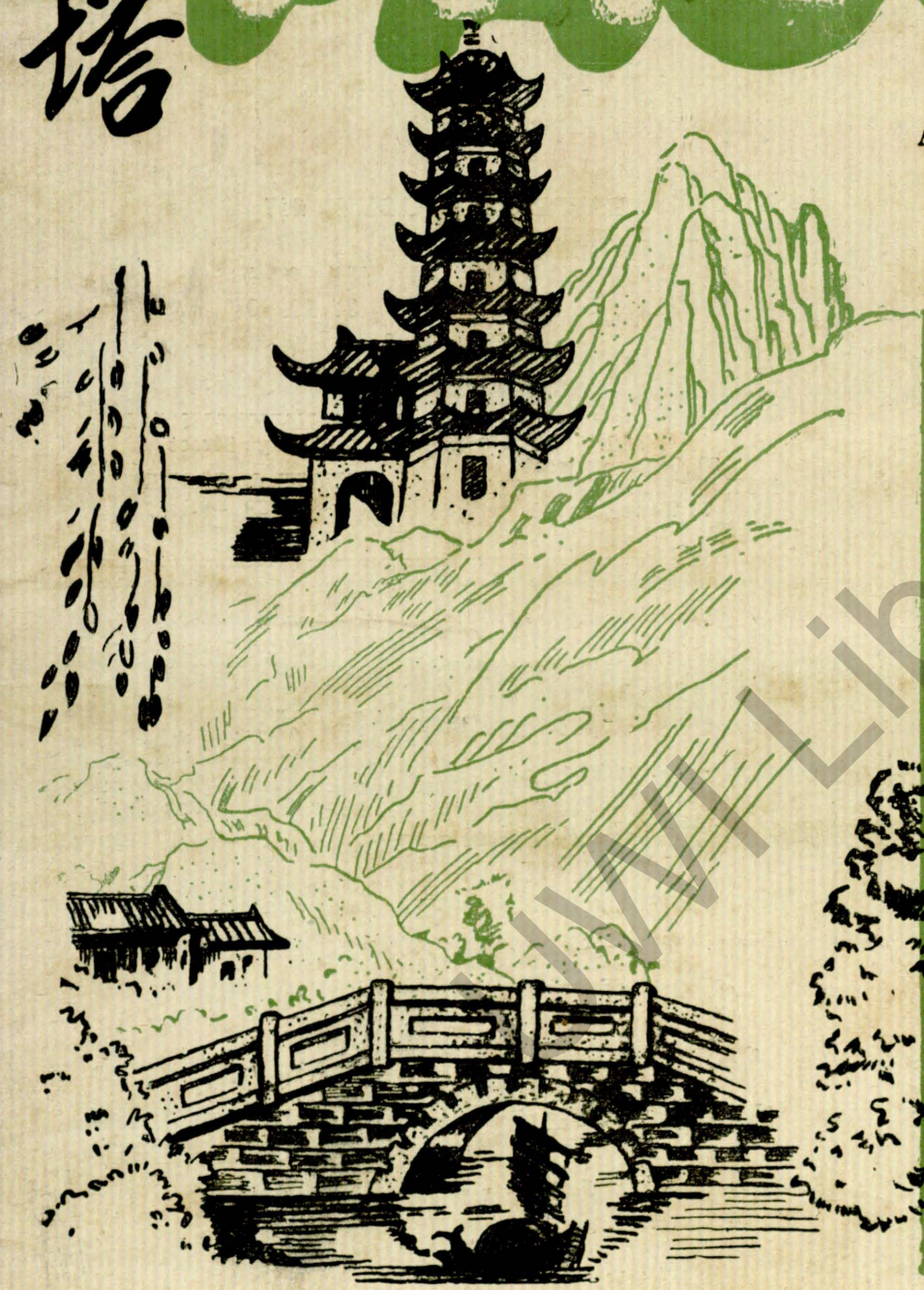


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The 高塔 PAGODA

A FORTNIGHTLY MAGAZINE

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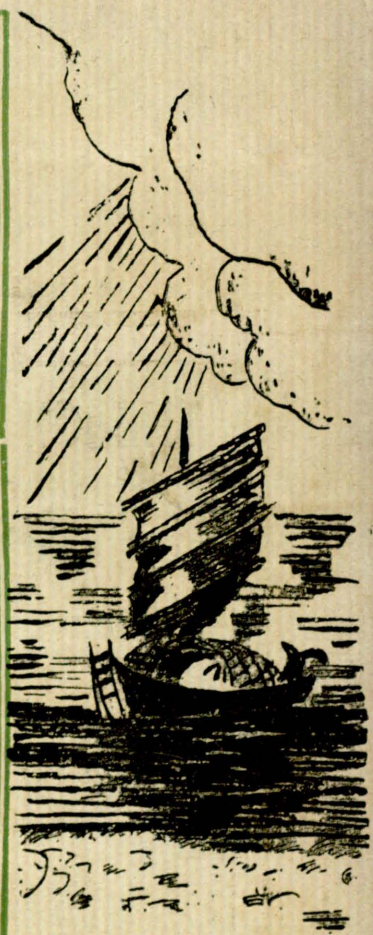
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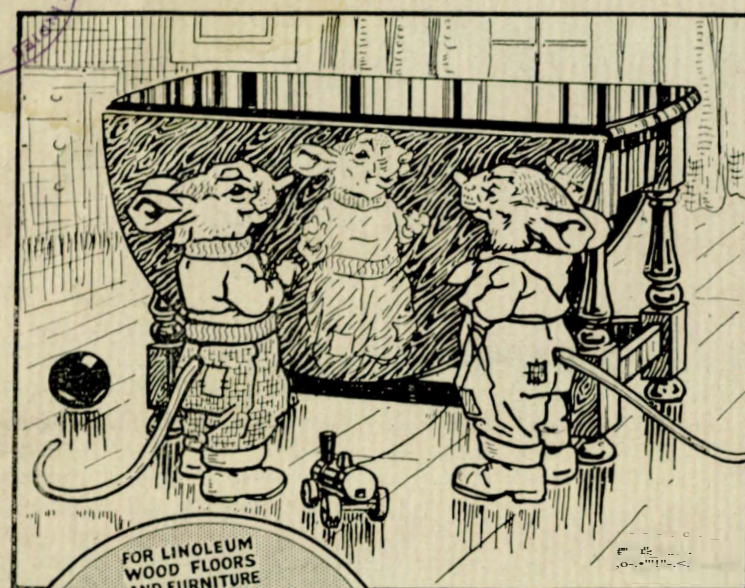
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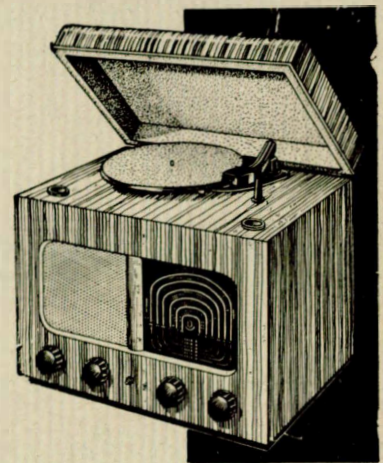
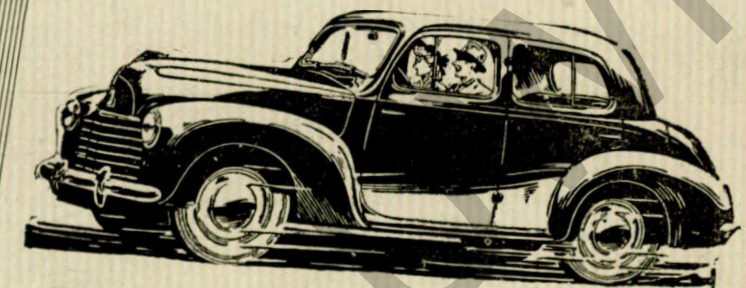


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THE SPINE OF THE DRAGON

By Harriet Geithmann

From THE CHINA MONTHLY

WHEN persimmons were their reddest, I had the pleasure of accompanying a large party to the Imperial City of Peiping where a Chinese courier took us under his wing and off we trailed to the greatest barrier ever built by man, the Great Wall of China. In less than two hour our train on the Peiping-Kalgan line whirled us into Nankow, one of China's ancient, walled-in towns. Nankow stands in a strategic position for the discouragement of Tartar bandits from the north whose aim in life is to plunder in the south.

At Nankow in and around squealing mules, braying donkeys, barking dogs, grunting pigs and dozing camels, we wandered from stall to stall where brilliant persimmons, cakes and sweetmeats were shining in the sun. All around rolled the wheelbarrows loaded with cabbage, wood or ducks and trundled by stalwart Chinese, naked to the waist, in baggy blue cotton trousers fastened at the ankles and long black pigtailed wound around their dusty heads. Shining with sweat, their muscular backs looked like polished mahogany. Picturesque Nankow is indifferent to modernism and true to that dim and misty past in which it played so vital a part for so many centuries. Here the world stops its route to the tombs of the royal Mings and the Great Wall of China.

From Nankow we journeyed to Ching Lung Ch'iao, the "Bright, Dragon Bridge" in a box-car attached to the rear-end of a train that backed up through Nankow Pass into the lavenier hills of China. In this observation car of ours, we promenaded up and down and warmed our chilly fingers over a little stove. Up we crawled through the narrow gorge of Nankow Pass, China's north-western gateway, her "Thennopylae 14 miles long", which has been steeped in history for 20 centuries at least. As in the old days of Mongolian supremacy, we saw earavans of camels laden with tea, salt and coal softly padding to and from the Gobi Desert in company with caravans of donkeys and great herds of sheep from Tartary. Through the narrow defile crept the "same long strings of soft-footed camels with the klang-i-klang of bells that carried freight to Kublai Khan" and his Tartar legions to the north. From the quarries came the coolies with baskets of stone dangh1g from their shoulders, descendants of those coolie who built the wall centuries ago.

AT the Ching Lung Ch'iao, with pig-tailed coolies at our heels puffing their long pipes, we climbed a ravine to the base of the

Great Wall. Presently, we were actually rambling along the "Long Rampart", some 15 feet wide on the top, or wide enough for a modern truck, some 25 feet high and just as thick at the base. Every few hundred feet loomed a watch-tower some 40 feet square and 40 feet high. As far as we could see writhed the gray stone dragon up and over the undulating mountains swimming in lavender haze. To the north extended Mongolia where the Khans, Genghis and his invincible son, Kublai, ruled legions with iron hands and wms and to the south, the gentle valleys of China, a panorama almost as impressive as the barrier.

Strolling along the brick parapet, we were reminded that our American astronomers believe that the Great Wall of China is the only work of man on this planet that could be appreciated through the Martian telescope by folk on Mars or even on the moon. We were on top of what is called the eighth wonder of the world, that which has outlived most of the other wonders. The indomitable Ch'in Shih Huang Ti in 219 B.C., conceived the majestic idea of linking to(tether already existing individual walls here and there into a barrier that would protect him and his from northern bandits.

