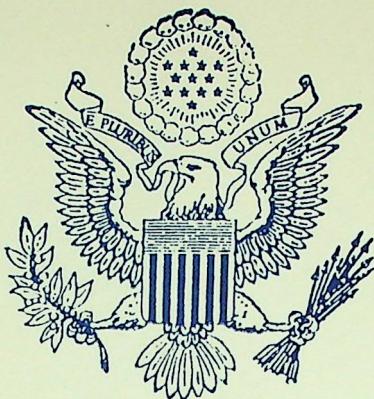


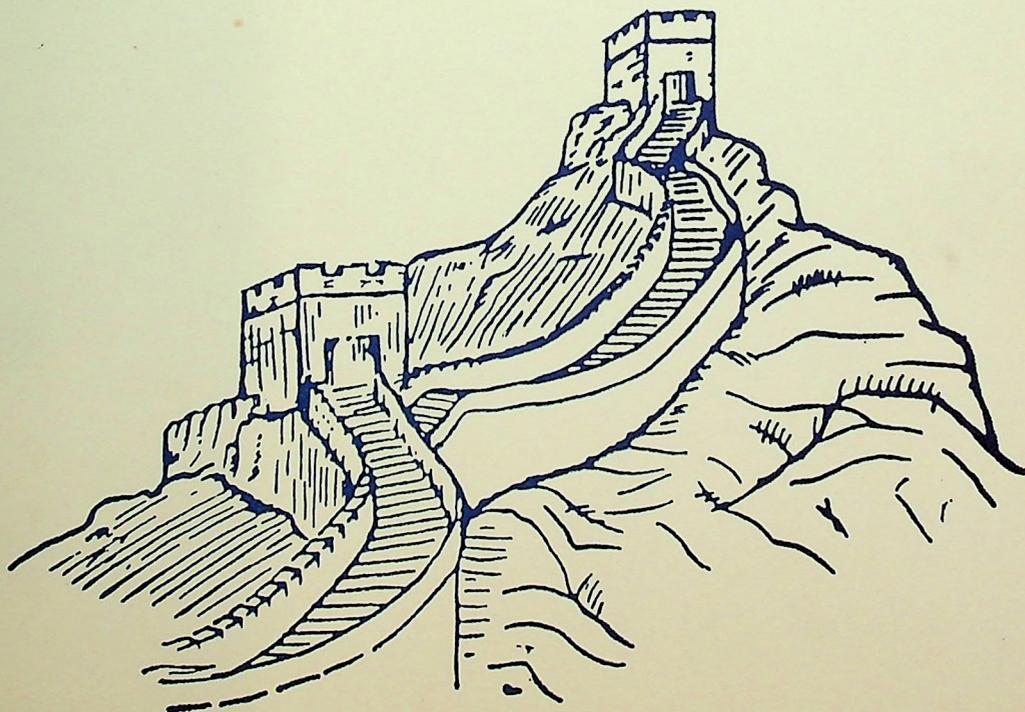
BEIJING



AMERICAN EMBASSY

Welcome to

BEIJING, CHINA



AMERICAN EMBASSY, BEIJING, CHINA

GENERAL EMBASSY INFORMATION

Telephone Access Codes
China Country Code 86 -- Beijing City Code 10

American Embassy - San Ban, 3 Xiushui Beijie, 100600 Beijing,
Tel: 532-3831, FAX: 532-6422 or 532-6423

American Embassy - Er Ban, 2 Xiushui Dongjie, 100600 Beijing

SECTION	TELEPHONE	FACSIMILE
Administration	532-3431	532-2483
Consular	532-3431	532-3178
Agriculture	532-3431	532-2962

American Embassy - Yi Ban, 17 Guanghualu, 100600 Beijing

SECTION	TELEPHONE	FACSIMILE
USIS	532-1161	532-2039
Medical Unit	532-5063	532-6424

American Embassy - Foreign Commercial Service (FCS), 3 Xiushui
Beijie, 100600 Beijing, Tel: 532-6924/5/6/7, FAX: 532-3297

American Embassy - Federal Aviation Administration (FAA),
Jianguo Hotel, Room 128-130, 100600 Beijing, Tel: 595-8093,
FAX: 595-8094

American Embassy - American Center (USIS), Hujialou, Jinguang
Center, 28th Floor, 100020 Beijing, Tel: 501-5242, FAX:
501-5247

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Beijing Hospital, 15 Dahualu, Dongcheng District, Tel. 512-6611

