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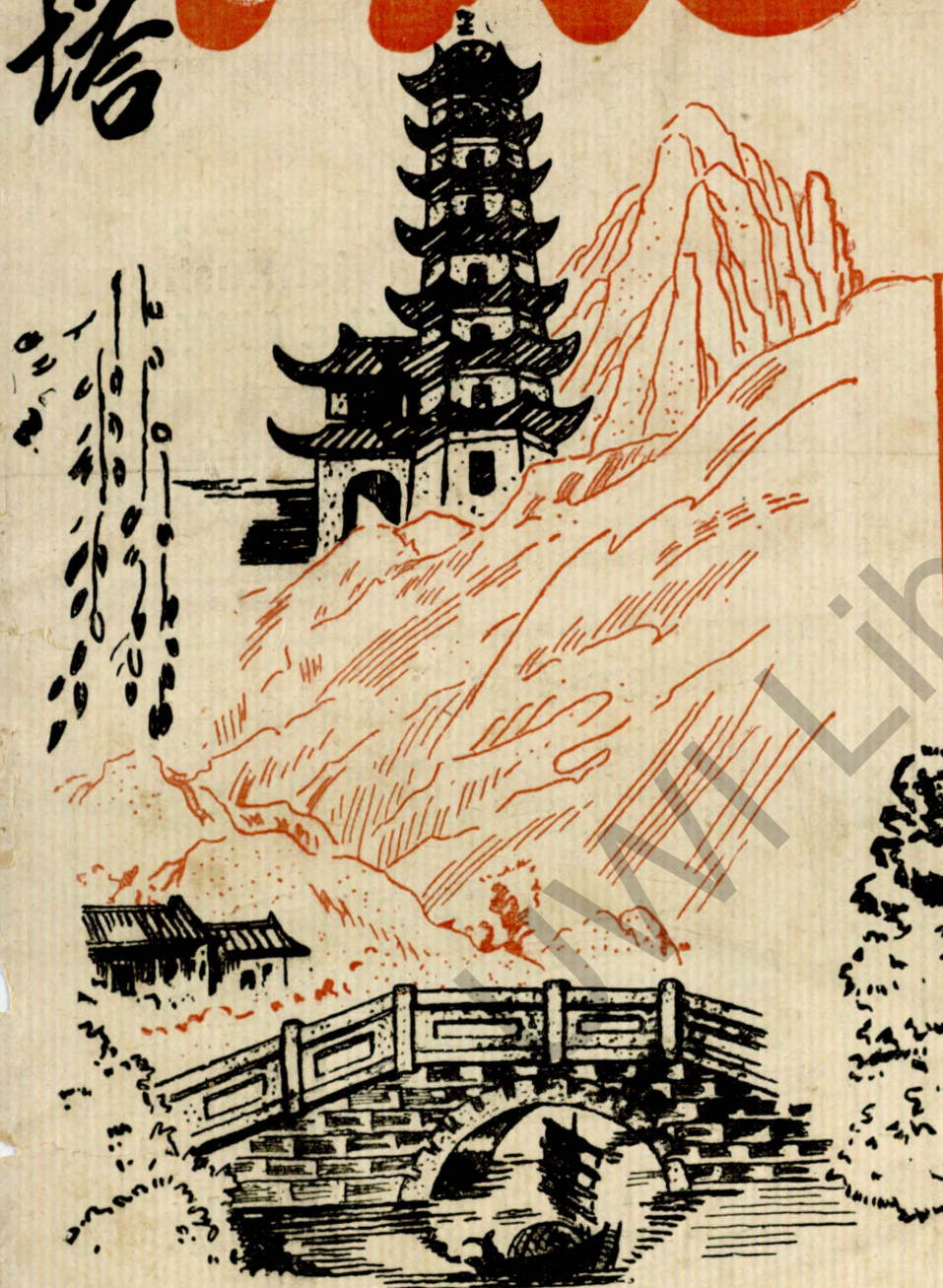
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PAGODA

A FORTNIGHTLY MAGAZINE

PRICE THREEPENCE



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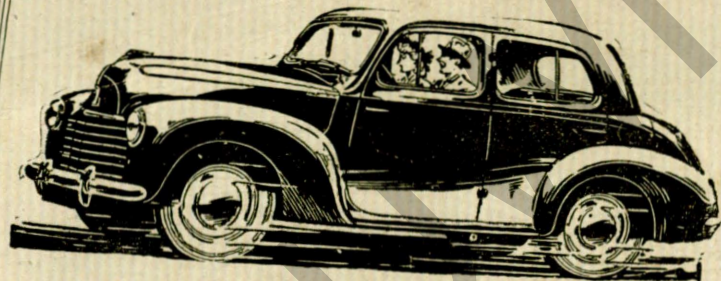
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LITERARY WORKS OF THE HAN DYNASTY

By SHAO CHANG LEE

From THE CHINA MONTHLY

AMONG the great works produced during the Han dynasty were Hsiao Ching, a book on filial devotion, and Chia Yu or "Family Sayings." The Hsiao Ching contained the alleged dialogue between Confucius and his beloved disciple Tseng Chan, on the fundamental principle of human virtue and filial piety. The arguments attempted to show that filial piety is the great source of social happiness and the bond of social strength and stability. The book did not enjoy much fame until the 9th. century. In fact, in the 12th century the great philosopher Chu Hsi considered it the work of "vulgar scholars." The Chia Yu contained the alleged sayings of Confucius on various subjects, particularly on the rules of propriety.

A number of poets also appeared. They wrote poems in meters of four, five, and 7 words to a line. Poems written in five-word meter were extremely beautiful. Among the poets, we may mention two: (1) Mei Sheng d. B.C. 140, who was famous for his series of prose-poems called the Seven Incitements. In them he described the worldly pleasures pursued by the Crown Prince of Ch'u. To Mei Sheng was attributed the composition of part of the immortal Nineteen Old Poems, which, as Arthur Waley pointed out, "Had an enormous influence on all subsequent poetry." (2) Ssu-ma Hsiang-ju (d. B. C. 118) is also noted for his prose-poems. In them he skilfully described certain aspects of court life, such as: the great hunts, the water pageants, and the dance of the court beauties. To some students of Chinese literature, Ssu-ma Hsiang-ju was only "a gay Lothario," who loved money and eloped with a beautiful rich young widow; a romantic poet, who made such a name for himself by his elegant verses that he was summoned to Court and appointed by the emperor Wu Ti to high office. That he was a champion of justice and a wise and humane statesman has been overlooked. Once he was sent on a diplomatic mission to the aborigines of the southwestern part of the empire. He succeeded in establishing friendly relations with them. Some, however, questioned the wisdom of opening up communications with those "uncivilized" tribesmen. Thereupon Ssu-ma Hsiang-ju wrote in their behalf, saying, "Is justice unknown? Shall the weak find no protection? Can you not imagine those unfortunate creatures piteously exclaiming: 'We have heard that in the Chinese empire justice and humanity prevail. We have heard that the compassion of the Emperor is boundless, extending even to the

very lowliest and meanest in the land. Are we alone to be debarred from the blessings of his majestic protection?'

ALONG with the works of the known poets, several beautiful ballads and songs written by anonymous poets of this period have survived, and are found in the *Yo Fu* or "The Treasury of Music." Such songs as "The Orphan," "The Sick Wife," "The Poor Man" who determined to go out into the world to make his fortune, "The Soldier" who returned from a punitive expedition, "The Deserted Wife," "The Prisoner," and "The Loyal Friend" are very stirring.

In 26 B.C. the ninth emperor Hsuan Ti appointed a noted scholar, Liu Hsiang, to compile a catalogue of ancient literature. After labouring seventeen years, Liu Hsiang passed away, leaving his unfinished work to his third son, Liu Hsin. Liu Hsin not only completed the work, but also prepared a bibliography of all new works. In 6 B.C. he published his catalogue of all existing literature. It contained: 130 different Confucian texts, 183 works of the various schools of philosophy, 106 collections of poetry, 70 treatises on astronomy, astrology, and mathematics, 53 works on military science, 39 treatises on fortune telling, interpretations of dreams and physiognomy, 26 works on medicine, and 10 on mythology. Both Liu Hsiang and Liu Hsin were regarded as China's first bibliographers.

Liu Hsiang was a polished writer as well as a bibliographer. He was the author of two interesting books: (1) the *Lieh Nu Chuan* or "Biographical Sketches of Noble Women" and (2) the *Shuo Yuan*, a book of extracts, which contained a great number of anecdotes about Confucius and others. The purpose of these works was to set forth and illustrate specific moral principles. These books are still extant.

ABOUT the year A.D. 120, there was published the *Shuo Wen*, the first etymological dictionary of the Chinese language. It contained more than ten thousand characters or words, each of which was carefully defined and explained. It was the work of Hsu Shen, a student of etymological problems and of the "Five Classics." Like the great historian Ssu-ma Chien of the first century B.C., Hsu Shen travelled extensively to collect materials for his work. Today it serves as a key to the study of the writings of antiquity. Through an analytical study of the words found in this word-

book, we can learn a great deal about the state of civilization in ancient China.

Books of interest to students of science were also produced during this period. A book on mathematics, which was originally written in the fourth century B.C. — almost contemporaneously with, although of course independently of, Euclid's great work at Alexandria — was compiled, and known as *Chou Pei*. It treats of the decimal system and plane geometry. Books dealing with human physiology, diseases, and therapeutics were also written. The work on these subjects was the *Su Wen* or "Simple Questions." It was a part of the classic work known as *Nai Ching*, which was a summary of the experimental physiological knowledge of all preceding centuries. The *Su Wen* reveals that the Chinese physicians had a knowledge of the circulation of the blood twenty centuries before Dr. William Harvey. These physicians of old employed an interesting means of finding out the cause of a malady, namely, examination of the pulse, and, sometimes, of the tongue.