As our guide led us along the spine of the dragon, the world's "leviathan of masonry," we reviewed its history, legendary and otherwise. Beginning at Bhanhaikwan on the gulf of Liaotung or northern arm of the Yellow Sea, the wall turns westward and crosses plains, valleys, mountains, rivers and gorges all the way to Minchow in Kamm. nearly 2,000 miles of dragon twists and loops, more than 1,250 miles straight. as the crow mes, a distance equal to Uncle Sam's Pacific Coast line from Seattle to San Diego. Modern engineers maintain that its actual total length is nearer 4,000 miles, branches and nl. At Sihai, 3,300 feet in altitude, it turns north while the other branch continues southwest to the Hwang Ho where they join again. Indifferent to turbulent rivers, precipitous cliffs and mountain peaks it climbs 'almost a mile high. The Chinese refer to it as the "Wan-li-chang-cheng" or Myriad Li Wall.

Empernr Ch'in, burner of China's classics, Confucian or otherwise, and the burier of learned scholars poured both the brain and brawn of poet, peasant, nobleman and commoner alike into the building of the barrier. Besides his 300,000 troops, he employed legions of criminals and prisoners of war. It took 15 years to achieve this undertaking, even of which followed the death of Ch'in the Great. All of this was going on

over 1,500 years before Columbus discovered America and while Hannibal, Ch'in's Carthaginian contemporary, was hammering at the gates of Rome. In due time the barrier became known as the longest cemetery in the world because so many of the builders weakened in their tracks beneath the terrific strain and died on the job after which their bodies were tossed into the wall along with the carlh and rocks, brick and mortar.

OF all the fantastic legends connected with Emperor Ch'in's part of the project, perhaps the following two are the most unforgettable. It is said he had a "magic wWtt horse" that actually laid out the course for the builders to follow. Uphill or down dale he galloped with no apparent rhyme or he galloped with 110 apparent rhyme Or reason. He dug in his hoofs where no ordinary beast could hope to follow. Capricious as the wind, this equine vagabond followed the whimsey of the moment. Naturally, the builders were hard pressed to keep within sight of his flying hoofs. When they stopped for a sip of tea, the magic horse put even greater distance between them. On one of these tea-drinking occasions, he vanished completely from their immediate horizon. After tea they followed along in the general direction which he had taken for about 10 English miles or 20 Chinese li. Not a glimpse of him or his royal tracks could they catch. Meanwhile their vision blurred with the rising of a dry fog or dust storm from the Gobi Desert. Finally, a scout dispatched to the summit of a neighbouring peak discovered the "magic horse" prancing off to the south west, another whimsey. Upon his report, the bulldern promptly abandoned their last slrip and returning to camp started off diligently in the new direction. This legend may uot be so mythical after all, as it is true that the wall follows the line of greatest natural resistance."

The other legend tells us of the magic threads sent by the Creator to the builder: which they in turn wound around their wrists for strength and endurance. The astute Ch'in soon discovered the source of this super-natural power in his men and promptly gathered up all the magic threads and make a whip-lash to hasten the progress of his scheme by removing mountains and stilling the rush of the Yellow River.

Of-course Ch'in's idea was to defend the smiling valleys to the south from the devastating influence of the barbaric cavalry
(continued on page B)

The Professor And The Model

By S. H. C.

THE Professor pulled out another handful of hair. The pile on the floor was mounting steadily higher. But the girl smiled sweetly up at him. The look in her dark eyes was as eloquent as a passage from Romeo and Juliet. The Professor was helpless under the spell. The tightness about his lips melted away like snow in the first warm breath of Spring. The hard casing of his heart thawed and he felt a burning desire to kiss her. Instead, he put forward his hand and barely caressed the top of her head. Awkwardly he stroked it and words of endearment came brokenly from his lips. But her mood was as changeable as a cloud. She grew suddenly serious and began fidgeting on the platform. The Professor shifted uncomfortably. He began wondering whether he could have done anything to offend her. Girls as obviously shy as she was could prove very, very sensitive, and very quick to take offence. For want of something better to do, he checked the lighting (although he well knew that unless a bulb had fizzed out, there could be no change in the intensity of the light); he checked the shutter opening and the speed. (although he knew that he had not altered them), and finally, he pulled a face as an indication that he wanted her to smile.

She did just above every thing that a good model shouldn't, and refused point-blank to do those things to which many models owed their success. She refused to smile except when he tripped over the light wires as he moved forward to adjust a fold in her dress. She wriggled and squirmed, twisted and turned, pulled faces on her own, and stuck out her tongue. And the camera clicked and clicked, but always just a moment too late. Just as she turned to get a view of the curtains in back of her, click! Just as she bends to examine her shoes—click! Always it seemed he'd just miss getting a good

shot; and the little gods on Olympus who preside over photography and the fate of photographers, would hold their sides and laugh.

"I say, dash it all, you're making it extremely difficult you know! One can't sort of operate a camera with any degree of efficiency and cope with quicksilver at the same time."

SHE made a little gesture of repentance and then burst into a lovely smile. Everything seemed alright again—until he reached for the shutter release, then she became interested in the pattern of the carpet on the floor.

"Please," he implored. "Please let us take a picture of your lovely self and then we'll call it a day."

The lady was extremely unwilling. She swung one beautifully rounded shoulder at him. With more than a hint of disgust, he switched off all the lights, released the shutter spring, and lifted her down to the floor. As soon as she realised what had happened she burst into tears.

"Mummy! Mummy! Don't want nasty man take pitch-ter! Man rude!"

The Professor ducked just in time to escape contact, more forceful than otherwise, with a burnt out photo-flood bulb.

HE grabbed her hand, as she reached out to grab a leg of the tripod which supported the camera.

"You little brute!"

"Whaaaaaaat! Sir, you forget yourself!"

"I beg your pardon madam; if I have in any way indicated that your child suffers any deficiency by way of home training; or if my manner would seem to imply that you have been applying the hairbrush to the wrong end of your offspring, then I crave your forgiveness. I would never dream of trying to instruct one of your obvious talents, on the care and

upbringing of your child. As a matter of fact, I would further add that my knowledge of photography is so limited that it embraces but one or two facts. I know for example that if conditions of light and distance are correct then the result is quite likely to be, in my case, a passable photograph. I know too, that if one exposes photographic emulsion to daylight then the chances of any image being registered on said emulsion are very remote. But among the things I do not know I would list this first: I do not know whether this camera is loaded. I am sure Mr. Jeoper's has told me, perhaps on several occasions, but there are some things one does not grasp readily. Furthermore, I can't really imagine what I'd do if it had become necessary for me to take your daughter's picture. You see, I never could learn to focus this thing either. It's just another of life's little mysteries."

She was speechless!

"Y-yy-you! Y-Y-Y-you!" After a few more attempts she gave it up.

"Ah, there's Jeoper's now!"

The elephantine tread came up the stairs rather like the sound effects in a movie thriller.

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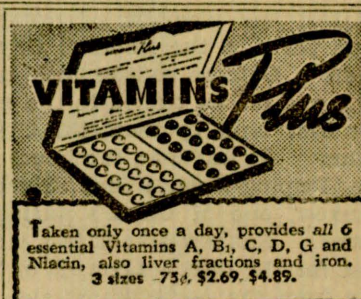
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hello Mrs. Parking-Parkington! And Nancy, why, how are you?"

"Mr. Jeopers, I wish you would explain the meaning of all this! I came here at the appointed time to have my baby's picture taken, only to be confronted by a maniac in photographers clothing. I say, goodness me! Where on earth is he? He was here a minute ago."

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MOVEMENTS OF NOTE

By I. C. Evre Ting

FOR the past two weeks the whirl of events were in the main on our B.G. visitors. They were beset unfortunately with a little trouble that made them a day late. On arriving they found to their consternation that their luggage did not come with them. Fortunately the luggage arrived the next day by a rather circuitous route around the other islands. It would have been disconcerting and embarrassing if it hadn't come when it did, baggage often having a way of going their way all alone.

THE visitors reclaimed some of their nationals when they arrived here and set them to the task of doing credit to their homeland which they did. When the visitors depart these expatriates will regain their old standing, but we had better make a ruling before another occasion arise on how long they can enjoy dual citizenship.

THE dinner at the C.A.C. brightened the old club building considerably and it has been a long time since we ever had a function like that. It would be a good idea if we had a similar affair annually or semi-annually. WITH two full afternoons devoted to cricket it was indeed the highlight of the tour. The visitors perhaps did not fully recover from their air trip so that in the first game they were overwhelmed by the C.A.C. In the second game they made a marvellous recovery in the last hour of playing and we were treated to an exciting match, the like of which we have never seen before.

(Continued on page 18)

Our Captain saved the day. He had to make one run to draw the game and 2 runs to win. With their devastating bowling form which put out two batters in succession for ducks it seemed that B.G. would achieve an eleventh-hour victory. Our skipper made the necessary run to level the game amidst thunderous applause and when the second run was made which decided the game, the spectators were delirious with joy. He well earned the ovation of the crowd when he returned to the pavilion.

SOFTBALL for men has been given another chance at the Club and it seems like this time it has come to stay. Without the experience of playing as a team and with several playing the game for the first time, winning the first three games played for any team is quite a feat. Whether it is a fluke or not remains to be seen.

THE Garden Party tomorrow at the School has been well advertised so that if it does not come out to be a bumper affair it will not be for lack of publicity. It should live up to expectations with the different bodies giving their separate and individual support.

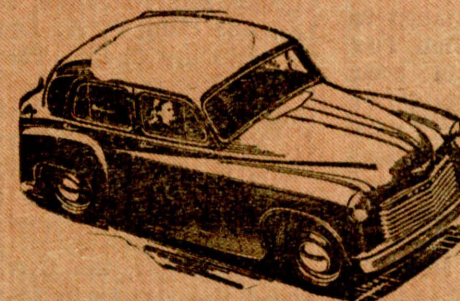
SOME of our energetic young bloods are planning hikes to Cinchona and the Peak for the holidays. They will be gathering strawberries in April and perhaps bunions and blisters the day after. The secret of successful

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PERSONALIA

The members of the Chinese Sports Club of British Guiana arrived in Jamaica on Wednesday, April 6, a day late due to unexpected difficulties. Soon after their arrival they were taken to the Chinese Athletic Club for the dinner arranged in their honour. Covers were laid for 120 persons and the visitors were introduced over cocktails to those who were present. After the dinner Mr. Lennie Chin Yee proposed the toast to the guests which was seconded by Mr. Sidney Chang, J.P. in another short speech. Dr. Heung Ho suitably replied on behalf of the B.G. team.

On Thursday, a Team of Eight Bridge Tournament was held at the C.A.C. The tournament proved to be a very close one and the C.A.C. won by 770 points. The B.G. team was represented by the following: Dr. Heung Ho, Messrs. Phillip Chang Choong, Spratts Leung, S. Chang Choong, Eric Chin, Milton Cheong, Caph-tor Ho Yen and Vernon Cheong. The C.A.C. team was represented by Messrs. Victor Chang, Aston Chen, Alfred Kong, Donald Leahong, Joe Wong, Alfred Chin Fatt, Cecil Chin Yee and Harry Kong.