Beijing SOS First Aid Center, Qianmen Xidajie, Tel. 601-4433

Beijing Union Hospital, Dongdan, Dongcheng District, Tel.
512-7733, x251

Friendship Hospital, Yong'anlu, Xuanwu District, Tel. 301-4411

Hong Kong International Clinic, 3rd Floor of Swissotel Hong
Kong Macao Center, Tel. 512-2288, x2346

International Medical Center, S106 Lufthansa Business Center,
Tel. 465-1561

Sino-Japanese Friendship Hospital, Heping Dajie Beikou,
Chaoyang District, Tel. 422-1122

CURRENCY/ACCOMMODATION EXCHANGE

CURRENCY -- Renminbi (RMB) yuan (also known as "kuai") comes in denominations of 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1 notes. portions of a 1 yuan note is known as jiao (also known as "mao"), and comes in denominations of .50, .20 and .10 notes and coins. The approximate exchange rate at this time is \$1.00 to RMB 8.45.

CREDIT CARDS -- Air China office and the Chinese railway system do not accept any western credit cards. Most common U.S. credit cards are accepted at major hotels, restaurants, Friendship Store branches, government run antique and handicraft shops and factory sales rooms which deal with tourists. Prior to making a purchase, ask if the store accepts "da ka" (credit).

BANK OF CHINA -- Major hotels have exchange counters run by the Bank of China. The bank accepts U.S. currency and most U.S. and foreign issued travelers' checks. The bank located within the Friendship Store is on the second floor and is open from 0900-2000. Other Bank of China locations follow:

-- Head Office, 410 Fuchengmennei Dajie, 100818 Beijing, Tel: 601-6688, FAX: 601-6869

-- Lufthansa Office, S124 Lufthansa Center, 50 Liangmahe Road, 100016 Beijing, Tel: 465-1578, FAX: 465-1679

-- Xijiaominxiang Office, 17 Xijiaominxiang, 100031 Beijing, Tel: 601-4422, FAX: 601-5006

-- Beijing Branch, 19 Dong'anmen Street, 100006 Beijing, Tel: 519-9114, FAX: 512-2177

CITIC INDUSTRIAL BANK -- The CITIC Industrial Bank on the ground floor of the CITIC Building, Jianguomenwai Dajie, will cash personal checks upon presentation of an American Express Card and passport. A check can be cashed for RMB, U.S. currency or travelers' checks. A small fee is charged for this service.

HEALTHFUL HINTS

Common sense factors in when eating and drinking in Beijing. If a restaurant is empty, yesterday's food may be on the menu. If a restaurant is full, the food is fresh. It is wise not to include ice in your drink when not in a western hotel.

WATER -- Most major hotels have their own water treatment systems and the tap water is considered safe to drink. Other than in major hotels, it is advisable to boil drinking water for five minutes. Tea and coffee prepared with boiling water are considered safe to drink. Canned or carbonated bottled beverages (including soft drinks and beer) are also considered safe.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES -- Fruits and vegetables purchased on the street or from local stores should be properly cleaned or peeled before eating. To clean them, wash with detergent, rinse, soak for thirty minutes in a solution containing iodine or chlorine (if using Clorox, ratio is 1 tablespoon to 1 gallon water), and rinse with potable water.

GETTING AROUND

HAIRDRESSING -- Barber and beauty shops are located in most western hotels and are normally open from 1000-1900. The following hotels have been frequented on a normal basis by Embassy personnel: China World Hotel, Great Wall Sheraton Hotel, Beijing Hotel, Palace Hotel, Lido Hotel, and the Jianguo Hotel and the International Club.

TRANSPORTATION -- Taxis are available from all major hotels, the International Club, the CITIC Building and the Friendship Store.

Various taxi companies follow (assume that there will be little or no English understood/spoken):

COMPANY	TELEPHONE
Beijing Taxi Company	831-2288
UCR Taxi Company	500-5187
UCR Taxi Co. - Great Wall Hotel	500-5566, x2339 or x2344
UCR Taxi Co. - China World Hotel	505-2277, x6125

NOTE: Most hotels provide a shuttle service to the airport for a nominal fee.

TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS IN BEIJING -- Historic buildings and monuments may be photographed, but refrain from taking photographs of bridges, obvious military facilities, equipment, and soldiers. ask permission before taking photos in which individuals are the primary subject. taking such pictures without permission is considered discourteous.