WE conclude this article by mentioning the invention of paper and the erection of the tablets of the "Five Classics."

Literary works of the Classical and Confucian periods were at first written on slips of bamboo and later on pieces of silk. At the beginning of the second century A.D. a new kind of writing material was made to replace the heavy and inconvenient bamboo and the expensive silk. It was made by an inspector of public works named Tsai Lun, who devised a method for using tree bark, hemp, rags and old fish nets to make paper. In A.D. 105 Tsai Lun presented his report on the process of paper-making to the emperor Ho Ti and received high praise for his invention. Since then paper has been used for publication and other purposes throughout China and its neighbouring states.

In A.D. 157, the revised and authorized texts of the "Five Classics" were written on large stone tablets by the gifted scholar and calligrapher Tsai Yung and served as copies for engravers. The inscribed tablets, forty-six in number, were set up outside the gates of the Imperial University in Loyang, the national capital since A.D. 25. As soon as they were set up, people came from everywhere to see them and to make exact copies of the texts. So many people did this that thousands of carts and carriages blocked the streets and avenues of the capital every day. The Confucian scholars have achieved a great triumph.

The Graduation Of A Pedestrian

By S. H. C.

AFTER thirty years at it, I finally gave up my favourite spare time hobby. I just quit being a pedestrian. I must admit that although I had spent quite a lot of time at it, I had never at any stage really enjoyed it. Walking in my case became as frightening as income tax. Just raise all the seven variegated devils you want, but that didn't get you anywhere. If you had to — you just had to; and that's all there was to it. Sure you can complain, but even the people who complain pay Income Tax. Well, there's no beating the Income Tax — unfortunately; but if you have the determination and the will — and £480, besides, your pedestrian days are over.

I had the determination and the will. I felt that I was two-thirds through. That surely was some start. But when I looked at the remaining third — it did seem a stiff climb for one in my financial condition. I flexed my bank-book and the tiny bulge which resulted amounted to a paltry Fifteen quid. I deducted this from £480, and there seemed a small sum short of the total. I rounded up all the poor unfortunates who owed me money — and the poor gardener begged for mercy. I hardened my heart, I thrust out my chin and turned a deaf ear to his pleas. Almost as if he couldn't believe that I, his loving gentle master, was so pressing his shoulders to the ground; he put his hand into his pocket and repaid the sixpence he had borrowed last week for 'carfare'.

"Boss, you hard 'pon me this week"

"I am sorry Zeke, but these are hard times, and things are a bit thin."

"But fi me li' sixpence can't buy car sah?"

"Zeke, these are hard times when every penny must put his shoulders to the wheel and push like — er, like . . . anything."

"Then Boss, A' glad that A' have the chance of support the noble cause."

I assured my faithful retainer that his contribution was of tremendous importance and that without it I could still look forward to suffering the untold agonies attendant upon the unhealthy habit of bus chasing, bus missing, and 'bumming' lifts from my less unfortunate brethren who were happily or otherwise, in possession of motor, vehicular transport.

WITH a head start of Fifteen Pounds and Sixpence, money simply came rolling in. I sold my favourite chewstick; I parted unwillingly, for cash, with my most prized possession — my slingshot; I exchanged for its monetary equivalent, my pair of football boots; and at a private auction, I disposed of, at very reasonable rates, my entire stock of old magazines, toothbrushes, ties, collar clips, fountain pens (nibs broken or slightly bent), and sundry items too numerous to mention. In coming to my aid, a few intimate friends threw a Benefit concert and after the smoke cleared, I found that I had benefited by the sum of nine pounds, fourteen shillings and three pence half-penny. I thanked them most profusely, told them how deeply moved I was, and moved off leaving them with the half-penny to help clear expenses.

Almost before I knew it, I was sitting behind the steering wheel of a neat little ten horse-power job. As I pushed the starter and felt the gentle throbbing of the engine under me, I realised that this was it. Now was the hour I sat back to let the motor idle, and my thoughts fairly flew over my immediate past. It was no pleasant reverie. It was not the sort of thing that one could use to make pink Icing, or rosy hued clouds. I stepped on the gas, eased in the starter and went sweeping forward into the future at the rate of twenty five miles per hour. The past went out through the exhaust system, in hurried little puffs of warm air.

Those who know
say bake with ROYAL



Like the "Genie of the Bottle" I was Free — FREE — Freeeeee!

I smiled to myself as I thought thoughts of the past. I thought of the dirty road hogs who crowded pedestrians into inadequate sidewalks and laughed aloud as an agile one just made the bank on my left. I thought about the thoughtless piglike hustlers who drove at sizzling rate through puddles and suddenly realised that the lady in the white dress, now discernible in the rear-view mirror was dabbing away at muddy water. These motorists don't give one flick of your finger if you are scared at the sudden sounding of the horn when they are about a yard away from you. "Now why doesn't that kid look out?"

"B-beep! BEEP-beep!" Just look at him jump.

YES these motorists don't seem to respect the footsore man of the street. The whole road belongs to them, or at any rate they act as if this were true. They careen from side to side, and a quiet walk down the street, becomes to the pedestrian a nightmarish fight for survival. He steps off the curb and — "Swoosh!" a squealing of brakes as the driver fights to gain control and the pedestrian — almost the 'late' pedestrian, picks himself up, brushes himself off and starts all over again as another car, chasing away after the first one, takes a quick grab at the sidewalk, misses and zooms off in a whirl and eddy of dust.

Ah, but there are two sides to every question. And now at last I am on the other side. Ah, human nature, how prone it is to ill. How easy it is to take sides with one's friends' and sympathisers. So now I 'scorn the base degrees by which I did ascend' and the remaining pedestrians

(Continued on page 11)

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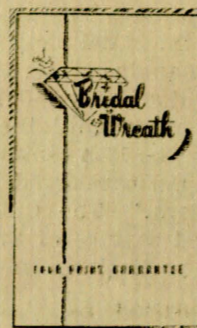
THESE

HOT DAYS

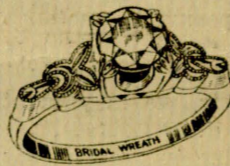
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MOVEMENTS OF NOTE

By I. C. Evre Ting

OUR B. G. visitors spent their last few days with pleasant recollections. They relaxed completely and enjoyed the salubrious climate of St. Ann's with its pleasant beaches and the natural as well as the man-made sights in the vicinity. They enjoyed Dunn's River as most of our visitors do and it was unfortunate that more people could not go with them to make it an even more happy affair. A brief visit to Mandeville was made but they were too tired to make Montego Bay.

Returning to its normal routine after a crowded and exciting fortnight, events at the Club seemed unusually quiet. It will be a long time again before we will have anything like the excitement and liveliness caused by our B. G. cousins.

With the departure of the team there were speculations as to how soon and when we will be able to send a similar delegation to our sister colonies in the Caribbean. Schemes and plans aplenty were discussed but it will require a good deal of work to make this trip materialize.

THE intercolonial competition in tennis and table tennis has taken more than the usual amount of attention from us. With our compatriot leading the visitors in tennis we were anxious to see how well he could perform. The community, of course, was more than delightfully surprised to watch his amazing skill and endurance, and he has certainly

won the admiration of the crowd.

IN Table Tennis our Robert could not receive any more attention than he did during the past two weeks. To be carried off on the shoulders of his supporters is no small indication of his popularity. To make a comeback after losing two straight sets was no small feat and his admirers were almost hysterical with joy at the way he did it.

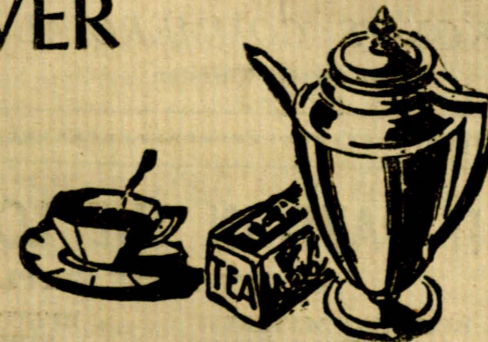
SOFTBALL is not such a sissy game as it appears. Recall the time when it was being first popularized a couple years ago among the boys and our enthusiastic secretary twisted his ankle so badly it was in a plaster cast for a few weeks. Just two weeks ago no less a person than our extremely agile and prolific scorer in basketball stopped a fast ball with his eye and had it swathed in choice pieces of steaks and bandages for a few days.

The forthcoming Men's League promises to be very exciting and with a little more practice our Club may well put up a formidable team that will give the best team entered a good run for their money.

AT a recent wedding our Song and dance man kept quite a few guests engrossed over his talk and demonstrations on magic. Seems like before long we will see him in a new line of entertainment which will no doubt feature a lot of magic.