On Friday the first cricket match was played between British Guiana and Jamaica. The C.A.C. declared at 188 for 6 wickets while B.G. Sports Club made 97 runs all out. The B.G. team was comprised of the following: Messrs. C. V. Too Chung (Capt.), S. Chang Choong, E. S. Gillette, Cecil Lai Fook, A. V. Cheong, Andrew James, Royce A. Lee, Abe Chin, P. A. Leung, H. Ho and Gary Chan. The C.A.C. team: Messrs. Horace Chang (Capt.) R. Wong Ken, Ken Lyew, J. Wong Sam, G. Chang, A. Powe, R. Albertis, L. Chen, N. Lee Yune, G. Holung and S. Mahwingkee.

On Saturday, the C.A.C. engaged the visitors in tennis and honours were even. Lucien Chen (C.A.C.) defeated S. Chang Choong by 6-4, 6-2 and Dr. Heung Ho (B.G.) defeated H. Tie by 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.

In the afternoon the B.G. team were guests at a dinner at the Chinese Benevolent Society. Mr. James Williams, President of the Society, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the Chinese in Jamaica. Mr. Ting Shoa, Consul for China, also gave a short address of welcome. Messrs. R. A. Lee and Charles Young Hing replied on behalf of the visitors.

On Saturday evening a welcome dance for the visitors was held at the C.A.C. A floor show after midnight included vocal items by

Lloyd Hosang and Donald Tang, of British Guiana, Joe Pinchin in a recitation and Hopalong Cassidy in a musical number. The programme was got up at short notice by Mr. Lloyd Hosang.

On Sunday, the party motored to Port Antonio where they were entertained by the members of the Chinese Sports Club there. The party started from Kingston at 8:00 a.m. and arrived for a late breakfast at the Titchfield Hotel. The day was spent picnicking and sea-bathing at Navy Island and sight-seeing. The visitors were invited to Titchfield Hotel again for dinner after which the party returned to Kingston. Responsible for the entertainment of the visitors in Port Antonio were Messrs. W. Lee Sang, President of the C.S.C., C. Chung, A. Lowe, Miss R. Chin, Messrs. A. Chung, V. Chung, V. Leesang, Lee Chin, Lai Tiam and Alfred Chung.

On Monday afternoon there was another tennis match and the C.A.C. won all the doubles match played. B. Leahong and Harry Kong defeated C. V. Too Chung and S. Chang Choong, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2; Donald Leahong and Lennie Chin Yee defeated H. Ho and A. James, 6-0, 7-5; D. Leahong and H. Kong defeated H. Ho and A. James, 6-1, 10-8, B. Leahong and L. Chin Yee defeated C. V. Too Choong and S. Chang Choong, 6-3, 6-3.

On Monday evening, the visitors attended a dinner given in their honour by the Bakers' Association.

The Chinese Free Mason Society were hosts on Tuesday at a dinner at the Society's Hall on North Street. More than 150 guests were present including members of the Society. A programme of speeches followed. Mr. W. A. Chen acting as Master of Ceremonies.

On Tuesday evening, British Guiana and Jamaica clashed in billiards and the visitors took all the honours in this encounter. George Attin and Spratts Leung defeated D. Leahong and Joe Wong 150-134 and S. Chan Choong and Louis Chung defeated H. Tai and B. Leahong 150-121.

On Wednesday, the second cricket match was played and in a very exciting and closely contested game the C.A.C. won by 189-184. The B.G. Sports Club made 184 all out and C.A.C. did not overtake it until their last pair went in to bat.

In the evening Mr. Wong Chew Onn, president of the C.A.C., and Mrs. Wong invited the visitors to a cocktail party at their home on the Constant Spring Road.

A farewell dance will be held at the C.A.C. tonight for the visitors who will be leaving next

(Continued on page 14)

PANORAMA

NEW DAY

During the past fortnight Victor S. Reid, Jamaican author of a novel on Jamaica called "New Day" which has just come off the press, and is published by Alfred Knoph of New York, has been feted by numerous colleagues and literary and cultural bodies in the Island. A great ovation has been given him, and well he has deserved it for the splendid work he has done in writing a book which is full of historic value and poetic phrases.

"New Day" is exceedingly original in style, for the author's ability to describe, by the use of unusual similes, is a most attractive one. There should be a great future ahead for this writer, who is already engaged upon the writing of his second novel. The congratulations of the Island have been showered upon him in tangible form at Cocktail, Luncheon, Dinner and Informal Parties, that of the Theatre Arts Club and the Jamaica P. E. N. Centre having been arranged for just after Easter at the Woman's Club.

CLEOPATRA COMPANY SHOWS

Creating quite a sensation have been the several shows given at the Ward Theatre recently by the Cleopatra Company. The performances have been unusual and fascinating, and wonderfully executed by a most talented cast. Cleopatra herself, known as the "lady of a thousand mysteries" is indeed a mystery in the perfection of her performance, and the feats performed by them all are above the average and received the acclamation of the crowds attending them.

The costumes and settings of the various acts were sufficiently enticing to enhance the show as they were intended to do, the decorations of Chinese handwork and other items being particularly picturesque. The magic in these displays has certainly been felt by the audiences.

HECTOR WHISTLER'S MURAL

A work of great artistic beauty has just been executed for British Caribbean Airways by an English artist, Hector Whistler, who came to Jamaica recently. Mr. Whistler is a relation of Rex Whistler, noted artist and poet, and a descendant of James McNeil Whistler who was also an artist, and is a man who has travelled widely and done work in many countries.

In his mural for BCA Mr. Whistler has portrayed nine figures that suggest the significance of speed, fellowship, the linking of countries and other things relative to air travel, in their various postures, and he has employed the brilliant colouring of the tropics as a proper atmosphere and setting for a tropical air company. This great work of art was unveiled by Mrs. Edna Manley, Jamaica's own artist, at the Palisades Air Base on Wednesday evening last at a function presided over by Mr. Arthur Hendriks, and attended by many persons connected to the cultural and artistic life of the community.

British Caribbean Airways made its inaugural flight from Kingston to Miami on the first of this month in its DC3 "Caribbean Princess", and regular flights will be made twice weekly by this Company, which will greatly facilitate passengers who will be able to connect with flights from Miami to New York made by National Air Lines.

PUBLICITY FOR JAMAICA

It is of interest to note the number of persons who have lately come to Jamaica seeking material which will be bound to promote the favourable publicity abroad of the Island, and help to increase our tourist business.

In addition to the several artists, journalists and industrialists who all take back home with them pictures, stories and enterprising projects which act in a helpful capacity to boost our Island, Travel Agents have also come in the persons of Mr. Gordon Morrison, of Ottawa, Canada, in the interests of his Travel Agency and intending Canadian visitors to the Caribbean area, and Mr. Conrad Agner, Travel Agent of Miami who came to make arrangements for a number of summer tours for Americans to these shores. Also visiting us have been Mr. Joseph Field, an executive of the Compton Advertising Agency of New York who came to collect material for publicising Jamaica, and Mr. Sylvan Cox, Travel Editor of the Miami Herald.

ISLAND ELOCUTION CONTEST

Able arranged and carried through has been the All-Island Elocution Contest which is organised annually by the Poetry League of Jamaica, the Jamaica Arts Society, and the Central Branch Old Students Association. This has been the twelfth in the series since it was started for the purpose of helping us towards a better form of speaking, and

there were several talks given over ZQI by Wycliffe S. Bennett, organiser, and Secretary of the Poetry League; His Honour, Mr. C. G. X. Henriques, and others, and the general standard was raised this year.

There was a large number of capable judges this year, and certainly the standard on the whole seems to have been considerably higher than on former occasions which shows that more people are realising its value and taking an interest in it. The finals were held on Friday evening last at the Ormsby Hall, and the champions were Miss Phyllis Hollar and Mr. G. Lazarus.

EASTER IS HERE

The Easter weekend, for many a break of four full days, promises to be a time of relaxation and enjoyment judging by the many attractions advertised for this period. Primarily, of course, this is the Festival of the Church, and there will be many sacred performances staged, foremost among these being a play called "Simon the Leper" which is being put on by the Roman Catholics, at the Cathedral Rectory Grounds.

Many Easter Fairs, both in the city and country areas have been arranged, and altogether it should prove to be a happy time.

Observer.

C.C.A.A. NOTES

In keeping with the mood of the day the C.C.A.A. has taken on a new look.

Members, would-be members and friends are requested to make a note of the new monthly schedule of activities.

1st. Monday — Business Social Meeting.

2nd. Monday — Sodality Meeting.

3rd. Monday — Religious Meeting.

The above meeting will take place at 7.30 p.m.

There is a regular games afternoon every Wednesday from 4.30 p.m. at 14 North Street. Members and their friends are invited to take part in a game of net ball, table-tennis or badminton, any Wednesday afternoon.

A man paints some purple triangles and yellow circles on a piece of canvas and he's an artist! But a woman fills a 10-room house with enchantment and remains a housewife.

—Harlan Miller.

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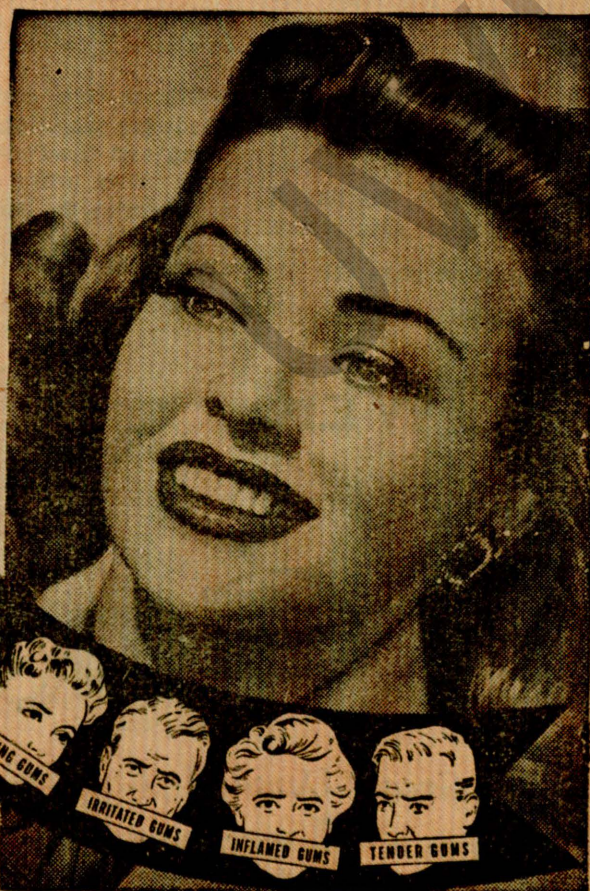
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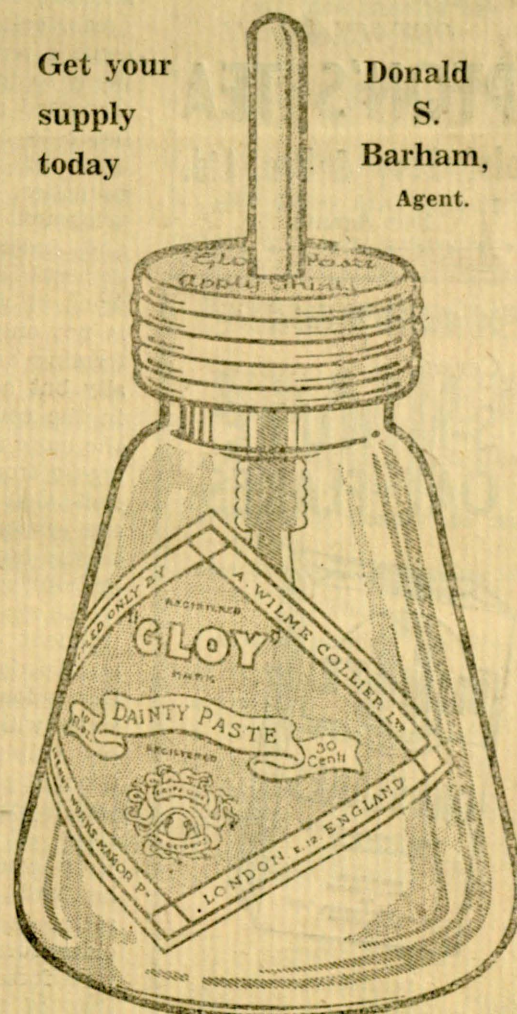
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Drought Problems

