

AN. P3
P178

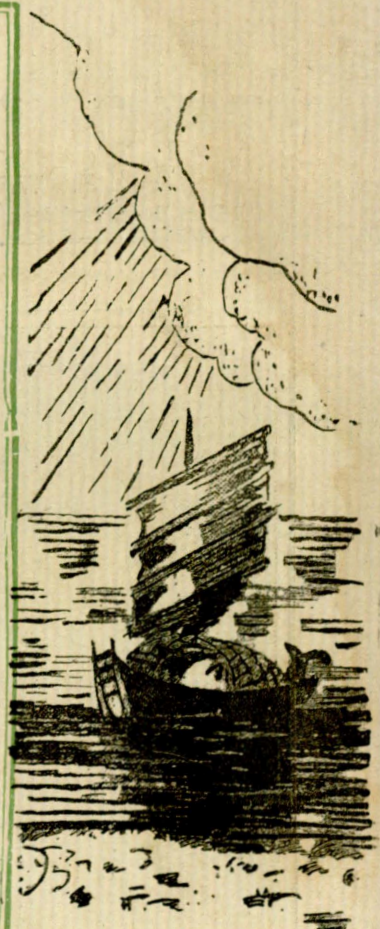
The

高塔

PAGODA

A FORTNIGHTLY MAGAZINE

PRICE THREEPENCE



CONTENTS

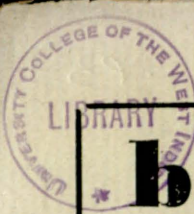
Vol. XX No. 5

- THE STORY OF MASS EDUCATION
From a radio broadcast
- MORE FISH IN THE SEA
By S.H.C.
- MOVEMENTS OF NOTE
By I. C. Evre Ting
- PERSONALIA
- PANORAMA
- SUGAR IN THE FUTURE
- BRITISH UNITED AID IN CHINA
By Dennis Frone
- TU TZU-CHEN
By Li Fu-yen
Traditional Chinese Tales
- TALKING IT OVER
By Elizabeth Martin
- PERSONS, PACES, THINGS
By Old Joe
- REFRESHING WINDS
By Gay

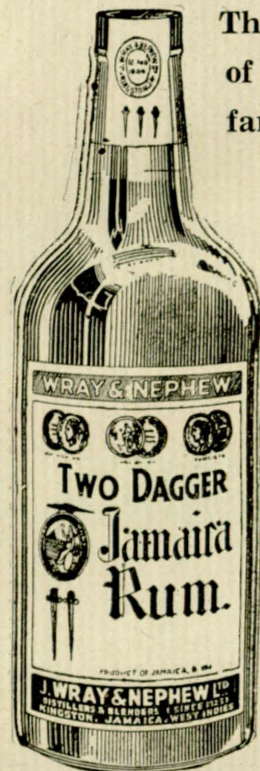
Saturday, September 3, 1949.
Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.

We recommend
A
cigarette
that can't be matched
for
smoothness and distinctive flavour

WILLS'S
FOUR ACES
Cigarettes



back again...



The older member of the 'DAGGER' family...

TWO DAGGER RUM

J. WRAY & NEPHEW LTD. Distillers, Bottlers & Blenders of FINE RUMS Since 1825



THE CHOICE OF EXPERIENCE!

Every woman's instinct of refinement responds to the taste & quality of EXCEL-SIOR HIGH GRADE BISCUITS.

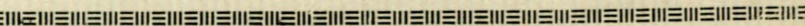
- CUSTARD CREAM
CARAMEL CREAM
BUTTER JUMBLES
LORNA DOONE
SUR GOOD
TIP TOP

The JAMAICA BISCUIT Co., Ltd.

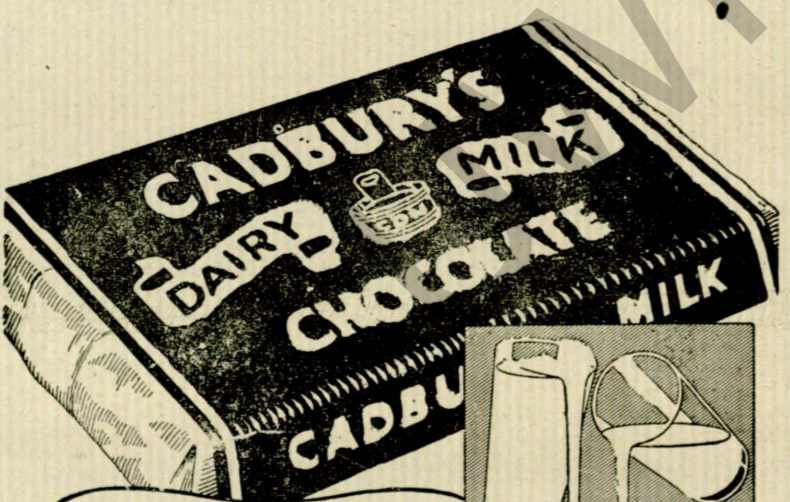


MIN will give your furniture a rich, lustrous polish in half a MINute

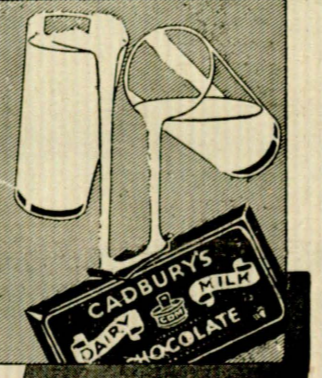
MIN CREAM FOR ALL HIGHLY POLISHED FURNITURE



IT'S HERE AGAIN!



I want Cadburys!



THE STORY OF MASS EDUCATION

Adapted from radio broadcast on China.

BY way of introduction we take you inside China by way of France in 1918, where Chinese labour battalions were digging trenches and doing other non-combat work for the Allied forces.

There was a young man among them as a Y.M.C.A. secretary. He was James Yen, who by now has become very well-known to Americans.

One of them came to Jimmy Yen one night, and with the deep Chinese respect for a scholar, begged him to write a letter. This man summed up all the grief within himself when he said: 'My wife doesn't know whether I'm alive or dead.'

Other labourers began to approach Mr. Yen with their great hunger for communication with their families in China. Soon he expanded his work. He got in the habit of reading newspapers to the men every night.

But when he called a group of them together and told them his intentions, no one took him seriously. How could labourers like themselves learn to read and write?

Most educated Chinese probably would have agreed. Although one of China's basic traditions is a reverence for education, she has always had one of the highest illiteracy rates in the world.

THE people of China do their writing with a system of hieroglyphics known as 'characters.' Characters were originally crude picturizations of things or ideas—the sun, for instance, was first represented by a circle with a dot in the middle.

Jimmy Yen knew, however, that most

Chinese never used more than four or five thousand. He was not worried so much about the number of characters. His big obstacle was the difference between the spoken and written language of China.

Chinese everyday speech is uncomplicated. But in 1918, most of the Chinese who could write did not write as they talked. They were trained in the classical method of using an involved grammatical construction, full of ancient and unfamiliar references.

James Yen got over that obstacle in this way: The letters he was writing for his uneducated friends were simple, requiring only about a thousand characters. He arranged that number in a Chinese version of Basic English.

Yet his real work had only begun. The books and newspapers in his Y.M.C.A. hut were not printed with the simplicity of his system. There he started a little newspaper called the Chinese Labourer's Weekly.

James Yen, who later got a Master of Arts degree from Princeton, a Ph.D. from Yale and honorary degrees from other institutions, had found his life work. He returned to China after World War I as a crusader for mass education.

ONE of his most notable experiments was to take over a single country—Tinghsien by name—in North China. The local authorities cooperated by requiring every adult in the country to learn to read and write.

When the country was unified in 1928, the Government was better able to concentrate on one of its most elementary aims. This was to prepare the masses for local self-government by eliminating the curse of illiteracy.

walls serving as blackboards. This was a most practical measure, for in the small Chinese villages, the tea-house is the one and only community centre. The students ranged from young married couples to old grand-mothers who otherwise would have considered their lives practically over.

The project gained in scope and vigour after Japan attacked China in 1937. During the heaviest bombings of Chungking, President Chiang Kai-shek summoned Dr. Yen. The President allotted the Yen organization the equivalent of a million American dollars despite the heavy demands of war on the national treasury, and he promised that more money would be forthcoming.

About sixty million adult Chinese have learned to read and write since the days of Jimmy Yen's Y.M.C.A. hut in France. As a result, more and more of them are coming to think in terms of working together as people of a nation, instead of members of small, isolated communities.

The adult education campaign has not hampered the teaching of the younger generation. The education of children was never compulsory in China until after 1928. But like adult education it actually increased after 1937, when China was at War with Japan.

The Japanese realized very well that the schools of China formed her second line of defence. They therefore deliberately destroyed or wrecked as many schools of all types as they could reach. This was not hard, since most of the institutions were located in the coastal areas or along the Yangtze River.

But the Chinese transferred their educational facilities to the interior. Teachers and students travelled hundreds of miles—mostly on foot—over mountains, over roads that could hardly be called roads. Some of them found locations for new schools, only to be bombed out and to move on. They finally reached comparative safety far out in Southwest China.

THE Japanese could no more wreck this refugee school system than they could force the country to surrender. Before the war there were 18,000,000 Chinese children in primary schools. By the end of the war that figure had very nearly doubled. As for Chinese middle schools, the equivalent of American high schools, they began the war with 620,000 students. That number also was almost twice as great when Japan surrendered. There were only 41,000 college students at the start of hostilities, but they were more than twice as many by V-J Day.

(Continued from page 8)

MORE FISH IN THE SEA

By G. M. C.

"AND you see the one that just got away!!!"

I nodded my head wisely, or at any rate, I followed the instructions as they were outlined in the book. Vocally I expressed my sympathy, but deep down in me, I agreed with the chappie who said that the biggest fish were those that 'just got away!' He stretched out his arms, apologising the while for their inadequacy; his fish happened to be just a few inches longer.

I again nodded sympathetically. "Old man, you don't seem to believe me!"

"Look Jeepers," I said with just a hint of impatience, "I'll believe you when I go fishing with you and see a fish that size dangling from your hook!"

He took me up on it, with the result that I found myself sitting beside him on a pier patiently hanging on to my end of a brand new fishing line, a day or two afterwards.

As I sat there beside him, meditating as is my wont, upon the vicissitudes of life (I must remember to look up that word sometime), I felt a mighty tug.

"Hold him! Give him a little line, but hold him!"

I DID just as I was told. I gave him a little line, but I held him. Mentally I began measuring my catch, and by the time he was about to break surface, I had him running into twelve or fourteen inches, and weighing some four pounds and more. After a game battle, the sort that you read about in the Tuna Fishing manuals, I finally heaved my finny opponent out of the drink. I couldn't believe my eyes. What luck! and my first catch. Brother, this was something to write home about. I took out the tape measure that I had thoughtfully brought along for just this purpose, I also shook out the 30-lb. scale. I will set out the following data for the benefit of beginners who want to know how it was done:

- Length: 2.75 ins.
- Width: 1.53 ins.
- Weight: .0735 ozs.
- Equipment used: 6-thread line
No. 3 hook
3-oz. sinker.

This fine example of piscatorial perfection has been mounted and may be seen on any visiting day, between the hours of 10.00 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., hanging over the

mantlepiece of my country house. I would have it clearly understood from the very outset, that I landed this monster of the deep singlehanded.

I caught another very soon afterwards, of nearly the same measurement. They must have been twins. When Jeepers took it off the hook for me, I saw him prying the mouth open. He seemed to be searching for something. After a while I could contain myself no longer.

"What are you searching for? Pearls?"

"Nope." He continued with his probing.

"What then?"

"I'm looking for this baby's nipple. It's a shame to drag one so young from the sacred precincts of home and away from the loved ones. How can you do it?"

I HUNG my head in shame, and the line slipped through my limp fingers, down into the deep. I began thinking of the little fish who now lay shuddering on the pier and wondered whether he was thinking of little sister slipping gracefully in and out and among the sea-weeds. I wondered whether he thought at all of home, of Mama cooking the mid-day meal, or of his father busy at work tallying his ample store of sea eggs, or letting his sea horses out to pasture. Then I could bear it no longer. I reached over and tossed him back into the sea. He hit the water with a quiet splash and with a gay little flip of his tail burrowed his way down to the sea bed. I fell to musing on the disappointments of a fisherman and while I was thus occupied I saw the surface of the water break into ripples. In the midst of the finny commotion, I recognised a familiar face—it was one with a gash on one jaw, and it had been made by a fish hook—mine. The grateful little beggar had come up to say thanks.