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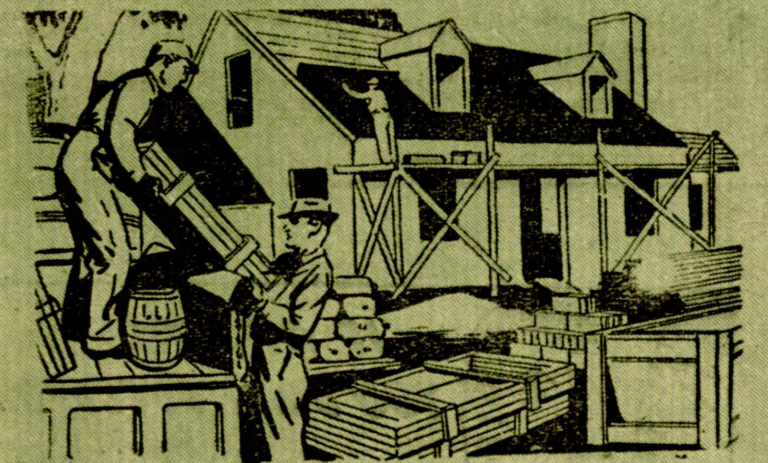
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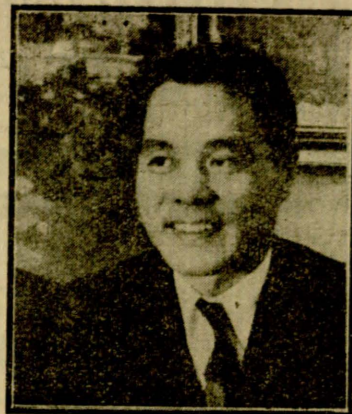
PERSONALIA

Our British Guiana visitors ended a very pleasant 10-day stay on April 18 and 19 when they left by plane for Miami. They went to Dunn's River on Friday, April 15 and had an enjoyable time at the beach there and sight-seeing in that part of the island. On Saturday night a farewell dance in their honour was held at the Chinese Athletic Club.

On Sunday they went to Mandeville where they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lyn and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Hendrickson. On Sunday afternoon they were entertained at a tea-party given by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone Chang at their home on Worthington Avenue.

Of the visitors only Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Chan Choong and Miss Pamela Chee-a-tow have remained. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Chan Choong and will stay here a few more months on holiday.

Mr. Si-Chen Yuan arrived here from China on Wednesday, April 20 to take up the post as principal of the Chinese Public School. He was met at the Airport by Mr. Ting Shoa, Consul for China, and



MR. SI-CHEN YUAN

the heads of the other prominent organizations in the city.

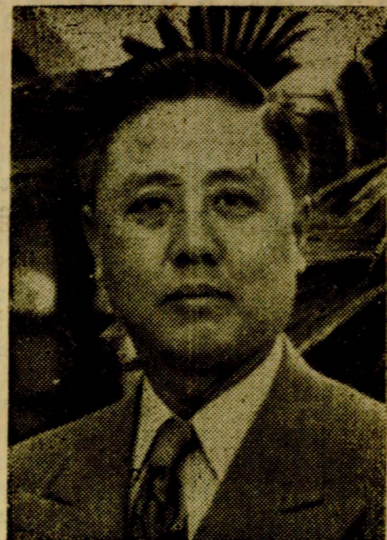
Mr. Yuan was educated at the Central University in Nanking, China. During the war he spent much time in Burma in duties for the Overseas Department of the Chinese Government. His chief hobby is painting and he taught painting in Art Schools in Peiping and in Kweiling, Kwangsi.

Mr. Jin Hean Ho, Trinidad tennis champion, and Mrs. Ho arrived here on Tuesday, April 12 from Trinidad to take part in the West Indies "Davis Cup" Tournament, played here during the week. They were the guests of honour at a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Horace Chang at their home on Starlight Avenue on Wednesday, April 27.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Victor Yin, son of Mr. Phillip Ying of Golden Grove and the late Mary Ying to Miss Dorothy Chang, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Chang of Spanish Town was solemnized in a very pretty ceremony at the Holy Cross Church at Half Way Tree. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. Mathew Ashe, S.J. assisted by Rev. Fr. Raymond Fox, S.J.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. Mrs. Cynthia Wong was matron of honour and Mr. Philbert Ying, brother of the groom, was bestman.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the bride's parent in Spanish Town.



MR. SHIH I. SHENG

-Courtesy of Jamaica Daily Express

On a short visit to Jamaica is Mr. Shih I. Sheng, who is connected with the Overseas Department of the Chinese Government. He is on a six-month tour to various parts of the world, primarily to study and investigate the needs of Chinese communities in different places.

Mr. Shih was in Manila when war broke out and eventually led an army of guerrilla fighters which attracted the attention of the American Army of Defence in the Philippines. He was later made a Colonel in the U.S. 6th. Army under General MacArthur. His company of guerrillas which at one time numbered 6,000 Chinese volunteers was responsible for

rescuing important U.S. military personnel from the Japs, including Commander Williams of the U.S. Aircraft Carrier York Town and General Carlos Puerto of the Philippines.

Mr. Shih is at present at the Myrtle Bank and will be leaving here to continue on his tour Monday, May 2.

Mr. Daniel Lee returned to the Island on Thursday, April 14. He left a few weeks ago with his daughter, Mrs. Ferdie Chin Yee, to seek medical attention in the States.

(Continued on page 18)

PANORAMA

CARIBBEAN DAVIS CUP TOURNAMENT

Tennis Fans in Jamaica have been experiencing a pleasant time during the past fortnight while the Caribbean Davis Cup Tournament has been in full swing. Huge crowds of onlookers have attended at the St. Andrew Club to see the champions of Trinidad, British Guiana and Jamaica fight to the finish in both singles and doubles men's matches. The fact that the competitors have been very evenly matched has made the struggles closer and the excitement greater.

The J.L.T.A. has spared itself no effort to make a success of this tour of tennis teams from neighbouring islands, and to give the visitors in addition to the competitive play they came for, a chance to see as much of the Island as possible during their stay.

Trips to Tower Isle Hotel, Shaw Park Hotel and to Mandeville were included in the tours. A Dinner was given in welcome to the visiting teams at the Courtleigh Manor Hotel, and His Excellency the Governor and Lady Huggins entertained them at a Cocktail Party at King's House.

The Invitation Tennis Tournament which comes to an end today, followed in the wake of the Davis Cup one, and has created widespread interest and given us the further opportunity of seeing the members of the visiting team play on our courts. From all angles this has been a most interesting and entertaining period for all lovers of sport.

TELEPHONE SWITCHOVER

On the 9th. of this month the Jamaica Telephone Company brought into action their new Carlton Exchange for the service of which they have been making preparations over a long period at their Halfway Tree Road new building. The actual process of switching over to the new Exchange took place in the presence of the Directors and high officials

of the Company on the evening of the 9th, and at this time some of the important places in St. Andrew acquired new numbers.

Other changes are noticeable in the strength of the dial tone which has been considerably increased, and in the fact that both party and private lines work under the same type of short, fast rings, a fact which caused some confusion at first, but these differences have now become understood and the service is certainly an improvement on the old system which needed alteration long delayed by the war. There is room now in the new system for enabling many persons to have telephones installed, a convenience long necessary in many areas. The Company is to be congratulated on its able work, and on its magnificent new offices.

PROFESSOR HARLOW

Professor V. T. Harlow, Beit Professor of Colonial History at the University of Oxford, has just left the Island after a visit for the purpose of giving a series of lectures under the auspices of the British Council. Professor Harlow was accompanied by his wife and they were the guests of Dr. T. W. J. Taylor, C.B.E., Principal of the University College of the West Indies who has lately returned from England where he went on University business.

Not only does Professor Harlow know the history of the British Empire as a lecturer, but he has also written many books on it, several of these being on West Indian history, and he delivered many excellent lectures during his time here. It must have been a revelation to many Jamaicans to listen to one who, so well versed in his chosen subjects, and accustomed to lecture at both the London and Oxford Universities, speak in so lucid and accomplished a manner as to make his subject-matter clear to all minds.

Undoubtedly, Professor Harlow has found much to interest him in the Archives and West India Reference Library, and he has given much good advice and encouragement to the Jamaica His-

torical Society and Institute of Jamaica on the best ways in which they can preserve and use to advantage the valuable documents in their keeping and at their disposal.

J.S.P.C.A. TAG DAY

On the 22nd inst. the J.S.P.C.A. held its annual Tag Day following its Annual General Meeting held on the previous afternoon at the Webster Hall. Under the able management of Mrs. Savary, Mrs. Hargreaves and Mrs. A. E. Wil-

CORRECTION: I regret that in this column of our last issue it was stated in error that Mr. Whistler's mural had been done for British Caribbean Airways whereas it was done for Caribbean International Airways.

liams the Tag Day proved to be a most successful means of raising funds for the upkeep of its Animal Hospital on the Spanish Town Road. The headquarters of the sales were the Jamaica Times Store and the Woman's Club.

In order that the Hospital can be maintained without any anxious forebodings on the part of those who strive to keep it going on limited funds, the need to increase the membership of the Organisation has become greater. The annual subscription — half-

a-crown — is so small that few could feel it a burden. One and all who are lovers of animals and who are eager to ease the suffering of these dumb friends please make up your minds to join.

KNOX COLLEGE

A ceremony which marked the opening of new buildings at Knox College in Spaldings, the headmaster of which is the Rev. Lewis Davidson, was held on Easter Monday in conjunction with a Fair on the lovely grounds of the College which was attended by huge crowds. Besides the Custos and his wife, and many other prominent persons in the parish, His Excellency the Governor Sir John Huggins, K.C.M.G., M.C. was present, and delivered an address to the gathering which spoke highly of the splendid work of the Presbyterian Church in Jamaica.

In the promotion of a College which is thriving so steadily along new and needed lines, in fulfilling the educational and agricultural requirements of the youth of this Island it is an encouragement to learn that the vision of its headmaster has been the underlying cause for its success, and that he stressed the fact that those at Knox College built their lives on Christian standards.