Once again the Island is enduring its annual drought with its usual problems. With the increased growth of the city and town areas trees and vegetation have been trespassed upon too heavily, which some feel has affected the annual rainfall, while in certain parts of the Islands, such as in St. Elizabeth, a more continuous state of drought has proved one of the most retarding influences to agricultural and industrial development.

Apart from such causes, however, the sources of our water supplies and our irrigation schemes, except in certain isolated areas, are such as to have become a reason for alarm, all the more so in view of the Island's increased need for production in order to build up its independence of trade with currency countries, and to meet the development of the tourist trade and industrial life. From the domestic angle also, the curtailment of water supply each year is not only proving to be a distressing and inconvenient necessity but a most irritating factor in the course of daily living, all the more so when water rates increase from time to time and the fact that huge sums of money are expended on such projects as the Mona dam which has not yet started to fulfil its purpose.

The recent decision of the Government to establish a large-scale irrigation scheme for mid-Clarendon by a method of borewells will be one excellent way of helping to alleviate the drought problems in an area which forms one of the foundations of Jamaica's agriculture. In a country where water may be had "for the digging", it seems a misfortune that this older form of our water supply was forsaken for a scheme as that of the Mona dam, and in country places, catchments for

tanks and small reservoirs. Time and effort can perhaps alter this situation, but it is to be hoped that more and more wells will be dug as funds permit.

An expert opinion is now being got on the Mona dam in the person of Mr. Humphreys, an engineer from Trinidad, for the acute seepage which has been taking place in this reservoir daily is such as to occasion grave concern. Such schemes as the Ferry and Ginger River as additional means of a water supply for the city and its suburbs, the requirements of which are ever on the increase owing to its rapid growth, are still under consideration, but will naturally take time and a deal of money before they can materialise.

Meanwhile, the Water Commission has been making investigations on the possibility of calling to our aid the scientific method of using dry ice for the precipitation of rain in the catchment areas. Statements released by the Commission from The Liquid Carbonic Corporation of America and the United States Weather Bureau are not very promising, since so many conditions have first to be met, and the tests are still only in an experimental stage. The Commission is, nevertheless, hopeful, and while this hope as one of many is shared by all in Jamaica, the gravity of the present drought problems remains unchanged.

THE SPINE OF THE
DRAGON

(Continued from page 3)

hordes to the north. The rampart was to be complete with Chinese garrisons at certain points where legions of farmer-soldiers could defend the empire against the bows and arrows, glinting spears and pikes of the enemy.

FROM 1368 to 1644 the Mings occupied the Dragon Throne. During this constructive period, the Great Wall was substantially restored. The Mings were industrious and spared neither time, money nor energy to develop the long line of defence and establish more than 20,000 watch-towers and 10,000 signal beacons. Perhaps this fact explains the reason why the 13 tombs of the royal Mings, where Yung Loh rests on his "jeweled bedstead" in a coffin of shining lacquer, the most magnificent group of the mausoleums in the world, lies but seven

miles northwest of the Great Wall. One of the most capable of the Mings was Yung Loh who laid out the Purple City of Peiping as the capital of China.

In the atmosphere of this mammoth undertaking of men, which inspires the globetrotter with awe and profound respect for the antiquities of the Celestial Republic, one almost feels the presence of the powerful character of the mighty Ch'in himself with his "tiger heart," "wolf voice" and "pigeon breast." Here at Nankow Pass, the Wall is in better repair than it is almost anywhere else along the line, and yet even here we found it steadily crumbling and tumbling into the lavender valleys.

Our coolies, smoking their evil-smelling pipes, tried to sell us a chunk of the Great Wall when all we had to do was to pick up a lichen embroidered fragment at our feet. We, in turn, bartered with one of them for his long pipe with bowl of white jade, his filthy tobacco pouch and his flint-box, a handsome leather article decorated with brass and equipped with a steel runner, tinder and flint.

Leaving the Great Wall we returned to Nankow to be fortified by Peiping sandwiches which our courier declared were made of "roast lamb of leggin's." Across the narrow aisle, a Chinese soldier was audibly enjoying luscious persimmon. After his repast, he did not wait for the attendant to bring steaming hot towels on which to wipe his fingers, but used the red brocaded drapes at the window.

Returning to Peiping, we concluded that if we never saw anything else in China but Emperor Ch'in's "Long Rampart," we had been repaid for our Oriental pilgrimage.



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PROGRESS IN CHINA'S
HIGHER EDUCATION

by Chang Chin-tan

From CHINA AND AMERICA

ALMOST two years have elapsed since the work of rehabilitating China's higher education began. It goes without saying that during the period 1946-47, work on the part of educational workers was considerably hampered by the see-saw civil war which kept and indeed still keeps the country in a state of chaos. Nevertheless, something has been accomplished, despite all setbacks. In this paper, a brief survey will be made of what has been happening in the colleges and universities of the country since they returned to their home campuses after their long exile.

At the educational rehabilitation meeting held in Chungking in September, 1945, President Chiang said in his opening speech that in any plans formulated for national reconstruction, education should be given first consideration. Later, Dr. Chu Chia-hua, Minister of Education, in his talks with educational leaders in Peiping on August 15th., 1947, stressed the necessity of developing the scientific spirit, of promoting technical education, and of establishing a new educational order and discipline.

Apart from the general principles laid down by the Government, more detailed projects have been drawn up from time to time, and the view of Roland Yu-soong Ch'eng, a professor of The National Peking University, are perhaps most typical concerning the aims and purposes of higher education, as well as the academic careers followed by college students. According to Dr. Ch'eng, school authorities should be given a free hand rather than be compelled to adhere to rules dictated by the Government in handling affairs within the university. To be specific: the real aim of an education, in the opinion of Dr. Ch'eng, is to educate the youth of China in such a way that they will be capable of sharing in the creation of a new world. For this reason, young people who have received a college education should know at least a little something about everything, and everything possible about some one special thing; and, possessed of a think-

ing mind, use their knowledge to the best possible advantage.

WITH regard to courses of study and scholastic methods, Dr. Ch'eng stated as his emphatic opinion: that students should be given a free choice of the special field of study they wish to pursue; that academic work should be carried on with special emphasis on progressiveness in the course itself and on democratic procedure; that attention should be paid to the social sciences; that stress should also be laid on the natural sciences; that the liberal arts including literature and philosophy should be approached with a view to the development of mutual understanding, as well as to the attainment of common moral laws among the peoples of the world; and finally, that technical experts and administrative personnel should be trained for the work of reconstruction.

In this connection we should mention freedom of thought, independence of learning, and the elimination of activities by political parties in educational institutions—all of which goals have long been cherished and advocated by liberal-minded people.

Dr. Hu Shih during his less than two years as President of National Peking University, found it no light matter to keep the university going, to say nothing of putting any high ideals into operation. To find a way out of his difficulties, he and Dr. Y. C. Mei, President of National Tsinghua University, made a trip to Nanking and appealed to the Government for more financial aid for their respective schools, and for all colleges and universities in the North as well. On his return to the ancient capital on September 7, 1947, he disclosed to newspaper men that he had presented to the Government for consideration a "modest proposal" regarding higher education.

Dr. Hu's proposal is noteworthy in that it is the first of its kind to offer definite and concrete measures to promote China's higher education. What he suggested was in reality a tentative ten-year plan by which to achieve independence in higher

education. Dr. Hu had in mind four conditions: (1) that Chinese universities should be in a position to give students fundamental training in the acquisition of modern knowledge; (2) that college graduates who have had such training should be provided with proper teachers for the pursuit of advanced studies, as well as the facilities for doing so; (3) that problems of science, industry and public hygiene, etc., be studied and solved by Chinese experts in their own research centres; and (4) that Chinese academic institutions and Chinese scholars be urged to make contributions to the advancement of learning throughout the world.

REGARDING his ten-year plan, Dr. Hu maintained, in the first place, that the Government should stick to Article 164 of the Constitution, which says: "Funds distributed for educational and cultural work should be no less than 15% of the National budget." He also suggested that five universities (he named Peking, Tsinghua, Chekiang, Wuhan and Central University) should be selected for full financial support in order that they might become educational centres of the highest quality, where either undergraduate or graduate studies and research could be carried on at the same level as in American and European universities.

That China's higher educational work in the post-war years has been far from satisfactory is not to be denied. So when Dr. Hu expressed his opinions there was immediate response, with much discussion pro and con, from all parts of the country. First of all, President Chiang and General Chang Chun, Minister of the Executive Yuan, to whom Dr. Hu had made his recommendations during his sojourn in Nanking, looked on the plan with approval, according to Dr. Hu. Later, the Director of the American Aid to China Association, Mr. Dwight Edwards also gave full support to Dr. Hu's proposal to make Chinese universities independent and to keep pace with the outstanding colleges and universities of the rest of the world.

Dr. S. C. Chen, Dean of Nankai University, was among the prominent educators who differed on a number of points with Dr. Hu. In the opinion of Dr. Chen, the five national universities named by Dr. Hu were not representative of all localities, and this opinion was shared by Mr. L. Tsou, former President of Chungshan University at Canton, and by Mr. Li Shut'ien, head of

Continued on Page 10

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GLIMPSES INTO OBEAH

By Lancelot DaCosta

MOST of the ancestors of a large number of Negro-Jamaicans were slaves, the great majority of whom were captured in West Africa. Lured by bogus European "Christians," their forebears were uprooted from their native land, shipped to the West Indies, inflicted with all the rigours of bondage. However, many ancient customs and mannerisms of Africa survived and burned with passionate abandon within the breasts of their forefathers; chief among these was Obi, or Obeah as it is commonly known today! Thus, in order to deal thoroughly with the subject of Obeah, I hereunder tabulate some popular West African Gods:

1. Accompong: The Coromantyn Negroes of Ashantee believed in an omnipotent, invisible Being whom they called Accompong. Of infinite goodness, the Creator of all things and god of the Heavens, eternal and of a most powerful character, Accompong's wisdom was supposed to be of such a nature that he knew all things and wanted nothing at all; thus "no sacrifices were offered to this god, neither did the Coromantyns praise or adore him". (Edward's.)

