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PAGODA

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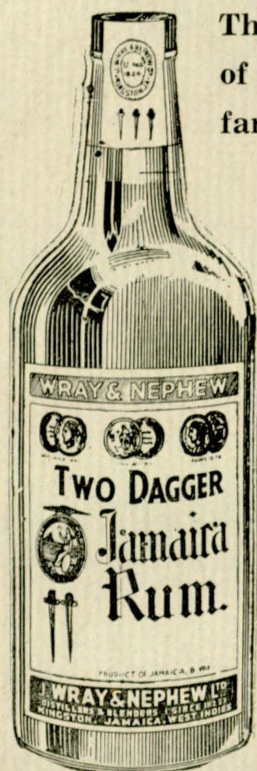
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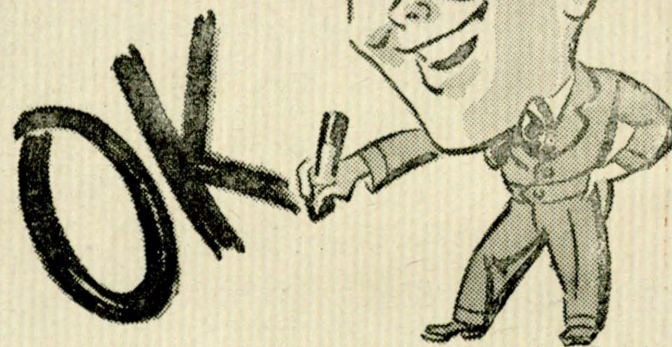
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MODERN CHINESE EDUCATION

by Han Lih-wu.

VICE-MINISTER OF EDUCATION

From THE CHINA MAGAZINE

CHINA is an old country with a rich and ancient culture. Long before the western world she had achieved a high degree of learning and scholarship, but modern education as known today is for China a matter of only around eighty years. It may be said to have started in 1862, some fifty years before the Republic when the first foreign language school was established in Peiping under the Manchu dynasty. Of course, previous to this schools opened by missionaries were in existence and it is interesting to note that one of the first missionary schools was established in 1844 in Ningpo as a girls' school. After 1862 government schools sprang up in succession, but without any comprehensive plan.

In those early days modern education meant the mastery of foreign languages and the learning of western military and industrial technique. This was thought to be a short step to wealth and power. Besides language schools, therefore, naval and military academies were among the first to be organized, closely followed by spasmodic efforts in founding vocational schools.

The first serious effort in modernizing Chinese education was not made, however, until 1901 when the Government promulgated an educational system for the establishment of elementary and secondary schools in the provinces and a university in the capital. This was followed in 1905 by the discontinuation of the old civil service examination system and the establishment of a Department of Education in the same year.

Another significant development was the sending of scholarship students to the United States with the indemnity funds returned by America, and from 1909 to 1911 altogether 180 were in three groups who after their return to China made important contributions to the modernization of China.

It should be noted, however, that the earliest government scholarship students were sent to America as far back as 1872 with subsequent groups also sent to Europe and Japan. Since 1909 the sending of scholarship students abroad has been a regular part of the educational programme and the number of Chinese students, both government and private, seeking further education abroad probably surpasses that of any other country.

With the establishment of the Republic and with the scholarly liberal Tsai Yuan-pei as the first Minister of Education, education in China received a great impetus. The

school system as started in 1901 underwent thorough reform and comprehensive sets of regulations were promulgated during the first two years of the Republic. Schools of all grades showed rapid increase. Traditional regard and respect for the old type of scholar gradually shifted to admiration and enthusiasm for the new education. The "renaissance movement" in 1919, popularly known as the May 4th Movement, released new energies and quickened the tempo of the quest for modern knowledge. By this time the influence of returned students was spreading in all directions and in 1922 the educational system was further revised and has remained fundamentally the same up to the present.

During this period from the establishment of the Republic to 1927, the year of the advent of the National Government in Nanking, progress in education was seriously affected by political instability and incessant wars. There were no regular budgets for education and the payment of salaries of teachers was always in arrears.

The ten years from 1927 to 1937 was the golden period for modern Chinese education. The educational budget became an important item in the national expenditure. More schools and universities were established. The Academia Sinica and the National Peiping Research Academy, the two highest research institutions in China, came into being. The American Rockefeller-endowed Peking Union Medical College also made its full impact not only on modern medicine but also on experimental science in general. The standard of teaching in all grades of schools was raised considerably and the standard of the best universities compared favourably with the West.

The rapid progress China was making in every direction was interrupted in 1937 by the Sino-Japanese War. During these eight years of war China's education suffered greatly. The trek of the Chinese schools from the coastal areas to the interior is a glorious page in the history of Chinese education, but the loss of equipment and libraries together with the blockade which prevented communication with the outside world except by air, and general difficulties of life forced down pre-war standards by one to two years. This is in some way compensated by the raising of the standard of education in the interior which hitherto had been backward and less progressive. Further, the number of university and middle school students was nearly

doubled, and with the intensified government programme of popular education, the percentage of illiteracy dropped by 20.12 per cent, adding to the number of literates by 45,750,897 persons.

Besides the lowering of standard, there is another ill effect of the war common in a large degree to countries directly affected by war, that is, social unrest and moral deterioration. Education cannot escape its social environment and this has resulted in some loss of the urge to seek knowledge and learning on the one hand and the dissipation of energies in other directions than study. In the latter case, the intrusion of politics in education has been a brewer of trouble and discontent. However, the hardships of war, especially for those students cut off from the financial support of their families, have awakened in the students a spirit of independence and self-reliance. Students today are much more alert, practical and challenging.

It should be here pointed out that the Government, in spite of the heavy financial burdens of the war did its best in supporting the needs of education. Reference has been made to the campaign to wipe out illiteracy which necessitated large appropriations. In order to enable students to carry on their studies, huge sums were devoted to providing free tuition, room, board and incidental expenses to hundreds of thousands of needy students. Even up to the present, the Government is supporting 60 percent of the university students, constituting a heavy burden on the educational budget.

The end of the war in 1945 brought Chinese education into another stage which is not yet over, that is, a period of rehabilitation and recovery. The first immediate task was the transportation of 64,067 university and 42,400 middle school students, teachers and their families from the interior back to their former locations, or as in the case of middle schools that were established during wartime, to their respective province. This was a tremendous job especially as the means of communications were limited, but by airplane, steamer, junk and all sorts of conveyances, it was completed in one and a half years as originally planned. By the summer of 1947, with the exception of a few unavoidable delays owing to the Communist occupation of certain areas, all these schools were settled down and had commenced their work.

(Continued on page 8)

I PASS

By S. H. C.

THIS week we enter the sacred precincts of the Domino slammers and borrow a phrase for our title . . . "I Pass!" There is a wealth of meaning in those two brief words. There is a lot of frustration, of disappointment and similar ignoble emotions contained in that simple declaration. Yet under certain circumstances, one of which I shall describe, there is an overtone of triumph in it, a note of exultation, a simple song of relief and of joy. But all this is jumping the gate a little bit.

A friend of mine asked me to have his car passed for him, since he could not leave his office during the times at which the Traffic Depot was open for Examination of vehicles. I agreed, much to my later sorrow. The milk of human kindness flowed in strong currents through my noble veins, and it ended up on my lips where it curdled into a smile.

"Sure Tom, no trouble at all—besides I happen to be at a loose end this morning."

He rose and went to the coat room for the key. When he returned I asked:

"Is the Dodge parked in the lane as usual?"

"The Dodge?"

"What, have you sold it?"

"Oh, ages ago! I have a little 'struggle buggy' now. Here's the key."

In my surprise I almost dropped it. Bent in a slightly different, and certainly in a less complicated way, the article which he handed me could have safely been marketed as a common paper clip. And in reply to my look of enquiry, he confirmed this suspicion.

I took my place behind the wheel and hoped for the best. I knew as I started the engine that the chances of having this mechanised garbage pail passed rested entirely on the mercy of the court.

In friendship's fair name, I

therefore decided to make the attempt. As I entered the gate of the depot I noticed that the staff was lined up to form a guard of honour.

"Hmm," I said to myself, "this car must be well known."

I was actually feeling cheerful as I drove up to the apparent leader of the outfit.

"Morning Georgie!"

"So it is," replied this worthy.

"Wha him seh him stop ya for?" enquired one menial of his neighbour.

I looked in askance at the leader of the brigade.

"Go straight ahead and then just when you reach that shed, turn to your right. The dump is just over there. They will take care of it for you."

"Just a minute pretty boy, this baby isn't being junked, she's being passed."

"Noooo!" There was a world of incredulity packaged in that simple single word. He said it as I had thought only Charlie McCarthy could say it.

THE attendants had meanwhile broken ranks and were pushing the car in the direction their boss had indicated to me. Conversation with my genial host became increasingly difficult, as I was wheeled decisively away.

I yelled for them to stop, but to no avail.

I screamed similar requests at the rapidly diminishing figure of the boss man but it was 'no soap'. Then my presence of mind returned. I drew up the hand brake.

"Whooooops" They reared like a horse held with a tight rein. I grinned. That'll settle them. Brother, but I was wrong. You'll never guess just how wrong I was at that.

They lifted the little car bodily off the ground and proceeded palanquinwise with yours truly majestically relaxed in the front seat. However, before they reached the shed, they halted

and settling me carefully down on terra firma, opened the door like trained lackeys, and waved me into the office.

The inspector at the desk looked up from his massive pile of papers waved me to a chair, and said:

"Hi!"

I replied in the same foreign tongue: "Hi!"

"Found the boys a bit playful, I daresay" he continued, relapsing into English.

"A bit!"

"Hope you didn't mind too much. You see, they know this car. It was in last week. It needed brake pedal rubbers and the wind-screen wipers had to be fixed, everything else was o.k. They had been betting the yard 'surper' that four of them could lift it, so finally he took them on, and they have been waiting since for the car to come in for the finals. I personally thought that it would do no harm, especially since the boy's had been through a tough time checking thousands of faulty vehicles, and anyway, Tom is a good sport."