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THE PAGODA

Editor: Chas. T. Chang

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

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Fall Of Nanking

Nanking, capital of China, has fallen before the Chinese Communist Armies which surged forward across the Yangtse River in great strength on April 22 following the brief lull in the civil war occasioned by the Peace Talks which opened in Peiping earlier in the month. The collapse of Nanking was swift and dramatic, bringing to a head the inevitable crisis in China's internal conflict.

The negotiations between the Communists and Nationalists on the final terms for a possible peace were, as was always suspected, merely a ruse, and a temporizing on the part of the Communists who used to full advantage the period of delay in strengthening their positions on the Yangtse in preparation for their assault on the city. From what can be gathered from the discussion which were conducted under a blackout, the terms laid down to the Nationalists were not only harsh but were, in reality, nothing less than a demand for total surrender. The deadline set by them for the final decision of the Nationalist Delegate was no sooner passed than the assault began in real earnest. The Government Cabinet were prepared for this eventuality and were ready to evacuate the capital for Canton. Left in a state of disorder and lawlessness, the looting in the city has been reported to be acute.

As is natural, the fall of Nanking has immediately brought about a threat to Shanghai, to which seaport thousands of refugees are wending their way by foot or whatever way they can, conveying with them those of their possessions which they have contrived to save or carry. Shipping and airways offices have been congested with those who are eager, or have been advised

to leave the threatened port immediately.

Meanwhile, rumours are afloat in connection with the activities of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who went into voluntary exile three months ago. It is reported that he has again taken command of the Nationalist armies. Whatever truth there may be in these reports only time can show, but the news coming simultaneously with that of the fall of Nanking and of the United States' decision to cut off all aid to China makes the situation grim.

Harold Stasson's proposed "MacArthur Plan" to help South China's resistance to the Communist drive throughout Asia which was stressed early in April during Mr. Churchill's visit to the States, brought no results, the State Department having reached its decision because such help would entail the need for tremendous armies in China and because war materials sent there so often fell into the hands of the Communists, thus aiding their fight.

It is not impossible, however, that South China can still put up resistance to the Communists and the Generalissimo's appeal to the Nationalists last Wednesday urging them to rally to the cause and assuring them of victory within three years gives some reason for hope that all may not be lost.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editor,
The Pagoda.

Sir,—

Please publish the enclosed letter written by Dr. H. Ho, leader of the British Guiana Sports team who made a recent goodwill tour to Jamaica. I am sure your readers will be glad to know how much our visitors enjoyed their stay here.

I am, etc.
H. Tai Tenquee,
Honorary Secretary,
Chinese Athletic Club.

Dear Hubert,

On the eve of our departure from Jamaica, I would like to express on behalf of the visiting team of Trinidad and British Guiana our warmest appreciation of the kindness and hospitality shown us by the Chinese Athletic Club and the various Societies and organizations during the past fortnight, and I shall be grateful if you will convey same to the

members of the Club and Societies.

We, one and all, felt at home and were put at ease from the time we landed here, and I am indebted especially to the hosts and hostesses who put up the various members of the team at their homes, and went so much out of their way to make our stay enjoyable. I would like also to include those who gave their unstinted co-operation in the way of transportation and in various other ways contributed to the success of the tour.

We take back with us pleasant memories of the Chinese Community of Jamaica and of the lovely island in which they live. We have met so many nice and charming people and made new friendships and contacts, that it is only natural that there must be some sadness at departing.

Once again, a thousand thanks.
Au revoir, till we meet again.

Yours sincerely,
Hilton Ho.

Mr. H. C. Tai Tenquee
Hon. Secretary
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Only moderation gives it charm."

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CHINA'S INDUSTRIES AND FOREIGN TRADE

By L. B. Chen

From THE CHINA MAGAZINE

WHEN we talk about China's industries and trade, we must first look into the economic and social background of China.

We all know that China is basically an agricultural country. The farm population in China is 69 per cent of the entire population as compared with 26 per cent in this country. The average size of a farm in China is less than 4 acres as compared with 160 acres in the United States. In the States you have 26 people working in the farm to feed and clothe 100 people with lots of surplus to spare. In China we have 69 people working in the farm to feed and clothe 100 people and yet we do not have enough to eat and enough to wear.

On the other hand, the coal mines in China produced in 1946 forty pounds of coal for each person in China as compared with four tons per capita in the United States. The ratio is 1 to 200. In 1947 we produced only two pounds of iron and steel per capita in China while the U.S. figure was about 1,400 pounds. The ratio is 1 to 700. In supply of electric power, we have about 1 million kilowatt generating capacity in China for 450 million people. In this country you have 50 million kilowatts for 140 million people. The ratio is 1 to 160.

When we compare these figures, we can readily realize that China, though one of the oldest farming countries in the world, lags far behind in agricultural production because her industries have not yet been developed. It is therefore quite evident that industrial development of an agricultural country like China must go hand in hand with agricultural development, in order to raise the economic level and improve the standard of living. In this present world, China cannot survive on agriculture alone like she did in the long past.

LET us now look into the social background of China. Ever since ancient days, society in China has been considered to consist of four classes of people. They are in Chinese: Shih, Nong, Kung, Shang. Shih means scholars, Nong means farmers, Kung means industrial workers, Shang means merchants. For

thousands of years, whenever we referred to these four classes, we always said, "Shih, Nong, Kung, Shang," in that order of importance. This means that among all professions we respected scholars first, farmers second, industrial workers third, and merchants last. Chinese history clearly shows that until recent years China had not attached too much importance to industries and trade. That might have been all right two or three centuries ago. But today we know it is definitely a wrong policy.

Now our question is how China as an agricultural country can be most effectively industrialized. Since China's economy has been founded on agriculture for thousands of years, we cannot and we should not expect China to convert herself all of a sudden and become an industrial nation overnight. The process of change-over must be gradual and the efforts must be painstaking.

By industrialization of China, we do not mean that the economic foundation of China as an agricultural nation should be abolished and an industrial economy be installed in its stead. The vast agrarian population of China, the large territory and the thousands of years of history and culture, will no doubt continue to be valuable assets to China and will still play an important part in the process of modernization and mechanization.

AFTER twenty, thirty or fifty years when China's industries are fairly well developed, its farm population may be reduced from 69 per cent to 50 per cent, or even to 40 per cent. By that time, agricultural production, much increased and far improved, will still be the cornerstone of the Chinese economy. Industrialization along with mechanization, will greatly help to develop natural resources, increase all kinds of production and raise the standards of living of the Chinese people. Industrial production will not in any way reduce or displace agricultural production. On the contrary, it will help to supplement and stimulate agricultural production.

Seven out of ten persons in China are born in the farms. In

spite of all sorts of attractions from the city, most of these people would still be satisfied to remain in their farms only if their hard work will earn them a better and more decent living. So when we talk about the industrialization of China, let us not assume that China will follow the same pattern of the United States or the European countries. China will in all likelihood follow her own natural course by developing into an industrialized agricultural country, rather than converting from an agricultural to an industrial country.

WHAT applies to China's industries and agriculture, will apply equally well to China's trade. As you all know, China's export and import trade has always shown a deficit in her balance of payments. Just before the war, export and import figures of China came fairly close to each other. For example, in 1937 our exports were 246 million U.S. dollars against our imports of 280 million U.S. dollars. During and immediately after the war years, the trade balance was much more unfavourable to China with an average ratio of about 1 to 5. We gradually came back again after the war. Our 1947 exports were 167 million U.S. dollar against import of 393 million U.S. dollars.

China's exports mainly consist of agricultural products such as wood oil, bristles, silk, tea, etc., and mineral products such as tin, antimony, tungsten, etc. Chinese imports mainly consist of capital goods such as machinery, equipment and industrial materials; producers' goods such as cotton, oil, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.; and consumer's goods such as foodstuffs, cotton textiles, paper, leather, glass, etc.

One thing is quite sure. Development of China's trade will be closely related to the development of China's industries and agriculture. As Chinese industrial and agricultural production is increased both the imports into China and the exports from China will also be increased. It is only natural that the more we produce, the more we consume; the more we sell, the more we buy. International trade, as we all know, is a two-way affair. It will never survive on a one-way traffic.

So far I have dealt mostly on the pattern in which China's industries and trade are to be developed. Let us now see how China's industries and trade can best be developed under the pre-

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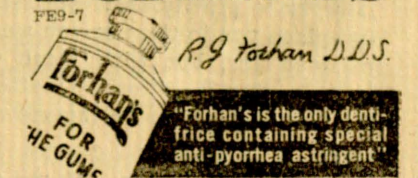
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Continued on Page 10

SUCH THINGS MUST STOP!

By H. V. Ormsby Marshall

"I'm dead tired — simply dead tired," sighed Comma, looking around at her companions. "I feel as though I could not hold out another minute."

"You're always complaining," Semicolon responded unsympathetically.

"Well, I have something to complain about, haven't I?" Comma retorted irritably. "Nearly everyone passes me by without making the slightest pause, as if I did not exist at all. Surely this is enough to make me feel exhausted and disgruntled? Everyone is in such a hurry these days I am never given time in which to catch a breath."

"You have no time in which to catch your breath! I like that!" cried Semicolon, "then what about me? I need twice as much consideration shown me as you do yet people care no more about me than they do about you half the time."

"What are you two arguing about?" asked Question Mark. "Will you be so kind as to tell me?"

"All you ever do is to ask one question after another," replied Comma ungraciously.

"What else do you suppose I came into this world for?" Question Mark asked sweetly.