2. Obboney: Pervading the sky, earth and sea, Obboney was a malicious deity of inordinate ugliness, to whom the West Africans—(especially the Coromantyns)—attributed all bad happenings. The author of all evils, Obboney's anger was terrifying, as in his wrath "he would inflict wars, famines and pestilences". To assuage the ire of Obboney, human sacrifices were offered to him and those usually consisted of captives and useless female prisoners.

3. Ipboa: This was the god of the sea. To deprecate his wrath, hogs were sacrificed.

4. Assarcel: God of the earth and Lord of agriculture, to him were offered first fruits.

ANOTHER custom peculiar to the tribes and ethnic groups of West Africa, and one which was adopted in Jamaica, was a ceremony during which a rooster or goat was sacrificed upon the grave of an ancestor, the blood sprinkled thereon; then the participants would indulge in feasting upon the slain and cooked sacrifice. This ceremony was performed to wheedle out bene-

fits through intercessions of him upon whose grave the rite took place.

The words Obeah, Obiah, Obi, Obe, Ob, or Aub are of African origins. After looking into Bryant's "Mythology" (Vol. I.), I discovered that "Ob" was an African prefix signifying evil or sorcery. And again: the Coromantyns land, in proximity to Egypt (that mysterious country of necromancy) disseminated as it were all the lore of mysticisms far and wide, pouring down a portion upon the ancient Coromantyns who readily drank of it!

Bryant says: "... a serpent in the Egyptian language is called Ob or Aub". Bryan Edwards, the Historian, in his "History of the West Indies" wrote "... Obin is still the Egyptian name for a serpent."

Buried in antiquity but not lost to Egyptologists, the origins of Obeah still quicken absorbing researches, and references to Ob is again shown in Bryant's "Mythology" "... Moses forbids the Israelites to enquire of the demon Ob." And further on in his Book "... The woman at Endor is called Oub or Aub."

The words Obeah or Obia, or Obiah are adjectives, Obo or Obi are noun substantives; consequently we are correct to say: "the obeahman practises Obi." To add further substances to the African derivation of Obeah or Aub, Bryan Edwards informs that "Oubaos was the name of the Royal Serpent" or "ancient oracular deity of Africa, and that Obi was an ancient religious order or sorceress of the same class as the Myal men."

Encouraged by the nonchalant attitude of the Jamaica authorities during the 17th and 18th centuries, the practice of Obi gained fertility and support in this country amongst the slaves who brought and disseminated it here like a malignant disease.

FROM time to time salves uprisings originated from and were fanned into fury by adepts of the art, who vouchsafed the efficacy of obeah charms, claiming that the wearing of such appendages made the wearer invulnerable to any reprisals, especially the white man's gun!

In 1760 during the great rebellion of the Coromantyn slaves in

St. Mary which was led by the doughty Coromantyn TACKY, it came to light that an obeahman supplied Tacky's bold and fierce associates with obeah charms, and was influential in bolstering the moral of the revolutionary slaves! However, that obeahman was subsequently hanged by Government, to the consternation of his deluded acolytes!

As a result of the 1760 revolt, the main cause of which was attributed to the practice of Obi, by Obeahmen, the first law was passed that very year, "suppressing the art in Jamaica."

Around 1768 during the era of Jack Mansong or Three Fingered Jack, that redoubtable bandit consulted an old Obeahman in a cave in the Blue Mountains, secured an Obeah charm and banking his belief upon its efficacy, plundered eastern Jamaica for about two years!

Up to about thirty years ago, local practitioners of Obeah were skilled in the use of medicinal plants. Today, medical science and our sparse education prevents many people from consulting Obeahmen. Nevertheless, get-rich quick "Sam Fie" men engage in the art, using some of the paraphernalia of slavery days Obeahmen, such as gravedirt, fowl feathers and noxious smelling concoctions. Preying upon misguided and susceptible people who are prone to the alleged oracle of wisdom and "do good" propounded by these scamps, the present day obeahman still reaps a rich harvest!

PRESENT day Obeahman is often ten times caught red-handed. If convicted, he is in for a long prison term plus the dreaded cat-o'-nine-tails. Today the Obeahman's jargon consists of quotations from the Psalms, interspersed with dashes of Pocomania shepherds' "unknown tongue," plus a little unintelligible chantings, polished off with sleight of hand tricks, that are pathetically rudimentary.

Most Obeahmen's habitat abound with the farrago of alleged mysticisms. Some sport crystal balls, skulls, orbes and black cats. Others, relying upon the ignorance of their victims, only keep coloured candles, an old Bible etc., topping that off with a fancy cloth with which they tie their heads!

Most Obeahmen are dirty and tragic creatures generally winding up in prisons, alms houses and lunatic asylums. With enlightenment, people are ridiculing the hocus-pocus and balder-

dash that were palmed off on them by Obeahmen, and very soon Jamaica shall be rid of them.

PROGRESS IN CHINA'S HIGHER EDUCATION

(Continued from page 9)

the engineering department of Peking University, Tientsin, both of whom put forth strong arguments in support of their respective positions. It was the contention of Dr. S. C. Chen that at the present time China could hardly abandon her plan of sending many students abroad for special training—a question also discussed by Dr. Hu as one of the outstanding features of his educational programme. Dr. Chen refuted Dr. Hu's argument that the financial aid furnished to enable Chinese students to study in foreign countries could be better utilized for the betterment of China's own higher education. It was his opinion that the foreign exchange needed for students studying abroad is only a fraction of the enormous sums of money wasted by some departments of the Government and spent on the civil war.

THE most emphatically expressed opposition came from Dr. C. W. Luh, President of Yenching University, Peiping, who first apologized to Dr. Hu for an editorial he had written in the Social Welfare Daily of Tientsin, in which, however, in the opinion of some people, he proved to be more comprehensive in attitude and more realistic in treatment than Dr. Hu. In his forthright and outspoken manner Dr. Luh asked the former Ambassador to the United States in the editorial referred to (which he called "a familiar essay") how China's higher education was to be independent as long as the majority of the population were bleeding to death in the rampant civil war. Substantiating his observation, the President of Yenching University pointed to the fact, published in the Chinese newspapers, that funds allocated to education were no more than 1.5% of the national budget. Furthermore, in the opinion of Dr. Luh, while the whole world was entering upon the atomic era, China's higher educational centres, poor as they are in every respect, can in no way stand by themselves.

According to Dr. Luh, the urgently necessary steps to be taken include: (1) fair play by the Government in providing financial aid to all colleges and uni-

Jamaican Proverbs

Their Meaning and Significance

Punkin' goin' fe come good, you see i' from i' put out.

That is, The pumpkin vine that is going to bear shows signs of so doing from the time it begins to "run" (the pumpkin being a plant that runs along the ground, and bears many young pumpkins, some of which never come to maturity.)

The meaning may be summed up in the following quotation, the author of which I do not just now remember, namely: "The future efficiency of the man is seen in the child as a germ". Thus, the child that is going to be anything of worth in the world shows signs of being so in early youth.

Ef ah didn't tumble dung you nebber wooda see eena me basket.

If I did not fall down you never would have seen into my basket.

That is to say, It is since I have been in reduced circumstances that you have got to become acquainted with my private business or affairs.

Pint finga hab meaning.
Pint finga means pointed finger.

Anytime you see a person stand and point in a certain direction, there is a reason.

A friend once suggested to me that the surest way to get a crowd together at any spot in King Street, say, is by standing at that spot and gazing intently towards the sky. Curiosity would let every passerby follow your example.

Ebery time you pint one finga, member say tree ah you finga ah pint backward to you.

Every time you point one finger forward, three fingers point backward to you.

Just try this for yourself, if you have never noticed it before.

The meaning of the proverb may be expressed in the English saying which I dealt with in a former writing namely, "People with glass windows should never throw stones."

Another meaning is, that many people make capital of a single fault in their neighbour and are utterly oblivious of the many flaws in their own character. I think of a Memory Gem, the ending lines of which run this way:—

What painist thee in others in thyself may be;
Be thou the true man thou dost seek.

Finga stink you won't cut it off.

Never will you despise or scorn a member of your family, however objectionable he may be. "Blood thicker than water," is the English equivalent with much the same meaning.

You wan' me fe gie you wha' me hab eena me gut an' tek trash 'tuff it'.

Wan' means want; fe gie means to give; gut means stomach or belly; 'tuff means stuff.

That is, to deprive oneself of the necessities of life so as to supply another's want.

Teet an' tongue will meet.
Teet means teeth.

I have known husbands and wives to quarrel, fiercely sometimes, and eventually they become reconciled to one another again. Consider the close relationship that exists between your teeth and your tongue and you will be able to deduce the meaning of the proverb which is full of commonsense.

Saucy cow mine him yoke.
The impudent plough-steer is ever mindful of the yoke, as this contrivance keeps both animals in check. The same principle is applicable to life and its problems.

Dog drink watah "fe-you, fe-you".

You can take any step or liberty with your own things, but not so with the things which belong to another person.

One rotten sheep 'pwoil de whole flock.

I have seen a flock of sheep straying over a wall, each one following the lead of the first that went over, and the whole flock no doubt getting into trespass.

"No-mine" mek ship run ashore.

No mine means don't mind, or don't care. Carelessness makes the ship run ashore.

High seat kill Miss Thomas Puss.

If you like too much of an exalted position in this world, you may one day get a "nasty drop." If you take a lowly position, the fall, (when it comes) will not be so disastrous.

He that is down needs fear no fall.

He that is low no pride.

He that is humble ever shall

Have God to be his guide.

—Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

PLUTO.

versities, instead of to only five or ten of them; (2) better coordination among the higher educational institutions in each region (take Peking, Tsinghua, Yenching, Nankai and Peiyang, for instance) in carrying on education and research; and (3) the establishing by The National Central Academy in Nanking of branch centres in various parts of the country, so that graduates from universities might find it easy to undertake graduate studies. The last point mentioned by the president of Yenching University was also suggested by Mr. K. K. Wang, who stated in an article in the Social Welfare Daily that instead of concentrating efforts on the development of five universities only, educators should set up a number of graduate schools. In this way, Dr. Hu Shih's ideal of bringing Chinese education up to standard will materialize without much difficulty.

It is acknowledged throughout the length and breadth of China that Chinese teachers have been doing a heroic job in face of ever worsening circumstances. By their spirit of stoicism, they have won the sympathy and admiration of all classes of society, regardless of political opinion. Confucius' maxim: "A gentleman should be content with a bamboo dish of rice, and a gourd vessel from which to drink" has been followed practically to the letter by China's teachers.