I was so relieved to hear that Tom's one item of rolling stock had made the grade, that I enjoyed the laugh as well as anybody else.

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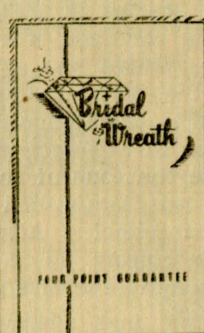
THESE

HOT DAYS

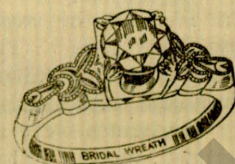
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MOVEMENTS OF NOTE

By I. C. Evre Ting

THE ANNUAL trek to 'home sweet home' began a fortnight ago when every other day cars went out to the airport to meet degree aspirants as they came home one by one from the States for the Summer holidays. A year or two away is the most some of them would like to stand. Being homesick is as annoying as any other sickness and one can be very lonely even in a college of 8,000 students. Coming home every Summer helps to make the college years pass by quickly.

A MOVIE camera fan could have loaded up his camera and gone to the airport any of these days to record some very interesting moments of happy reunions among the Romeos and Juliets. A candid camera fan would be more busy clicking away to his heart's content.

OUR Artist student came home looking very trim and bright and if you look through her portfolio of art work you know that she must have had a very busy college year. Among her works are canvas oil paintings, book-jackets designs, magazine illustrations, etc., all of which would do credit to any artist, commercial or otherwise. I feel sure we are going to hear a lot more of her.

ONE of the arrivals last week self-imposed a quarantine on herself after discovering that she had exposed herself to a very contagious disease, namely, mumps. This was pretty harsh treatment for her young man who had been making all sorts of preparations to meet her. Precaution is better than cure and our hero could do nothing else but obey instructions. They say absence makes the heart grow fonder so after this long period

of waiting their hearts will be probably twice their normal size.

THERE has been as much excitement the past two weeks over folks going away as well as over those coming back. There is safety in numbers so three young misses went off blithely on a holiday joint to Panama last week. Panama is quite an exciting place so there should be plenty of adventure in store for them. A much bolder young lady has gone all by herself for a three months' holiday in Canada. And the last is a young matron who has a heavy schedule all mapped out of places she will visit from New York to California. To all of them we wish happy holidaying.

BIRTHDAY parties also took the limelight last week-end. A few persons last Sunday had barely time to rush from one in Liguanea to another in town. One was to celebrate a coming-of-age and was well attended by the sweet sixteens who are naturally the ones most interested in such instances of 'attaining their majority.'

FOR inglorious defeats the C.A.C. perhaps will never record anything like it again in the field of softball and table-tennis as during the past fortnight. In a feast of errors they lost a match in softball by a score that looked more like basketball. In table-tennis the score was what was called a 'maximum defeat'. Anyway we fall to rise again another day.

An old woman was asked for the secret of her long life and placid disposition.

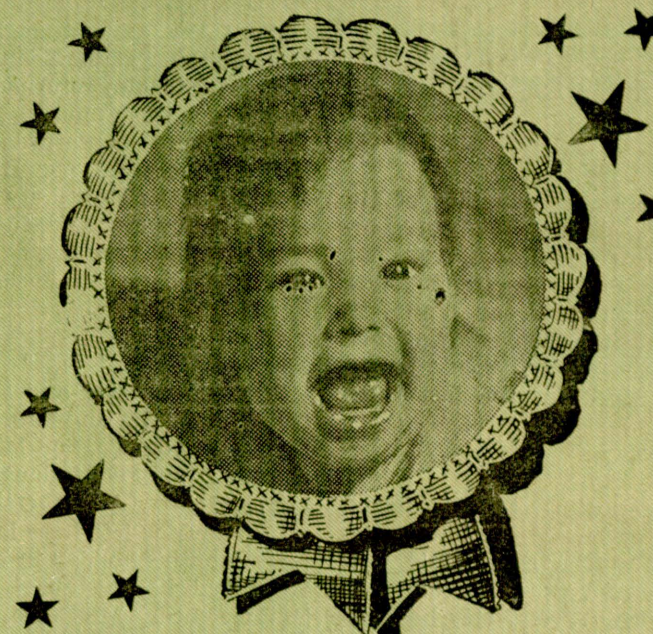
Said she: "When ah walks, ah walks slow; when ah sets, ah sets loose; and when ah worries, ah sleeps."

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Those who know
say bake with ROYAL



PERSONALIA

Miss Lily Hoo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hoo, of Lincoln Rd., Cross Roads, returned from the States for the Summer holidays on Saturday, June 11. Miss Hoo has been studying fine arts at the Pratt Institute of Art in New York for the last three years.

Also returning to the Island for the Summer holidays last week were Miss Betty Chin Yee, Miss Blossom Chin Yee and Mr. Herbert Chin Yee. Betty has just completed her Junior year at Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana; Blossom has finished her first year at Carroll College in Wisconsin, Milwaukee while Herbert was at Tri-State College in Indiana.

The Misses Joyce and Christine Chin, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Chin of Montego Bay returned from college in the States on Saturday, June 18. Joyce has just received the degree of B.Sc. from Simmons College, Boston, Mass. Christine has completed her Sophomore year at Smith College, North Hampton, Mass.

Miss Lucy Chin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chin Henn Beow of Stony Hill also returned to the Island for the Summer holidays arriving here on Saturday, June 18. She received her B.Sc. degree from the University of Illinois last Summer and during the past year has been taking a post-graduate course in Sociology at New York University.

The Misses Joyce and Fay Lyn, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lyn of Mandeville, and Miss Marguerite Chin Fook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chin Fook of Sav-la-Mar left here last week for a month's holiday in Panama. They will be the guest of Mrs. Eustace Lee. Mrs. Lee paid a brief visit to Jamaica with her husband about a month ago.

Miss Dorothea Chinn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Chinn, left for Canada on Tuesday, June 21 for a three months holiday. Dorothea who is with the Agricultural Loan Societies Board will be spending time with friends there and hope to visit many of the resort places in Canada as well as the States also.

Mr. Yuan Si-chen, headmaster of the Chinese Public School, left by plane for San Francisco on Tuesday, June 21. Mr. Yuan who

has been exhibiting some of his painting in San Francisco will be back in about two months' time.

Mrs. Egerton Chin Loy left for New York on Thursday, June 23 for a short holiday in the States. While in New York she will attend the wedding of her brother-in-law, Dr. Arthur Chin Loy, whose marriage to Miss Esme Chai will be solemnized at the Church of Blessed Sacrament Rectory on Saturday, June 25.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Chang gave a birthday party for their son, 3-year-old Albert, on Saturday, June 18 at their home at 4 Starlight Avenue. The children spent the afternoon playing games and enjoying donkey rides and refreshments. A buffet supper was served later in the evening to the older guests.

Mr. Louis Chang, Jr., celebrated his 21st birthday with a party at the home of his parents at 1 Malvern Avenue on Sunday, June 19. The guests spent a very enjoyable time dancing. Buffet supper was served later in the evening followed by more dancing until a late hour.

Mr. Wilson Chong, B. Arch., has been invited by the University College of the West Indies to

take over classes in architecture vacated by Mrs. Patricia Wills, A.R.I.B.A. sudden departure to England. Remaining lecture items will be Prefabrication, Hospital, Stores and Community Centres.

The Annual Reunion Dinner of the Alpha Academy Alumnae Association will take place at the Myrtle Bank Hotel on Saturday, July 2, 1949 at 7.30 p.m. Reservations may be made not later than June 29th with Mrs. S. DeSouza, Fifth Avenue Shop, 116 Harbour Street, Miss D. Chen, Alpha Academy, Miss V. Young, 19 Haining Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Nuken Shim announced the birth of a son in Thursday, June 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chai also announced the birth of a son last Tuesday, June 21st.

In the Table Tennis Competition both the Junior and Senior teams sustained losses during the past fortnight's competition. The Seniors lost to Y.M.C.A. by 7-0. The Juniors lost to Cambridge (B), 4-3; Y.M.C.A. (A), 6-1; Hollywood (B) 6-1. The second round in the competition will follow immediately after the conclusion of the first round.

(Continued on page 14)

PANORAMA

KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST

It has brought great pleasure to all in Jamaica to hear that His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Huggins, K.C.M.G., M.C., was awarded the G.C.M.G. in the King's Birthday Honours List this year. This honour that has been conferred on His Excellency is fully deserved, and brings honour upon the whole island at the same time. So, too, does the award of C.M.G. which has been made to Jamaica's Colonial Secretary, Mr. D. C. MacGillivray.

The other awards in Jamaica have also brought satisfaction to all, for it is felt that these have been truly deserved. Mr. A. MacKenzie Gordon has been awarded the O.B.E.; Mr. S. M. French the M.B.E., and Mr. C. E. Crawford, B.A. of Turks and Caicos Islands, the M.B.E., all for public services. Mr. V. F. deCordova, the B.E.M.; Inspectors J. N. Ricketts, and S. O. Williams, the Colonial Police Medal. Truly a commendable list deserving of the sincere congratulations of the populace.

THREE VIOLINISTS

Mentioned in the Press during the past fortnight have been the names of three violinists, one a newcomer to our shores, Miss Margaret Lawson, who is playing her way straight into the hearts of Jamaican audiences. Making her debut here with the Edward Gordon Orchestra a short time ago, Miss Lawson has just taken part in a repeat performance of the same Orchestral programme, and has also given a violin recital at a Lunch Hour Concert at the Institute Hall last week, accompanied by Mr. Tom Murray of the British Council.

