be assigned to property.

THE educated Chinese is a first class person. He has not, however, entirely escaped one of the striking characteristics of his people: and intense and completely uninhibited curiosity concerning the affairs of others. When waiting to mail letters in a post office it was not uncommon for me to have complete strangers stop and read the address on letters without attempting to camouflage their activities. At times Chinese questions and manoeuvres to obtain an answer to what can be of little interest to them are ludicrous. I am certain that if one stared fixedly in a shop window for a few minutes one could collect a large group each of whom would be trying to decide at what the others were looking. I have been told that since the Chinese are used to living very close to each other in towns and cities (one does not see isolated houses in the country), they are not used to privacy and do not expect others to desire it. I should think that there are few secrets in China.

The coolie lives close to the edge of economic safety. He is a patient, friendly fellow and is capable of working long hours at hard tasks. Like all other Chinese, he loves children, and one seldom sees a child punished publicly. Perhaps his most aggravating trait is that he never says "No" in answer to any enquiry. One may drive in a car or rickshaw for a considerable distance before discovering that the driver, in spite of previous assurances, has no idea as to where he is going. The No. 1 houseboy also, at times, can be very disconcerting, especially when asked to give help. One wishes, for instance, to get a friend on the other end of the telephone. After an animated conversation in Chinese between the No. 1 boy and the person on the other end of the line, which may last for ten or more minutes, the No. 1 boy retires from the telephone. In answer to the question "What happened?", he looks surprised and replies, "He says, no".

The Chinese have many customs which seem strange to a foreigner. The towns and villages are scenes of never ending human activity. At almost any hour of the day or night people are awake and often working. There are large numbers of travelling hucksters each with his distinctive human or mechanical-made call.

CHINESE children are most appealing. Boys under the age of six are frequently nude, but sometimes wear a short apron which adequately covers the body in front. This is supposed to keep the abdomen warm, thus avoiding dysentery. One sometimes sees male children with braided hair and ribbons which, I was told, are designed to deceive evil agents of the spirit world as to the sex of the child for everyone knows that girls are of no interest to such gentry.

"I prefer death through happiness
a thousandfold
To life in vain and in despair."
Kahlil Gibran:
"Tears and Laughter."

The ordinary Chinese has never learned the utility of forming a line before any office window. In a bank, post office, or railroad station one sees a seething mass of humanity, each member of which is widely attempting to obtain the official's attention.

I have always heard of the "inscrutable Chinese" and had the impression that he was silent, reserved and relatively phlegmatic. To my surprise, I repeatedly observed the most violent public arguments which occurred sometimes for little or no reason. If a Chinese thinks he can get money by violent argument, and he usually thinks so, violent argument ensues. This never leads to blows. On only three occasions did I see one Chinese strike another and these were frail-like movements of the arm — a very poor blow by any standard. Chinese history indicates that the Chinese are capable of violence — but I would assume the provocation must be extreme.

Except for a few stores it is impossible to buy anything in China at a fixed price. The merchant extols the worth of his wares, the buyer meanwhile deprecating them and comparing them unfavourably with the goods available elsewhere. Eventually a price agreeable to each party is reached. The transaction in-

variably attracts a small crowd, the members of which are not averse to taking part in the proceedings. I can recall that when after many minutes of haggling I succeeded in beating some poor woman out of a quarter of a cent on a package of needles, she folded her hands across her abdomen and beamed upon me in approbation. If one does not enter into the game of bargaining, the populace has little respect for one's good sense and probably for one's ancestors. Although this sort of thing can be good fun, it becomes very irritating when time is at a premium.

CHINESE culture is so dissimilar to our own that there is a tendency to think of the Chinese as different beings, and indeed this attitude is characteristic of some Chinese. An evening spent with the Chinese psychiatrist, Dr. Leslie Chen, convinced me that although the emotional stresses to which the Chinese are subjected are in specific instances somewhat different than those of western life, nevertheless the responses of the individual are those which western trained psychiatrists would expect. The testimony of Chinese holding positions of considerable responsibility indicates that insomnia, gastric ulcer, hypertension etc., are not uncommon in such individuals. Psychosomatic disorders of this kind are, of course, often found in similar individuals in the West.