CLUBS, GROUPS AND ACTIVITIES

The American Club of Beijing -- the largest social organization for the American Community in Beijing. The club is non-profit and non-political. Club members come from a myriad of occupations. Club membership is open to all adult citizens of the U.S. with an associate membership for interested non-U.S. citizens (family \$50, individual \$30). Membership in the club entitles you to a subscription of the monthly newsletter Peking Post, plus participation in all club activities either sponsored separately or jointly with the American Employees Association of the U.S. Embassy. The club's office is located at the Holiday Inn Lido Club, Jichang Road, Jiang Tai Road, 100004 Beijing, Tel. 456-4045, FAX 437-6237.

American Club Women's Association -- in association with the American Club of Beijing, the Women's Association organizes day-time activities including luncheons with speakers who introduce a variety of aspects of Chinese culture, trips within China, factory visits, tennis lessons, bridge, mahjong and crafts groups, plus volunteer support of all Club activities, including the annual crafts bazaar during the Christmas season.

Professional Women's Network -- the goal of this organization is providing an international organization where professional women can socialize and build a network important to their professional lives, sharing their expertise and experience. The Forum sponsors a monthly luncheon, sometimes with a guest speaker, and plans occasional outings for its members and their families. For more information (or to be added to the mailing list (FAX a copy of your name card)), telephone Karen Tilken at 501-1546 (answering machine/FAX).

Beijing International Society -- an association of foreigners who are interested in China and its culture. The membership encompasses a broad section of the foreign community including diplomats, business people, press, students and foreign experts. A monthly newsletter is sent out with details of the

programs. The society has three to four activities a month, covering a variety of subjects, but always relating to China and it's culture. Programs have included a guided walk around Qianhai and Houhai (front and back lakes in Beihai Park), a lecture and outing to "Old Beijing Sites", an outing to the Palace Museum with lecture on the History of Porcelain, a concert at the Central Conservatory of Music and various film showings. Yearly membership is RMB 100 per family, with a lower charge for students and foreign experts.

SECURITY ISSUES

China has a low crime rate. Americans and other foreigners are seldom the victims of violent crimes, but petty crimes, such as theft, have increased. Most crime remains non-violent, with the victim's lack of awareness of his/her surroundings being the major contributor to the incidents. Crowded public areas such as hotel lobbies, market places, bars, restaurants, as well as public transportation and tourist sites, are risk areas that account for almost all of the reported thefts. Pickpockets are known to frequent these areas. Foreigners are often sought out as targets.

Avoid using unmarked taxis, especially when arriving at the airport. Legal taxis are clearly marked, are metered, and should have the driver's identification clearly displayed.

Petty theft from hotel rooms is uncommon but all visitors are advised not to leave valuables unattended in their rooms. Identification and travel documents, such as passports and airline tickets, need to be safeguarded. Identification should be carried at all times and the use of concealed money belts and abdominal packs is recommended.

Foreigners are frequently approached in tourist areas by individuals offering to exchange U.S. dollars or to sell compact discs. These exchanges are illegal and must be avoided as they could result in adverse police action.

Avoid demonstrations and unauthorized gatherings which might evolve into uncontrolled events.

Visitors and newcomers should have no expectations of privacy for discussions or for written material left unattended. Telephone calls (including faxes) are routinely monitored.

The political climate in Beijing is stable. There is no recent history of active political unrest or international terrorism.

SIGHTSEEING HIGHLIGHTS: THE GREAT WALL

The following material was gathered from Lonely Planet: China. Please refer to this guide for additional details.

The Great Wall of China (Wan li chang cheng: "the long wall of 10,000 li") has for a long time fired the imagination of Europeans ("the only building visible from the moon") and excited the enthusiasm of travelers.

In his "Voyage autour du Monde", the Comte de Beauvoir wrote in 1867: "It is a supremely wonderful sight! To think that these walls, built in apparently inaccessible places, as though to balance the Milky Way in the sky, a walled way over the mountain tops, are the work of men, makes it seem like a dream ... This fantastic serpent of stone, its battlements devoid of cannons, its loopholes empty of rifles ... will be stored in my mind like a magic vision. But if one stops to think after admiring such a magnificent view, how easy it is to see in it the work of a people of overgrown children, led by despots ..." The "dream" evaporates after a look at its history.

History. From as early on as the Warring States period, about the 5th century B.C., the rival states in Central China built walls to protect themselves from each other and from the "barbarians". They were built in the states of Yan, Chao, Wei and Qin. When Qin Shi Huang Di had unified the empire, he linked up the existing fortifications on the northern frontier to ward off the attacks of the Xiong nu. Contemporary texts record that 300,000 men worked for ten years, led by General Meng Qian, to carry out his plans. Under the Han (threatened by invasion by the Xiong nu), the Northern Wei, the Northern Qi, the Sui (threatened by the Tu jue, the Ruan ruan, the Khitans), the wall was kept up and new sections were built.