But there is something about fishing that grows on you. Once you have felt a nibble on your line, you're caught. There's nothing you can do about it. You keep going back for more. Sometimes it is for more punishment, and sometimes it's for more fish. A few people are lucky that way.

To increase my disappointment Jeepers kept pulling big ones out of the briny at the rate of one

per fifteen minutes. It was just his mean nasty nature.

"Alright, change places with me," he invited.

I did.

ONE hour later he kept pulling up fish at the rate of fifteen minutes, and I just kept on pulling up line. I even tried using a piece of his shrimp for bait, instead of my own. P.S. It didn't work. Down went the baited hook, up came the naked hook, innocent of fish or seaweed.

If he can do it, I kept telling myself, then I jolly well can.

But I didn't.

"Why don't you just chop up your shrimps and chuck them in", he suggested.

When he floated up back to the surface, he blew like a whale then clambered up the small ladder.

As he shook himself off, rather in the fashion of a dog drying himself, he grinned down at me:

"Did I ever tell you how I caught the little snapper, the two pound butterfish and the ten pound shark at one go?"

I muscled up for the shock: "No, but go right ahead!"

"Well, it was a fine day in Spring—a truly lovely day . . ."

"Yes, yes, it must have been."

"I tossed down my line into the briny deep—not long afterwards I felt a little nibble—I bided my time—then I fet a tug—I hung on—then I felt a pull that nigh drew my arms from their sockets—I pulled like the devil for shore. My eyes almost popped out of their sockets. I knew that I had something big. I saw my line weaving towards the piles—I pulled for all I was worth—the critter made for the open sea. I eased him a bit—then I drew in the dead slack and hauled hand over hand over hand. Finally it broke surface—I almost fell into the water—it was a shark the largest I had ever seen so close to shore. When I dragged him up onto the pier, I could see where the line entered his mouth, but nary a trace of hook could I find. He opened his mouth for a breath of air, and there inside was a lovely two pound Butterfish. He too grasped the opportunity for hauling in a breath of air, and in his mouth was the tiny little snapper. In the little tyke's mouth was my hook firmly embedded. At this point the shark flopped weakly over and said: Fish who keep their mouth shut, never get caught! They were his last words."

Little bubbles came floating up to the spot where Jeepers had disappeared.

C-O-O-L OFF

THESE

HOT DAYS

with a refreshing and invigorating Drink.

- WINES
- STOUTS
- AERATED WATERS
- SYRUP etc.

Manufactured by
THE DIAMOND MINERAL
Water Co., Ltd.

Supreme ENAMEL

- Quick Drying • High Gloss
- Covers in One Coat
- Enduring Beauty on any surface.

Pint Tins 4/6—1 Pt. Tins 2/6

Colours:

- Bright Green • Jade Green
- Bright Red • Royal Blue
- Scarlet
- Celestial Blue • Buff
- Cream • Maple Tan
- Pure Ivory • Black
- White

Allied Cycles Ltd.

25-27 EAST ST.

—PHONE: 3134.

LESTER J. TAYLOR, Mgr.

"R" HANNA & SONS Ltd. KINGSTON

MOVEMENTS OF NOTE

By I. C. Evre Ting

THE Northside wedding was the social event of many seasons. Several parties from the city took the opportunity to spend a relaxing weekend at the hotels there. Some wanted to feel what it is like to be a 1949 tourist, and came back feeling much lighter in spirit and also in pocket.

* * *

A YOUNG lady going to spend a few days in Montego Bay packed her grip with the finest selections from her wardrobe. When she got there she was greatly upset by the fact that her bag was the only one missing in a trunkful of grips and valises. Our young medico from B.G. who looked after the baggage had to take the blame for this unexpected catastrophe. The young lady returned to the city bagless and without the holiday she planned. Then a few days later word came to her that a bag found near Bog Walk was at the police station waiting to be claimed, and in a flash she was there to identify and claim the article. A second time she set out for her holidays in Mo. Bay. This time she sat on her grip.

* * *

OUR barrister has become an impressario. His latent love of music exerted itself overnight and he will present to the Jamaican public what may be one of the finest artists to come to these shores for a long while. Working like a Trojan he has in a few days got a date at the Ward Theatre, wide publicity for the artist, and arranged all the infinite details that have to be done before an artist appears in public.

MANY of us still recall the visit of Mr. Yi-kwei Sze last year. He no doubt paved the way. I feel sure

that the artist who will perform here next week will give more added prestige. She appeared on concert platforms at the age of six so should be something of a prodigy. You'll most certainly be sorry if you let this opportunity of seeing her pass you.

THE airport last Wednesday night was literally taken over by our community when over 200 went there to greet the latest batch of returnees from Hongkong. The Immigration Officer had a busy time and was very cooperative, I understand, in helping the passengers through their landing. If you like a little excitement watch for the next date of more arrivals from Hongkong and take a drive out to the Airport.

* * *

OUR goodwill ambassadors to Panama and Trinidad in the shape of three attractive young ladies returned with glowing account of the nice time they had in both places. Hospitality was of extremely high order in both places and I feel sure that these three charming young ladies were also good emissaries for us in the countries they visited.

FROM what I hear girls' softball will start in earnest next week despite the season just ended as they will have the service of a new coach. They feel that they have the material and so will not let another season pass without a good try at the pennant.

* * *

I HEAR that wedding bells ring early next month for our popular young civil engineer and his fiancée.

Remittances To Hong Kong and China

Transfer of money by Cable or Draft may be made to Hong-Kong and China direct through this Bank. We are equipped to give you a first class service on all transactions.

Our complete Banking Service in all its departments is at your disposal. Your business is welcomed.

The Canadian Bank Of Commerce



GOLDEN SHELL MOTOR OIL

NOW DOES 4 JOBS AT ONCE

COOLS-CLEANS-SEALS and OILS

HOW LONG IS IT SINCE THE OIL IN YOUR CAR WAS CHANGED? BE ON THE SAFE SIDE AND STOP AT THE SIGN OF SHELL.

THE SHELL COMPANY (WEST INDIES) LIMITED.

United Fruit Co.

CARGO SERVICE

Intermittent sailings by modern freight steamers to and from NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS.

Cargo accepted for shipment to New York and New Orleans, also to Cartagena, Barranquilla, Cristobal, Santiago and Havana, direct or via New Orleans.

Freight can be forwarded on through Bill of Lading from United Kingdom ports to Jamaica via New York.

For full information about rates and sailings apply to UNITED FRUIT COMPANY 40 Harbour St., Kingston. Phone 2141.

Elders & Fyffes Limited

PASSENGER SERVICE

Fyffes Line

The Comfort Route

DIRECT TO ENGLAND

Fortnightly sailings by the well-known 7000-ton Passenger Steamers

Ariguani, Bayano, Cavina

One-way-fare £70-0-0 up.

For full information about Sailings and Fares apply to 40 Harbour St., Kingston Phone 2141.

PERSONALIA

Miss Florence Soon-kin Wong, brilliant Chinese pianist will pay a brief visit to Jamaica next week and give a benefit performance at the Ward Theatre on Friday, September 9, at 8:15 p.m. Arrangements are being made also for a recital at Mandeville and it is likely that she will give a performance at the Town Hall there. She will arrive in Jamaica on Thursday, September 8 and will stay only three days here as she is scheduled to play at the National Gallery of Art in Washington on the 11th inst.

Mr. Lennie Chin Yee is in charge of all her appearances in the Island and has been very busy the past few days making preparations for her visit here. We feel certain that the people in Jamaica will give her a most hearty welcome.

Mr. Sidney Chang, J.P., a member of the Food Distribution Committee of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, went to Barranquilla in connection with negotiations between the Trade Administrator and the Colombian Government concerning a

shipment of rice to Jamaica. He left on August 20 and returned on August 27.

A very pretty morning wedding took place at the Montego Bay Parish Church on Sunday, August 21, when Miss Joyce Louise Chin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Chin of Montego Bay, became the bride of Dr. Lincoln Roy Manson-Hing, formerly of British Guiana. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. K. E. MacDonald.

The bride was given in marriage by her father who led her up the aisle of the beautifully decorated church. Mrs. Hubert Hugh, a sister of the bride, was matron - of - honour and the bridesmaids were the Misses Christine, Joan, and Jeanette Chin, sisters of the bride. Bestman was Mr. Hubert Hugh and the groomsmen were Messrs Clinton Chin, David Wong and Arthur Chin.

The bride's dress was made of sheer chantilly lace, with a portrait neck line, close-fitting bodice and a beautifully belled skirt under a soft bustle. From the headdress of orange blossoms fell a finger-tip tulle veil bordered by chantilly lace. Her bouquet was of orchids and white asters.

The bridesmaids made a pretty picture in their dresses of a delicate shade of blue with close fitting bodices of embroidered linen with old fashioned collars and full belled organdie skirts. They carried bouquets of pink carnations, and the matron of honour, dark red, with matching headdresses.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Chinese Social and Athletic Club where Mr. David Hew acted as Master of Ceremonies. Later in the afternoon a dinner was also held at the Clubhouse. The young couple spent their honeymoon at Shaw Park Hotel.

The marriage of Miss Ruby Se Moy Chung, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chung Chun Nyap of Balacava to Mr. Chin Kon Fah, son of Mr. William Chin Honson was solemnised at the Holy Trinity Cathedral on Sunday, August 21. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. Fox. The bride was given in marriage by her father. Bestman was Mr. Robert Chin and the groomsmen Mr. William Chin. The chief bridesmaid was Miss Winnie Chung and her other attendant, Miss Audrey Chung, both sisters of the bride.

After the ceremony a dinner was held at the Chinese Freemason Hall where more than 500 guests were present to drink to the health of the bride and groom.

Another musical feast for this month is the "Ballet Extravanza" which will be presented by May and Toni Soohih at the Ward Theatre on the 14, 16 and 23 of this month. The pupils of the Soohih Studio of Dancing will take part in this ballet.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Chang announced the birth of a son on Sunday, August 21.

Dr. and Mrs. Herman Lyn also

announced the birth of a son on Friday, August 26.

Mrs. Ernest Shim Quee and her daughter, Agnes, returned by KLM plane on Thursday, August 18. They spent a very enjoyable six weeks on a holiday tour to Trinidad, Aruba, and other Caribbean Islands.

The Misses Joy and Fay Lyn, and Miss Marjorie Chin Fook returned on Friday, August 19 on the s/s "Alcoa Corsair" after spending a month's holiday in Panama and Trinidad.

Among the passengers returning from Hongkong the past fortnight were Mr. Joseph Tie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Tie, Mr. Edward Chin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Chin, Gladys, Llewellyn, and Rosa, children of Mr. Mrs. Arthur Chin Lenn; Miss Shirley Wan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wan; Messrs. Wong Tenn Yuen, Albert Hoo, George Lu and Raymond Lyn. They arrived by plane on Tuesday, August 30, direct from San Francisco.

Another batch who travelled across the continent by rail arrived on Wednesday, August 31. They were Mr. and Mrs. Wong Nuke Lyn and their two daughters, Chong Yin and Chun Lenn; (Continued on page 17)

PANORAMA

"HAMLET."

The latest J. Arthur Rank production to be shown in Jamaica, that of "Hamlet", has taken us by storm. Shown in a preview at the Carib to members of the Press, Radio and public who were specially invited, it was given most favourable comment, and has drawn immense crowds at every showing during its run at the Carib.

This film which has been the winner of five Academy awards, including one from the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts which is the first time a British film has ever received an American award, is undoubtedly the most outstanding performance on the screen ever to be produced. The acting is so superb that it never, at any time throughout the entire picture, nor at any time in any way by any of the actors in it, exhibits one flaw which reminds one of the fact that it is only "acting" and not reality. This surely is the test.

Lawrence Olivier, well known in many outstanding parts in other films was knighted because of this production in which he also played the leading role of Hamlet. Jean Simmons as Ophelia, and, indeed, each actor's and actress's part so well chosen and so ably played are above criticism.

STUDENTS' ART EXHIBITION

The exhibition of pictures painted by students of the Institute Art Class which has been open to the public in the past two or three weeks at the Art Gallery, has been somewhat surprising to the casual observer. The show is divided into two classes, the work of teen-age students, and that of adult students. The names of several of these artists are well known to us already, such as Cora Hamilton, Vivian Chen, Keith Lewin and others, and the outstanding picture of the show, a study in black and white of a bridge, by an adult student called Whitney Miller, was sold in the initial stage of the exhibition.