"There you go again — another question. It would have been far better if you had never been invented for then people would have been obliged to be less inquisitive. They might then have had a little more time to devote to me," Comma remarked rudely.

"How could people possibly manage without me in these days?" Question Mark asked, a touch of conceit in her voice. "Do you suppose they would be content except they were forever questioning something?"

"Oh, it's all right for you because people value your presence in order to gratify their curiosity and place you to the use you were intended for, but with some of us it is quite a different matter, Semicolon said in an aggrieved tone.

"Do shut up!" You get me so upset when you argue like this!" It was Exclamation's voice that broke in on them.

"You're far too excitable," Comma reminded her, "If you

were as weary as I am you'd be more sympathetic."

"You're jealous! That's what you are!" retorted Exclamation in a growing excitement, "all because people use me so frequently nowadays and ignore you!"

"You encourage people to be excitable, while I try my best to give them the opportunity to catch a breath at the proper time and place," Comma pointed out.

"Well, you three are not the only ones who are entirely at the mercy of people: we all are," Colon dipped in suddenly. "How seldom indeed am I ever given any thought."

"I haven't uttered a word so far," Quotation Marks declared at this juncture. "The fact is, I seldom get the chance. People make use of me so ceaselessly because they have so little imagination of their own they are forever quoting others."

"WELL, now that you do have the chance, why don't you say something sensible yourself?" Question Mark demanded.

"Ah wad some power the giftie gie us,

To see oursel's as ithers see us!" quoted Quotation Marks.

"There you go again — and all on your own this time. That remark was made years and years ago by Bobbie Burns," Brackets informed the gathering.

"I know it was," Quotation Marks retorted, "but it seemed so appropriate to this occasion I couldn't help quoting it."

"What occasion?" asked Question Mark.

"We are all gathered together commenting on our grievances (as seen by ourselves)," Brackets continued to explain on behalf of Quotation Marks, "but all the time others see us in quite a different light."

"People certainly see me in one light," Apostrophe hastened to say, "the more grasping they become the more use they make of me in order to show the world all they possess. I seldom have a second to myself."

"How true, — yours is a hard lot in these days," Dash dashed in with a touch of generosity that pleased Apostrophe mightily. "I cannot complain of overwork myself, though I must admit I never

was more used, — nor abused — as at the present time."

"You say that!" cried Hyphen unexpectedly, "you should change places with me for a short time and then you'd know how lucky you are. Every second name in these days has become hyphenated because people are no longer satisfied with one surname, and those who don't know the truth, think all these are to be hyphenated, so I am promptly called into service, half the time unnecessarily. By nature I am one of those unassuming sort who would never dream of coming between others if I were not forced into doing so."

"WHY don't you say something?" Question Mark asked, turning to Full Stop who had remained silent at the end of the line all this time.

"I'm never given a chance," Full Stop complained, rightly. "By the time you have all finished what you want to there's nothing left for me to do but bring the discussion to a close."

"I think you ought to have a chance this time," commented Semicolon.

"What I can't understand," began Full Stop, glad of the unusual break, "is why you are all worrying yourselves so much over our present lot in life." "Don't you realise that all this sort of thing will soon be over?" he ended with a note of marked finality in his voice.

"Oh! He means the Atom Bomb!" shrieked Exclamation.

"Oh-h-h!" echoed Comma, gasping for breath.

The other punctuation marks huddled together in absolute terror.

But Full Stop stood his ground firmly.

"I do not mean the Atom Bomb," he asserted when he could hear his own voice above the din his companions were making. "I wouldn't like it to be the Atom Bomb anymore than you would, I assure you," he went on feelingly, "for then it would mean I would have to be at the end of nothing instead of being at the end of everything as I now am."

"Then how else can this state of affairs end for us?" Question Mark questioned as usual.

"Do please tell us (if you really know)," Brackets pleaded.

"It will end," Full Stop began in an impressive tone, "when people become better educated; more literary minded and highly cultured, and that day is not far

distant now. When it comes we will all be used in a sensible, understanding way; we will be given our just dues; we will be one of the best means by which people can express themselves clearly without giving vent to undisciplined measures that give us such cause for complaint. So now I feel that there is nothing more to be said and I must once more assume my rightful place in your midst and bring to an end all that you have been saying in such a truly characteristic manner."

CHINA'S INDUSTRIES AND FOREIGN TRADE

(Continued from page 9)

sent circumstances and let us be realistic about it.

FIRST of all, industrial development requires plenty of capital. According to Dr. H. D. Fong, a well-known economist in China, the modern industrial capital in China before the war amounted only to 1.2 billion U.S. dollars, which gave a per capita share of less than 3 U.S. dollars. Allowing for wartime destruction and the subsequent additions after the war, modern industrial capital in present China may still remain around this figure. Such a sum of 1.2 billion U.S. dollars is altogether inadequate to serve as a basis for China's post-war industrialization on a modern scale.

Besides financing China's industrial developments partly with her own capital, both government and private, China will be particularly in need of long-term foreign capital, rather than short-term funds. There are six ways in which foreign capital, public or private, may be made available to China. They are: (1) Borrowing by the Chinese Government from foreign governments; (2) borrowing by the Chinese Government from private sources under the guarantee of the government of the lending country; (3) public issues in the leading financial centres of the world; (4) direct investment by foreigners; (5) indirect investment by foreigners; that is, borrowing by Chinese industrial and commercial interests; and (6) foreign investments in partnership with Chinese capital.

Of these six sources of financing, the last one is undoubtedly the most desirable because foreign and Chinese partnership in industrial enterprises will promote close cooperation not only in

Jamaican Proverbs

Their Meaning and Significance

Sickness ride harse come, him tek foot go 'way.

Sickness rides a horse coming, but walks away. In Maritius they say, "Sickness comes riding upon a horse, but goes away riding upon a tortoise."

The meaning is self-evident.

Long sickness bring deat', deat' bring alteration.

Deat' means death. Alteration is made in the house after death, so that the ghost may not recognise it.

Sick man no kyar, wha' doctor kyar?

That is, if the patient doesn't care why should the doctor care?

Long sickness better dan ole grudge.

A pimple de road fe sickness.

Sick dey laugh after deat'. No special comment is necessary in respect to these three proverbs.

Dem short fe singer when dem put peacock a choir.

Peacock being a poor singer using most inharmonious notes.

Too much si'-dun bruk breeches.

Sitting down too much wears out one's trousers. That is, idleness leads to want. The Ashantis, (Africa), say, "Good morning, good morning (eventually) kills an old woman." I take along with this the following that has much the same meaning:

Too much 'tan up bruk boot.

'Tan means stand.

Si' dun nebber tell him massa get up.

Which means, idleness never encourages action.

Kin fit closer dan shut.

'Kin means skin; shut means shirt. Compare with the English proverb with much the same meaning: "Close sits my shirt, but closer my skin."

The proverb also occurs in Latin.

Steep hab no massa.

Sooner or later you must sleep.

Sleep widout you nyam dinner, betta da you fe get up in a debt.

Many will remember the old-time copy book headline:—

Better sleep without supper than rise in debt.

That is, it is better to be hungry than in debt.

Sleep wid de pickney, but you low a de pillow.

That is, the children's pillow would be low. You must make up your mind to do at Rome as Rome does.

When snake bite you, you see lizard you run.

"Once bit twice shy" is the English version. The West African (Oji) version is, He whom a serpent has bitten, dreads a slowroom." In Hebrew it is, "He that hath been bitten by a serpent dreads a rope."

When yaller snake dead you can measure him.

In the same way as it would be unsafe to measure a live snake, so you can only appreciate a danger when it is past.

Snake dat wan' fe grow up always stay in a him hole.

A steady home life is best, is one meaning that is applicable. In British Guiana they say, "If the snake cares to live, it doesn't journey upon the high road."

Snake say if him no hol' up him head, female tek him tie wood.

That is — by mistaking him for a withe.

'Tan' softly better dan beg pardon.

That is, better not give offence than have to apologise.

De soldier's blood, de general's name.

I once heard the late David Lloyd say in a speech in England: "Old men make wars for young men to be killed."

If you wan' s'mody fe lub you, you mus' lub dem fus'.

Love wins love. "We love Him because He first loved us."—1 John iv. 19.

If s'mody always drinkin', dem always dry.

"The more you drink the more you may."

S'mody barn where sea breeze nebber blow, no hab sense.

That is, one born and raised in the interior has had no chance of mixing with civilization.

You see me 'tan' same like

was-was' bite me 'pon tree, but me no bad s'mody.

Was-was' means wasp; s'mody means somebody, person.

The proverb describes an irritable, but harmless person.

PLUTO.

financial relationship, but also in technical and managerial assistance. Speaking of public borrowing, the total public debt burden of China is around 2 billion U.S. dollars which is equivalent to about 13 per cent of China's national income. At present, the public debt burden of the United States is nearly 230 billion which is equivalent to about 110 per cent of your national income. Therefore, if China could properly get under way in her industrial development, her financial position should enable her to meet all public debt obligations.

(to be continued)

THE GRADUATION OF A PEDESTRIAN

(Continued from page 4)

whose ranks I have but recently deserted, come in for more than their fair share of the mud slinging.

Just look at that booby, hands in pockets, he uses up, one step at a time, the entire width of the road. A jay walker he is, weaving crazy patterns in the road as he envelops himself deeper and deeper into his thoughts, and treads the shortest path to the hospital ward. You'd think they owned the whole road, these bally pedestrians. Maybe they'd even want us to drive along the side walks? And who ever thought of pedestrian crossings. Instruments of torture that's what they are. And the nerve of them all, when you swerve aside to save their measly necks, they shake their fists at you and 'hurl imprecations vile'.