The other two violinists are Jamaicans who are students in London at present, and who have been giving good accounts of themselves. Patrick Vermont, L.R.A.M. who is studying at the Royal Academy of Music and who is in his fourth and last year there, has given a recital, accompanied by Michael Lester-Cribb, F.R.C.O., an English pianist of Salisbury, in that city, comprising a programme of four Sonatas, which solicited much praise in the Press. Mr. Vermont plays in several orchestras and quartets in various places in London and has also done so at Bournemouth and North Wales.

Mr. Denis Brown accompanied by Diana Ford gave a recital in

London which was sponsored by the Civil Service Commission Music Society that won the applause of those present. He also performed with Jamaican Hazel Lawson at a College concert during May, and sometimes broadcasts over the BBC. Mr. Brown is a student at the Royal College of Music.

W. ADOLPHE ROBERTS

Jamaican-born W. Adolphe Roberts, poet, historian and author of historical novels has been in the Island during the past fortnight on one of his customary visits to old friends, and, on this occasion, he has been giving lectures on Caribbean history for the Extra Mural Department of the University College of the

... AND THE DAWN IS NO MORE.

By A. C. Wang.

"Come, my friend, and sing to me the Song of Life."

"The world is darkening, day is turning into night. The distance is dim with the darkness that's hovering over our heads. Now twilight is the dawn and the dawn is no more. But I know of nothing new that has turned so many towards so few."

"Thou hast asked of me to sing the Song of Life."

"In this darkness the song is buried in the shadow of the day. There's no wine on the table to distil the feelings in my heart; there's no light around to brighten my memories and no smoke in the air to bring out my thoughts. I'm lost, lost as much as thou art! So be it my friend, so be it. Now that the day is dark and the dawn is no more, I, too, know of nothing new that has turned so many towards so few."

West Indies, both in the city and in a number of country areas throughout the Island. Such lectures Mr. Roberts is well fitted to deliver, for his contribution to the historical works of the Caribbean area are outstanding.

W. Adolphe Roberts may well be considered the most outstanding of all Jamaican writers, past and present, and his latest historical novel will appear in the autumn under the title of "The Single Star." At an informal meeting held in his honour last week by the Jamaica Centre of the International P.E.N. Club Mr. Roberts addressed the gathering on his four historical novels, including the forthcoming one and in a most interesting talk, interspersed with enter-

taining touches of humour, he gave a brief account of the themes, periods of these novels, and his personal approach to the writing of them, which was highly appreciated by the members attending the function.

Y.W.C.A. TAG DAY

The Y.W.C.A. organisation has inaugurated an island-wide Tag Day to take place on July 2, in a drive for funds to assist the work they are doing in the interest of young womanhood in Jamaica.

The work is comprised of a great many types, embracing the spiritual, mental, moral, cultural and physical angles of life. The activities organised and carried through so successfully from week to week are of so commendable a kind that none could feel this to be a cause undeserving of the greatest amount of financial assistance, and it is hoped, consequently, that this Tag Day will prove to the organisers how much in sympathy with the cause all Jamaicans and those in our midst are, by the liberality that will be shown in the purchasing of tags in every part of the Island.

A WORK ONCE MORE

It has been of interest to all citizens to learn of the return to a life of active service of the Duke Street Christian Church's clock in the tower of that sacred building after a period of silence lasting sixteen years. The clock was re-dedicated at a service there one afternoon a fortnight or so ago, and unveiled by Mrs. Mary Morris Knibb, J.P. The function was presided over by His Worship the Mayor, Mr. L. G. Newland in conjunction with the pastor of the church, the Rev. C. A. Robertson.

The clock went out of commission through having been struck by lightning after having served the community as a timepiece from the time the church was restored following its partial destruction in the 1907 earthquake.

Several attempts were made to repair it before now, but high estimates made this impossible. It has been through the perseverance and savings of the women's Adult Bible Class of the church that the repairs have been done eventually, and these faithful ones deserve every bit of praise for their efforts and desire to see the clock brought into action once more. Situated where it is it will be of real help to many passers-by and those who live or work in that vicinity.

Observer.

The C.A.C. cricket team did not play any match during the past two weeks but will play the Indians tomorrow in a Cup match.

HOUSEWIVES!

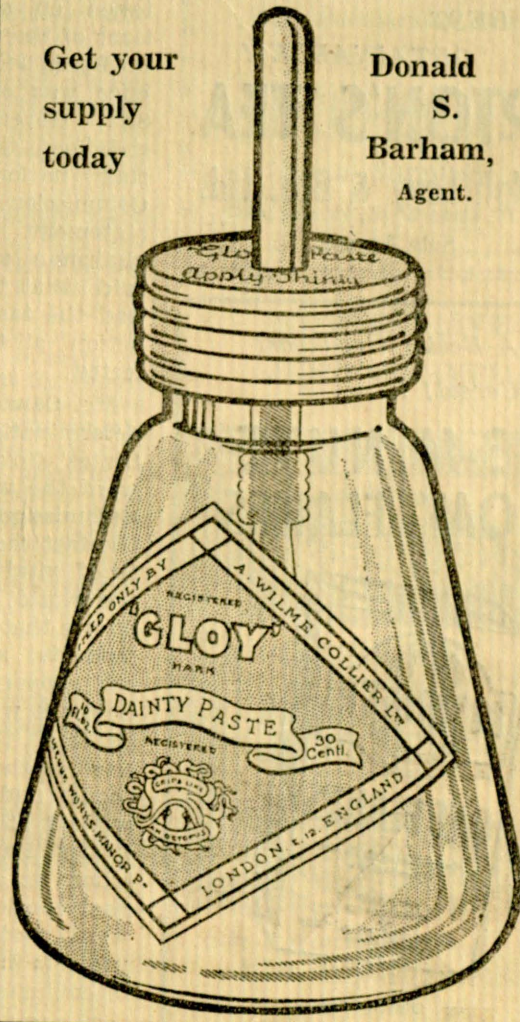
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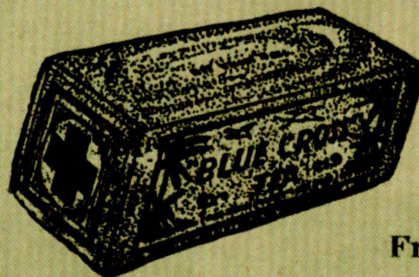
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Editor: Chas. T. Chang.

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Caribbean Commission

The eighth meeting of the Caribbean Commission has just been held in Trinidad from June 13-18, thus maintaining its regular bi-annual conference in one or another of the West Indian islands. The next meeting will be held in St. Thomas, the Virgin Islands, at the invitation of the Governor of that province who was unavoidably absent from this session.

The Commission met this month under the chairmanship of Sir Hubert Rance, its British co-chairman, and among other matters considered on this occasion was the action taken and to be taken on several recommendations of the Guadeloupe meetings in December last. The conference was opened by Sir John Shaw, Governor of Trinidad, who welcomed the delegates of the four nations comprising the Commission. In an opening statement, Ward Canaday, co-chairman of the United States, said that the Commission now had the task of translating into action all the data it had collected.

Mr. Canaday also expressed the determination of the United States' Government to help forward the work of the Caribbean Commission and he emphasised the fact that its accomplishments is of vital news to the rest of the world. Certainly, the more efforts that are made in this area towards self-development and self-support by such bodies the better it will be, and it has been realized that the most urgent need is that of obtaining equipment and the technicians to work it at the present time. Sir Hubert Rance stressed this point when he reminded the meeting that considerable sums of money were available for development projects in this area but the lack of equipment retards them.

Specific plans are now being made in forwarding the Commis-

sion's programme, Mr. Canaday stated, and he touched on such points as industrialization, communications, tariffs, tourist development, a hurricane warning system, technical co-operation and socio-economic survey. The Research Branch of the Central Secretariat has now started its bi-annual Year Book of Caribbean Research which should prove very enlightening and helpful to those engaged in all forms of research activities throughout the Caribbean. The first edition has revealed that there are almost 800 research projects and investigations in action already. It also revealed the wide gap in the field of socio-economics, and, accordingly, emphasis has been placed on two important Caribbean projects, — population and the family unit.

A resolution comprised of seven sections has been adopted, the first of which was in keeping with one passed recently by the South Pacific Commission, an organisation parallel to the Caribbean Commission, which deals with the encouragement of private capital investments and a programme of technical co-operation. In a programme that has become known as that of President Truman's "Point Four", the Caribbean Commission will endeavour to seek and obtain the technical assistance necessary for this area.

The priorities have been mentioned in the list of resolutions and there is every indication that this four-power body has made great strides in its aims in the Caribbean for their unified work in industrial and economic fields of endeavour, and their efforts have now reached a stage where they can be applied in such a way as to bring about the most progressive practical results in the near future.

MODERN CHINESE EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 8)

On top of the problem of transportation there was the urgent task still uncompleted to this day of finding accommodation for students and staff members. Practically all of the schools, and more so with institutions of higher learning, had expanded during the war two or more times. Take for instance, National Central University which in 1937 had a student enrolment of 800, returned to Nanking with nearly 4,000. This great expansion together with, in many cases, destruction and damage to buildings during the war meant a serious shortage of school accommoda-

tion. Without sufficient dormitories, students and teachers were temporarily crowded into the classrooms. While it can be said that the situation has somewhat eased with the large sums of money appropriated within its budget for new buildings requisitioned, the need though less acute is still present. Aside from the shortage of buildings, the lack of library and laboratory facilities is also keenly felt. Contributions from UNRRA and UNESCO and organizations abroad have helped in re-equipping our schools, but the needs are so vast that it will take some time before they can be restored to pre-war standard, not to say improved. Only in one or two cases were buildings and equipment returned in good or better condition.