Studies in brown, of trees and houses, by Anne Simmins, also an adult scholar, strike a very attractive and original note in this show and the oil paintings of Vivian Chen are both exceedingly pretty and imaginative, traits not often to be found in modern art. There are many others too numerous to mention which have

special merit, and one is struck with the fact that an exhibition of this sort can tell us more plainly than words, the degree of artistic talent that is available in our midst.

CATERERS' CONTEST

The first of what is to be an annual competition was held on August 24th at the Silver Slipper when a Contest, arranged by the Caterers' Domestic Training Centre brought into being something new to Jamaica. It was the almost single-handed effort of the founder and supervisor of the Centre, Mr. C. B. Phillips, and through the generosity of the Tourist Trade Board and some of the Island's firms, special prizes were awarded in the different classes for competition.

There were contests in the cooking of roasts, cakes and pastries; the mixing of cocktails and brews, and for preserves, fancy work and handicraft, while bellboys and waiters entered the field in the setting of tables, serving of drinks etc. and the special trophy, to be owned after a 3-year win by the lucky winner, was gained on this first occasion by Mr. Dudley Coke of the Myrtle Bank Hotel who mixed the Silver Rum Cocktail. Mr. Coke also went off with the Myers Rum prize for a brew called Tower Beach.

The purpose of this Caterers' Contest is to encourage efficiency in household and catering trades, and to bring out new recipes from local products. At this time when, with an increasing tourist trade efficient service is also of importance to the island, the value of such a Contest cannot be lightly put aside, for it helps to instil in the minds of those who are engaged in such work the true importance attached to it, and helps to utilise our home-grown products to the best advantage.

SCHOLARSHIPS

News of the awards made in a variety of scholarships has been gratifying in recent days, and others to be awarded in the near future show good promise for the more efficient training of Jamaicans in many fields.

The Rhodes Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. E. A. Morris, an old boy of Kingston College who holds a post at his old school now. He will take a degree in History and return here to teach this subject. Mr. J. A. Isaacs of the Mico College has been given a two-term Bursary at the London County Council School of Arts and Crafts, and his talent is already known to us

through his work in connection with the production of NOAH for which he made the animals' heads. Miss Carmen Robotham of St. Hilda's has won the Music Scholarship at the Royal College of Music in London, while there have been a number of Agricultural Scholarships awarded under the Government, foremost among these being that by Mr. C. C. Langford, administrative District Land Officer of the Lands Dept. who will be away for a year studying modern agricultural methods.

Scholarships are being given by the Colonial Office for the training of journalists from the Colonies; by the Jamaica Imperial Association at the University to the memory of its late president, Sir Arthur Farquharson; and six travel scholarships to elementary teachers.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENTS

The Jamaica Telephone Company are making rapid developments now their former hand-caps have been removed. Within the city more and more telephones are being installed day by day, and between this and next

summer it is anticipated that there will be another 1,000 telephones at the public's disposal.

At the latter part of July directions were issued in connection with the making of trunk calls under the new system, and last week the new Telephone Exchange at Mandeville which provides for a dial telephone service in that area was opened by Lady Huggins who put through the first call to Sir John Huggins, in the presence of a large gathering of the Company's guests and officials. The progress which such efficient communications can make in a country is already being experienced by us since these developments have been taking place throughout the whole island-wide system.

Observer.

There are columnies against which even innocence loses courage.

Blessed be he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed.

BEDROOM SUITE FOR THE Beautiful Bride



It is rare to find inexpensive furniture that combines: BEAUTY & UTILITY. Select any piece of our furniture — it is the last word in choice materials and inspired craftsmanship.


ANDRADE'S FURNITURE ESTB.
147 & 118 King St. Tel: 33824

HAMILTON CLEANERS
CLEAN CLOTHES CLEANER
MODERN — UP-TO-DATE — ODOURLESS
THE HAMILTON SUIT CO.
DRY CLEANING DEPARTMENT
83 Harbour Street. Phone 3202 Kingston.

TOWER TEA
The Tea of Delicious Goodness
In Great Demand Everywhere
Distributors J. H. G. MAPP (Succs.) 83 Barry St.



SINCLAIR'S GARAGE
31 1/2 HARVEY ST., KGN. Phone 3883
There are no "ifs" or "buts" about it—good service prevents many breakdowns!
OUR NEW SHOWROOM CARRY A LARGE STOCK OF SPARE PARTS AND SUPPLIES FOR ALL MAKES OF CARS.



"THERE'S NOTHING LIKE NUGGET TO MAKE SHOES SPIC SPAN AND READY FOR DUTY!"

"THE DAILY DOSE OF NUGGET DOES IT!"



NUGGET SHOE POLISH



SMART
FOLKS

Shop At

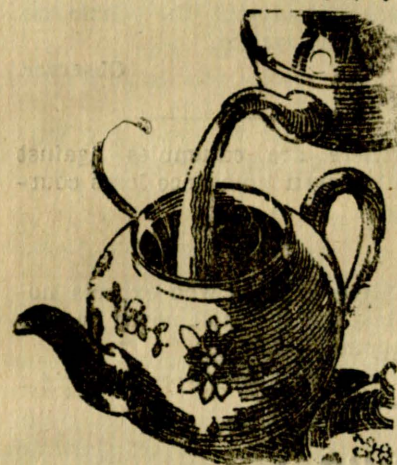
WONG POW

GENERAL WHOLESALE
MERCHANTS

For the Best in
PRICES, QUALITY
& SERVICE

Country Orders Promptly
Attended To.

56-58 Princess St., Kgn.
Phone 2872.



THE BEST
OBTAINABLE!!
LIPTON'S TEA
Adolph Levy & Bro. Ltd.

Sole Agents.

A Better Breakfast
Cereal! . . .

**3-MINUTE
OAT FLAKES**



Distributors:
GRACE, KENNEDY & CO., LTD.

THE PAGODA

Editor: Chas. T. Chang.

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

Contributors are invited to send in their MSS at any time. Articles should not exceed 1,000 words.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year 7/6; half-year 3/9 postage included.

Sugar In The Future

During the first week in July the West Indies sugar delegation arrived in London for the purpose of discussing the possibility of a long-term agreement with the British Government. It had been decided at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc) in Trinidad in mid-June, that it would be in the best interests of the sugar industry that a deputation should place before the various departments concerned, the need for the West Indies to be assured of a 10-year purchase guarantee for their sugar output since the general opinion expressed at the time by the British Government was in favour of a return to open market conditions which meant buying our sugar at world prices.

While this deputation was still in London it was suggested and urged by the Hon. W. A. Bustamante that Jamaica should organise its own deputation comprised of the best men available for such a task to press the need of the West Indies in the sugar business to the British Government. This delegation consisted of the Hon. W. A. Bustamante, the Hon. T. Henry Mayers, K.C., Attorney General; the Hon. R. B. Barker, O.B.E., and the Hon. O. K. Henriques.

This delegation stressed to the British Government the need for the sugar industry to be placed on a secure basis over a long period not purely for the security of the industry itself but for the whole economic security of the Island, sugar being Jamaica's most staple and dependable product. Other industries have been started here since those historic days when oxen turned the crude mills, and in these later and more enterprising times many more have been started or are about to

begin. Jamaica is primarily a sugar country, and nothing else can ever supplant with such success this economic mainstay, not only in Jamaica, but in all the West Indian colonies.

As Mr. Bustamante pointed out while in England, the West Indies can produce 50 per cent more sugar than it is now doing. Britain's need is for about two million tons and of this amount the W. I. supply them with only some 700,000. It is more than obvious therefore, that if Britain agrees to take as much of the two million she needs from us as we can produce, we can then set about cultivating and manufacturing sugar to our highest figure, thus building our economic status on a solid foundation.

To establish a 10-year agreement at the best prices, is the purpose for which the Jamaican delegation visited the British Government in an official capacity. Their hope was to establish a steady, paying market over a sufficiently long period of time to justify the necessary expenditure and upkeep of expanding this industry. Such a course should not be unwelcome to Britain, for in our economic growth and stability her necessary and willing benevolence to us would no longer be necessary.

On Sunday last our delegation returned home, and were accorded a great welcome. They have achieved their purpose for they have made the British Government realise our need. The promise has been given that the agreement will be signed later in the year after Britain has had time to confer with the other sugar producing countries of the Empire. Meanwhile, we can rest content in the knowledge that the future welfare of our sugar industry is assured.

THE STORY OF MASS EDUCATION

(Continued from page 3)

And the number of colleges and universities in China has increased from 108 before the war to more than 200, including technical schools.

The first seven months after victory saw a reverse of the migration to the interior. About 100,000 teachers and students took all those seven months to return to the coastal areas, by whatever transportation method they could find. They came back with the knowledge that they were only a nucleus, for China's educational system must still expand considerably.

Let us not forget that the country as yet has fewer than 100,000 college students, and has that many only because the Government refused to draft men from the colleges during most of the war. This means that there is only a very small force of trained people in China. And although illiteracy has been reduced by 20 per cent in the past decade, 65 per cent of the total population remains to be educated.

One present obstacle is a lack of qualified teachers. More teachers and more schools depend, of course, on more money. But that, in turn, depends on domestic peace in China, when military matters need not take up so much of the national budget.

Yet despite the civil war, the National Government has been allotting 13 per cent of its annual budget for educational purposes. The Ministry of Education intends to train half a million new teachers by 1951, and has established many new normal schools throughout the country. Therefore, although the task of wiping out illiteracy in China remains gigantic, there has been no let-up in efforts to cope with it.

The leaders of this campaign are spurred by the realization that they have so much to do in such a short time. For China's modern educational system is so recent in origin that many of its first Chinese sponsors are still active. They can, to be sure, reflect with pride that the first schools in their country were established before the rise of ancient Rome. But they cannot forget that the first modern institution of higher learning—National Peking Uni-

(Continued on page 17)

**JAMAICA
CO-OPERATIVE FIRE
AND GENERAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.**

1873 -- 1949

76 YEARS OF
CONTINUOUS
INSURANCE
SERVICE TO THE
PUBLIC OF
JAMAICA.

**FIRE — ACCIDENT
MARINE**

**A. K. BUTLER,
Manager and Secretary.**

BRITISH UNITED AID WORK IN CHINA

By DENNIS FRONE.

A review of the work done by this organization

AFTER spending fifteen months of a three-year stay in China working as the China representative of British United Aid to China, I find it interesting to look back over this period and attempt to assess the value of our work. Has it been worth while or has the money and other forms of help contributed voluntarily but with considerable sacrifice by the British public been in vain? What exactly has been accomplished by BUAC and how successful have we been in achieving our primary aim—that is of encouraging friendship and promoting goodwill between our two peoples?

Foreign relief, social welfare and medical work in China during the past few years are able to show positive results. There are, for instance, the solid achievements of U.N.R.R.A., the benefits of which are obvious to all. Dykes which have held back destructive floods and enabled thousands of barren acres to be cultivated, industries which have been set on their feet with the aid of foreign machinery and advice, hospitals re-equipped and stocked with the latest equipment and drugs, large numbers of people given relief in the form of food and clothing to tide them over a difficult period, railways which have been helped by the provision of rolling stock. All important aid has come from British United Aid to China, from Overseas Missions and the Overseas Chinese and colleges; from these organizations hundreds of scholarships have been given to enable Chinese to study abroad.

It is against a picture of civil war and the frustration of internal chaos that one should view the work of BUAC in China. It should be remembered that the monetary value of contributions made to China during the war years (it reached over £580,000 in a twelve months' period 1943-1944) shrunk to about £60,000 during 1947 and that this was about one-sixth of the amount coming from parallel American sources and perhaps only one-hundredth of that coming into the country from UNRRA. But al-

though the sum was not high in terms of cash its value as an expression of friendship of the British people for the Chinese was considerable. People in China, at least those in the town and able to read newspapers know something of the conditions in Britain and knew that this money had been collected at some sacrifice to the British people.