Then the little red light blinked on and off. The soft little voice of conscience murmurs for my ears alone:

"Easy buddy! The metamorphosis is almost complete — but not quite."

Then I remembered the time when I was so absorbed in my thoughts while negotiating a busy intersection on foot that it was not until I was hemmed in by a quartet of angry, hooting cars did I realise that the corner of King Street and South Parade was not the most fitting place in the world wherein to conduct one's private and soul stirring meditations.

For the remainder of that day, at any rate, I treated all pedestrians with the utmost respect.

I saw him sitting in his door, trembling as old men do; his house was old, his barn was old, and yet his eyes seemed new.

His eyes had seen three times my years, and kept a twinkle still, though they had looked at birth and death and three graves on a hill.

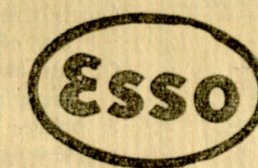
"I will sit down with you," I said, "and you will make me wise; tell me how you have kept the joy still burning in your eyes."

Then, like an old-time orator, impressively he rose. "I make the most of all that comes, and the least of all that goes."

The jingling rhythm of his words echoed as old songs do; yet this had kept his eyes alight till he was ninety-two!

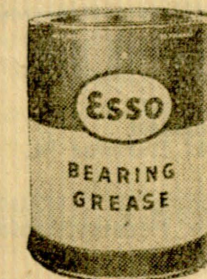
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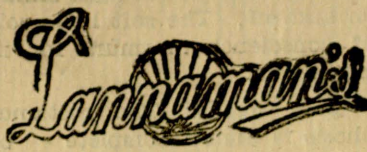
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CHINA

"In the eastern quarter dawn breaks, the stars flicker pale. The morning cock at Ju-nan mounts the wall and crows. The songs are over, the clock run down, but still the feast is set. The moon grows dim and the stars are few, morning has come to the world. At a thousand gates and ten thousand doors the fish-shaped keys turn; Round the Palace and up by the Castle, the crows and magpies are flying . . ."

Anon:
"Cock-Crow Song."
1st. Century B.C.

RUSSIA

"What an evening! Streamlets run
Bowls are breaking,
Nightingales in set of sun
Music making . . .
So to new life everything
Spring delivers;
Every field and copse must sing
As it quivers."

Afanasi Fet

TRINIDAD

"In the island of himself, in that garden
Of his tearwatered love, man is light and lovely as a star
Legend pours love in the clay's genesis and no more.
The logic of genitals is the rule by reason.
Learn that love only, that builds on either shore
Of our twin islands in an indifferent season
A bridge of white stone where the soul berth like swallows . . ."

Derek Walcott:
"Go by the Heart."

POT POURRI OF THOUGHT

JAMAICA

"To other lands you come as reigning Queen,
Counting your subjects by the million score;
Seeming each year more lovely than before,
But here you softly steal on unshod feet,
And only those who love you guess the truth,
Or know by subtle sense that you are night;
A whiff of fragrant blossom, passing sweet,
A wistful troubling of the pool of youth,
These whisper softly, "Spring is passing by."

Albinia Catherine Huton:
"Spring in the Tropics."

AMERICA

"Tis spring-time on the eastern hills!
Like torrents gush the summer rills;
Through winter's moss and dry dead leaves
The bladed grass revives and lives,
Pushes the mouldering waste away,
And glimpses to the April day."

J. G. Whittier:
"Mogg Megone."

ECUADOR

"Rivers seek each other through the world
And spread in the earth their glassy trumpets . . .
Equatorial hydrography
Illustrated with the fruits of the earth.
Ecuador: in your hoop of colour
South America dozes in its parrot stupor."

Jorge Carrera Andrade:
"Hydrographic Poem."

JAPAN

"As for modern poetry, I admit that a single line may have some merit; but apart from the words, there is no deep meaning in it, as there is in the work of the old masters."

Tsure-zure Gusa:
"The Miscellany of a Japanese Priest."

INDIA

"They say that Love is a light thing
A foolish thing and a slight thing
A ripe fruit, rotten at core,
They speak in this futile fashion
To me, who am wracked with passion,
Tormented beyond compassion,
For ever and ever more.
They say that possession lessens a lover's delight,
As radiant mornings fade into afternoon.
I held what I loved in my arms for many a night,
Yet ever the morning lightened the sky too soon."

Reverie of Mahomed Akram
at the Tamarind Tank:
Love Lyrics of India.

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PERSONS PLACES THINGS

By Old Joe

PERSONS

JAMAICAN JOURNALIST

Walter Randolph Durie and Basil Oscar Parks—I have elected to group these two men together as their journalistic activities were so intermingled. Their spheres of labour were connected with the Jamaica Times, which is now in its 51st. year, and carries a front page description as "The Leading West Indian Weekly." My other reason for treating them together is, that it will give me the opportunity of throwing additional light on the sketch of Mr. T. H. MacDermot which appeared in the last issue.

Durie founded The Times in 1897 in order to carry out one of the aims for which he came to Jamaica. An English Yorkshireman, he learned printing in that country. On his arrival here he became attached to the "Gleaner" as a reporter there being no room for him on the Printing staff. While still at the Gleaner he started the weekly that has become famous. It was a small beginning, of a few pages and sold for one penny. At first he did all the work himself—typesetting, press work, distribution, down to sweeping the office at No. 14 Mark Lane. His foresight enabled him to make the right contacts. His courtesy endeared him to all, and he made many friends. His humility rendered him tolerable to every source of information. The business soon outgrew the small Mark Lane office, and he moved to 128 Harbour Street, having bought out "Hylton's Times Store." His staff increased steadily. Mr. Basil O. Parks joined the business end and devoted his attention chiefly to the Book and Stationery Department, and Advertising. Mr. MacDermot was drafted to the Editorial Staff, relieving Mr. Durie who was General Manager. The great earthquake of 1907, to which I referred in the last issue, gave the management the opportunity for expansion. Mr. T. S. Phillips was invited to leave the school-room for journalism.

One of Mr. Durie's qualifications exerted itself. He was undaunted. Within a couple days

after the dread disaster, while the city was still burning, he hurried to Montego Bay and bought out the printing outfit of the "Northern News." He resumed publication of a single-sheet weekly, having missed only one issue, January 15. Another qualification for which he was famous was that of choosing the right kind of workers. Mr. Maxwell had joined what then became the Jamaica Times Ltd., and had moved to Nos. 8, 10 and 12 King Street. Here it was destined to go and grow.

Mr. MacDermot's illness gave Mr. Durie the chance of displaying his journalistic ability. He took the helm, and at once changed the format and the news matter. New features were introduced. The paper became more attractive, and the circulation boomed.

Mr. Durie died in England on the 30th. June 1933; Mr. MacDermot in October of the same year.

Mr. Park's outstanding characteristic was the care with which he approached any subject under review. His style was slightly laboured; his calligraphy almost unreadable.

PLACES

JAMAICA PLACE NAMES

As I roam through the parishes for health and adventure I have made new contacts with some of the places dealt with in former issues. The name Jamaica, for instance, "A country abounding in Springs," in the language of the native Arawaks, or "the land of wood and water," according to one authority, is most appropriate. Even in parishes like Manchester and parts of St. Andrew which suffer from a lack of surface springs, due to their peculiar geological construction, there are underground springs, some of which run to waste. All Localities are wooded. Those which show evidences of volcanic eruption have shrubs, or plants - or stunted growth.

I am writing these lines from a Manchester district. St. Ann

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THINGS

METHODS AND PRACTICES
Plants from which we Get Food
(Continued from last issue)

CHOCHO— This is a climbing plant, and is cultivated throughout the West Indies. The stems

(Continued on page 18)

TALKING IT OVER

with Elizabeth Martin

Dear Elizabeth Martin,

I am planning to have a June wedding with bridesmaids and ushers, can you tell me the correct order for the bridal procession?

C. L.

Dear C. L.

The clergyman who is to officiate at the wedding can usually direct you as to the correct procedure, but the usual arrangement is as follows: The ushers walk slowly down the aisle two by two. The bridesmaids follow in the same manner, with the maid of honour next alone, followed by the bride on the arm of her father, or whoever is giving her away.

E. M.

Dear Miss Martin,

I am thirty-one and have never needed to work. I have been quite happy at home, but it has suddenly struck me that I am doing nothing with my life.

I am not engaged and have no training for a career, what can a woman of my age do?

Miss L.

Dear Miss L.

Most worthwhile jobs, of course, require special training. You are by no means too old to start training as a secretary, librarian or saleswoman.

Or if you are the domesticated type how would you like to be a cookery demonstrator, or teach domestic science?

Or perhaps, you have some particular learning or talent. Then why not develop it and make use of it?

E. M.

Dear Miss Martin,

I'd like the name and address of an English language newspaper in Hongkong and/or Canton, as I wish to obtain copies of same. Please oblige.

I.

Dear I.

The names of English language newspapers in Hongkong, Shanghai and Canton from the Editor and Publisher International Year Book are the following:

HONGKONG—

The South China Morning Post
The China Mail
The Telegraph

SHANGHAI—

The China Press
The North China Daily News
The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury
The Tribune.

CANTON—

The Daily Sun

Their addresses were not given but I am sure you can reach them easily without their street and number.

I am,
E. M.

Dear Miss Martin,

The following question has been a matter of dispute lately among a small group of friends. At a party should a man rise whenever a lady leaves the table, and again when she returns?