Chinese education has not had a full chance to recover and rehabilitate. At the same time new problems and needs have to be faced. Before touching upon those problems, some statistics on present day education at all levels will provide an interesting background. Student enrollment has increased in all grades as shown by the following figures. Elementary schools which in 1937 had an enrollment of 18,364,-

(Continued on page 18)

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China As It Looked To Me

by Dr. Magnus I Gregersen*

From THE CHINA MAGAZINE

(Continued from last issue)

THE lack of personnel and adequate facilities for maintenance, combined with the peculiar climatic conditions encountered, are among the factors which should be given the greatest consideration in the choice of equipment which is to be sent to China. This is well-illustrated by one incident during the ABMAC Research Programme. For some of our determinations, we planned to use a photoelectric colourimeter that we knew was available in Nanking. When the time came to carry out the determinations we borrowed one of the instruments required. It was out of order, and after tinkering with it for a while, we secured another one from the Medical Laboratory of the United States Army Advisory Group. This also failed to work, as did a third sent from Shanghai. The fact of the matter is that the humidity in Nanking interferes with the operation of delicate electrical devices, and I am sure that thousands of dollars worth of this type of equipment is standing idle in China today. Fortunately, we had brought with us a simple and rugged visual photometer which one of my colleagues, Dr. Nickerson, had designed during the war for another purpose. With only a slight modification in the filters in the instrument, we were able to complete the determinations on which some of our most important results depended. This instrument would obviously be a boon to innumerable laboratories and clinics all over China.

The ABMAC "fellows" from out of town were housed and fed in a nearby Institute of the Medical College which had just been completed but not yet equipped. Dr. Root and I usually ate our lunch there too. This was not only more convenient for us but certainly a welcome opportunity to share in the general conversation and sociability that comes with eating together. For a time I was mystified by a feeling of nostalgia that crept over me when we assembled for lunch in that new building, utterly barren except for the camp cots and few chairs in the rooms used for sleeping quarters, and the freshly-painted tables and stools in the room that served as a Mess Hall. The one day when some one asked me about my boyhood and I described the pioneer days in the Danish colony in California where I grew up. I discovered the reason for my nostalgia. The scene was reminiscent of the gatherings of students and teachers in the Folk High School which was the focal point of that Danish Settlement. Here, as there, everyone worked, studied and lived together. The analogy went even further, for here as in California, we also

went on Sunday or week-end excursions together, once to Chinkiang, provincial capital of Kiangsu Province, including a visit to Yanchow, and another time to Tung Shan, famous for its hot springs. To recapture the spirit and the pattern of the Danish Folk High School as I know it in the United States was quite an experience and, of all places, in China. It happened again and again during my subsequent travels when I found myself in the company of men and women with an intense devotion to education who were struggling with the physical and economic problems involved in the organization and construction of their institutions.

ON the outings and at some of our special dinners in Nanking, there was plenty of spontaneous entertainment. One man was expert on the erh-hu (Chinese violin), and to his accompaniment another, a good singer, gave us excerpts from Chinese opera. To my surprise, several in the crowd knew far more about American songs than we did, and one especially, a doctor from Peiping, could play a seemingly unlimited number of our familiar songs by ear on the piano.

During those weeks in Nanking I lived at a pace that would put a New Yorker to shame, for in addition to the work and activities with the ABMAC group, there were dinners practically every night, usually with one of our many hospitable Chinese friends, or occasionally with some of the Americans. There were excursions to the impressive Sun Yat-Sen Memorial and the beautiful parks outside the massive city walls under the shadow of the Purple Mountain; there were visits to various hospitals; to the Nursing School; to the Midwifery School, where I saw 500 girls in blue student's gowns taking entrance examinations; to the Anti-Tuberculosis Centre; to the Ministry of Health; to the National Institute of Health; and to the Agricultural Experimental Station where I had a very instructive session with the director, Dr. Shen, and received answers to many questions that were beyond my medical colleagues. I even played tennis on several occasions and once played golf. The latter experience nearly scared me to death because each green seemed to be swarming with attendants, plus their families, who paid not the slightest attention when I yelled "Ford". My anxieties about their safety were cut short by a great thunder shower which drenched me so thoroughly that the water ran down my legs and filled the inside of my shoes to overflowing. When the sun came out again, I saw a sight I shall

never forget. The nearby rice fields had taken on a delicate yellow green hue about which I had heard so much, and which defies description.

IT was also during those first weeks in Nanking that I began to realize the great influence of the pioneer work of Dr. J. Heng Liu, former Minister of Health, and his colleagues in organizing the Public Health work in China and of his insistence on sound scientific training and research in medicine. I was struck by the fact that although he and others have been deeply concerned with large-scale practical problems they have fought every attempt to compromise on intellectual standards and ideals. For instance, I was surprised to find that enrollment in medical colleges, national as well as private, was strictly limited in order to maintain high standards in medical training. Yet the same leaders responsible for this wise policy have also organized and in every way encouraged the growth of mid-wifery and nursing schools and have been interested in the training of non-medical personnel to aid in solving the immediate practical problems. They seem to be acutely aware of their dual responsibility for the improvement in health of the people as well as for medical education and research. Thanks to Dr. Liu I saw far more of these trends and developments than I could reasonably have expected in the course of a few months.

Whenever Dr. Liu came to Nanking my extra-curricular activities invariably increased. Into a day which I already considered fully scheduled, he could always pack more official visits, conferences and inspection tours. As we went from one appointment to another through the crowded streets of Nanking, he would stop here and there to point out some shop of special interest, and perhaps bargain with the shopkeeper for some small object in order to give me a chance to see how the people lived and what they did. His enthusiasm and interest in everything, his concern for people and their problems, whether they were old friends or people we met casually in the course of our travels, made every moment I spent with him a fruitful adventure. In his company there was so much going on all the time, so much to see and to hear and understand that my capacity to absorb and assimilate was constantly being strained to the breaking point. Yet to all external appearances, Dr. Liu moved with unhurried pace and maintained an atmosphere of relaxation. But his pace was steady and his energy boundless. Returning one evening from a Chinese feast, Dr. Root and I kept him up late into the night asking questions about people and things we had seen. Finally we could no longer keep our eyes open, but he was still fresh. Early the next morning he came to my room carrying a batch of letters and several pages of a

(Continued on page 18)

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THE THREE BROTHERS

Anonymous

16th Century.

Mark well the reunion under the branches of the Judas tree
Forget not the communal quilt in the Cherry Hall;
Keep in mind always the virtue of brotherly love,
And thus avoid the shame of the bean-stalk poem.

Translated by Chi-Chen Wang

THIS poem was composed to urge upon people the importance of fraternal love. It contains three allusions, which I shall now explain to the reader one by one.

The first line alludes to the story of the three Tien brothers. These three brothers had lived together from their childhood. The oldest married a wife known as Tien Ta-sao, the second married a wife called Tien Erh-sao. They both lived in sisterly harmony with never a quarrel between them. When the third brother grew up he married a wife called Tien San-sao.

Now San-sao was not a very virtuous woman, and because she had a small dowry of her own and wanted to use it to satisfy her own greed for delicacies and luxuries, she was distressed to see the family cook their rice in a common pot and eat their meals at a common table, and to find that none of them had any money or a steelyard of his own. And so she nagged her husband day and night saying, "Your brothers are in charge of the family purse and the family acres and you know nothing of the income and outgo. They know everything, while you are kept in the dark. How are you to know whether they do not say that they have spent ten pangs when they have really spent only one, or a hundred when they have spent only ten? You are now living together but the day will come when you will have to separate. If the family fortune should decline, you, being young and inexperienced, will be the one to lose. I think it is best for you to divide up the inheritance now and each to live your own life."

UNDER this constant nagging Tien San was brought around to his wife's point of view and broached the subject to his brothers through some relatives. At first Tien Ta and Tien Erh were unwilling but at last they yielded to the persistent importunities of Tien San and his wife. They divided everything up into equal parts and each took one. But they did not know what to do with an ancient Judas tree that had brightened their courtyard for generations and which was even then in full bloom. Tien Ta, being a very just and scrupulous man, suggested that they should cut the trunk into three equal sections and weigh out the branches and twigs into three equal groups. The other brothers agreed and they waited only for

the morrow to cut down the tree.

When they went out the next morning to cut down the tree, they were astonished to see that it had withered overnight. Moreover, when Tien Ta touched it with his hand it fell, exposing all its dried roots. At this Tien Ta burst out crying. "Why do you grieve so for a mere tree?" the other two brothers asked. "It is not for the tree that I grieve," the eldest brother said, "but for what it symbolizes, for just as we are born into the same clan and of the same parents so are the branches and leaves of this tree sprung from the same trunk and roots. Now the tree has died because its branches and leaves do not want to be separated. It can only portend that we, too, cannot flourish apart. It is for this reason that I grieve."

Tien Erh, and Tien San were greatly moved by what their brother said, for how could it be that a man should be less virtuous than a tree? They embraced one another and cried and decided that they would not separate after all.

The sound of their crying had brought the wives to the scene. Ta-sao and Erh-sao were overjoyed when they learned the cause and the turn of events, but San-sao grumbled because she was thwarted. Tien San wanted to divorce his wife but was dissuaded from it by his brothers. San-sao was ashamed and went back to her own room and hanged herself. This is what the Sage meant when he said that he who calls disaster upon himself will perish by it.

When Tien Ta went to look at the Judas tree again, he found, to his even greater astonishment, that it had righted itself, the branches had come back to life and the flowers bloomed more gorgeously than ever. He summoned his brothers to see the miracle and they both marvelled at it. Thereafter the Tien family lived together generation after generation, and people paid tribute to them in the following poem:

Under the Judas tree one tells the story of the three T'ens. Whose separation and reunion were reflected by the flowers. For branches from the same roots cannot be cut asunder And in family affairs one must not listen to women.

THE Cherry Hall mentioned in the second line was built by Emperor Huan Tsung, (reigned 713-755) of the T'ang Dynasty as a private retreat for himself and his

brothers, whom he loved dearly. He named it Cherry Hall because the flower of that tree was used as a symbol of brotherly love in one of the Songs. He also had a huge bed made and had it furnished with a long pillow and a broad quilt, so that he and his brothers might sleep together after their frequent feasts. Because of his exemplary conduct, posterity composed the following poem in honour of him.