IT should also be remembered that we were bound to use our funds in ways which would meet the wishes of our numerous contributors who were from all walks of life in Britain and of every shade of political opinion. If we distributed to only one or two organizations in China we should be neglecting many types of work which many of our contributors desired us to support. For this reason we spread our money and continued to support those organizations, which we had supported in previous years and which we felt were carrying on worthwhile and constructive work. In the period April 1st to December 31st, 1947, about 25 per cent of funds distributed went to Educational work, 25 per cent to "Constructive projects" and to child welfare, 25 per cent to medical work and the remaining 25 per cent was used for emergency appeals and direct relief. It will be seen, therefore, that the money was evenly distributed to the various types of work most in need.

It might be as well to mention some of the organizations which have received support from British United Aid to China, taking educational work first. Here our aim was to support non-governmental educational efforts and part of our funds went to the Universities and part of the middle schools. The Universities supported were fourteen in number. Our intention was to foster a special interest in one college or department at each University rather than allow our contributions to be used for general expenses. In this way we have built up a special link with the work of specific departments. For instance at Ginling Girls' College at Nanking our special interest was the De-

partment of Home Economics. Large shipments of supplies have gone to the China Christian Universities and include books, specialized apparatus particularly requested, including gymnasium equipment, radio equipment for use in electrical workshops, and special apparatus for physics and chemistry laboratories. Through special representations and the efforts of the International Relief Committee this apparatus is brought into China free of duty and sent direct to the Universities by the I.R.C., British United Aid to China footing the heavy transportation costs. Because of the extreme difficulty experienced by private organizations in bringing into China any foreign supplies, not to mention the expense, one can be sure that our gifts are doubly welcome. Apart from this direct help given to Universities contributions were made during the year amounting to over £3,000 to certain Universities for supplementary feeding for tubercular students or those in danger of contracting T.B. because of malnutrition.

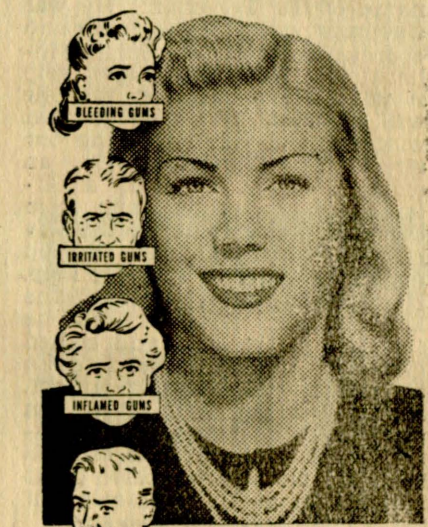
BRITISH United Aid to China has paid yearly subscriptions for four educational magazines published in Chinese in Shanghai and for four magazines published in English in Britain to go to 250 schools in China. The magazines sent from U.K. are received with great enthusiasm and interest. For some time now educators in China have been deplored the low standard of English taught at schools and suggested that periodicals in English would do much to excite interest in the language and so raise standards. With text books rare and mostly out of date and teachers starved and grossly underpaid and reading from antiquated text books it is not surprising that standards are low.

In medical work our biggest contribution has been to assist the work of the International Relief Committee. The main work of this organization which is Chinese but which has about 18 foreign workers attached to it, Canadian, New Zealand, American and British, is the distribution of medical supplies to non-government hospitals. It has been carrying on this work steadily and efficiently (with little publicity) since the war years, when its headquarters was in Chungking and most of the supplies were being ferried over "The Hump". Over 300 hospitals and a large number of clinics are eligible to receive supplies from this

(Continued on page 18)

Are You Ashamed to Smile?
Beautiful Teeth REQUIRE
Firm Gums, Unthreatened by

PYORRHEA



4 out of 5

May Become Victims of
This Ruthless Disease

If you want your smile to show radiant teeth and healthy gums . . . you had better begin the simple plan of Forhan's care right away. Don't wait for bleeding gums to warn you that you may be headed for the Pyorrhea 4 out of 5 may get.

To be safe against Pyorrhea with its unsightly shrinking gums and loosening teeth, see your dentist regularly. Then at home, massage your gums and brush your teeth twice daily with Forhan's Toothpaste, the only toothpaste which contains Dr. R. J. Forhan's special anti-pyorrhea astringent.

Notice how invigorated your gums feel . . . how sparkling your teeth look! In recent clinical tests, 95% of Pyorrhea-threatened cases improved with Forhan's in 30 days. So get Forhan's for your whole family—today.

"Brush your teeth with it"

Forhan's



EWAN D. MACDOUGALL LTD.,
AGENTS,—20 Church St., Kgn.

TU TZU-CHUN

By LI FU-YEN

9th Century

Translated by Chi-chen Wang

DURING the Chou-Sui(1) period there lived a man by the name of Tu Tzu-chun. He was was improvident in his youth and soon squandered his family inheritance. When he sought help from his friends and relatives, he was forsaken by them, so that winter found him tramping the streets of Changan with an empty stomach and only a tattered coat to protect him from the cold. At the end of the day he was still without food and did not know where to turn for help. He came to the west gate of the East Market and there as he shivered in the cold and sighed to himself over his cruel fate an old man carrying a staff, approached him and asked him what was the cause of his distress. Tzu-chun poured out his heart to him and expressed great indignation at the treatment of his friends and relatives.

"How much would you need," the old man asked him. "Forty or fifty thousand cash will free me from want." Tzu-chun answered. "That's hardly enough," the old man said. "Name another figure." Tzu-chun mentioned a hundred thousand and then a million, but each time the old man said that it was hardly enough and it was not until he named three million that the old man said that might do. The old man now took out from under his sleeve a string of cash and gave it to him, saying, "This will suffice you for your needs tonight. I shall wait for you at the Persian's house on West Market tomorrow at noon. Be sure to be prompt."

When Tzu-chun went to the Persian's at the appointed hour, the old man gave him three million cash as he promised without even telling him his name. Now that he was rich again, his extravagant nature reasserted itself. "I shall never again be poor," he said to himself, and proceeded to acquire for himself fine horses and gorgeous clothes and to squander his substance in carousing with worthless companions in the gay quarters of Changan. He forgot entirely the necessity of industry and thrift.

In less than two years he had spent his entire wealth and gradually had to dispose of his fine possessions for things of meaner quality. He gave up his horse for a donkey and was then reduced to walking on foot. In short, he was again as poor as when the old man first found him. Again he wandered cold and hungry in the market place, but this time he had barely begun to utter a self-pitying sigh when the old man again appeared before him out of nowhere.

(1) A. D. 558-618.

"How extraordinary that you should be like this again," the old man said to him, taking his hand. "I shall help you again. How much do you need now?" Tzu-chun was ashamed and did not answer, and became only more embarrassed when the old man pressed him to state his needs. Finally the old man enjoined him to go to the Persian's the following day at noon and when Tzu-chun did so, swallowing his pride the best he could, he received ten million cash from his benefactor.

AS he took the money, Tzu-chun resolved to mend his ways and make prudent use of his wealth, so that beside him even Shih Ch'ung (2) would seem like a pauper, but the money had hardly passed into his hands when his heart began to feel its corruption. His profligate ways returned and in two years he was reduced to a poverty worse than he had ever experienced before.

Again he met the old man at the familiar spot, but Tzu-chun was so ashamed and embarrassed that he covered up his face and tried to walk away. The old man caught him by the flap of his coat and said to him, "It was because I did not give you enough that you are again reduced to this." He gave him thirty millions this time, saying, "If this will not cure you, then the cause of your poverty is too deep seated for any remedy."

"None of my friends and relatives," Tzu-chun said to himself, "has showed the slightest interest in me when I am destitute. This old man alone has come to my help, not once but three times. How can I thank him enough?" Then he said to the old man, "With what you have just given me I shall be able to restore myself to the society of my friends and give assistance to needy widows and orphans. I am most grateful to you, venerable sir, for your kindness and shall place myself at your disposal as soon as I have attended to my worldly affairs."

"That is what I have been hoping for," said the old man. "Meet me next year on the first day of the middle decade of the first month under the two locust trees before the temple of Laotze."

At this time there were a great many widows and orphans south of the Huai. Accordingly Tzu-chun repaired himself to Yangchou and there bought ten thousand acres of fertile land and built hundreds of cottages along the main roads. He sum-

(2) Second century A. D., famous for his love of display, and so hardly a person for a repentant man to emulate.

moned all the widows and orphans to him and established them in the cottages. Then he arranged marriages for his nieces and nephews and otherwise gave assistance to his kin and relations. He repaid his debts of gratitude tenfold and avenged all his grievances and wrongs.

After he had attended to all these affairs, he went to the appointed place on the appointed day, and there he found the old man whistling under the locust trees.

THEN a storm broke loose in the Hua Mountains and ascended the Cloud Terrace Peak. After they had penetrated into the mountains for about forty li they came to a fine mansion that was unlike the abode of ordinary men. It was enveloped by bright coloured clouds, and over it hovered cranes that had soared up at their approach. In the central hall there was a cauldron over nine attendant fairies and guarded by a black dragon in front and a white tiger in the back.

It was then toward the end of the day. The old man (now no longer dressed in lay costumes but in the hat and robe of a Taoist priest) gave Tzu-chun three white pills and a cup of wine and enjoined him to take them at once. This done, he laid down a tiger skin under the west wall and made Tzu-chun sit on it facing east. "Do not utter a single word no matter what you see," the old man cautioned him. "You will see gods and demons, yakshas (3) and wild beasts, and the tortures of hell, and you will see your dear ones subjected to their threats and tortures. But remember that nothing that you see is true and that nothing will hurt you, as long as you remain immovable and silent. Remember well what I say and be not afraid."

With these words the Taoist went away, and as Tzu-chun followed him with his eyes, he noticed in the court a huge jar filled with water.

No sooner had the Taoist gone than the cliffs and valleys began to echo with the hoofs of a myriad horses and the earth to shake with the shouting and tumult of their riders. Then a man who styled himself the General came into the hall with a guard of seven hundred men. Both he and his horse were covered with armours of gold, while all his men carried swords and bows and arrows.

"Who are you that you presume not to hide away from me, the General?" he shouted. His guards, too, came forward, brandishing their swords, and demanded to know his name and what he was doing there, but Tzu-chun would not answer. His interrogators became very angry, and the clanging of their swords and the twanging of their bow strings became like thunder. Still Tzu-chun refused to answer. The General then went away in a fury, followed by his men.

Presently the hall was invaded by waves of ferocious tigers and

(3) Demon of Hindoo mythology. Sincized YEH-CH'Ä.

foul-smelling dragons, and vipers and scorpions. They roared round him and crawled over him and made as if they were about to devour him, but Tzu-chun held his peace and stirred not a muscle. After a while, they, too, went away.

THEN a storm broke loose in the sky and thunder and lightning filled the air. Fireballs rolled to his right and left and lightning bolts crashed in front and behind him, so that he could not open his eyes. In another moment the water was over ten feet high in the court while the mountains and valleys rumbled with torrential floods. Soon the water had reached where Tzu-chun was sitting. But still he sat upright and gave no heed to what was happening.

Then the man who styled himself the General returned with a number of Oxheads (4) and other demons of strange aspects. They placed before him a huge cauldron filled with boiling oil, saying, "If you tell us your name, we shall let you go. If not we shall fry you in the oil". Again Tzu-chun refused to answer.

Next his tormentors dragged in his wife and threatened to torture her, but still Tzu-chun did not answer. Thereupon they whipped her until she was covered with blood, and then subjected her to shooting and hacking, boiling and burning, and all kinds of unbearable torture.

"Homely and crude though I am," his wife cried to him, "Yet for more than ten years I have waited upon you with hat and comb. Now even as I am suffering unbearable pain in the hands of these honourable deities, I do not presume to hope that you would go on your knees and beg mercy for me. All you need to save me is to utter but one word. How can you be so cruel as to deny me this?" Her tears came down like rain and she howled and cursed, but Tzu-chun did not once look at her.

"Do you think that I would not go so far as to kill your wife?" the General shouted to him, and then began to cut her up inch by inch from her feet upwards. His wife cried more piteously than ever, but to the end Tzu-chun maintained his peace.

"This rascal has already perfected his black magic," the General said. "We must not allow him to live in this world any longer." So saying, he commanded his attendants to cut off his head. This was done and Tzu-chun's ghost was taken to the court of King Yenlo. There he was sentenced to the torture chambers of hell: molten bronze was first poured down his throat and then he was beaten with an iron rod, ground through a mill, pounded in a mortar with a pestle, and then subjected to the fiery pit and boiling liquid and made to walk through mountains of knives and forests of swords. There was in short, no torture of hell that he did not go through.

However, he remembered the

(4) Oxheads and Horsefaces, tormentors of hell.