It is difficult to write consecutively of many sights which occupy one's memory when one thinks of China. The crowds on Nanking Road and the Bund in Shanghai, Lotus Lake and the Purple Mountain in Nanking, a Sunday morning on the Grand Canal at Yangchow, the Buddhist Temple on Charred Hill Island, the Yangtze River on Dragon Day, a night at the opera in Peiping, the beaches of Tsingtao, a dinner at the Chinese Hotel in Chenkiang where the local population stood several deep about the tables, the ancient restaurants of Peiping, the rice paddies with their water wheels, the burial mounds, the sound of a Chinese violin at night are phenomena familiar to all who know China. Each scene is associated with some moment which, once meaningful, recedes with time and is lost in the well of subconscious experience.

"Mama, how much do people pay for a pound of babies?"

"Hush, son. Babies are not bought by pound."

"Then why do they always weigh them as soon as they're born?"



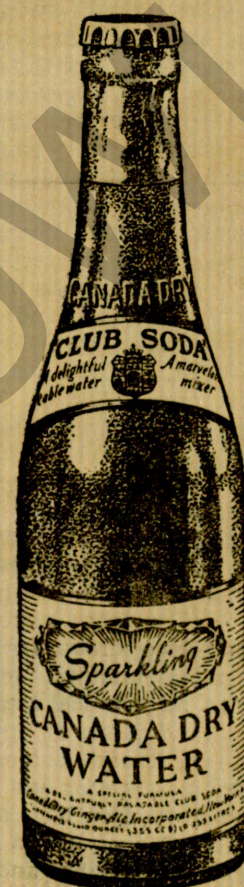
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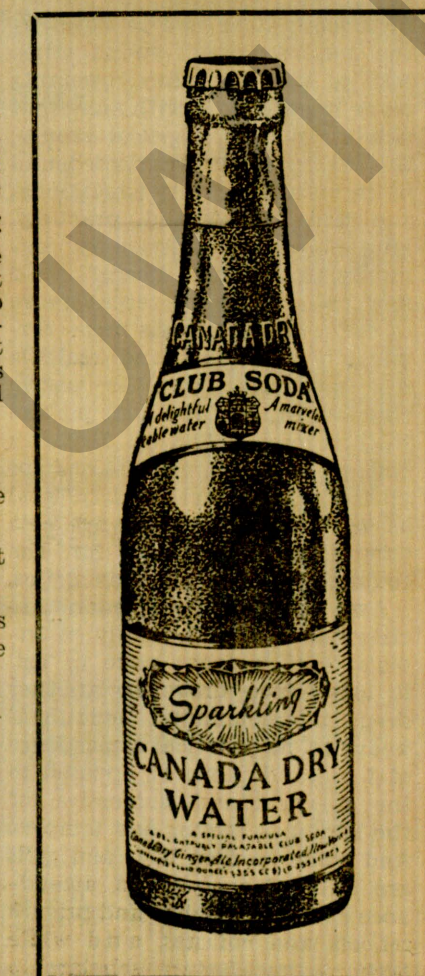
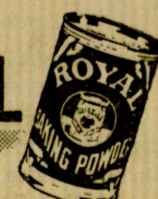
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A famous author was attending a party when a very unimportant writer came up to him and belittled himself to the author. He admitted that he was a poor writer, a hack, and shouldn't even be included in the great man's company.

The author listened patiently for five minutes, then said "Why do you make yourself so small? You were never that big."

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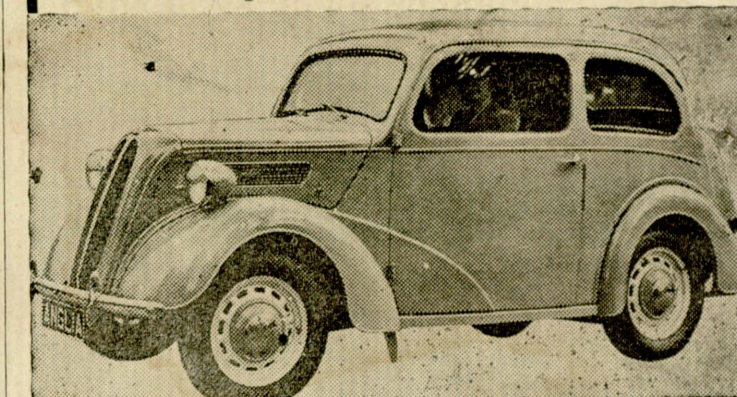
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