From the end of the 6th century onwards, the Great Wall ceased to be the northern frontier for a time. It lost its strategic importance and was abandoned. Under the Tang, the Tu jue were conquered and the frontier pushed further north. Under the Song, on the other hand, the frontier was moved further south and both sides of the wall were under the same government: the Liao, the Jin and the Yuan. This probably explains why Marco Polo never mentions the Wall, although he lived in Peking for a long time.

Once the Ming had thrown the Mongols out, one of the first things they did was to rebuild the Great Wall, to keep the enemy in his place. As early as 1368, Emperor Tai Zu put

General Xu Dade in charge of beginning the work; it went on until 1500, and restoration work was still being done in the 16th century. The second Great Wall stretched from the Yalu River in the east to the Jiayuguan Pass, in Gansu; over 2,484 miles, divided into nine administrative sections or commanderies (jiu bian): Liaodong, Jizhou, Xuanfu, Datong, Taiyuan, Yulin, Ningxia, Guyuan, Ganzhou. The furthest eastern section was a rammed earth construction with a hedge of "willow branches" (liu jiao bian) which has completely disappeared, but from the Shanhaiguan Pass onwards (the present boundary between the provinces of Hebei and Liaoning), as far as Gansu, it was built of stone.

The average height of the wall was 22 to 26 feet; it was 21 feet thick at the base and 18 feet wide on the top. It was faced with stone, and the inside was filled with earth and rubble. The top was faced with three or four layers of brick, carefully pointed, to prevent water seeping through (brick used as a material for the Wall was introduced by the Ming). Arched gateways were built at intervals along it, ramps led up to the top, and watch towers with observation terraces for signaling were spaced along it. At some particularly vulnerable points, as many as five, six, or even nine, successive walls were built.

The chief purpose of the Great Wall was certainly a defensive one. It had other uses, however. It acted as means of communication along which news, men or even food could travel rapidly through mountainous regions where otherwise movement was difficult. Most of the way which ran along the top of it was wide enough to take five horses abreast. "Such is its breadth", says Father Ripa, who was in Peking under Kangxi, "that carriages can drive along the top with ease. I was informed ... that it was built of that breadth not only for convenience in time of war, but also to facilitate the transport of materials while it was building, as it would otherwise have been impossible to carry it over steep and precipitous spots." ("Memoirs of Father Ripa", Naples, 1932, reprinted Peking, 1939, p. 69.) This raised roadway enabled colonies of soldiers and their families to be settled great distances away (extension of Chinese influence into non-Han regions) -- the role of the Trans-Siberian railway. A permanent barrier was also the best way of controlling the nomadic population, stock-breeding people who were constantly on the move. It is possible, too, that the Great Wall helped farming by breaking the force of the winds from the Steppes

("the great green wall" which New China is trying to plant along her northern frontier).

Although the Great Wall has caught many people's imagination, it has never been studied in its socio-geographical context. A thorough analysis using aerial photography would help towards an understanding of its real significance.

Under the Qing, the Wall was abandoned and gradually fell into decay. The present regime has had it restored at three famous points: the Shanhaiguan Pass, the Badaling Fort and the Jiayuguan Pass (far to the west).

Description. From Badaling, an arched gateway leads through the wall towards Kalgan (from the Mongolian Kalgha: "pass"; the Chinese name is Zhangjiakou). A flight of steps on the left leads up to the top; one may walk in either direction (along sections which have been restored).

It is a fine example of Ming military architecture: there is a two-storey watch-tower (guard room below and observation platform above it); the pathway is sometimes broken by extremely steep steps; the battlements give a glimpse of the Guanting Reservoir (recent construction) to the north.

A SHORT GUIDE TO THE MUTIANYU GREAT WALL

Mutianyu Great Wall is located in Huairou County, 70 kilometres northeast of Beijing. It has been opened to tourists since April, 1986 after the completion of a renovation project beginning from March, 1983.

Joined with Juyong Pass in the west and Gubeikou in the east, this section, like that at Badaling, is the cream of Great Wall built in the Ming Dynasty.