Jamaican Proverbs

Their Meaning and Significance

Real Jamaican Negro Proverbs are based on a studied observation and a practical knowledge of the people; their manners and customs; their actions and their environments. All my adult life has been spent in this study; and at this stage I am more than ever convinced that these sayings are a credit to the ingenuity of the folk who first uttered them; namely, African negroes transported as slaves from their native land. "Philosophical masterpieces" as these sayings are called in some quarter they savour of experience, of wisdom and of truth. Furthermore they are not lacking in humour, although it is often very dry humour. **Of you caan shine like gold, shine lacka black-bottle.** If you cannot shine like gold, you can shine like a black bottle; but shine you should.

This narrow-necked vessel for holding liquids is usually of varied hue, but bottles are all shine. Though bright-coloured like gold, the bottle ranks far below the precious metal in value.

Hence the meaning of a proverb, lately born: You may be poor or of humble birth, yet you can surmount your environment; and be a light.

Man 'pon galluping harse caan see't walk-foot man doant biness wid i.

A man upon a galloping harse cannot see it; the man on foot (pedestrian) has no business with it: A touch of indifference that is characteristic of the average Jamaican negro. "Wey-fe-do, Massa," is the nonchalant attitude adopted by this type of individual, when faced with any difficult problem. The following couplet is an interpretation of such mentality:—

Nobody's business, business; Nobody's business but me own.

Bad luck wusser'n obeah.

Wusser'n means worse than; obeah is a form of sorcery practised in the West Indies. A belief in luck is characteristic of many Jamaicans, and is as deep-seated as the belief in an evil spirit.

John Crow nebber 'member 'bout house till rain come.

The John Crow (vulture) never remembers anything about a house until it rains. A common sight, in the country districts especially, is to see crows making for shelter at the first sign of rain. The bird which preys on carrion is a warning against improvidence, a

weakness that is common among many Jamaicans.

Ole hoe can tell new hoe say dutty tough.

Dutty means dirt, the earth, soil.

It is the old hoe that can tell the new hoe all about the toughness of the soil. That is to say, Experience teaches wisdom.

Incident: The Jamaicans negro labourer has a special liking for his old hoe. The following "digging song" interprets his feeling in this respect. As he works he sings:

Bring me halfer hoe come gi me yah,
Bring me halfer hoe come gi me yah;
Befor' de ribber do go come dung benk to benk,
Bring me halfer hoe come gi me.

What A Digging Means

A digging or working is an interesting experience, although it is not as popular today as when I was a boy. In those day peasants were more charitably disposed to one another. When A. B. had his yam hills to be dug 20 to 30 of his pals would "give him a day" at a "digging match", A. B. providing all the refreshment, including a demijohn of rum. Next week the same process would be repeated in X. Y's plantation; and so forth. The "Singer", from a bank of earth, his throat well greased with rum would lead off with each line, the diggers repeating after him, like a refrain, each time; "Bring me halfer hoe" etc, the while making their hoes fall in unison. At intervals jokes went round and careless chat, especially at meal time when the women folk attended to their bodily comforts.

"Halfer hoe" means one that has been used previously; "gie me yah" means give it to me here; "befor' de ribber, etc" means before the river is in spate, flooded from bank to bank.

Life lacka mount'n railway

Life is like a mountain railway. That is to say, Life's slippery pathway over the hills, strewed with difficulties, must be sprinkled with the sand of faith and courage in order to overcome them.

Mountain railways run on narrow-gauge lines inside, and parallel to the main standard-gauge lines. The track winds round and round the hillsides, the ascent being gradual. As extra precautions for safety, the engines are provided with grapnels as preventives against slipping and sliding.

Taoist admonition and went through all without a groan. After the tortures of hell had been exhausted, he was again taken before Yenlo, who said thus: "This man is too wicked to be reborn a man; he shall be born a woman."

ACCORDINGLY he was born as the daughter of Wang Chuan, an assistant magistrate of Shanfu. She was sickly as a child and hardly a day went by without her having to take medicine of all sorts or suffer the pain of cauterization. Once she fell off the bed and another time she fell into a fire, but through all these trials she never uttered a single sound.

She was extraordinarily beautiful when she grew up but was looked upon as a deafmute because she never said a word, no matter what the provocation. A graduate of the district heard about her beauty and sought to marry her. When her family told him that she was dumb, Lu said, "What does she need of speech so long as she is a good wife? She will set a good example for wives with long, wagging tongues". Her family, therefore, betrothed her to Lu and in due time the marriage ceremony took place.

For several years husband and wife lived in happiness. She gave birth to a son, who was now two years old and a very clever and adorable child. Lu, with the child in his arms, tried to make her

talk by all kinds of devices, but in vain. Finally he grew very angry and said to her thus: "Once upon a time the wife of Chia refused to smile because she held her husband in contempt for his lack of breeding. But even she yielded when her husband showed his skill in shooting down a pheasant. Now I am not as crude as Chia, while my skill in literary composition is of a higher order than archery. Yet you would not speak to me. What use does a man have for his son as long as he is scorned by his wife?"

With these words he seized their child by its feet and dashed its head against a rock. The child's head broke under the impact and spattered blood to a

(Continued on page 18)

HOUSEWIVES!

ROYAL



takes guesswork out of baking!



"My teeth really ARE whiter— thanks to the Irium in Pepsodent!"

You'll be really excited when you see the sparkling new smile that Pepsodent gives you. For Pepsodent is the only toothpaste that contains Irium—and there's no more effective teeth cleaning substance than Irium known to dental science! It's the Irium in Pepsodent that removes the dulling film from your teeth, leaving them whiter than ever before.



X-PD 7-151-50

PEPSODENT LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND

When You Buy
CANDY
ASK FOR
Lanham's
Distributors:
ADOLPH LEVY & BRO., Ltd.

For any
Celebration...
Choose
Tia Maria
The coffee liqueur
21/- per bottle.
obtainable at clubs and
hotels at 1/6 per drink.
Sole Distributors
LASCELLES
DeMERCADO & Co.
Ltd.
Port Royal Street

Fletcher & Company Ltd.
Montego Bay 12-20 Harbour St. Kingston 107 Harbour St.
General Agents & Attorneys for:—
The Insurance Company of North America, Pennsylvania
The Home Insurance Company, New York
The Halifax Insurance Company, Nova Scotia, and
The Eagle Star Insurance Company, London
General Managers, Maritime Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Place ALL for Insurance with us at the
LOWEST Cost with MAXIMUM Protection
Strength — Reputation — Service

CHINA
"Living in retirement beyond the world,
Silently enjoying isolation,
I pull the rope of my door tighter
And stuff my window with roots and ferns.
My spirit is turned to the spring-season
At the fall of the year there is Autumn in my heart.
Thus initiating cosmic changes
My cottage becomes a universe."
Lu Yun: 4th c.A.D.
"The Valley Wind."

KOREA
"Leaves of autumn hurrying through the courtyard—
Last year the path of dancing footsteps.
This year the sound of falling tears.
Dark red maple mirrored in deep water—
Last year, the heart of a happy poet.
This year, the blood of a warrior slain."
Yi Soong-in:
"Autumn Song."

ENGLAND
"I see your signal, and the lands have seen,
And are prepared. Your ban, your fortune. Ride
More boldly then where none can intervene,
Not now in some pale bough or low mist hide
Vast is the triumph which at your behest
Will blaze abroad. The sun himself shall stride
With changing pomp, bronze cast to rubied west
These in the margin of the world-wide page
Whereof you paint the midst, these orb'd and pied
Delay the eye that you would wholly engage
With your own sanguine colours . . ."
Edmund Blunden:
"Triumph of Autumn."

POT POURRI OF THOUGHT

BELGIUM
"To wake up older, to be able to live only by forgetting life,
Therein lies all human happiness."
Maurice Maeterlinck:
"The Great Beyond."

AMERICA
"O sweet September, they first breezes bring
The dry leaf's rustle and the squirrel's laughter,
The cool fresh air whence health and vigor spring
And promise of exceeding joy hereafter."
George Arnold:
"September Days."

RUSSIA
"In the night a golden cloudlet straying
Slumbered on a crag's breast, huge and burly;
Rose the damsel in the morning early,
Gaily fled through heaven's azure, playing
But upon the wrinkled rock remaining
Faintly still a trace of brightness wandered.
Love the giant stood and deeply pondered
Softly, for air's emptiness complaining."
Mikhail Lermontov:
"The Crag."

WE HAVE DIRECT FACILITIES FOR TRANSFERRING HONGKONG DOLLARS OR STERLING BY MAIL, CABLE OR DRAFT TO HONGKONG. NO PERMIT REQUIRED. TRANSFERS MAY ALSO BE MADE DIRECT TO CHINA UPON AUTHORITY OF THE JAMAICA DEFENCE (FINANCE) BOARD. WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO TAKE CARE OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS. YOUR PATRONAGE IS INVITED.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
Established 1832.

JAMAICA
"A week has gone since first, methinks,
The sun less harsh did seem;
His rays more softly gleam.
The water-lily from the fountain driks
Less thirstily. Besides,
Yon robin comes but seldom now,
and prides
Himself no more in chirps and thrills,
But rather with his carol fills
The startled air. And from the trees
There fall in golden twos and threes
The once-green leaves.
Oh, I remember —
'Tis September!
Minette Aitcheson:
'Tis September."

MEXICO
"The mist in the dawn
Is a stork feather against the horizon,
It shall soon be rubbed out with a distant
Wing;
But I shall have the rinsed-out twilight,
Airy, musical with your questions,
Those soft eternal.
Autumn,
The gold all nakedness!"
Jose Gorostiza:
"Autumn".

INDIA
"And what is love at its best, but this?
Conceived by a passing glance,
Nursed and reared in a transient mood,
On a drifting Sea of Chance.
For rudderless craft are all our loves,
Among the rocks and the shoals,
Well may we know one another's speech,
But never each other's souls."
Hira Sing's
"Farewell to Burmah."

PERSONS PLACES THINGS

By Old Joe
PERSONS
THE BARRETT'S FAMILY
(continued from last issue)

Sam Barrett, who was to become a great landed proprietor of the Northside, though not the first Barrett to explore that coast, was the third or fourth generation of Jamaica Barretts, and a son of that Samuel Barrett of Withywood who was killed in the French invasion of Carlisle Bay in 1694. His grandfather was Edward Green of Vere and throughout Barrett history the names Edward and Sam appear in generation after generation, in the father, uncle and brother of Elizabeth Barrett, as her own name, too, dates from Elizabeth Wisdom of St. James, whom this Sam married in 1721. At that time the Barretts "took", as the saying was, from Little River in St. James, to Falmouth in Trelawny a square of roughly twenty-five miles. Here Sam Barrett built the Great House, Cornwall, by an unfailing spring which later was to be conducted through the great aqueduct built by Sam's Son, Edward. And he left in his will "100 feet square of land for a burying place" which is still in the family's hands. Sam was the pioneer; Edward, his son, the builder. In spite of drought, earthquake and hurricane, trouble with Maroons and seasonal setbacks. The Barretts gradually extended their sphere of influence eastward, including Falmouth and the Martha Brae district. It was Edward who built Cinnamon Hill House, and it with the great "cutwind," (as equipped it with the great "cutwind," (as a refuge from hurricane, which still stands, massive and enduring).

From now we hear of the Barretts becoming connected with most of the influential families of the Northside, the Lawrences, the Waytes, the Williams, the Goodins. The connection with John Kenyon, the literateur and friend of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, came through the Lawrences. Edward himself married a Goodin of Spring Estates; it was their daughter, Elizabeth who married a Moulton and was

th mother of Edward Moulton Barrett, father of the poetess. The curtain of time rolls back over generations when one reads of estates still bearing the same names to this day, as for example Rose Hall, Orange Valley, Green Parks, Sevens, Tryall, Cambridge. After Edward the builder died in 1798 the fortunes of the Moulton Barrett declined somewhat and the star of the Goodin Barrett rose. The estates of the former suffered the ills of the absentee proprietorship — lawsuits over slaves and cattle, dissensions with attorneys and overseers. During the slave rebellion of 1831-32 it was the complaint of the Moulton Barrett slaves that they had no "Massa".

PLACES
BITS OF OLD JAMAICA

Conclusion of the efforts of the Congregational Church of Jamaica. In 1855 an early attempt at providing training for a native ministry was made by the Rev. Alloway at Ridgemount, Mandeville. This Theological Institute so called was supported by contributions from the various churches and had five students, three of whom were ordained to the ministry, the remaining two going in for teaching. It was discontinued after a short while, and not again taken up until later under different circumstances.