The sheepskin drum rumbled and the jade flute piped
As the feast was done in the painted halls.

The palace ladies lit their candles and waited till dawn,
Little dreaming that the Ruler would not return for the night.

The fourth line alludes to the story of Ts'ao P'ei, (A.D. 188-227) the son of the infamous Ts'ao Ts'ao, who after his father's death usurped the throne of Han and established the Dynasty of Wei. Ts'ao P'ei had a younger brother by the name of Ts'ao Chih, who was talented above every one else in the land and was so beloved by his father that there were times when it appeared that he would be named his heir. Ts'ao P'ei was jealous of him and when he assumed power, he wanted to have him put out of the way on some pretext. One day he summoned Ts'ao Chih and said to him, "The late Emperor used to praise your talents and quick wit. We should like to see it for ourselves. Now we want you to compose a poem in the space of seven steps. If you cannot do so, we shall have you punished for deceiving the late Emperor."

Ts'ao Chih finished the poem before he had walked seven steps. To boil beans one lights the bean stalks.

While the beans wept, they made this appeal:

"Since we are born of the same roots

Why must you burn us with such zeal?"

Ts'ao P'ei was moved to weeping when he heard the poem and decided to forget his old jealousy. Posterity composed the following poem about this incident:

From earliest times jealousy has ruled the noble and great;
How little time do seven steps provide!

How sad that bean and bean stalk continued their enmity
And that fratricide raged throughout the Six Dynasties.

DO you wonder why I, the story teller, am telling you these three stories today? It is because I want to tell the story known as "The three brothers who achieved fame by their fraternal love." My story does not deal with heroes as talented as Ts'ao Chih or as exalted as Ming Huang and his brothers but it teaches a lesson as cleverly as the story of the three T'ens of Judas tree fame. It is hoped that after hearing this story, brothers lacking in harmony will take heed and try to emulate these three brothers.

The couplet says well:

If one wants to know things that happen in this world
One must read the books of the ancients.

The events of this story took place during the reign of Ming Ti (A.D. 58-75) of the Eastern Han

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Jamaican Proverbs

Their Meaning and Significance

One thief no like fe see
'noddier thief carry long bag.

That is, One thief never likes to see another with booty.

The African version is, "One monkey does not like another to get a belly full."

Compare this commonsense proverb with the Scotch equivalent, namely: "One beggar is wae that another by the gate yae." It also occurs in German, and in the Greek of Hesiod.

If you wan' fe ketch a thief
fine him track.

Fine means find. No special comment is necessary.

When black man tief, him tief half a bit, when bockra tief him tief whole estate.

Bit means a small piece of money; bockra (or buckra) means a white man.

Compare with the German proverb which runs this way: "Little thieves we hang, great ones we salute: Much food for thought here especially when we recall the frequent references to such terms as 'graft,' 'black market,' 'fish head', etc.

Ebery day debil help tief
one day God help watchman.

That is, Sooner or later a crime is discovered.

Watchman a de biges' tief.
That is, He has the best opportunities.

Tief come, tief go, but
watchman dey dey all time.
That is, stealing goes on in spite of the watchman.

Tink pon betta dan nyam
done.

Nyam means eating. Anticipation is better than realization, is the meaning of this saying which is cleverly conceived.

Lilly foret'ought sabe afta
t'ought.

A little forethought saves an afterthought.

If you call tiger massa, him wi' nyam you.

It does not pay to be too humble. In British Guiana they say, "You will call tigah massa he a haul out him tail 'pon you, so call him tigah wan time."

Tiger sleep but him tail shake.

That is not all who sleep have closed eyes. Which reminds me of a proverb dealt with in a former instalment thus:—

Cow no dead him wi' shake
him tail.

When tiger want nyam
him pickney, him say him labour puss.

Any excuse will do when one's mind is made up.

When tiger get ole, darg
bark after him:

A saying which refers to the humiliation that attends old age.

"One time" a nebbber done.
One time means some day.

Applied to one who is ever procrastinating.

"One of these days, is none of these days," is the English equivalent with much the same meaning.

You see eberybody a run,
tek time.

No wait fe git dey to-morra,
tek time git dey to-day.

Sweet tongue hide bad
heart.

Describes a plausible but dangerous person.

Bockra talk fe him talk,
neyger talk fe him talk.

Talk some, lef' some.
Lef' means leave.

Don't be too communicative.

You play wid tar you mus'
black you finger.

Compare with the English saying with the same meaning:—

"You cannot touch pitch without being defiled."

"T'anky' no buy half bit
bread.

"Deeds not words; words have no value," is the English version.

T'anky today a no t'anky to-morrow.

You need not expect the favour done today to be repeated tomorrow.

Sugar barrel nebbber 'mash
ant.

'Mash means smashes or breaks.

The meaning is that one cannot get too much of a good thing.

Today can' ketch to-morra.

To-morra a de burden a de fool.

Sliv a de tongue, no juggle
a de head.

Here is a common form of apology for speech which has given offence.

PLUTO.

Dynasty. At that time the empire was tranquil and the people happy in their pursuits; the court echoed with the song of the phoenix and the "mountains and forests" were not disturbed by the sighs of unemployed talents. Now in the Han Dynasty the officials were not picked through a system of examinations as is done today, but through the recommendations of the provincial authorities. Although there were such categories of candidates as Learned Scholars and Righteous Worthies, the most esteemed title was that of Filial-and-Honest.

For one who is filial to his parents is bound to be loyal to his prince, and he who is honest is bound to be just and benevolent to the people under his charge. During the Han Dynasty a man who was recommended for this esteemed title was immediately given an official post to fill. If things had been the same during that ancient time as they are nowadays, when even in the district examinations thousands of letters of recommendation are received by the examiners, the coveted title would have gone to young men of rich and noble families, and those who were poor would have had no chance whatsoever, were they as filial as Tsen-tzu or as scrupulously honest as Po Yi. But this was not the case in the Han Dynasty because of a wonderful system they had. If a man recommended turned out to be good and capable, not only was he

promoted rapidly himself but the recommending official was also rewarded. Conversely, if the recommended man turned out to be worthless and corrupt, not only was he dismissed or punished according to his desert but his sponsors were also dealt with in like manner. Because of this, no one dared to make indiscriminate recommendations, and consequently justice prevailed and the officials' ranks were kept clean and unblemished. But we can't dwell on these thoughts now.

THERE was a man by the name of Hsu Wu, a native of Yanghsien district, province of Kuaichi. His parents died when he was fifteen, leaving in his care two younger brothers named Hsu Yen and Hsu Pu, aged nine and seven respectively. Hsu Wu led his servants and slaves in the work of the fields by day and studied under the lamp light in the evening. Though his brothers were too young to work in the fields, Hsu Wu made them watch the proceedings so that they would learn to appreciate the produce of the land. In the evening however, he would study with them and explain the text to them himself, instructing them in the requirements of proper conduct and encouraging in them the qualities esteemed in man. If they failed to attend his instructions, he never reprimanded them but would, kneeling in the

(Continued on page 14)

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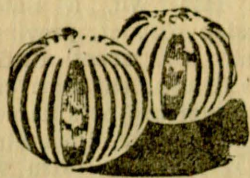


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KOREA

"I could not find a neighbour who would you receive;
I'll breathe a secret—joy does not in you believe.
Oh, Grief! Did you possess my heart with purpose true?
My bride! I shut my window and I ceased my laugh for you.
And when my youth was ended, then you died one day;
No stone-gate can I find where you were laid away.
Oh, Grief! Your spreading wings where fire burned for fears
And your immortal bird, and for my falling tears.

C. Y. Chung:
"The Immortal Bird."

IRELAND

"The philosopher is Nature's pilot. And there you have our difference:
To be in hell is to drift: to be in heaven is to steer."

George Bernard Shaw:
"Man and Superman."

AUSTRALIA

"How should we hold us from wild enterprise,
who use the limbs of the past and its quick eyes
and are eternally in debt to those who stung into the earth-dawn's turgid throes
urge of keen life? We'll crash the trestles down
that barricade clear laughter, take the town
on a burst of shouting that through fissures rent
cascades its fervid glee, magnificence.
We'll slit gloom's gullet, oracling defeat,
and crack great barrels of song in open street,
free for the drinking"

Robert D. Fitz Gerald:
"Essay on Memory."

POT POURRI OF THOUGHT

AMERICA

"I question not if thrushes sing,
If roses load the air;
Beyond my heart I need not reach
When all is summer there."

John Vance Cheney:
"Love's World."

DENMARK

"The youth alone sees your sorcerous crafts, treacherous master, when the sea is on fire for your alchemy of the minds

Level-headed I see through the frame the mosaic of happy days laid dead, in a past that still binds"

Thorkil Bjornvig:
"The Moon and the Good Darkness."

VENEZUELA

"What flocks of birds all flaming
Cloud over my sun and are falling upon our roofs!
What villages in the air!
What breasts of birds on fire weep scattered feathers
To the north, to the south, killing the gardens,
Subduing every breath,
Silencing the real feathers!"

Jacinto Fombona Pachano:
"The Clouds have Already Told Me."

JAMAICA

"I love Jamaica. There is nothing about the place I do not love. I love the deep blue shadows under the hills in the morning,
The play of light and shade on water under roseapple boughs,
The trickle of springs from the rocks in dark damp gullies.
There is nothing about Jamaica I do not love . . ."

Tropica:
"Jamaica."

CHINA

"The girl of Loyang lives opposite; she looks as if she may be fifteen years old.
Her lover sits on a piebald horse with a jade bridle,
Her serving girls serve her with minced carp on a gold plate;
Her painted pavilions and crimson halls repeat themselves one upon another,
Red peach and green willow hang down towards the eaves."

Wang Wei:
"The Song of the Girl of Loyang."