To meet the requirement of strategic defence, Mutianyu Great Wall was built and installed in unique style and characteristics. Here, the Wall stretches in 3 directions and watch towers stand in commanding positions. Undulating slopes, overlapping peaks, densely built watch towers, a strategically located pass, crenels on the inner and outer walls, pits outside the wall to blockade cavalries — all these made it difficult to access for invading troops. To the southeast, walls from 3 directions converge to the same terrace. To the northwest, there are some unique construction of walls — such as the "Buffalo's Horns" which is over 1000 metres above sea level, the "Arrow Trigger" and "Reversed Flying Eagle" built on precipitous peaks. Looking into the distance from this section of the Great Wall, one just gets the impression of an enormous dragon soaring over the sky.

Enclosed by mountains, all scenes in the tourist zone are attractive in all seasons. Abundant in verdant plants and shady ancient pines, the vegetation coverage of the zone amounts to over 80%. The following lines, written over 300 years ago by the poet Sun Xueshi of the Qing Dynasty, characterized the scene:

"What the valley presents —

Myriads of peach blossoms and willows."

The scenes in the zone may thus be concluded: In spring, flowers vie with each other in beauty. In summer, verdant plants and murmuring streams are charming. In autumn, fruits hang heavy on the trees and the mountains are covered by red leaves. Winter snow provides a magnificent northern scenery.

Pears, Chinese chestnuts and walnuts are famous local products of Mutianyu.

At the foot of the Great Wall, there are differently well-equipped service installations, such as Chinese and Western restaurants, calligraphy and painting society, parking lot and toilet. Built against the undulating mountain slopes in elegant ancient styles, these constructions harmonize with the ancient Great Wall.

According to the 2nd and 3rd stage plan of Mutianyu Great Wall, a section totaling 4000 metres in length will be opened to visitors in 1990 when the more magnificent and precipitous "Buffalo's Horns" and "Arrow Trigger" can be reached. Mutianyu Great Wall Tourist Zone will greet tourist local and from abroad with magnificent Great Wall, elegant ancient constructions, enchanting scenes, enthusiastic services and delicious foods.

Hello	你好	ni hao
Goodbye	再见	zai jian
Thank you	谢谢	xie xie
Pardon me	对不起	dui bu qi
I want	我要	wo yao
I don't want	不要、不用	bu yao/bu yong
How much	多少钱	duo shao xian
Too expensive	太贵了	tai guo le
Excuse me, where is	请问, 哪里有	qing wen, na li you
toilet	卫生间	wei sheng jian
telephone	电话	dian hua
bank	银行	yin hang
post office	邮局	you ju
ticket window	售票处	shou piao chu
I want to go	我要去	wo xiang qu
Beijing Intl Convention Ctr	国际会议中心	guo ji hui yi zhong xin
NOG Forum, Huairou	怀柔非政府组织论坛	huai rou NOG tun tan
hotel	饭店	fan dian
airport	机场	ji chang
train station	火车站	huo che zhan
hospital	医院	yi yuan
police station	派出所	pai chu suo
Friendship Store	友谊商店	you yi shang dian
China World Trade Centre	国贸中心	guo mao zhong xin
Lufthansa Center	燕莎中心	yan sha zhong xin
Friendship Hotel	友谊宾馆	you yi shang dian
Tian'anmen Square	天安门广场	tian an men guang chang
Summer Palace	颐和园	yi he yuan
Westen Hills	西山	xi shan
Stop here	请停车	qing ting che
Use your meter	请打表	qing ta biao
Please help me	请帮忙	qing nin bang mang
I don't understand	我不懂	wo bu dong
Do you understand	懂么	ni dong ma
I don't know	不知道	bu zhi dao
No problem	没问题	mei wen ti
Wait a moment	等一等	deng yi deng
It doesn't matter	没关系	mei guan xi
No, I don't have	我没有	wo mei you

North	北	bei
South	南	nan
East	东	dong
West	西	xi
Middle	中间	zhong jian
Street	大街	da jie
Avenue	街	jie
Road	路	lu
Bridge	桥	qiao
District	区	qu
Gate(referring to old city gate) 门		men
Outside (the gate)	门外	men wai
Inside (the gate)	门内	men nei

SIGHTSEEING HIGHLIGHTS: THE FORBIDDEN CITY

The following material was gathered from Lonely Planet: China. Please refer to this guide for additional details.

The Forbidden City, so called because it was off limits for 500 years, is the largest and best preserved cluster of ancient buildings in China. It was home to two dynasties of emperors, the Ming and the Qing, who didn't stray from this pleasure-dome unless they absolutely had to.