Dickson of Prospect Pen in the Morant Bay Area, did some special work amongst coolies from Madras and a hundred Africans liberated from a slave ship bound to Brazil, both of whom had settled in this area.

An outstanding event of 1861 was known as the Great Revival religious circles. It commenced at the western end of the island amongst the Moravians, and spread rapidly to all parts.

During these concluding years several stations reported new causes. H. C. Williamson who had been sent out in 1863 to take charge of Shortwood left the following year for Brown's Hall in St. Catherine, with Lemon Hall and Bellas Gate as outstations. Clark of Four Paths opened a school at Rock in 1863, which became a church in 1867. In North Clarendon, Joyce of Mt. Zion opened a cause at Taremount, where a small school-chapel was built; the station was later known as Bunyan. By 1867 Joyce became responsible for the whole of North Clarendon, including Wilbury, (the difficult hill country), in 1869.

In the Mandeville area, as a re-

sult of the Great Revival, by the end of 1864, new village chapels were built at Royal Flat, New Green, Hartease, Broadleaf and Richmond thus making a complete ring around the central station at Ridgemount

THINGS
RICE AS A FOOD CROP
(Continued from last issue)

That there is urgent need to increase rice production, is the consensus of opinion all over the world. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations has issued a report to this effect. I quote from which some of the reasons given by this body. "Population increases in South and East Asia continue to outrun increases in the production of rice. This lag in production is not a recent development. For decades world production of rice has failed to keep pace with the growth of the rice-eating population."

The following facts and figures taken from the FAO report should give food for thought. In the period between the two World Wars rice production in South and East Asia increased by less than ten percent, but the population rose by more than twenty per cent. The basically rice-eating population of the world increases at approximately ten millions a year. To feed these additional people, world production of rice needs to be increased annually by at least 13 million metric tons (milled or cleaned basis).

Rice crops in South and East Asia fell sharply during the second world war and this region, normally the world's most important source of rice surplus, has now become a huge deficit area. Expanded production in the Western Hemisphere and in Africa, (an outstanding development of the war and postwar periods), has only partly compensated for the decline in Asiatic production.

In 1947-48 world rice production was back almost to the prewar level, but the amount available for export during the calendar year 1948 is less than 40 per cent of the quantity that moved in international trade annually during the five years 1934-38.

This decline reflects the fact that the large exporting countries in Asia have not yet recovered their pre-war levels of production. Secondly, these countries, in common with other territories in Asia, have greatly increased populations to feed.

The acute shortage of rice in South and East Asia, where

(Continued on page 17)

"TOP Favourite"
Among Smart folks . . .
Anytime . . . Anywhere. It's always the RUM with the Whisky-like Flavour. As smooth, mellow as Scotch, it's a treat when you serve DELIGHTFUL—
ROYAL LIGHT RUM
ORDER YOUR BOTTLE TODAY.
Creswell Rum & Wine Ltd.

CLUB SOBA
CANADA DRY WATER

TALKING IT OVER

with Elizabeth Martin

Dear Miss Martin,
I am a very young girl still in my teens. When I was much younger I was very fat. I have started to reduce since I got older, but to me my face and shoulders are just the same. Could you advise me how to get them smaller without using any drugs. I do not mind if my whole body has to reduce some more. It worries me to see my face and shoulders so big.

Hoping I will see my request in your column very early as I am anxious to know what to do.

I am,
Yours truly,
H.P.L.

Dear H. P. L.
The fact that you are still in your teens should be a comfort to you; also, as you say that at one time you were much fatter. Try not to worry over the size of your face and shoulders. Just as your body is beginning to shape up nicely so your shoulders and face will shape up too.

In the meantime, you could try some arm and shoulder exercises and bending and stretching your neck in order to firm up your muscles. But don't worry, you will be o.k. in time.

E. M.

Dear Miss Martin,
My boy friend and I have been going out together for the past year. He is twenty-two and I am eighteen. We used to have a lot of fun together, but now some-

times we get into arguments that spoil our dates. Recently he told me that he wasn't sure of his feelings for me. He said that although he thinks the world of me, he doesn't know if he loves me. I love him very much and do not want to part with him. What do you suggest.

S. T.

Dear S. T.
Don't rush the young man! I don't think you have anything to worry over—he says that he thinks the world of you and that is a good omen. If two people are together a great deal and one is showing all the affection you will find that the other is apt to get a little bored. Also, men hate to be rushed into an engagement, they like to feel that they are making the pace. Perhaps you have been showing your affection too plainly and have scared him a bit. So ease up on your actions, and next time he says anything about not caring, don't look and act hurt. Perhaps a little indifference on your part will make him realise that he really loves you, after all.

E. M.

Dear Miss Martin,
I am twenty-three and very much in love with a very fine girl, but my parents don't want me to marry her because her father is an adventurer, and always getting into trouble.

This girl is really wonderful. She

has been the backbone of her family, is straight and honest and has had a hard life because of her father. My parents say it would bring disgrace on my family if I married her. What do you think?

S. L.

Dear S. L.
If this girl is as fine as you say then I think it very wicked of your parents to object. It is hardly fair to ask her to suffer for the wrongs her father has done. I am sure neither of your parents would be prepared to take the responsibility for their father's sins, so why should they force this girl to suffer for something she has not done.

By her straight living and honesty she has shown that she has the strength to fight against the temptations to which her father succumbed.

Try to get your parents to view the matter fairly and I am sure they will agree that as long as the girl is worthy of you, they can have no objection on the score of her father's actions.

E. M.

Dear D. J. C.
If you will look back through your old Pagoda Magazines you will see that we published several names and addresses of pen-pals abroad. That was the last list we had and at the moment we cannot give you any direct contacts, but we are filing your letter, and hope in the near future to be able to help you.

E. M.

Dear G. M.
The above also applies to you.

Unfortunately you have not given us your address, so I shall have to ask you to watch the column very carefully for names and addresses that may suit you.

E. M.

Booksellers, Stationers,
Toy Dealers
and
General Importers

JUSTIN MCCARTHY LTD.
14 King Street, Kingston.

NOW is the time* to PREVENT SEASONAL COLDS

There is no need to catch a cold. Safeguard your system against these seasonal ailments with Anti-Bi-San, the preventive tablets which offer three months' immunity. They build up resistance to infection through the bloodstream. No disturbing after-effects. Take Anti-Bi-San and you will be able to keep all your business and social dates.



* The results are successful in a high percentage of cases. Anti-Bi-San 3-day treatment will, after seven days, normally provide immunity from infection for three months.

Agents: Ewan D. Macdougall Ltd.
20 Church St., Kingston.
Distributors: Medical Supplies Co.,
Upstairs 69½ Harbour St., Kingston.

IN PARENTHESIS

It usually takes five years for a tree to produce nuts, but this isn't true of a family tree.

An excursion train had stopped unexpectedly at a country station and the guard noticed blue smoke pouring from the window of a carriage labelled "No Smoking." He opened the door, and, after surveying six guilty-looking holiday-makers, remarked: "Gentlemen, there are two rules on this line which are repeatedly broken. First, smoking is forbidden in carriages not set aside for the purpose. Also, the Company's servants may not accept gratuities. You have already broken one of these rules."

Charlie McCarthy says:
"When does a pedestrian have the right of way over the auto?"
"When he's in an ambulance."
"A wolf is like a train," remarked Senator Ford. "A girl likes to hear the whistle even if she isn't going anywhere."

About 2 a.m. a man knocked up a doctor in a small village, and asked him to come immediately to a place about ten miles away. The doctor dressed, got out his car, and drove quickly to the destination. Then the caller asked, "What is your fee, Doctor?"

"Five shillings," replied the doctor, in some surprise.
Here it is, then," said the man, handing over the money, "and cheap too. The garage man wanted 30s. to drive me over."

Babe: "That husband of mine is certainly a worm."
Wench: "He certainly is. I just saw a chick pick him up."

"I cannot hide from you the fact that you are very ill," the doctor said. "Is there anyone you would like to see?"
"Yes," said the sufferer faintly, "another doctor."

A Bulawayo man sent his servant to a department store to fetch some goods, and told him to take the bicycle. The Native was a long time away, and excused himself by saying it was a great distance.

"But I told you to take my bicycle," said his employer. "I did," replied the Native, "but I can't ride a bicycle."

Harry Hershfield tells about a chap who admired Mrs. Samuel Goldwyn's hands. "Yes," agreed Sam, "they're beautiful hands—I think I'll have a bust made of them!"

Interne: "What is a misleading figure?"
Doctor: "A woman, my boy, with a girdle on."

"Here's your engagement ring, I love another."
"Who is he?"
"You're not going to kill him?"
"Heck, no. I'm gonna sell him the ring."

Do I know the difference between a popular and an unpopular girl? Yes and No!

A certain young gourmet of Credition
Took some pate de foie on
A chocolate biscuit
Then murmured, "I'll risk it"
His tomb bears the date he said it on.

"What are you so unhappy about?"
"I worked so hard at keeping our maid that my wife quit!"

Wife: What qualifications are necessary to make a successful card player?

Hubby: A man must be cool, calculating, crafty, cunning, and have a touch of meanness in his disposition.

"Oh John! surely you wouldn't like to play cards with such horrid people?"

"That's all right, I nearly always win."

She was only a fireman's daughter—but nobody's fuel.

Young housewife: "These eggs are very small."

Storekeeper: "Straight from the farm this morning."

Young housewife: "That's the trouble with these farmers; they are so very anxious to get their eggs sold that they take them out of the nest too soon."

If the world were good for nothing else, it is a fine subject for speculation.

NOW! PROOF that brushing teeth right after eating is the safe, effective way to

HELP STOP TOOTH DECAY with Colgate Dental Cream

The Most Important News in Dental History! Exhaustive Research on Hundreds of People by Eminent Dental Authorities Proves How Using Colgate Dental Cream Helps Stop Tooth Decay Before it Starts!

NOW dental science offers scientific proof that always using Colgate Dental Cream right after eating actually helps stop tooth decay!

Continuous research—hundreds of case histories—makes this the most important news in dental history!

For now—the same toothpaste you use to clean your breath while you clean your teeth—offers a safe, proved way to reduce tooth decay!

No Change in Flavor, Foam, Or Cleansing Action!

Colgate Dental Cream has been proved to contain all the necessary ingredients—including an exclusive patented ingredient—for effective daily dental care. No risk of irritation to tissues and gums! And no change in Colgate's famous flavor, foam, or cleansing action!

The Colgate Dental Cream now at your dealer's is the same formula used in the tests. No claim is made that using Colgate's can stop all tooth decay, or help cavities already started. But brushing teeth right after eating is the safe, proved way to help prevent new cavities, help stop tooth decay with Colgate Dental Cream.



THERE IS ONLY ONE COLGATE DENTAL CREAM. YOUR DEALER HAS IT NOW—IN THE SAME FAMILIAR PACKAGE

X-RAYS SHOW HOW PROPER USE OF COLGATE'S HELPS STOP TOOTH DECAY!



Eminent dental authorities supervised 2 groups of college men and women for over a year. One group always brushed their teeth with Colgate's right after eating. The other group followed usual dental care. X-rays were taken at regular intervals.

The average of the group using Colgate Dental Cream as directed was a startling reduction in number of cavities—far less tooth decay! The other group developed new cavities at a much higher rate!

Always use Colgate's to Clean Your Breath While You Clean Your Teeth and HELP STOP TOOTH DECAY!

* Right after eating

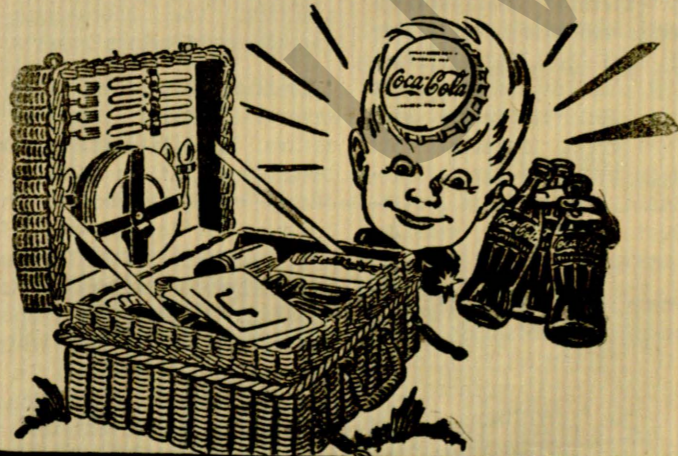
Those who know say bake with ROYAL



BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

Our Branches and Correspondents established throughout the world offer a comprehensive service for travel, trade and for prompt mail and cable remittances to all parts of the world.