In this connection, the Ta Kung Pao, widely read liberal newspaper of North China, published

a series of interviews with a number of well known professors in one of the northern universities, in which were described some of the hardships and privations suffered by these devoted and conscientious educators. From the stories elicited by the Ta Kung Pao reporter there was ample evidence of the difficulties some of China's teachers are experiencing in providing even the barest necessities for themselves and their families. Commenting on the general situation, the China Weekly Review of September 6th., 1947 aptly remarked on Teacher's Day: "Teaching in China has practically become a hobby; and only the greatest enthusiasts stick to the game."

Looking at the life of Chinese students today, one is reminded of one of the saying of Mencius: "When Heaven endows one with a great mission, one's powers and physical endurance must be tried by hardships of various kinds." Obviously enough, while professors in the universities are hard put to it keep their heads above water, their students fare even worse.

At the end of July, 1947 the Government proclaimed that beginning the academic year 1947-48 no further sums would be granted to college students. To the bewildered students this statement was a bolt out of the blue. With their sole source of financial revenue cut off, they had to stand on their own feet. It was then that the Chinese Students' Salvation Movement

(Continued on page 18)

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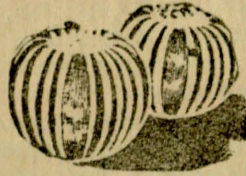
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JAMAICA

"Everything waking, everything rising,
Birds singing gaily, concerts at dawn;
Lovely bird concerts—gladly we listen—
While dewdrops glisten on the green lawn . . .
Everything singing, everything dancing,
Everything waking, so sunny and bright;
Let us cast off dull burdens, accept the glad guerdons,
Join the great chorus of life and of light."

"Tropica."
"Song at Easter Tide."

FRANCE

"If the life and death of Socrates were those of a sage,
The life and death of Jesus were those of a God."

Rousseau.

WALES

"In the beginning was the bird,
A spume of feathers on the face of time,
Man's model for destruction,
God's defence . . .
Before man a bird, a feather before time,
And music growing outward into space,
The feathered shears cutting dreams in air . . .
Before birds, a God, a Nothing with a Shape . . .
Before this, O no before was there . . .
And so I state a bird — For sanity
My brain's lips blow the tumbled plume,
I see it prophesy the path winds take."

Henry Treece:
"In the Beginning was the Bird."

POT POURRI OF THOUGHT

AMERICA

"There is no unbelief;
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod
And waits to see it push away the clod—
He trusts in God . . .
There is no unbelief;
Whoever sees 'neath winter's field of snow,
The silent harvest of the future grow—
God's power must know . . ."

Elizabeth York Case:
"There is no Unbelief."

PALESTINE

"He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter."

Isaiah Lili. 7

KOREA

"Now I stand on the frontier of life and death,
Waiting for the sentence of doom.
Ariran, Ariran, Arari O!
Soon I'll be crossing the last hill . . .
Comrades, comrades, my comrades!
Ariran, Ariran, Arari O!
I know you will not stop at the twelfth hill,
You will cross the thirteenth hill of Ariran . . ."

Translated by Kim and Nym Wales: Prisoner's Ballad of Ariran.

CHINA

"I am no other than the wild man of Ch'u,
Who greeted Confucius with a mad song of derision.
In my hand I grasp a green jade staff
In the morning I leave behind the Yellow Crane pagoda;
Among the five peaks I search for the secret of immortality."

Li Po:
"A Ballad of Tu Shan."

ENGLAND

"The last loud trumpet's wondrous sound,
Shall thro' the rending tombs rebound,
And wake the nations under ground."

Wentworth Dillon:
"On the Day of Judgment."

MEXICO

"Fatherland, I give you the key to all your joy.
Be always the same, faithful to your daily mirror;
The Ave, fifty times the same,
Is strung upon the thread of the rosary
And is happier than you . . ."

Ramon Lopez Velarde:
"Gentle Fatherland."

INDIA

"Thy worship does not impoverish the world.
From the words of the poet men take what meanings please them, yet their last meaning points to thee."

Rabindranath Tagore:
"Gitanjali."

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PERSONS PLACES THINGS

By Old Joe

PERSONS

JAMAICAN JOURNALISTS

HERBERT GEORGE DELISSER, for many years literary Editor of the Daily Gleaner, was a man of world-wide reputation as an author. His novels won popular recognition, chief among which were "The Witch of Rose Hall," and "Susan." The entire edition of "The White Witch of Rose Hall" was completely sold out, and the novel is now being reprinted for the benefit of our tourist visitors. H. G. D. was easily the most facile writer Jamaica has produced. His "Random Jottings" which appeared periodically in the Gleaner were of outstanding merit; and many a reader, on getting his morning paper would first of all turn to "Random Jottings by H. G. D." for delectation, and never was that reader disappointed. Frequently he was moved to laughter and tears alternately.

Of elementary school education he had very little, and all his knowledge of persons, places and things was obtained through reading, especially the books in the Library of the Institute of Jamaica. He secured this privilege by means of a clever ruse. He went to Mr. Frank Cundall, the Secretary of the Institute at the time, and offered his services to dust the books stacked away on the shelves voluntarily, just for the love of handling the volumes of various sizes and colours. Mr. Cundall was so attracted to the youngster that he not only gave him permission to do the dusting, but he suggested that the future Editor Author and Publisher might read some of the

books after he had finished his task. Needless to say that the lad jumped at the idea with the result which we all know.

Henry George DeLisser died years ago but the fragrance of his memory survives.

PLACES

JAMAICA PLACES NAMES

(Continued from last issue)

Many names of townships and properties have been translated from the old country (England), such as Oxford, Ipswich, Cambridge, New Market, and the like; and the number of Bellevues, Belvideres, Contents, Richmonds in this island speaks little for the inventive faculties of those who named them.

A fair number of the streets of Kingston have personal names. Some of these I have dealt with in a former issue, such as those which were names after Governors.

In the case of Tower Street, however, whence it obtained its name is not known. One might assume that it was named after John Towers, who was member of Assembly for Clarendon, in 1688, but for the fact that it appears in early records as Tower. The following has been suggested as the origin. In the early days of Kingston the town had a rector but no church. The rector lived in Tower Street. It is thought that the rector's house may have been used as a church and may have had a tower and a bell.

Wildman Street is named after James Wildman, a member of the Council in 1786, and later member of Parliament for Hindon with Monk Lewis, another West Indian proprietor.

Though they apparently omitted to dedicate their parish church to a patron saint, the people of Kingston named five of their lanes after the Apostles. You know which are the ones I refer to of course (Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Peter).

At Spanish Town in addition to the streets mentioned in the list of Governors, the origin of Adelaide Street, (after the Queen of that name), William Street, after

the Prince who was later King), Brunswick Street (after the Duke of Brunswick), Nelson Lane and Wellington Street is obvious.

Canning Lane and Melbourne Lane tell of two English Prime Ministers. In Cochrane Lane we have probably a reminiscence of Sir Alexander Cochrane who was Admiral on the Jamaica Station in 1814-15. Ellis Street tells of the family of Lord Seaford who had properties in the island the original Ellis having come over in Venables' army. The first Lord Seaford was born in Spanish Town.

Barrett Street recalls a family long resident in the island on the northside. Richard Barrett was Speaker of the Assembly in 1830.

THINGS

POLICE DOGS

Recently frequent references were made in the local press to the possibility of using police dogs as one means for coping with the amount of criminal investigation which the C. I. D. men have to conduct. Some notes on this subject may be of interest. One of the latest aids in running to earth wrongdoers is by means of Police Dogs. Perhaps the oldest of these dogs is the bloodhound. It is an odd fact that every human being has an odour that is peculiar to him; the bloodhound is a specialist in distinguishing these odours. About two years ago I suggested that a beginning might be made with a couple of these dogs in Kingston and gradually their number could be increased until each important

Police Station in the island had its own canine detectives. Nearly all countries, in the northern regions especially, now employ dogs in the detective branch of their police forces, and during World War II they were used extensively for military purposes. The American troops in this island trained a number of these dogs. Some years ago Detective Inspector O'Hanlon, who was then in the island, made investigations along these lines. As a matter of fact he was to have visited England and Scotland in order to witness the work of the dogs and perhaps to make a selection for this island's needs. The Jamaica Government did not countenance the idea, however, and the matter was dropped. Mr. O'Hanlon is now an Inspector of Police in Trinidad, I believe.

LOCAL POLICE FOR ENGLAND

The Jamaica Government has committed itself to the proposal of sending members of the police force to England to gain experience. To my mind a bright idea indeed. Provided the right type of men is selected they will benefit in many directions from their visit. In London they will be associated with the Metropolitan Police and learn much from them.

Fine fellows every one of them, in physique almost perfect, owing to the rigorous training they have undergone. They are highly efficient, alert, courteous, hospitable to the stranger. Our men, on their return from the United Kingdom, will be able to pass on the experiences gained to other members of the force.

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TALKING IT OVER

with Elizabeth Martin

Dear Miss Martin,

I am not at all good looking and I am afraid there is nothing I can do about it for I dress well and give a lot of attention to my grooming. I have many friends of both sexes and I am never lonely for company or invitations. But I often wonder, if without good looks I will ever get a suitor. What do you think?

Karen.

Dear Karen,

Stop worrying my child, beauty is more than skin deep. Surely at some time or other you must have heard someone remark — "I can't imagine what he sees in so-and-so, she is certainly not good-looking." There you have your answer. Many a man finds beauty of character, good companionship and wit far more attractive and satisfactory than beauty with an empty heart. So take heart and cultivate your character.

E. M.

Dear Miss Martin,

I am told that when I am giving myself a home 'permanent' it is very wrong to go out into the sun while the lotion is drying. Can do tell me if it would have any injurious effect?

Mrs. L.

Dear Mrs. L.

It is far better to stay indoors when your perm is drying. Remember that the lotion is made for use at room temperature, and our sun out here is very hot. It would therefore tend to dry the lotion very much quicker than if you stayed in the house, thus it would throw out the timing. The cold perm was primarily manufactured to do away with the discomfort of heat in drying. Thus if you go out into the sun you tend to throw everything out of gear.

E. M.

Dear Miss Martin,

Do you think that if two people see each other a lot they are apt to grow bored with each other's company. I am very friendly with a boy who lives next door to me and I often go out with him. We see each other sometimes three times a day, and spend most of our evenings together. Do you think it would be best to cut it down, for I would hate him to get tired of me?

S. T.

Dear S. T.

If two people are fond of each other there is no reason why they should be bored with each other. Provided of course you keep your other interests alive, and give yourself time for reading and seeing your other friends. This will help you to keep your mind active, and give you interesting matters for discussion.

E. M.

Dear Miss Martin,

Two men have proposed to me, one I love very dearly and the other has been a very good friend to me. I am fond of him and would not like to hurt him. How can I tell him that I love someone else and yet retain his friendship?

P. B.

Dear P. B.