RUSSIA

"An angel was flying through night's deep blue,
And softly he sang as he flew.
Moon, stars and clouds in a wondering throng
Listened rapt by that heavenly song
Long after on earth when the soul would toil,
It felt a strange aching desire
For the music of heaven which it sought for in vain
In earth's songs of sorrow and pain."

Mikhail Lermontov:
"The Angel."

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By Old Joe

PERSONS

Nathaniel Alexander Parker (Natty) and his brother Walter did a fine piece of team work during the whole of their journalistic career. There were essential differences between them however. Walter was considered one of the best reporters that this island has produced. His Legislative Council sketches, (signed W.A.P.), were a masterpiece for wit and conciseness. They were written for the "Gleaner" to which paper he was attached. His untimely death just when he was at the crossroads of one of his big ideas was a loss to journalism. His successor as a sketch writer has yet to be found. Walter A. Parker was a business man. He did not sacrifice the business end of journalism for the literary side, as did his brother. The "Jamaica Daily Mail," which he acquired in 1926, was but a stepping stone to a Publishing Company which he had envisaged he was to have been Managing Director. Keen competition and opposition squeezed him on every side.

The mental strain consequent upon the arduous task of financing a business under such conditions was too great for the brave spirit, which up to then had overcome all difficulties. He succumbed to the ravages of the grim paper. Suddenly he was cut off when he was just beginning to see daylight.

Nathaniel Alexander, who was a journalist born, is still with us, but has been laid aside for the past twelve months. His eyes are bad. Unable to read or write, he dictated a letter to me recently, a portion of which I shall quote; because it shows how the spirit can rise supremely above the flesh. In addition to failing sight he recently suffered from a broken leg in an accident; then the left leg got very weak, as also his spine. "I cannot walk by myself," a little sister writes at his dictation: "I want to go to Church, and have told the Rector, (of the Parish Church) when he comes to give me communion, 'Oh to be in that Better Land. My supplications I send to Him three and four times daily'".

Born 74 years ago he has been a journalist since 1893. His record of active service includes the following:— Reporter on the "Jamaica Post" and "Daily Gleaner;" Sub-editor of the "Gleaner" and the "Daily Telegraph"; Editor of the "Weekly Herald" and the "Daily Mail." He was also a space writer on the "Jamaica Times Weekly", and for many years he was Correspondent in Jamaica for the "London Times." He was a Member of the Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Contingent which was sent to England in 1897.

A forceful and perspicuous writer he always signed "N. A. Parker" to all his contributions to the Press. He had the prophetic vision. The Federation of the British West Indies claimed his advocacy long before the visit of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Hon. Creech Jones a few years ago.

PLACES

BITS OF OLD JAMAICA (Continued from last issue)

I continue the story of the results of Emancipation and the manner in which the missionaries followed the freed slaves into the hills and the bush. They, the missionaries, not only followed them but they built chapels and schools, and undertook task which really should have been done by the Government. Ministers found themselves with densely populated areas under their charge, a large amount of work and great responsibility. From a central mission they organized out stations and meeting houses to cover as large an area as possible. They became spiritual fathers to thousands, preaching, teaching, training, judging disputes, initiating penny banks and building societies, buying land and reselling it in small lots to the people, doctoring the sick, surveying and constructing roads into the interior. They gave what advice they may have possessed on crops; for the majority knew little of the method of cultivation or needs of a foreign market. Since building occupied a large place in the programme, the missionaries helped to train artisans by supervising the work and imparting what knowledge they had in carpentry and masonry. Still opposed and restricted, as they were, during this transition period, they were the only agency for progress. The people in turn looked to the missionaries for guidance, trusted them and responded to their lead, giving gratefully in money, materials and labour for building school and chapel.

Due to this inspired leadership and management the people finally settled into orderly occupations, and in time a new yeoman class began to emerge.

(To be continued)

ESSENTIAL THINGS AND THINGS that matter demand our attention at all times; but particularly in these days of the high cost of living should consideration be given to Food Crops; such as the Cassava for instance. Cultivated plentifully especially in dry areas, this crop is being largely grown at present for the production of starch for exports. Raw cassava starch is used for healing purposes, and is also fermented into an intoxicating beverage. And now for a couple of Recipes.

BAMMY CAKES. No. 1. To make these cakes the bitter cassava is grated and pressed, and then put into iron moulds. The bammy cakes are very thick whilst cassava cakes are thin. They are put on the grid-iron and toasted, turning them until both sides are brown, then they are split open and buttered. They are a kind of muffin.

BAMMY CAKES. No. 2. Sweet cassava tubers are grated and squeezed in a cloth, a little at a time. The pulp is then baked between hot stones, or in a pan until firm. When required for use, the cakes are soaked in milk, toasted, split in halves and buttered.

Cassava cakes for breakfast or tea are sold in packets of about eighteen for sixpence. They are buttered, put on a

grid-iron and when half toasted are doubled over and put back on the grid-iron until they are of a light brown colour and very crisp. They keep fresh for a considerable time, whereas bam-mies will not keep and must be used fresh.

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TALKING IT OVER

with Elizabeth Martin

There comes a time in most people's lives when they feel the need to unburden themselves of some problem or heartbreak that they cannot share with their parents, sweethearts, husbands or wives.

They long to talk it over with someone, even with a stranger, and that is why we have this column. If you have something you want to talk over, some advice you need, then drop me a line c/o The Pagoda Magazine, and I will do my best to help you.

Dear Miss Martin,

I am thirty, — well-off and engaged to a very lovely girl, but a terrible tragedy has befallen me. The doctors tell me that my sight, which has been failing for some time, will be entirely gone within a few years, and that there is nothing that can be done to save it.

When I heard the news I tried to break my engagement, but my fiancée has begged me not to. She says that it makes no difference to her, she loves me and is willing to marry me still. Do you think it would be fair for me to do so?

K.

Dear K.

You are being very courageous about it, and I agree that it is indeed a very big decision to make. If, as you say, you are well-off and can support her, marry the girl. Realise that if your fiancée really loves you, it is natural that she should wish to marry you now more than ever before. You will at least have some time together while you still have your sight. If you don't marry this girl, who loves you, then you may never have the opportunity again.

The fact that she is willing to face the future with you under such circumstances, shows that she loves you and needs you as much as you need her.

E. M.

Dear Miss Martin,

I am about to get married at an early date and would be very glad to have the following answers from you in regard to some questions which I am not quite sure about.

My parents are both dead. I have a brother who is married also a sister but would prefer to have the invitations sent out in my brother's name. Would that be correct? Also my firm con-

sists of about ten members of the Board of Directors. Would it be necessary to give each one an invitation?

I shall appreciate it very much to have the answers stated out clearly so that I may know the correct procedure.

I am,

Yours truly,
M.C.

Dear M. C.

As both your parents are dead it is quite in order for you to have the invitations sent out in your brother's name. They could be worded as follows, and it would not then be necessary to mention the relationship—

Mr. & Mrs. C.
request the honour of your presence
at the marriage of
..... (bride's name) to

..... (groom's name)
on Saturday, the twenty-third of
July at five o'clock
at the Church of St.

And afterwards at
R.S.V.P.

With reference to the Board of Directors it is not at all necessary to invite them all. If, however, there is one, or perhaps two, with whom you come in contact at the office, it would be a nice gesture to invite them.

E. M.

Dear Miss Martin,

Could you kindly give me the names and addresses of any Chinese Magazine in America similar to the "Pagoda"? What I really mean is a magazine written in English.

C. C.

Dear C. C.

The English-language Chinese magazines in the States which I have seen and are still being published are:

THE CHINA MONTHLY, 1819 Broadway, New York, \$2.50 a year;

THE CHINA MAGAZINE, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, \$1.50 a year;

CHINA & AMERICA, bi-monthly, 125 East 65th Street, New York, \$1.00 a year.

E. M.

THE THREE BROTHERS

Continued from Page 11

ancestral temple, weep and reprove himself for his lack of inspiring example, until his brothers were stricken with shame

and promised to mend their ways.

Thus time went on and his younger brothers soon reached manhood, and the family fortune prospered. Hsu Wu was urged by his friends to marry but Hsu declined, saying, "If I marry I shall have to give up sharing the same bed with my brothers. I cannot bear to sacrifice brotherly love for the sake of conjugal happiness." And so together they went on plowing by day and studying by night, eating out of the same vessels and sleeping in the same bed. His fame grew. He became known as Hsiao-ti Hsu Wu, or Hsu Wu the filial and fraternal, and his virtues were celebrated in the following saying:

In Yanghsien Hsu Wu is the shining light.

Who plows by day and studies by night.

More parents than brother is he;

Rare indeed such fraternity!

His reputation reached the ears of the provincial authorities, and recommendations poured into the Court. He was appointed a counsellor, and the provincial authori-

ties were instructed to apprise him of his appointment. Hsu Wu then made preparations to go to the capital. He instructed his brothers to carry on their plowing and studying just as they had been doing under his supervision and commanded the servants and slaves to serve and obey their younger masters well. After having given these and other instructions, he got together his baggage and, refusing the government carriage provided for him, hired his own conveyance and set out for the capital with one single servant. After some days he reached Changan and there assumed his post.

(To be continued)

PERSONALIA

(Continued from Page 6)

The C.A.C. softball team took a heavy beating from the Y.M.C.A. when they lost by the overwhelming score of 28-3. In the Women's League the Primrose team lost to Light & Power by 10-6.