The Forbidden City is open daily except Mondays, from 0830 to 1700. Two hundred years ago the admission price would have been instant death, but this has dropped considerably to RMB 12 for foreigners and RMB 0.50 for Chinese. Student discounts are available, but there are additional charges for some of the special exhibition halls. Just inside the gate, for RMB 20 you can rent a cassette tape player and tape for a self-guided tour -- this requires a RMB 100 deposit. You must enter the Forbidden City from the south gate and exit from the north.

The basic layout was built between 1406 and 1420 by Emperor Yong Le, commanding battalions of labourers and craftspeople -- some estimate up to a million of them. From this palace the emperors governed China, often rather erratically as they tended to become lost in this self-contained little world and allocated real power to the court eunuchs. One emperor devoted his entire career to carpentry -- when an earthquake struck, an ominous sign for an emperor, he was delighted since it gave him a chance to renovate.

The buildings now seen are mostly post-18th-century, as with a lot of restored or rebuilt structures around Beijing. The palace was constantly going up in flames -- a lantern festival combined with a sudden gust of Gobi wind would easily do the trick, as would a fireworks display. There were also deliberate fires lit by court eunuchs and officials who could get rich off their repair bills. The moat around the palace, now used for boating, came in handy since the local fire brigade was considered too common to quench the royal flames. Some of the emperors enjoyed the spectacle of fires, but Emperor Jiajing was so disturbed by them that he ordered a hall built in honor of the "Fire-Pressing God". Three fires caused by lightning broke out during his reign, including the biggest bonfire of the lot in 1557. A century later, in 1664, the Manchus stormed in and burned the palace to the ground.

It was not just the buildings that went up in smoke, but rare books, paintings, calligraphy, anything flammable. In this century there have been two major lootings of the palace: first by the Japanese forces, and second by the Kuomintang, who on the eve of the Communist takeover in 1949 removed thousands of crates of relics to Taiwan, where they are now on display in Taipei's National Palace Museum -- considered one of the top three museums in the world. The gaps have been filled by bringing treasures, old and newly discovered, from other parts of China.

The palace is so large (720,000 sq. meters, 800 buildings, 9000 rooms) that a permanent restoration squad moves around repainting and repairing. It's estimated to take about 10 years to do a full renovation, by which time the beginning is due for repairs again. The complex was opened to the public in 1949.

The palace was built on a monumental scale, one that should not be taken lightly. Allow yourself a full day for exploration, or perhaps several separate trips if you're an enthusiast. The information given here can only be a skeleton guide; if you want more detail then tag along with a tour group for explanations of individual artifacts. There are plenty of Western tour groups around, and overall the Forbidden City gets 10,000 visitors a day. Tour buses drop their groups off at Tiananmen and pick them up again at the north gate; you can also enter the palace from the east or west gates. Even if you had a separate guidebook on the Forbidden City, it would be rather time-consuming to match up and identify every individual object, building and so forth -- a spoken guide has more immediacy.

On the north-south axis of the Forbidden City, from Tiananmen at the south to Shenwumen at the north, lie the palace's ceremonial buildings.

Restored in the 17th century, Meridian Gate (Wumen) is a massive portal which in former times was reserved for the use of the emperor. Gongs and bells would be sounded upon royal comings and goings. Lesser mortals would use lesser gates -- the military used the west gate, civilians used the east gate. The emperor also reviewed his armies from here, passed judgment on prisoners, announced the new year calendar and surveyed the flogging of cheeky ministers.

Across Golden Stream, which is shaped to resemble a Tartar bow and is spanned by five marble bridges, is Supreme Harmony Gate (Taihemen). It overlooks a massive courtyard that could hold an imperial audience of up to 100,000.

Raised on a marble terrace with balustrades are the Three Great Halls, the heart of the Forbidden City.

The Hall of Supreme Harmony (Taihedian) is the most important and the largest structure in the Forbidden City. Built in the 15th century and restored in the 17th century, it was used for ceremonial occasions such as the emperor's birthday, the nomination of military leaders, and coronations. Flanking the entrance to the hall are bronze incense burners. The large bronze turtle in the front is a symbol of longevity and stability -- it has a removable lid and on special occasions incense was lit inside so that smoke billowed from the mouth. To the west side of the terrace is a small pavilion with a bronze grain-measure and to the east is a sundial; both are symbolic of imperial justice. On the corners of the roof, as with some other buildings in the city, you'll see a mounted figure with his retreat cut off by mythical and real animals, a story that relates to a cruel tyrant hung from one such eave. Inside the hall is a rightly decorated Dragon Throne where the emperor would preside (decisions final, no correspondence entered into) over trembling officials. The entire court had to hit the floor nine times with their foreheads; combine that with thick veils of incense and battering of gongs and it would be enough to make anyone dizzy. At the back of the throne is a carved Xumishan, the Buddhist paradise, signifying the throne's supremacy.