You must face the fact that you cannot avoid hurting him and I am afraid that you must be prepared to lose his friendship. After all if you love the other man it should be easy to make your choice.

The best course is to tell your friend quite frankly that you love someone else. Do it as gently and nicely as you can. He is sure to be hurt — that cannot be avoided, but he will get over it and no doubt he will find someone else later who can give him the kind of affection he wants.

E. M.

PERSONALIA

Continued from page 6)

week Monday and Tuesday in two groups.

A reminder is given for the Garden Party and Concert at the Chinese Public School tomorrow, Sunday. The function will begin at 4 p.m. with an exhibition basketball game between the C.A.C. and the South China team. Later on there will be a Children's Dress Parade as well as a Ladies' Fashion Parade. A concert arranged by Mr. Lloyd Hosang will be presented later in the evening. On the grounds there will be a Penny Sale, Fancy Stalls, Games of chance, and a Physical Culture Exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. Wong Chew Onn recently announced the birth of a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Tenn of Linstead have announced the

forthcoming marriage of their daughter, Joyce Hyacinth, to Mr. Edward A. Chen of Kingston, which will take place on Sunday, May 1 at 5.30 p.m. at their residence in Linstead.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Wong of Olivier Road and left a little boy on Sunday, April 10.

Mr. David Chai Onn and his son, George, Miss Elaine Chai Chong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chai Chong, and Mr. Alvin Hugh, son of Mr. Hugh Get Senn, left here by plane on Tuesday, April 12 for San Francisco to catch the S/S General Gordon leaving there for Hongkong this week.

A men's softball team at the C.A.C. have been playing a few friendly matches the last two weeks. They won two matches played against the Airport Team and one match played against the Bank of Nova Scotia team. There has been a good deal of interest in these opening matches and all others interested are asked to come out and play whenever there is a practice game on.

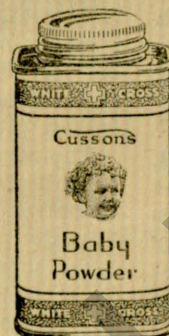
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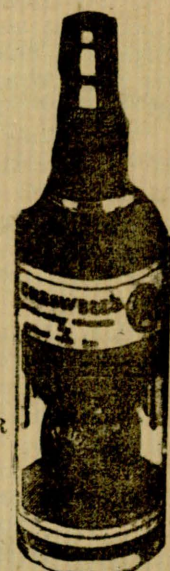
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THE PAGODA

IN PARENTHESIS

A beauty shop is where men are rare and women are well done.

An amateur painter called in a doctor friend of his to look at a painting he had just completed. It showed a man in the last stages of a terrible struggle against death. After the good doctor had spent about ten minutes inspecting it thoroughly the artist asked him what he thought of it.

"Look like pneumonia to me," replied the doctor.

"Here you are, lady, a pill for the liver, a tablet for the indigestion and another pill for the nerves."

"But, Doctor, how will they know where to go when they get inside?"

Little boy in woodshed: "Father, did grandpa spank you when you were a little boy?"

Father with paddle: "Yes, son." Little boy: "And did great-grandpa spank grandpa when he was a little boy?"

Father: "Yes, son." Little boy: "And did great-grandpa spank great-grandpa?"

Father: "Yes." Little boy: "Well, don't you think that with my help you could overcome this inherited rowdyism?"

An Irishman was charged with a petty offence. "Have you anybody here who can vouch for your character?" said the judge. "Yes, your Honour, the sheriff there can."

"Why, I do not even know this man," exclaimed the sheriff.

"Observe, Your Honour," said the Irishman triumphantly, "that I've lived twelve years in this county and the sheriff doesn't even know me."

A penny was all that dropped into the beggar's hand when he pleaded with the old lady for "something to tide him over."

"Now my poor man," she said, "tell me how you lost all of your money."

"Well, I was like you, ma'am," he said. "I was always giving away large sums to the needy."

The prize-fighter and the lady were supping at a Broadway night club.

"You have such shell-like ears, so thin and delicate, but," he added, teasing, "that's an indication of weak character, isn't it?"

"I don't know about that," she came back, "but I do know that thick ears are a sign of weak defence."

A large business firm had gained a reputation for advancing rapidly its younger men. One of the embittered older men prevailed upon the owner of a bar adjacent to the building to post the following sign:

"No vice-presidents served at this bar unless accompanied by their parents."

A budding journalist was told never to use two words where one would do. He carried out this advice in his report of a fatal accident in the following manner:

"John Jones struck a match to see if there was any gasoline in his tank. There was. Age sixty-five."

Burglar at home to young son: "I did not spank you for taking the jam, my boy, but for leaving your fingerprints."

Two burglars had broken into a clothing store and were busy sorting out some suits when one of them saw one marked \$125.00

"Bert, look at the price of that one," he said. "Why, it's downright robbery, ain't it?"

There is a saloon in Brooklyn which has three entrances. Casey enters and the bartender refuses to serve him because he is intoxicated. After an argument Casey leaves the saloon and soon discovers the second entrance. He goes in and looks at the bartender with considerable surprise and again calls for a drink and is again refused. He leaves, but soon comes back through the third entrance. He walks up the bar unsteadily and looking the bartender in the face says disgustedly, "Say, do you own all the saloons in town?"

"That absent-minded Professor Schmaltz has left his umbrella again, he'd leave his head if it were loose," observed the waiter.

"That's true," said the manager, "I just heard him say he was going to Switzerland for his lungs."

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REFRESHING WINDS

By GAY

SO you got vexed today! You were good and angry over that incident with your boss last week and you can't ever see Joe or Auntie without getting irritated. There's constant small annoyances with your family and heavens knows you can't drive down the street without finding something to ruin your disposition.

Eventually something happens to your stomach — you get indigestion or even ulcers. You have headaches and backaches and eye strain and jumpy nerves. You can't sleep, you become really ill, or perhaps lose your job or at least fail to find any enjoyment in life.

It's then you begin to wonder— Well, this is what has been going on inside you as a human being:

When a physical being is under stress or in anger, a fluid in our bodies called adrenalin is stirred into a super-charger that activates certain physical changes. Adrenalin shoots a supply of sugar into the blood stream which in turn flows to the muscles and

is burned as fuel. It is exactly the same principle as the action of an automobile. When under need for action in a car, the driver steps on the accelerator and this shoots a supply of fuel into the necessary parts of the engine to be distributed and burned in perfect working order.

But what happens if this new burst of fuel isn't actually used up? What happens if it meets with clogged spark plugs or something else to prevent its normal consumption? Damage to the engine of the car, of course.

And the same kind of damage to our body-engines takes place when our fuel isn't used properly. And it is the misuse of this energy fuel that does cause the trouble originating from anger or irritation.

THERE is nothing particularly wrong with anger. It is not necessarily damaging, in itself. It is the misuse and misunderstanding of its physical issues that cause the danger.

In the old days, before so-called civilization complicated

our existence, a man had few causes for minor irritations and annoyances. He went his way in a peaceful manner until, let us say, he suddenly is faced with the immediate danger of an attacking wild animal. Here is a real source of anger and menace to his and his family's lives. His brain has sent out the danger signal to his body, adrenalin has immediately shot an extra surge of sugar-fuel into his blood and muscles — now! He is set for action. AND HE DOES ACT. He uses up every ounce of that fuel by his physical exertion of either attacking and destroying the menace to him, or by an equal amount of exertion in running in the opposite direction should the menace prove too much for him.

In either case, he uses the added fuel as it was meant to be used. He has no sense of repression or guilt — there is no worry over "what people will think" if he runs away! He has simply used the fundamental instincts of life as they occurred.

But now comes detailed, standardized, complicated modern man. He is faced with a hundred menaces to his way of life every day. He must rub elbows with every type of personality in closely-packed city life where irritations can hardly be avoided. He must compete in love and business and social life with thousands of other milling human beings; standards

of activity and living have been made for him and there is a constant struggle on his part to "live up to" these models. His ego, his security, his prestige, his possessions are hanging in a constant explosive atmosphere of danger. He is angered and menaced and irritated innumerable times a day — and what has taken place inside his body?

EVERY time he is menaced or angered, the brain has sent the message to his body, adrenalin has shot the extra surge of sugar-fuel into his blood and muscles and readied him for action. But modern man does not act. He doesn't indulge in physical combat with an enemy or expend the added energy in running. And this sugar-fuel, not being used up in the manner in which nature intended it should, has no place to go, so to speak. It cannot go back to the fuel tank, yet it must be got rid of somehow. The kidneys might try the job of eliminating this extra sugar supply, a job for which these organs were never intended and therefore causes trouble. The heart and glands have been given this danger signal for action — and then no action is forthcoming and they, too, suffer in their normal operation. In emergencies and anger when the blood supply rushes to the muscles for ac-

(Continued on page 18)

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THE PAGODA

FAR EAST BOOKS

CHANGING CHINA
By Harrison Forman.

Harrison Forman, long-time traveller, foreign correspondent and author of other books on China, did a prodigious amount of delving to come up with this self-styled "factual account of China as it is and as it was." Gathering statistics on China is not easy.

An example is found in the exceedingly interesting chapter on Moslems in China. The best we can be told after the author's study is that there are 15,000,000 to 48,000,000 Chinese followers of Islam today. No one seems to know or care, and hence it is easy to appreciate what the author means by his "Leviathan China."

Mr. Forman's previous book was *Report from Red China*. In the present one he contents himself with but a half-page reference to the struggle between Nationalist and Red China, dropping his brief details in 1927 with the summation: "Backed by conservative Chinese moneyed interests who feared the Communists and their radical policies, Chiang purged the Reds, drove the Russians out of the country, and established a political and military dictatorship which continued to the present (1948)."

Where current change in China is so bound up in the armed conflict between Nationalists and Communist. It might be better to call this work a handbook on China since it so completely eschews such divergent and ultimately determining doctrines of national survival.

And as a handbook it is topically good reading for its description of Chinese life in the village, in the large cities, in the home, of family customs and of colourful Peking. Likewise it will stand as a general reference work on the lines of summarized history, religion, geographical divisions, including Tibet, Mongolia and Manchuria, and the economic phases of industry, communication and food supply.

A chapter on the Press makes a contribution to our knowledge of modern China. Whereas the *Peking Gazette* can be considered the oldest newspaper in the world, Mr. Forman declares the Chinese edition of the *English China Mail* of Hong Kong to be

China's first modern newspaper. It was born in 1858. From that time until the outbreak of hostilities with Japan, there was growth to 1,000 daily papers and 1,000 weeklies and monthlies. He records the establishment of the *Ta Kung Pao* by a military Catholic reformer in 1902 and praises its excellent staff in many parts of China. In this chapter one wonders where Mr. Forman got his romanization of Chinese characters. He renders the *New China Daily News* as "Sin XUA Rihbao" which in common usage would be "Hsin Hau Jih Pao."

Incidentally, Mr. Forman points out that this Communist newspaper was permitted publication in wartime Chungking although under the censor's control. "The communists accepted this on the principle that it was better to speak with a muted voice than not to be heard at all" says the author.