Jean.

Dear Jean,

It is correct for the men at a table to rise when a lady leaves it and also when she returns and, of course, her partner should pull back her chair and see that she is comfortably seated.

A lady should always be considerate at such a party and not be what they call a "bobbing Jill." When you go to a dance at a public place you are not called upon to rush over to every friend you see for a long chat. Think of the trouble and embarrassment you cause. Someone has to procure an extra chair or give his up; you have to be introduced to all; you have to be offered a drink—which invariably arrives after the next dance has started. Thus you keep your partner waiting and incidentally the whole party at the table you are visiting. A friendly wave and nod is all that is necessary. Sooner or later you will meet your friends in the powder-room or on the dance floor, time enough then for a friendly word.

A man should also half rise to acknowledge a bow in public, so don't be too prolific in your waves and greetings.

E. M.

Dear Miss Martin,

Is there any exercise for development of the hips? My figure is proportionate except for my hips. They are very small and the hip bone are prominent.

Thanks,

Mrs. S.

Dear Mrs. S.,

I would like to suggest gentle bending and stretching exercises, and dancing with lots of relaxation and rest in between.

Unlike your fat sisters, who have to do something really strenuous to remove the excess from their hips, you have to concentrate on putting on the flesh and yet keeping your muscles firm and trim.

Try eating plenty of fresh fruit, adding a cereal like corn-meal

mush or hominy to your breakfast. Take a glass of tomato juice, broth or milk in the middle morning. In the afternoon another glass of milk instead of tea, and a very ripe banana, or a big handful of raisins.

Relaxation is of vital importance to you. Never stand up if you can sit down. Don't flit here and there for no reason. Relax! If you can lie down for half an hour before dinner, by all means do so. If you can take a nap—so much the better! Get nine hours of sleep if possible. Remember, dancing is a good form of exercise for you.

E. M.

A pastor in Paris received a package from his nephew in America, in which was a very plain tie, suitable for one of his calling. He wore it one evening when he called upon a very orthodox and very well-educated family.

In the middle of an extremely philosophical conversation the light suddenly went out. It was pitch black, except for the pastor's "plain" tie, on which gleamed the request: "Kiss me in the dark!"

APRIL 30, 1949.



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THE PAGODA

IN PARENTHESIS

The wilder a man is about a woman the easier it is for her to tame him.

Four-year-old Johnny came running into the house.

"Mumsy, do you Jacky Brown's neck?"

His mother did not answer this apparently irrelevant question.

"Mumsy, I said — you know Jacky Brown's neck?"

"Well, yes," his mother capitulated. "I suppose I do know Jacky's neck. Why?"

"Well, just now he fell into the pond up to it."

At a dance the young lady had just been introduced to her partner. By the way of making conversation, she said, as they waltzed around the ballroom floor:

"Who is that terribly ugly man sitting over there?"

Her partner looked at the man she indicated.

"Why, that's my brother!" he exclaimed.

"Oh, you must excuse me," said the lady, in embarrassment, and added apologetically. "I really hadn't noticed the resemblance."

"And what is your reason for wishing to marry my daughter?" asked the father.

Puzzled, the young man scratched his head, pondered a second, then answered: "I have no reason. I'm in love."

Hostess: I have a lonesome bachelor I'd like to have you girls meet.

Athletic girl: What can he do?

Chorus girl: How much money has he?

Society girl: Who is his family?

Religious girl: To what church does he belong?

Secretary: Where is he?

In Warren, Ohio, Mrs. Laura Brandt, thinking she was using water from the rain barrel, bathed the children, washed the dishes, took a bath, and then discovered when she brushed her teeth that she had used her husband's crop of maple sap.

TIME.

"What did you get drunk for, in the first place?"

"I didn't get drunk in the first place, I got drunk in the last place."

After a visit to dancing school, one mother advised her small daughter that she should not just dance silently like a totem pole; talking to her partner was also a part of the social picture.

On a later visit the mother saw that, each time the music started, the same little boy tore across the floor, bowed to her daughter, and swept her away to the music.

On the way home the mother asked why the same lad chose her for every dance.

"Oh, him!" her small daughter explained. "I'm telling him a continuous murder-mystery."

A near-sighted man lost his hat in a strong wind. He gave chase. A woman screamed from a nearby farmhouse:

"What are you doing there?"

"Getting my hat," he replied.

"You hat," exclaimed the woman. "That's our little black hen you're chasing."

I am not one of those who do not believe in love at first sight. But I do believe in taking a second look.

— H. Vincent.

Bill — "Jim, what is the Order of the Bath?"

Jim — "Well, as I've experienced it, it's too cold; then you're short a towel; then you step on the soap, and, finally, the telephone bell rings!"

Passer-by — "What luck have you had in looking for an honest man?"

Diogenes — "Oh, pretty fair. I still have my lantern."

"I hear you've been to a school for stutterers. Did it cure you?"

"Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers."

"Why, that's wonderful!"

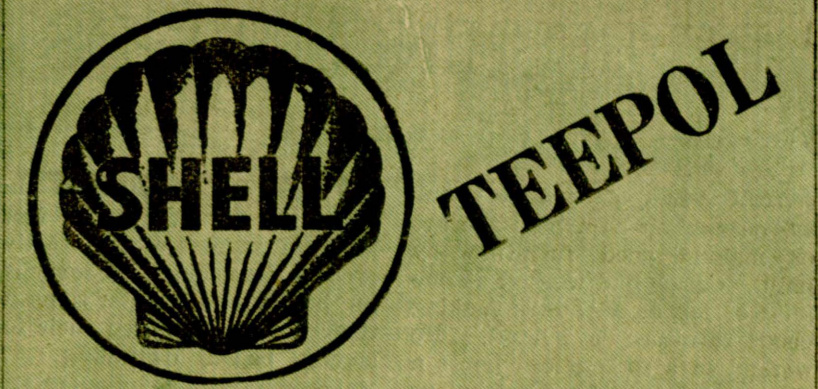
"Yes, but it's d-d-darned hard to work into an ordinary c-c-conversation."

Government Examiner — "How did you come to mark this man's paper 101 per cent? Don't you know that nothing can be more perfect than 100 per cent?"

New Assistant — "Yes, but this man answered one question we didn't ask?"

First Inmate — "And what are you doing now?"

Second Inmate — "Buying old wells, sawing them up, and selling them for post holes."



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REFRESHING WINDS

By GAY

CARLOS had learned only one occupation as a boy: the art of making good furniture by hand. Carlos had worked at one kind of job as an adult: making good furniture by hand. He worked in a factory ten hours a day and earned, if not a fabulous wage, at least enough to live on comfortably.

Carlos married and had a son. He and Juana bought a small home on small monthly payments. They visited with relatives and walked in the park and went to club gatherings once a week. There were wedding celebrations and christening events and holidays of one sort and another. They were happy and their life was full.

Then one day labour troubles rose in the factory and machinery was introduced to replace the men's handwork, and before Carlos knew what had happened, the factory was shut down and he and all his friends and relatives were thrown out of work.

Carlos was stunned, not so much by the loss of his job, as he was by the results on his people.

He heard the dejection in their voices; he saw their weary faces. He watched fear come into their eyes — then despair. Job-hunting brought no results; some lost their homes, and then their food supply began dwindling. He watched their lives change from activity and gaiety to listless, half-starved stupefaction. Some even became physically ill, including his own Juana and young son.

CARLOS was standing over Juana's sick bed the day his old Uncle Pedro and several cousins came in.

"Oh, Carlos — Carlos," Uncle Pedro moaned. "What are we to do, now? We are ruined — ruined. Our lives are down-and-out and snuffed out like burned candles!" The others nodded in agreement.

Carlos saw Juana flinch at the words and heard his small son's cry, and suddenly, something inside of Carlos exploded.

His hand fell like a slab of granite against the table-top. "Ruined?" he yelled, facing the

men. "I'm sick to death of such talk! I'm sick of hearing such words as **ruined** and **down-and-out** and **despair**! I'm worn out by the gloom on faces wherever I look! What kind of beings are we? Haven't we the sense to see it is talk like this that is making us ill, not the loss of jobs or food? We go around using despairing words until we have poured our minds full of them and they take us over, like a disease. Haven't we enough backbone to DO something about losses — after all what is a little loss now and again to a whole life-time?"

He stamped up and down the room, and all eyes were fastened on his face. No one else spoke; they scarcely seemed to breathe, while awaiting his next words.

Carlos held out his hands, and closed them into bulging fists. "Ruined?" He cried, fiercely, shaking his fists before the others' noses. "Now that is a ridiculous word. Why must human beings exaggerate everything so? Can a man be called ruined who still has hands like this? Can a man be called down-and-out who still has a mind to think with and the energy to even half-way use it? Can a life be called snuffed out merely because a thing or two in this life goes wrong? Madre de Dios, what a pack of donkeys we are!"

"Wh—what do you propose, then, Carlos?" Uncle Pedro finally ventured, looking at Carlos with a kind of awe.

"What do I propose?" Carlos bellowed. "Why, man, I propose to work, that's what I propose! What was that old factory, anyway? Was it just a row of walls and a ceiling and floor or was it made of people, like you and me? We were the factory and what we did inside those walls, we can do outside!"

"But — but — we have no outlet for our work, no contracts, no one to take what we build —" one of the cousins suggested.

"Bah!" Carlos snorted. "You can do what you like, cousin! You can sit back and be a donkey if you like, but as for me, I am going to make furniture — and then I will find a place to sell it! I will be my own factory — a one-man factory if need be!"