What's a Picnic Without a Coke?



DRINK Coca-Cola 3d

REFRESHING WINDS

By Gay

SO often in history, tales would start of some fabulous city that was purported to have streets of gold and jewels for the picking up. The native Indians of the new lands were supposed to be the originator of these stories. But what were riches to the Indians? When they made signs that seemed to indicate there were cities of great wealth to the north, or south, they most probably were referring to the thing that meant wealth to them; abundant game and streams of fish and many water holes.

From the conqueror's eyes, accustomed to the gold standard, a wealthy city could mean only one of gold and silver and jewels, and when the squalid Indian villages failed to yield these particular riches, the victors were disappointed. And so history pointed to this truth; everything is relative, everything is comparative. The measurement of things and circumstances is conditioned by countless previous circumstances in the life of an individual. To one who has had sunshine 364

days out of the year, a sudden downpour is a glorious miracle; to one who has lived with rain for ten months out of the year, a downpour is just another rain. Everything is comparative, relative, depending on what has gone before that bore on the subject in hand.

From this knowledge comes the further intelligence that there is in life, then, very little that is exact or final; there are very few facts in life that exist as facts in themselves. This may take away some of your fanciest deep-seated convictions, but it will broaden your tolerance.

TAKE the qualities of good and bad. Perhaps there is no such thing as good or bad as qualities in themselves. They seem to be more words to which man has given a certain set of meanings. Good and bad cannot be placed into exact little niches labeled: "Good. These things you must do", and "Bad. These things you must not do". It is only the meaning that a certain group gives to an

act that sets the standard for what is called good and bad.

In some countries, stealing is considered evil. In other countries especially amongst the American Indians and some Asiatics, to steal without detection was an enviable art, worthy of praise. Amongst some societies it is considered wrong to tell falsehoods; in other groups it is considered very excellent manners to know exactly when and how to tell a lie. Convention in many societies forbids unmarried girls becoming mothers; amongst some peoples of Africa, an unmarried girl must have a child before she is considered worthy of marriage. The mode of dress in most western civilizations includes covering the upper-body, but revealing the legs; a man from the island of Bali saw a motion picture and came to the conclusion that all western people were totally depraved because they revealed their legs, since in Bali convention says the legs must be covered, but the upper-body is bare.

It is impossible, therefore to set a standard for another. You have no right to label a thing bad merely because it does not measure up to your standard, and by the same reasoning, you cannot say a thing is good merely because it does. There are hundreds and hundreds of beliefs

and conventions and standards, each one varying according to the background, the teachings, the environment of some particular group. Before you criticize another's actions, stop to consider the countless circumstances that might have gone before this one particular act. There may be many beliefs and events bearing on the subject, about which you know nothing, which make the action perfectly right to the one acting.

THERE are various meanings attached to the words "selfish" and "unselfish", to "loss" and "gain", to "vanity" and "modesty", to any set of words in any language of the world. The meanings are not in the words, they are attached to the words through the beliefs of various societies. What seems like a loss to you, might just be a relief from burdens to another; what looks like an unselfish act to you, might appear to another as just a way in which to gain praise. It is unwise to try "packaging" words or happenings or philosophies. You can't tie up a word in a neat little package and say: "This it is. This word means thus-and-so, and that's all there is to it." You can't wrap up any particular event or philosophy in a package and tie it

(Continued on page 18)

THE PAGODA

THE STORY OF MASS EDUCATION

(Continued from page 8)

versity—has been in existence only since 1898. Tsinghua University in Peking began in 1911.

To mention Tsinghua is to bring in the point that education is one of the oldest Chinese-American cooperative ventures. It started when American missionaries began to found schools in China more than a hundred years ago. The result is that China's present school system is modeled on that of the United States.

YOUNGSTERS go to elementary schools for six years. What Americans call high schools are middle schools in China. They are divided into junior and senior categories, each with a three-year term. Like American students, therefore, the Chinese get 12 years of schooling before they are ready for college. And as in American, Chinese colleges require four years for an A.B. degree. The range of courses in all general schools has been broadened increasingly, and laboratories and playgrounds are now standard equipment whenever they can be obtained. Meanwhile, American missionaries in China have not dropped their own efforts. They are now contributing to the operating of 13 colleges.

After the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, the United States was one of the nations which received a large indemnity from China. This money was more than enough to pay for the damage done by the Boxers to American lives and property. So in 1908 the United States government began to return the greater part of the original indemnity, with the provision that the money be used for educational purposes in China. Part of the sum was used in 1911 to establish Tsinghua College, which is now the university mentioned above.

The original purpose of this institution was to prepare young

Chinese for graduate study in the United States. For years the entire senior class came to this country, where they were known as Boxer Scholars. The privilege was later extended, by means of competitive examinations, to students from other Chinese colleges. Hu Shi, the former Ambassador to the United States, was a Boxer Scholar. He is now Chancellor of National Peking University. And if you will look through a copy of Who's Who in China, you will see that many of the country's most prominent men and women took graduate work in the United States.

This international friendship was strengthened during the recent war, when many Chinese students of the physical sciences came here for practical training. Americans thus helped greatly to offset the intellectual famine imposed on China by the Japanese blockade. Now that the war is over, even more Chinese are in the United States to learn of the advances Americans have made in education and in scientific theory and application.

At the same time, China, despite her financial difficulties, is doing what she can to show her appreciation. For one thing, she has established a growing number of scholarships for American college and university students. Some of these grants have been specified for Americans who served in the Far East during the war. The studies are to be on the Far East, with emphasis on all phases of Chinese history and culture, and it is hoped that the scholarship holders will soon be able to continue their research in China itself.

The Chinese Government is thus giving Americans a new opportunity to see China in full perspective, which is necessary for international understanding and world peace.

PERSONALIA

Continued from page 6)

Mr. and Mrs. Chuck Gin Seong, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Nuke San, Mr.

Huxley Chen, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Chen; Messrs. James Ho Tom, David Chai Onn, Chen Fah Onn, Lyew Lew You, Sim Tenn Shu, Chin Tenn You, Chin Ngen You, Master Albert Augustus Lyn, grandson of Mr. Lyn Ah Woo; Miss Violet Lyn, Mrs. Wm. Chin See, Miss Chen Chu Hong, and Miss Chin Choong See.

The Chinese Christian Guild is planning to go on a picnic to Boston Beach on Sunday, September 11. The party will go by truck and will leave the city by about 5:30 a.m. There is accommodation for only a limited number and all those who would like to go should hand in their names early to Miss Elaine Chinn, 98 East Street, telephone 44631.

The Chinese Students' Association held a successful Garden Party last Sunday, August 28, at the Chinese Public School despite a shower of rain in the afternoon. Highlights of the function was a very enjoyable concert which included vocal items, comic sketches, gymnastic displays, musical items, ballet dancing and a play.

Persons, Places, Things

(Continued from Page 13)

more than 90 per cent of the world's rice is consumed, has also created an abnormal demand for

substitute food grains, which are themselves scarce. It has also induced greater consumption of oil seeds in Asiatic producing areas and so has reduced the supplies of those available for export to Europe and America. Thus the rice shortage has had a serious effect on the food economy of the world as a whole.

(To be continued)

MR. BUSINESS MAN!

IT PAYS To MODERNIZE Your Office with

High-Grade Office Supplies & Equipment From The Importers & Retailers INTERNATIONAL SALES Co., Ltd.

162 Harbour Street, Kingston. Plant: 9-11 Church Street. Makers of International Products

FOR THE BEST in CAMERA SUPPLIES

Visit our

Kodak Kounter

Stanley Motta's ONE-O-NINE Harbour St.

GRAND NEWS! MARBETT BUBBLE GUM

Only 1d each!

Obtainable Everywhere
Distributors:
CHIN YEE & CO., LTD.
63 Princess St., Kingston
Phone 3067.

HARTY'S LEATHER LTD.

JAMAICA'S LEADING LEATHER MANUFACTURERS

SIDE LEATHER • SOLE LEATHER
HARNESS LEATHER • SPLITS
LINING LEATHER • GLAZED KID

207 Tower St. Kingston Phone 3259

MY CHOICE . . . for its refreshing taste, the gleaming brilliance it gives my teeth—and the DISPERGON which it contains that removes scale and film.



PRODENT TOOTH PASTE

Agents: CENTRAL TRADING CO. LTD. 35-37 Princess St. • Phones 3071 - 2962

OUTSTANDING

—in the fine art of tailoring

READY-TO-WEAR SUITS and PANTS



El Corte's and its parent factory have consistently, from their establishment in Jamaica, turned out finer Men's clothing, value for value, than anywhere else in the Caribbean. This is not a boast. Come in and see for yourself!

Imperial Suit Factory
— 135 Harbour St.
EL CORTE INGLES
— 26 Harbour St.

A Wholesome and Healthy Toast

"BUTTERKIST" WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

VALENTINE--The Ideal--BAKERY

CHANG BROS.—Props. 32-36 PRINCESS STREET



MAKE YOUR HOME A Place Of Beauty

Elegance, durability, and low price are the outstanding features of our furniture. That's why thousands furnish their homes with furniture by—

Jamaica Furniture Co., Ltd.

62-64 KING ST., KGN.

BRITISH UNITED AID
WORK IN CHINA

(Continued from page 9)

organization. In China today the handling and importation of supplies is no mean undertaking. Allocations to hospitals is a thankless task and it is hard to satisfy the needs of 300 impatient claimants. To cope with the large amount of work the staff of I. R.A. work long hours solely because they feel that it is a job worth doing. One has to be imbued with an intense conviction to do this kind of work because the usual incentive such as high salary and overtime pay are lacking.

These workers receive perhaps a third of what they would receive if they were employed by the new China Relief Mission and some are on maintenance basis only. I have mentioned this matter because a proportion of funds granted to the International Relief Committee by British United Aid to China is being used for paying salaries and maintenance of three members of the staff.

During nine months of 1947 BUAC contributed £2,800 to Mme. Sun Yat-Sen's organization, the China Welfare Fund, for use by the International Peace Hospitals in the liberated areas. Most of this money has been used in purchasing medical supplies and here again the supplies department of BUAC has assisted by purchasing and shipping various items urgently required. Text books and medical journals have been specially valued by the staffs of these hospitals. Because they have been cut off from the outside world they have experienced great difficulty in maintaining standards and in teaching nurses and medical students.

UNDER this heading comes such work as The Chinese Industrial Co-operatives and the Baile School. The CIC has perhaps been the hardest hit of all the organizations receiving foreign support and it has been a constant struggle for them to keep going. The Friends Service Unit is another organization which has received substantial assistance from BUAC. The Friends Service Unit is doing a splendid job in the field. It has established working relations with all groups in China and maintains a medical team at work in the liberated areas. In Honan the Unit is concentrating on its anti-lazar campaign and hospital work.

The welfare of the blind in China has always been of concern to BUAC and during the year ending December 31st, 1947, our contribution to this work amounted to over £2,000. As the result of a special visit to China by Sir Clutha Mackenzie of St. Dunstan's and Dr. W. S. Flowers, a special report has been published.

To detail the numerous allocations that have been made to the various institutions in China would run into a very lengthy volume. There are certain grants, however, that are conspicuous. The special grant to the Kwangtung International Relief Committee, for instance, greatly assisted in combating the distress arising from the disastrous floods in that province in 1947. A special grant to Moukden, at that time in a state of siege, brought timely relief.

Surveying the work of the past it should be remembered that we are not only helping China but we are also helping the universal cause of medicine and education. Where there is ignorance, starvation and disease surely it is in the interest of mankind to assist in overcoming these things. Admittedly they are rightly the responsibility of governments and the people themselves. However, in China it is unfortunately the case that the Government is in a position to touch only the fringe of these problems. Surely it is the duty of humanitarian minded people everywhere to fight the battle against ignorance, disease and poverty wherever these evils are to be found.