Behind Taihedian is the smaller Hall of Middle Harmony (Zhonghedian) which was used as a transit lounge for the emperor. Here he would make last-minute preparations, rehearse speeches and receive close ministers. On display are two Qing Dynasty sedan chairs, the emperors' mode of transport around the Forbidden City. The last of the Qing emperors, Puyi, used a bicycle and altered a few features of the palace grounds to make it easier to get around.

The third hall is the Hall of Preserving Harmony (Baohedian) used for banquets and later for imperial examinations. It now houses archaeological finds. The Baohedian has no support

pillars, and behind it is a 250-ton marble block carved with dragons and clouds which was moved into Beijing on an ice path. The outer housing surrounding the Three Great Halls was used for storing gold, silver, silks, carpets and other treasures.

The basic configuration of the Three Great Halls is mimicked by the next group of buildings, smaller in scale but more important in terms of real power. In China, real power traditionally lies at the back door, or in this case, the back gate.

The first structure is the Palace of Heavenly Purity (Qianqinggong), a residence of Ming and early Qing emperors, and later an audience hall for receiving foreign envoys and high officials.

Immediately behind it is the Hall of Union, which contains a clepsydra -- a water clock with five bronze vessels and a calibrated scale. Water clocks date back several thousand years but this one was made in 1745. There's also a mechanical clock on display, built in 1797, and a collection of imperial jade seals.

At the northern end of the Forbidden City is the Imperial Garden, a classical Chinese garden of 7000 sq. meters of fine landscaping, with rockeries, walkways and pavilions. A good place to take a breather, with snack bars, WCs and souvenir shops. Two more gates lead out through the large Gate of Divine Military Genius (Shenwumen).

North of Shenwumen and outside the present confines of the Forbidden City is Coal Hill (Jingshan Park), which contains an artificial mound made of earth excavated to create the palace moat. If you clamber to the top pavilions of this regal pleasure garden you get a magnificent panorama of the capital and a great overview of the russet roofing of the Forbidden City. On the east side of the park is a locust tree where the last of the Mings, Emperor Chongzhen, hanged himself (after slaying his family) rather than see the palace razed by the Manchus. The hill supposedly protects the palace from the evil spirits -- or dust storms -- from the north, but didn't quite work for Congzhen.

The western and eastern sides of the Forbidden City are the palatial former living quarters -- once containing libraries, temples, theaters, gardens, even the tennis court of the last emperor. These buildings now function as museums and often require separate but nominal admission fees. Opening hours are irregular and no photos are allowed without prior permission. Special exhibits sometimes appear in the palace museum halls -- check with China Daily for details.

On the western side of the Forbidden City, towards the north exit, are the six Western Palaces which were living quarters for the empress and the concubines. These are kept in pristine condition, displaying furniture, silk bedcovers, personal items, and fittings such as cloisonne charcoal burners.

Of particular interest is the Palace of Eternal Spring (Changchungong), decorated with mural scenes from the Ming novel "A Dream of Red Mansions". This is where the Empress Dowager Cixi lived when she was still a concubine.