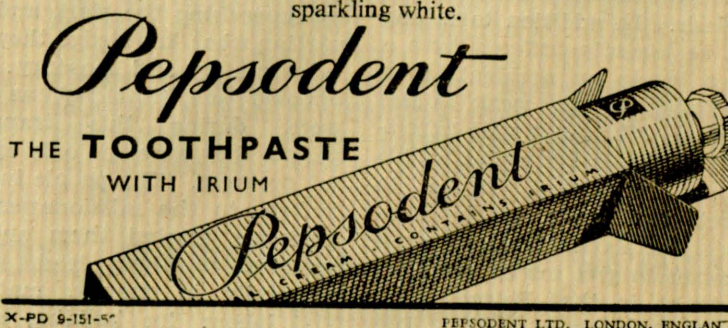
Sister Mary Austin (Ethlyn Lue Shing) left for Blauvelt Convent, New York on Tuesday, June 21.

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THE PAGODA

IN PARENTHESIS

Fools try to convince a woman—wise men persuade her.

A smart Alec is described as a guy upon whom no one has pinned anything since he was a baby.

Sometimes humour crops up within the ivied halls of higher learning, says A.P. At Philadelphia, Temple University students taking a recent mid-year examination were startled to come across this question: "One gets lonely while thinking by himself and finds solace in resting his eyes on someone else's paper. True or false?"

"What's that eldest son of your's doing now?"

"Oh, he's writing for the Press."

"And his brother?"

"Well, he's not worth a cent, either."

A Bishop was once speaking to some boys on the merits of normal courage. "Ten boys were sleeping in a dormitory," he said by way of illustration, "and only one knelt down to say his prayers—that is moral courage." Then he asked one of the boys to give him another example of moral courage.

"Please, sir, ten Bishops were sleeping in a dormitory and only one jumped into bed without saying his prayers" the boy said.

A woman called up for jury duty refused to serve on the grounds that she didn't believe in capital punishment.

"But this," the judge protested, "is merely a case where a wife is suing her husband because she gave him a thousand dollars to make a down payment on a fur coat and he lost the money in a poker game."

"I'll serve," she said, "I could be wrong about capital punishment."

"How far do you get on a gallon?"

"All depends on what's in the gallon."

"And there, son, you have the story of your dad and the Great War."

"Yes, Dad, but why did they need all the other soldiers?"

Silas Clam
Lies on the floor
He tried to slam
A swinging door.

Among pupils in a high school chemistry class was a lad who had a tendency to monopolise discussions. The teacher decided that such a troublesome habit should be called to the attention of his parents. On his report card he wrote: "Allan is a good student but he talks too much."

Several days later the report was returned. Underneath the teacher's comment the boy's father had added: "You should meet his mother."

Woman learning to drive—"But I don't know what to do!"

Her husband — "Just imagine that I'm driving."

"Are you sure your husband still loves you?" asked the wife's mother.

"Of course, mother," she answered. "When he's sleeping he's always calling me pet names. You know, naturally, that he's absent-minded, so he doesn't always call me by my right name." "Well, I'm not so sure that that is understandable."

"He did make a peculiar remark, though, the other day when I kissed him on his bald spot."

"What did he say?"

"He said, 'Stop fooling around, Bunny, I want to dictate a letter'."

Clerk — "Madam, you put too much postage on this letter."

She — "Oh, Heavens! I hope it won't go too far."

During an election campaign a few years ago, a candidate was expounding the balanced abundance of the virtues he was willing to place on the altar of public service. "One inspired oratorical device was to take the letters of his name and tell what each stood for. "P" was for "Progressive"; "R" stood for "Redbloodedness"; etc.

The real peak of his modest characterization was reached when he came to "O". The "O" in his name, he declared, stood for "Honesty."

Office Manager — Pardon me, young lady — but in the matter of your dress, don't you think you could show a little more discretion?

Typist — My gosh, some of you guys are never satisfied.

Old men and comets have been revered for the same reason: their long beards, and pretences to foretell events.



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REFRESHING WINDS

By Gay

FLOPSY purred loudly and rubbed against my visitor's legs. She backed away. "I—just don't like cats!" she said. I stroked Flopsy's golden fur. "What don't you like about them?"

"Well — they're so jungle-like, the way they sort of sneak along and they're so — so blasted high-hat, they don't love you like a dog would — just so independent—"

I threw back my head and laughed. "All the things you say about them is true — but what marvellous truth! Oh, if we humans could be a little more like the cat."

Jungle-like? Yes, in that they can meet primitive demands of life in a simple direct manner. They don't run madly around in circles, as most humans do, trying to change the world to some ideas of their own, or expecting the impossible. They are practical and wise, willing to accept what the world is and has to give; nothing more, nothing less. They can meet trouble without worry, coping with difficulties according to their means without the twitch of a whisker.

I've watched Flopsy stalking a lizard by the half-hour — patiently waiting the right mo-

ment to pounce. Then I've seen him miss this anticipated lizzard-meal by a mile when the lizzard was just too quick for him and scattered off with a flick of his tail in Flopsy's face. But I never saw Flopsy moan or fret or cry or bewail his awful fate. No, it seemed quite natural to his life that now and then someone or something would outwit him. So after a calm rest, he roamed around the back yard until he heard the chirping of a bird. He was instantly alert for this new opportunity — and this time, he won. He looked over at me with a sort of wink. You see how it is, my friend? Sometimes you lose and sometimes you win. Sometimes things are pleasant, and sometimes a little unpleasant, but in the end, everything turns out fine.

And cats are high-hat, independent. Bless their self-contained little hearts. What human wouldn't be better off for a little more independence and self-sufficiency? Of course they don't fawn or cringe or worship without reason, as many dogs — or humans — might. They have too much dignity and self-respect for that. They don't need to beg for your affection — they could even get along without it entirely. On the other hand, if you give them affection they, in turn, accept it with dignity and

take it for granted that you understand they are fond of you, too.

Once I lived near a neighbour who owned a dog and a cat — also a vile temper. One night, in a particularly evil temper, he gave his animals a hard kick with the hard toe of his boot. The dog came cringing back to him the next morning, ready for more. But not the cat. Uh-hu, not the cat. He had marched himself away from that place and never did come back.

Would you? Would you go calmly back to a person who mistreated you and punished you without reason or merit? If you would, then you don't have the self-respect of a cat, nor the wisdom. More than that, the cat wouldn't worry a fig just where he would go or what he would do next. One step at a time is enough for this self-sufficient and independent animal. As it happened, this cat lived on his own resources for a good many weeks before I finally convinced him that my home might be a cozy place. (I included a promise to never mistreat him.) There might be a time and place for humbleness in our world, but it can certainly be overdone, and more often, it is better to skip it entirely, as does the cat.

"But you can't trust them," I've heard people say. You can trust a cat to be a cat and always act like a cat. That's more trust than you can place in humans, because often they act like a human one moment and a fiend or an angel the next — one can never be sure. But with a cat, one can be certain he will always be the same: resourceful, self-

sufficient, loving to those who deserve it, courageous but not foolhardily, calm.

I'll never forget the first time Flopsy encountered snow. We had lived in a warm southern climate where, the city fathers explained, it simply never snowed. But one freakish morning, it snowed just the same.

I opened the back door and called Flopsy to breakfast. Here came his little golden head around the corner of the toolshed in the back yard where he always slept. He meowed and lifted his voice and chattered at me for quite a time, without moving, showing plainly his complete surprise at finding this white stuff all over the nice sand of his desert. I tried to explain to him that it was only snow and wouldn't hurt him.

But he wasn't one to be too glib, not too willing to accept another's word about a thing he didn't understand. No, in the cat world, they soon learn to depend on their own findings, their own minds and actions.

"Well," I told him. "Go ahead and take your time about this. But if you want your breakfast, you'll have to decide to walk over the snow. I'm not bringing your milk to you, old boy."

He seemed to be thinking that over. Then, gingerly, I watched him reach out with one foot to touch the strange white stuff. It was as if he were saying, "Okay, smarty-pants. I'm not afraid, you see, I'm merely cautious. But this is something I'll just have to take a chance on, then. If it

(Continued on page 17)

FAR EAST BOOKS

ASIATIC ART

by H. F. E. Visser.

This extremely handsome book covers the finest private collections of Far Eastern Art in Holland and Belgium, including the famous Stoclet Collection in Brussels, and the London Collection in the Hague. The author, H. F. E. Visser, is Curator of the Municipal Museum of Amsterdam, and the Museum of Asiatic Art, Amsterdam, and is a well-known authority on Asiatic Art.

The present volume is concerned only with private collections and in this it renders a special service. Museums are readily available to the student of art, but it is more difficult to obtain access to private collections. Then, too, there is always the danger that, in the course of time, these groups of art objects will be dispersed, as has been the case with so many famous art collections in the past. This book provides a complete, and most beautifully illustrated, catalogue of every important object in each collection, and this will remain as a permanent record.

While there still remains a vast field for excavation, discovery and interpretation in the field of Asiatic Art, it is certain that much of the knowledge that we have already acquired has been due to the pioneer work of enthusiastic individual collectors, and a book like this gives an idea of the great debt that is owed to the emergence of persons with sufficient taste, scholarship and means to find and acquire fine art objects.

The reproduction (including several in full colour) are exceptionally well printed, giving full value to each detail of the picture or object, so that the book provides a satisfactory substitute for those who have not the opportunity to study the original pieces. A large part of the text is taken up by a descriptive catalogue, and Mr. Visser's notes are a model of brevity and clarity, conveying a great deal of information, as well as the latest conclusions, in regard to each piece.

In the text, Mr. Visser explains that the predominance of Chinese art objects is due to the fact that they were more readily available for purchase, since China has allowed much of its

best art to be shipped abroad, whereas, when it came to Japanese art, after about 1880, Japanese laws, and the keen interest of native collectors, rendered it almost impossible for western collectors and museum to acquire outstanding specimens. This explanation seems rather unnecessary, because, under any circumstances, Chinese art would still form the most important part of any Asiatic collection, China having been to the East what Greece was to the West.

Not only has Chinese art had the longest continued tradition of fine art extending over 3000 years, but much Asiatic Art, including practically all Japanese art, was inspired by Chinese masters. One of the reasons why this may not yet be universally recognized in Europe is because, as Mr. Visser points out, the collection of fine Chinese paintings has been rather neglected in European private collections, with the result that Chinese Art has been more widely known in its minor forms than in its most important one.