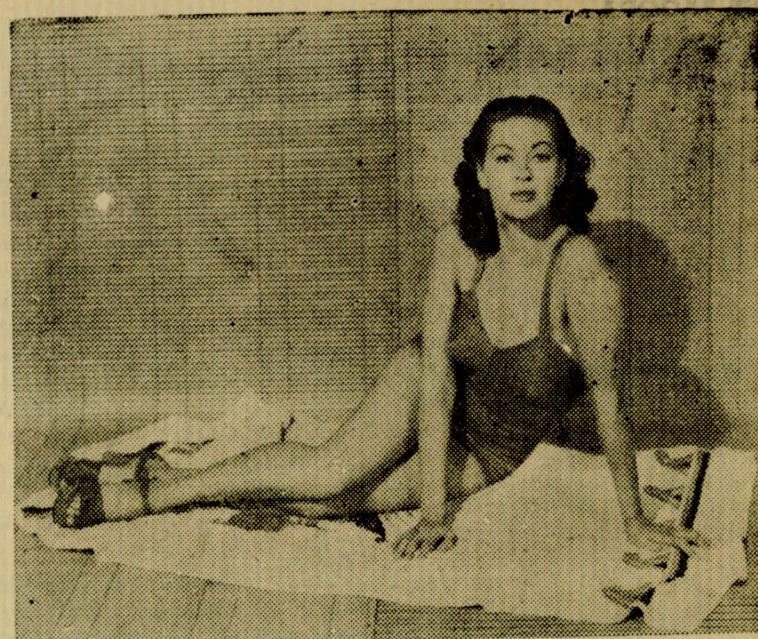
TU TZU-CHUN

(Continued from page 10)

distance of several paces.

Tzu-chun's heart was so overwhelmed by love that he forgot the Taoist's injunction and cried, "Oh! Oh!" The words had hardly been uttered when Tzu-chun found himself sitting as before in the hall under Cloud Terrace Peak with the Taoist standing beside him. The night was then in the fifth watch. The purple flames shot up and set the hall on fire.

"You have betrayed my trust!" the Taoist said with a sigh. He seized Tzu-chun by his hair and ducked him in the jar of water in the courtyard, for his clothes had caught fire. "You have, my friend," he said to Tzu-chun, "suppressed such human affections as joy and anger, sorrow and fear, and evil desire, but you have not been able to conquer love. If you had not cried 'Oh! Oh!' my magic elixir would have become complete and you would have been enabled to become immortal. Ah, how difficult it is to find a perfect collaborator in the quest for immortality. I can try



Yvonne De Carlo is an important "figure" in two new movies now ready for the film fans, so let's bare the facts: in "Crisis Cross," a gangland thriller dealing with the hold-up of an armored payroll truck in Los Angeles, Yvonne stars with burly Burt Lancaster and Dan Duryea. In "Calamity Jane," a Technicolor western, she'll play the title role opposite Howard Duff.

agam, but I cannot make use of suppress love, still of this world."

He wished Tzu-chun luck and sent him on his way out of the mountains. Before he went, Tzu-chun ascended a height and looked down into the cauldron. It was cracked and in the centre there was a iron rod the size of a man's arm, which the Taoist proceeded to cut up with a knife.

Tzu-chun was greatly distressed by his failure to assist his benefactor. After a while he decided to seek out the Taoist and offer his services again, but when he made his way to Cloud Terrace Peak, he found no trace of the Taoist and had to go away sighing with regret.

REFRESHING WINDS

(Continued from page 16)

with little pink ribbons of finally, either, for they will always mean different things to different individuals, according to their relative ideas. Events and philosophies will change even to you, from time to time, according to your own change in comparative circumstances. Happenings today that seem quite deplorable to you, may, in another time under other conditions, seem even beneficial. I know a man who hated having to work day in and day out until he lost the use of his hand; then, as he gradually regained muscle control, he was so thrilled over his ability to work day by day that he could hardly believe he had ever wished for idleness.

History repeats its wide and fearless self over and over and over. There will always be men who believe riches lie in the streams and game of the land; What do they mean to you?

257

BLEMISHES
Spots, roughness and eruptions mar the beauty of skin and complexion! Use Cuticura Soap regularly—its excellent and medicinal properties make and keep the skin exquisitely smooth and charming.

Cuticura SOAP

FOR
SPORTS GOODS

of
EVERY DESCRIPTION

and
THE BEST QUALITY

visit

Andrew H. B. Aguilar

93 Harbour Street
Kingston.

The Stamp of...
QUALITY
in every pair!



25/5

COMFORTABLE
STEP-IN COURT
IN BROWN CALF



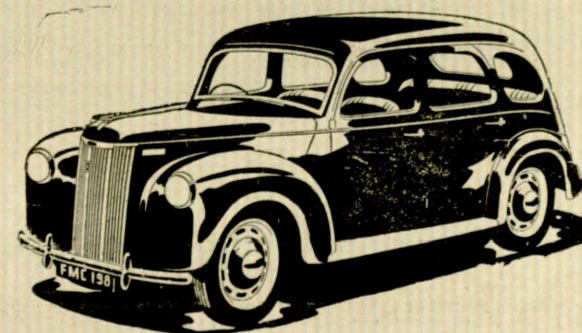
A Light Car

that is suitable for
Family Use

The **FORD 10 h.p.**
PREFECT

DOUBLE ENTRANCE SALOON

Note the acceleration, the speed, the sensitiveness
of the wonderful 10 h.p. Engine.

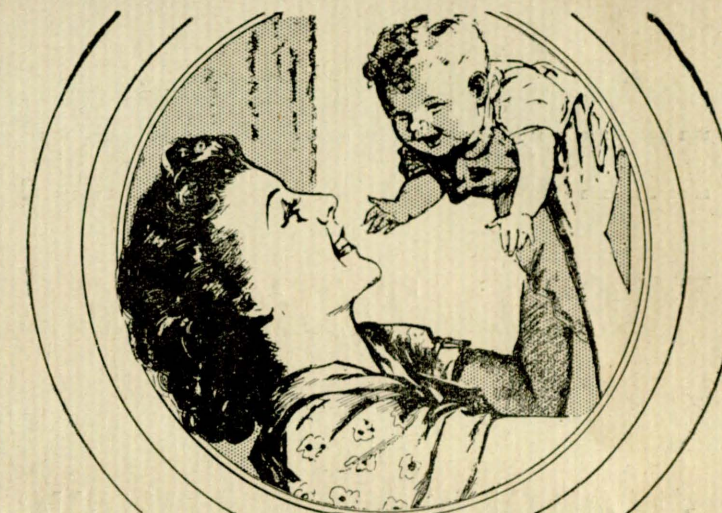


A dainty car for town or country use.

Reliable and Efficient.

Kingston Industrial Garage

Printed for THE PAGODA MAGAZINE, Chas. T. Chang, Editor; 108D Barry Street, Kingston; by Printers Ltd., 3 Hanover Street.



The Best Start in Life

THE sincere wish of every mother is that she will be able to breast-feed her baby and thus give him the best possible start in life. She knows that maternal milk is the one perfect food for baby. It is naturally constituted to suit his delicate digestion and to provide the nutritive elements for healthy growth.

For this reason expectant and nursing mothers should be guided by the experience of others who testify to the value of 'Ovaltine.' Taken before and after baby comes 'Ovaltine' helps to promote a rich and ample supply of breast-milk.

In addition, 'Ovaltine' supplies the form of balanced nourishment which the mother needs to maintain her strength during the nursing period.

OVALTINE

Enables Mothers to Breast-feed their Babies

Sold in airtight tins by all Chemists and Stores

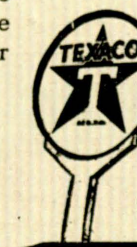
P.C. 226

Time to change to
TEXACO
MOTOR
OIL...



A truly fine motor oil

• Get extra protection, extra miles
... let us make your next oil change with long-lasting
Texaco Motor Oil. It's fur-fur-al refined to
remove harmful impurities that cause waste
and wear. Come in and see us for this fine motor
oil today.



THE TEXAS CO. (Caribbean) LTD.

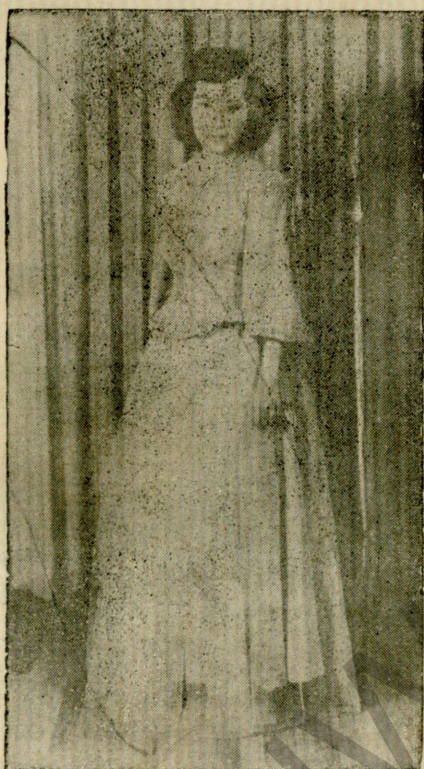
PIANO RECITAL

AT THE
WARD THEATRE

Featuring an
Outstanding Chinese Pianist of Singapore

Miss FLORENCE SOONKIN WONG

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR



Miss Florence Soonkin Wong

ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY ON FRIDAY,
SEPTEMBER 9, AT 8:15 P. M.

Bookings at The Community Store

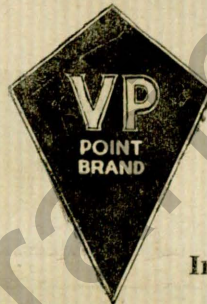
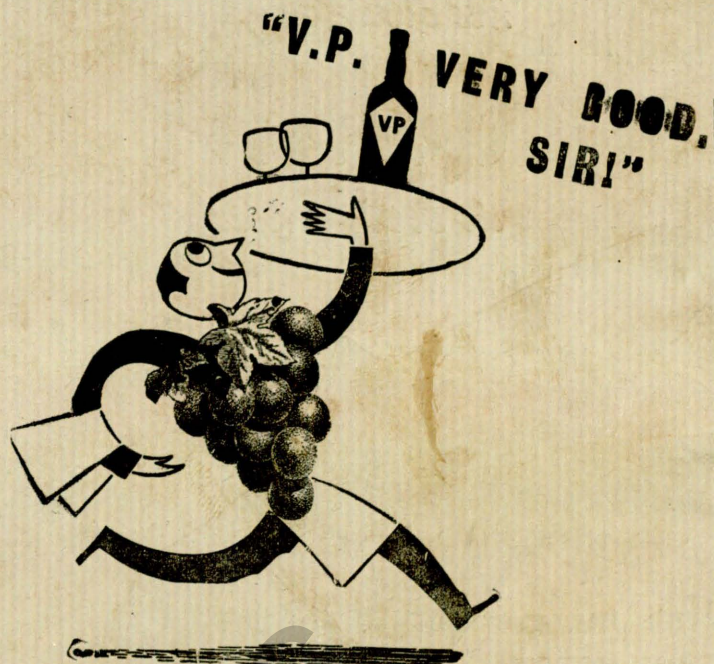
PRICES: 10/- & 7/6

Proceeds in aid of Flood Refugees in China

"There are qualities in Miss Wong's musicianship far more precious than mere virtuosity. Among them is an instinctive and unerring rhythmic feeling and a sensitiveness to the finer shades of expression which are quite charming."—*Hasting Times, England.*

"In beauty of tone, in freedom, in variety of expressive intention it had aspects of genius . . . All this was great music-making as well as great piano playing which, considering the artist's youth, must be described as phenomenal."—*Washington Times-Herald.*

Space donated by Messrs. Caribbean Products Ltd. &
Messrs. Tie Ten Quee Ltd.



Rich Ruby Port
and
British Sherry

In QUARTS and PINTS Everywhere.

LEWIS KELLY & SONS LTD., 281 Spanish Town Road — Phone 4671

BIG
Final
CLEARANCE SALE

**CLOSING OUT OUR
FISK TYRE DEPT.**

50% CUT

IN PRICES FOR

- 450 x 17 — £1. 14. 2
- 550 x 17 — £3. 1. 1
- 550 x 18 — £3. 1. 4
- 350 x 19 — £1. 11. 8
- 400 x 19 — £1. 14. 2
- 30 x 5 — £4. 13. 10

BUY NOW

Cut Operating Expenses

E. M. MARTIN (Succs.) LTD.

74 HARBOUR ST.

PHONE 2860.