Changing China is helped by 250 of the author's own photographs covering a large area and subject matter. Mr. Forman's hard work has resulted in putting together in a single volume material available otherwise only in widely scattered sources. As he quotes one Chinese scholar: "To know the past one must read five cartloads of books."

JOHN GOETTE in
The China Monthly.

CHINESE PICKED TALES FOR
CHILDREN
By Tehyi Hsieh

Chinese Picked Tales For Children is a little book of international friendship which will bring a better understanding and closer relations between the Chinese and American children, or children of any nation for that matter.

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, the author, has charmingly unfolded a story about a little Chinese boy named Ping-Seng, who is born in a Mandarin household and is the seventh son of a seventh son. In China to be a seventh son of a seventh son is considered to be lucky. Ping-Seng's upbringing, his dress, education, etiquette and customs are all pleasantly described by the author in several tales.

This little book contains also a short story about the discovery of tea which is told by Ping-Seng's uncle; a cute story of how a tortoise became a jellyfish; a Chinese



—Courtesy Jamaica Daily Express

Members of the Chinese Sports Club of British Guiana on a goodwill visit are shown here with members of the Chinese Free Mason Society who were hosts to them at a dinner on Tuesday, April 12. Seated in front (left to right) are: Mesdames Donald Tang, Andrew James, H. Ho, Miss Pamela Chee Atow, Stanley Chan Choong and Philip Fung; (second row) Messrs. C. V. Too Chong, Andrew James, Dr. Heung Ho, Donald Tang; (third row) P. A. Leung, Royce Lee, Philip Fung (President of the Chinese Free Mason Society), Chen Chu Pin, Stanley Chang Choong, W. A. Chen; (back row) H. S. Loh, Thompson Ho Tseung, A. Tie Ten Quee, Ting Shoa (Consul for China) and A. Chin Lenn.

game for children to play at any time whether it rains or shines; and last but not least a story about an Orang Outang named Low-Ko who will enter the hearts of all the children. The author, at the end, summarized some of the tales in prose, for added enjoyment.

Children today are just like grown-ups — always looking for something new and different — either to eat, drink or read. *Chinese Picked Tales For Children*, is not only different, it has wisdom and philosophy. Above all, it teaches a child how to respect his parents.

The illustrations which adorn this little book of enjoyment are

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PROGRESS IN CHINA'S HIGHER EDUCATION

Continued from Page 11

started in Nanking, August, 15th., under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. This movement to raise money for tuition, room and board soon spread far and wide, with students of Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin, Hankow and other cities following suit. China's future leaders, tried by years of suffering and privation, were good at planning and quick in action. The students of Shanghai set the sum of (Chinese currency) \$3,000,000,000 as their goal; those of Peiping, \$5,000,000,000; and those of Tientsin \$3,000,000,000.

It was, of course, no easy task for the Chinese students to collect contributions, since Chinese people as a whole were really hard pressed for money. But the students first of all organized themselves into teams, and then they used a number of different ways to raise money: giving plays, concerts, programmes of ballad singing, and even doing laundry work or boot blacking. Everyone was their target: banker, high government officials, merchants, ricksha men and anyone who might have anything to give. A rather interesting incident occurred in this connection, when Dr. Chu Chia-hua, Minister of Education, on his inspection tour of Peiyang University on August 19th., 1947, was compelled to pay \$3,000,000 into the student fund for having his shoes polished. The students, in explaining their course of action said it might be explained by one of their slogans: "Poverty being a deep river which many people cannot cross, please be kind enough, ladies and gentlemen, to help them get to the other side, so they can go forward."

At the beginning of September, 1947, the students' self-help movement was brought to a successful conclusion, and then arose the problem as how best to distribute the hard-won accumulation of money among those students who were most in need of help. In the end it was decided to follow the rule of the elder giving to the younger, and those in difficulties giving way to those whose situation was desperate. It is safe to say, in this connection, that China's young students are not to be daunted by the unfavourable circumstances in which they find themselves; that they have learned a great deal; that they know not only how to help themselves but will know how to help their country in the days to come.

It is admitted even in Chinese official quarters that the teaching profession enjoys neither a decent living standard nor the facilities for intellectual development. On September 26th, 1947 General Chang Chun, Minister of the Executive Yuan, declared at a tea party given in honour of Peiping teachers, that the Government is well aware of the plight of educational personnel as a whole, and keeps constantly in mind that alleviation of their burdens. As this article was written, the Government at Nanking was considering concrete steps to insure teachers against a sub-marginal existence.

Nevertheless, one still wonders what the Government will be able to do, and how far the measures taken will go towards helping educational workers out of their present predicament, since the level of salaries for the white-collared class never keeps pace with the advance of commodity prices. Hence, the Chinese parable in which the former are likened to water, the latter to a boat: the higher the water rises the higher the boat goes. So long as the general economic condition shows no sign of improvement, the teachers and their students can hardly expect to stand on terra firma. Dr. Chou Ping-lin, eminent Kuomintang jurist and professor at Peking University, has gone to the heart of the matter in his remark: "The war of bandit suppression has deprived us of the right to wholesome food and warm clothing, to say nothing of keeping abreast of the times."

In conclusion, it seems reasonable to assert that sooner or later things will get better, and that China's teachers who consider it their sacred duty to train future citizens for their country will manage to carry on their work without much financial assistance from the government, and will continue their work with confidence and with the cooperation of the students.

A new China is in the extreme throes of birth, but to borrow an expression from Charles Dickens: "It is the darkest of times; it is the brightest of times."

REFRESHING WINDS

(Continued from page 16)

tion, the stomach is left with very little blood to carry on its normal action of digestion — and so the stomach is the organ to suffer most of all at these times of prolonged or frequent anger.

And is there some way out of this maze of complicated pain? Yes, there are perhaps two ways in which we can help ourselves. One is to use our reason to the point of lessening the minor annoyances and anger. We can reason ourselves to a point of placidity so that our bodies can also maintain their placid operations. We can make ourselves see that it doesn't matter, after all, what the boss did last week or what Bill said or how someone else drove or talked or carried on — we can make ourselves understand that there is little need for anger, even in complicated lives, that there is really very little worth while being angry about — and that will keep the fuel in our bodies equally distributed and in smooth running order.

The other way to meet the problem is to literally expend the extra anger-fuel in real muscular activity, just as nature intended. You can literally get out and run around the block seven times in a row, or chop up a stack of wood, or slash a ball around on a tennis court. When you slump into a chair after these real physical exertions, I just dare you to try to find the energy for anger. It simply isn't there. The anger will be completely wiped out for lack of energy to back it up.

The next time you're tempted to put your whole body on a war-footing, stop for a moment and consider: is it really worth it?

End.

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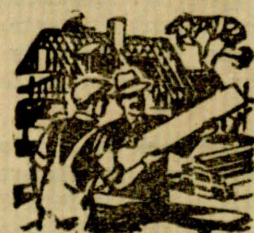
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MOVEMENTS OF NOTE

(Continued from page 5)

mountain climbing is to organize a search party to follow in an hour. The second party will catch up the stragglers and egg them on in their climb. At least that is what would happen to me and how I would like it to work.

THE magic show now in its second extended run is indeed something worth seeing if for nothing else than the rich work of embroidered Chinese tapestries which adorn the stage as a curtain. The show is indeed mystifying and other parts unusually entertaining. I like the one in particular where you can get any amount of loose change out of thin air.

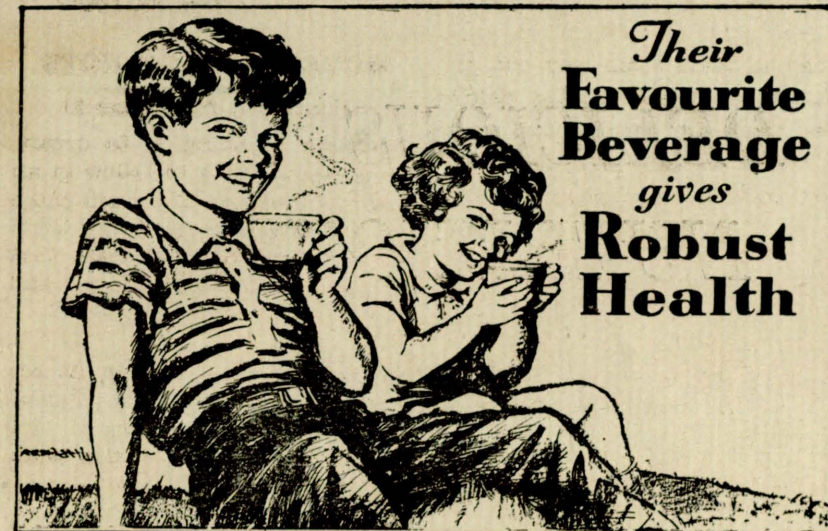
If more than one mouse is mice,
And more than one louse is lice,
Then you must agree, quite obviously,
That more than one spouse is
spice.

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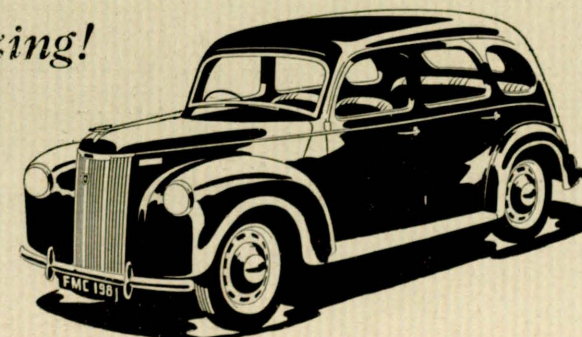
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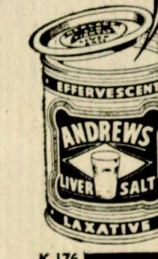
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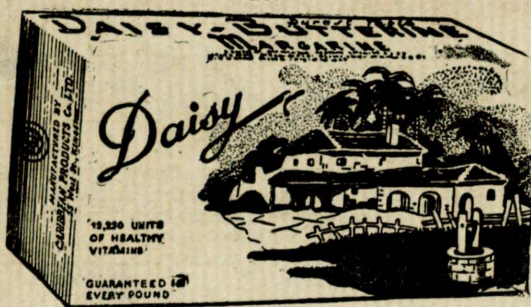


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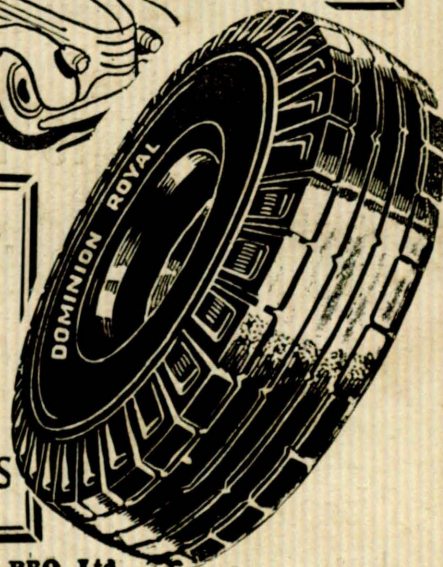
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