It is very interesting to study a book like this which includes the arts of China, Japan, Korea, the East Indies, India, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Nepal and Tibet. In spite of the close connection of the Dutch with Java and the East Indies, and the large number of countries included, nearly two-thirds of the pieces described are of Chinese origin. This is all the more noticeable because the volume includes comparatively few examples of Chinese painting, and no prehistoric pottery. The proportion would seem to give a fair appraisal of the relation of Chinese Art to the art of the Eastern world as a whole.

The collections include archaic Chinese bronzes (chiefly ceremonial vessel) as well as specimens of paintings, lacquer, plastic art, ceramics, jade, glass, ivory and silver of the various countries mentioned.

Although there are few Chinese paintings, these include some of very special interest. One is a Sung painting in the Stoclet collection, which aroused great interest when it was shown at the London Exhibition of Chinese Art in 1937. At that time it was erroneously catalogued as "A Clerical Orgy," but Mr. Visser is of the opinion that the

central figure is "dying" and not drunk. Sir Percival David, director of that Exhibition, with whom we discussed the picture, agreed with this conclusion, and further expressed the opinion that the figure in question is a Nestorian priest and not a Buddhist monk. Also worthy of special mention is a very fine study of horses by Chao Meng-fu (1254-1322), and a very pleasing painting of "Ladies in a Landscape" attributed to Ch'iu Yin, (one of the most famous painters of the Ming dynasty) who worked in the second half of the 16th century.

The reproductions of Japanese pictures are delightful. Most of them are of the later periods (18th and even early 19th century), and they look deceptively "modern" to Western eyes, although it appears obvious that they owe much of their technique to the famous "monk" painters of China (such as Pa Ta Shan Jen and Shih-t'ao), who worked in the late Ming and early Ch'ing dynasties, and whose influence on the whole of both Chinese and Japanese painting has only very recently begun to be appreciated.

Not only is this book a delight to look at, and to handle, but the text and the catalogue notes are interesting and provocative, with good comments on the dating of early bronzes. The work well deserves to be included in the library of all serious collectors and students of Asiatic Art.

Judith and Arthur Hart
Burling.

REFRESHING WINDS
(Continued from Page 13)

proves to be safe, well and good. If it isn't safe — well, the very worst that could happen to me would be death. And even that doesn't scare me too much. In fact, I'd prefer it to just standing here and starving."

So he put in another paw, then another. He seemed quite satisfied when the stuff didn't harm him. He even rolled in the snow, tossing around with his own snow-storms. Then he came to breakfast, purring proudly. "Pfft," he seemed to say. "Just one more fact of life I've met—and found to be no problem at all."

Ah, that humans were more like cats!

End.



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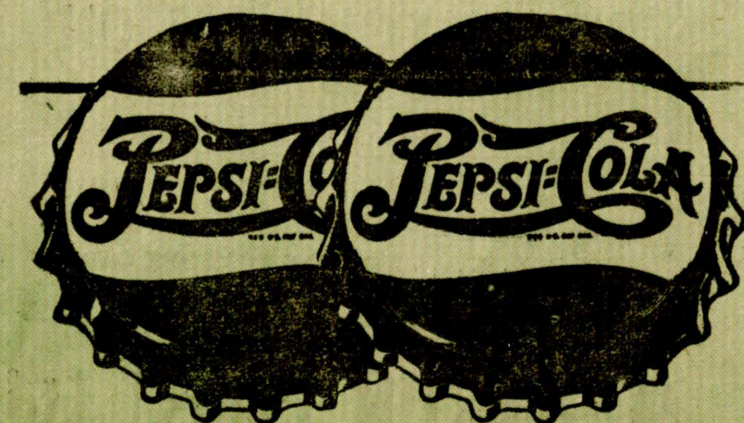
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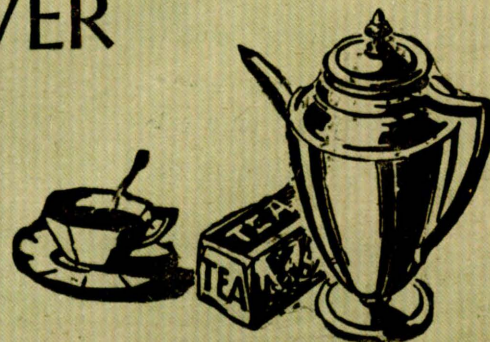
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CHINA AS IT LOOKED TO ME

(Continued from page 9)

report which he had been requested to prepare for the Ministry of Health. This he had done before the rest of us were awake.

Dr. Liu poured me full of information, introduced me to a great many people of different occupations, and drew me into situations in which few foreigners would have had an opportunity to participate — situations which often revealed the usual difficulties among individuals; and all this was done in a manner which left me free to draw my own conclusions. I suspect, as a matter of fact, that he was curious as to what my reactions would be and deliberately set the stage to see how far I could go in catching on quickly. I developed a great respect for this attitude of his, the more remarkable in him because he is a man of strong opinions and definite ideas about the right way to do things. A lesser personality would have strained to make me see things his way, but Dr. Liu never made me feel that I was under any obligation to be in agreement with him. It is only fair to say that I met many other Chinese during my stay who impressed me with their reasonable attitude towards divergent opinions and with respect for another viewpoint.

After completing the work in Nanking I had an opportunity to visit approximately half of the medical colleges in China. The first stop was Peiping, which had been described to me in such extravagant terms by people in Shanghai and Nanking, that I was fully prepared to be disappointed. I will not attempt here to compete with those who have tried to convey something of the beauty and charm of this old city. As we approached it by air the landscape and the setting of Peiping under the western hills reminded me so much of California that I made the mistake of commenting on it. I should have known better, of course. Once inside the city walls, I realized the futility of my remark. Peiping defies comparisons and needless to say we were kept very busy sightseeing in the time left over from lectures, conferences and visits to the medical institutions, among them the famous Peiping Union Medical College. The influence of this college has obviously been very great for all over China one finds leaders in public service who have either taught or been trained within its walls. The contrast between Peiping and the next city we visited, Tsingtao, is remarkable. Here was an entirely different atmosphere: that of any small city in northern Germany. In the building formerly used by the Japanese as an officers' club, a leading Chinese gynaecologist was organizing a medical school.

My forgotten overcoat was still a matter of concern to my friends. One of the Army officers produced one of the blue padded cotton waistcoats issued to the

regular Chinese soldiers. I wore this waistcoat a good deal during our journey, not in addition to, but in preference to my own jacket, and though I was tempted to keep it to show my friends in the United States, I dutifully returned it to the Army Supply in Sian on our way back from Lanchow.

A good deal of the next lap of the journey was spent at a height of over thirteen thousand feet, and travelling was rough and somewhat nerve-wracking. For long periods of time we flew without so much as a glimpse of the ground, a serious matter in that mountainous region where the pilot flies by "contact." We were able to judge from the expression on his face that the pilot was none too happy about this adventure, and it was evident that he shared the relief we all felt when the wheels of the plane finally touched the muddy airfield of Lanchow.

(to be continued.)

MODERN CHINESE EDUCATION

(Continued from page 8)

965 and of 21,831,909 in 1945 had in the summer of 1947 increased to 23,913,705. In secondary schools the number of schools in 1937 was 2,716 with 544,061 students, 3,745 schools with 1,163,113 students in 1945, and 6,346 schools with 2,055,441 students in 1947. Colleges and universities in 1937 numbered 108 with a student enrollment of 41,922, in 1945 increased to 141 institutions and 80,646 students and finally in 1947 numbered 207 institutions with 148,844 students.

The percentage of literacy of the population in 1937 was 23.42, 30.34 per cent in 1943, 44.90 per cent in 1944 and 48.94 per cent in 1945. While these figures are only approximate, they do prove that even during the war, the Government did not neglect popular education which it realizes is the basis for self-government in democracy.

The expansion in numbers is partly a natural increase every year, partly due to the Government programme and partly to the stimulus given by the "guest" schools and educators to the interior. The shortage of schools has been constantly felt and the pressure for educational facilities ever present. It is particularly hard on some of the well-known universities where appli-

cation far exceed vacancies and where literally thousands of students have to be turned away. While there is a great need for more schools, we are faced with the difficulty that the present equipment and qualified teaching personnel are not even sufficient to handle the existing schools.

It has even been suggested that there are already too many schools and students and that it would be better to cut down the numbers. On the other hand, should the Government pursue a five-year programme of economic and political reconstruction as planned during the war, China would be needing so huge a number of trained personnel that it would be necessary to expand present facilities five or more times.

(to be continued.)

MODERN CHINESE EDUCATION

(Continued from page 8)

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(to be continued.)

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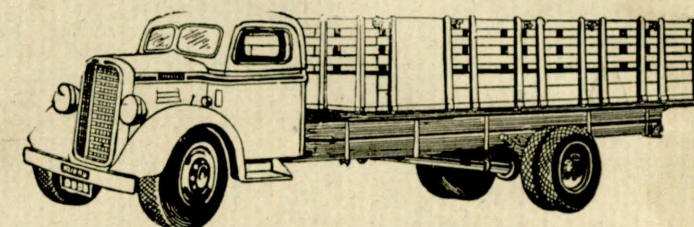
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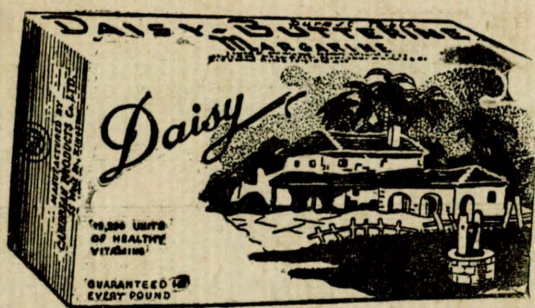
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