CARLOS started that very afternoon. He laid out his tools under the big oak in his back yard and soon there was the humming sound of his saw and chisel and hammer — and soon after that, a soft whistling could be heard interspersing the hammer blows.

The neighbourhood seemed to come alive. Friendly heads popped over the back fence, wide-eyed visitors stopped by, curious

(Continued on page 18)

FAR EAST BOOKS

CHINA: THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

By Gerald F. Winfield

To write an "over-all" survey of China is to enter a crowded field, for it is amazing how many persons, after spending a few weeks or months in any one spot of that vast country, feel themselves competent to solve all the problems of the highly civilized and long-suffering Chinese people.

Dr. Gerald T. Winfield comes to the task with more authority and better equipment than the majority of such writers. He is a research biologist who worked and lived in China for 13 years from 1932 to 1945. He knows the language, and has, apparently, a certain understanding of the Chinese people and expresses sympathy with them in their many difficulties.

As one reads the first part of *The Land and the People*, the feeling grows that this is a relief from many of the other surveys of China that have appeared recently. The last such book we read was *The United States and China* by J. K. Fairbank. It was an example of what happens when a man visits a foreign country for short periods, and does a certain amount of reading on the subject, but entirely lacks that inner understanding that gives life and meaning to what one sees and reads. The author of that book cannot hide a fundamental contempt for the Oriental and that fact renders it impossible for him to look upon the Chinese as equals.

But we said as we read Dr. Winfield's book, here is a man who does display a real affection for the people among whom he lived and worked, and he takes as a thesis the comment; "China is the most important key to the peace and prosperity of the world," an observation with which it would be hard to disagree.

The book goes into many phases of Chinese life, admires much in their past civilization, and stresses all that they have gone through during these many years of revolution and war and invasion and civil war. He lauds the tolerance and sense of humour and essential democracy of the Chinese people, explaining that there has never been a hereditary aristocracy in China. He points out that the Chinese farmers (who make up the bulk of the population) have never been serfs in the sense that the

peasants in Russia, and many other countries, once were, but that they were free men who could leave their land, or sell it, whenever they chose to do so. He makes it plain that most of them are poor because of the inadequate size of their holdings, a condition which will hardly be remedied if the Communists continue to divide up these already pitifully small farms.

Dr. Winfield knows, and points out convincingly, that the Chinese Communists are Communists, and that it is not in Communism that China can hope for any solution. "Land policy," he says, "is the key to the application of Marxism to the Chinese rural community. It is also the major tool, together with direct military action, used by the Communists to gain and hold power in the countryside. And, as a weapon of propaganda, it has become one of the major means by which the American mind has been confused while attempting to decide what should be done in China."

Unfortunately, the second part of the book — *Rebuilding China* — entirely contradicts the impression left after reading the earlier sections. In his enthusiasms for rebuilding China, Dr. Winfield sets forth, in a most dictatorial manner, plans for the rehabilitation of her education, public health, agriculture, industry, etc., which, if carried out, would bring China to a state of absolute perfection, a millennium such as no country has yet attained in this imperfect world. But even if China does find herself able to attack more vigorously the problems of reconstruction and modernization, it will develop along native lines, and will not conform to such a dogmatic blueprint. Those of us who have lived during the last decades in China know that that country was making rapid strides in the direction of modernization during the years between 1927 and 1937, and that it is war and invasion and civil war that have interrupted further progress rather than any innate Chinese "cussedness."

Not only does Dr. Winfield appear to assume that he is the person who can solve all China's problems, but he is determined to do so by any means no matter how drastic. Accustomed as we are to reading and hearing amazing statements in regard to the man-

ner in which the Chinese should run their lives, we still recoiled in horror from a statement on page 344, in a chapter on Population Control (his main solution for all China's ills), which runs: "I suggest that public health measures which can save millions of lives should not be practised in China on a nation-wide scale until the stage is set for a concurrent reduction of the birth rate The future welfare of the Chinese people is more dependent on the prevention of births than on the prevention of deaths."

It may never have occurred to Dr. Winfield that even poor people often prefer to continue living, and that the world in general has had more than enough of "planners" who are determined to carry through their programme even if they have to eliminate great segments of the population in order to achieve the desired result.

If we follow through the implications of Dr. Winfield's statements, then we would be forced to agree that China has been on the right track for many years now, since there is no doubt that as a result of war, hunger, disease, forced evacuations, etc., the population has been decreased by many millions who might otherwise have lived out their normal span. As the civil war extends in scope, the casualties will be even greater, with results that should be highly satisfactory to the author of this plan for coping with the "China problem" by reducing its population.

The Chinese happen to be people, individuals, and the poorest among them cling to life just as fiercely as do any other human beings. They may even be selfish enough to object to being "ploughed under" in order to hasten the "modernization" of their country. It may be that we had better leave it to the Chinese themselves to find a gradual solution of their own problems rather than hand them over to the

tender mercies of some of their would-be "benefactors."

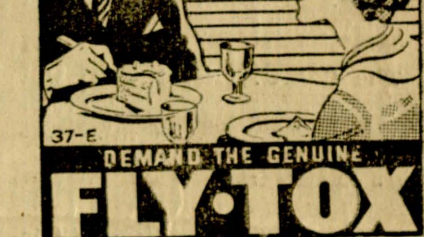
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PERSONALIA

Continued from page 6)

The Chinese Public School held a very successful Garden Party on Easter Sunday when more than 1,500 persons from all over the island attended. Proceeds of the function will go towards the Public School funds.

Mr. Leslie Lyn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lyn Ah Woo, returned to the Island a few weeks ago from Hongkong. He left Jamaica sometime last year for a visit.

Miss Virginia Lee of New York and Miss Margaret Chin of New Jersey are expected to arrive here on Wednesday, May 4 to spend a week's holiday here. They will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Tie at Marine Villa.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chang of Chang's Emporium, Half Way Tree, gave a dinner party for their infant son on Sunday, April 24th.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kong announced the birth of a son on Sunday, April 10th.

The C.A.C. cricket team will play Lucas tomorrow in a C.P.C.C. match at the C.A.C. Oval.

The Men's Softball Season will start in another two weeks' time. The C.A.C. team will play their first match on Friday, May 20th. against Vernam Field at Duppy Gate.

Persons, Places, Things

(Continued from Page 13)

are annual, but the large fleshy root-stock, resembling a yam, and often weighing 2 lbs., is perennial. It is grown in the lower hills and up to 5,000 feet altitude. It requires good, deep soil, rather damp than otherwise, and thrives best in cool, shady situations. In planting, the whole fruit is used when ripe and showing signs of sprouting. In placing it in the earth care is taken not to cover it entirely, but the sprouting end, (or apex), is left exposed. The plant makes rapid growth and requires an arbour or to be trained over low bushes or trees for support.

Three kinds are recognised, white, dark and green-skinned, the latter being the most delicate of the three. The Chocho is a favourite vegetable, and is largely used by all classes. It is somewhat like vegetable marrow and is eaten boiled plain, dressed with butter or white sauce; or it is boiled, mashed with butter and pepper; used in stews, or stuffed like garden eggs.

Stuffed Chocho — Boil two Chochos with the skin on. When boiled cut lengthwise and scoop out the insides, removing the seeds and pith; pare away the pulp carefully leaving just sufficient near the skin to prevent the latter from breaking. Mash the pulp with some nicely seasoned fine mince, to which add a little butter and pepper; then pack the mixture into the Chocho shells. Cover with fine bread crumbs and bake. This makes a nice side dish.

Chocho Savoury — Cut two boiled Chocho in fingers, place on anchovy, toast, and pour very hot coconut cream over the whole. Serve hot.

REFRESHING WINDS

(Continued from page 16)

friends wandered toward the familiar sounds.

The sounds seemed to spread and gather force, for by the middle of the next day the same active noise could be heard in other back yards. It was indeed like a medicine for Juana's colour returned to her cheeks and the baby, even, grew brighter. "Eh What a dullard of a wife I have been," Juana exclaimed on the day she felt strong enough to get out of bed. "When there are things to be done!"

So Juana hustled about the large rich homes on the hill overlooking the river and explained about the furniture-making down below — and came away with two orders for Carlos to fill: one for a large, high cabinet and one for a garden bench!

Carlos' cousins hitched up a team of horses and drove into a neighbouring town and told them about the furniture-making, too. Others went to still other towns and it wasn't long before Carlos' backbone and back yard had started something like a real business!

One day a tourist wandered into town and sauntered from house to house, watching the in-

dividual activity around each home. Finally, he stopped at Uncle Pedro's and questioned him about this unusual place where half the town seemed engaged in the same occupation.

"Aren't you afraid you'll ruin each other's trade some day—just run out of places to sell your goods — and be ruined?"

Uncle Pedro laid down his hammer and leaned back against a tree. He gave the stranger a curious look. "Afraid? Ruined?" Uncle Pedro echoed, then suddenly threw back his head and laughed. "Why, mister, what ridiculous words! How can human beings find such exaggerating words?" Then he curled his hands into two fists, and stood looking at them while he laughed again. "Why, mister, only a pack of donkeys would ever consider using words like those!"

According to *Ice & Refrigeration Magazine*, the use of ice as an ingredient for concrete blocks is being studied by a firm in Florida. Crushed ice is mixed with the concrete mix just before it is poured. The concrete hardens the ice melts, and a lightweight cavity block results. Besides being lighter, it is said that the cavities left behind by the melted ice make these concrete blocks a better insulator against dampness, heat and cold.

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