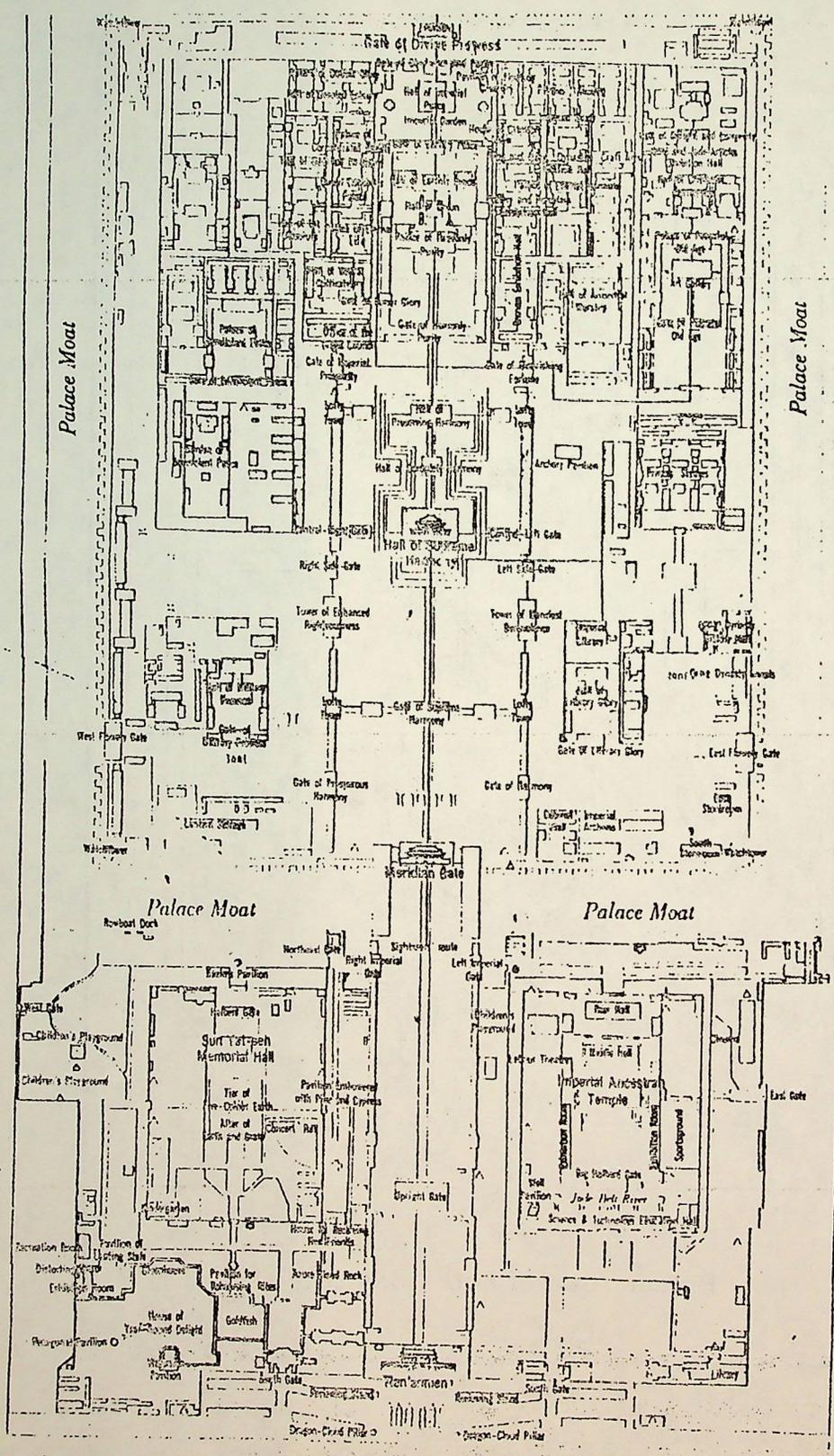
Nearby is the Hall of Mental Cultivation (Yangxindian), a private apartment for the emperors. It was divided into reception rooms, a study where important documents were signed and a bedchamber at the rear.

On the eastern side of the city, six more palaces duplicate the rythms and layout of those on the west. There are museums here for bronzes, ceramics, and Ming Dynasty arts and crafts. Further east is a display of gold and jade artifacts and Ming and Qing paintings, sometimes augmented with Song and Yuan paintings. Just south, protecting the gateway to two of the palaces, is the polychrome Nine Dragon Screen built in 1773.

A few more interesting aspects of the Forbidden City include the watchtowers at the four corners of the city which stand on top of the walls. Structural delights, they have three storrys, are double-roofed and measure 27.5 meters high.

Zhongshan Park, otherwise known as Sun Yatsen Park, is in the southwest of the Forbidden City and was laid out at the same time as the palace. Here you'll find the Altar of Land and Grain, which is divided into five sections, each filled with earth of a different color (red, green, black, yellow and white) to symbolize all the earth belonging to the emperor. There is also a concert hall and a "modernization" playground in the park.

The Workers' Cultural Palace in the south-east sector of the Forbidden City is a park with halls dating from 1462 which were used as ancestral temples under the Ming and Qing; they come complete with marble balustrades, terraces and detailed gargoyles. The park is now used for movies, temporary exhibits, cultural performances and the odd mass wedding. There's boating at the north end and skating in winter on the frozen moat.



Guqing (Palace Museum)

Guqing (Palace Museum), in the grounds of the former Forbidden City, covers the imperial palaces of Ming and Qing dynasties. These palaces have a history of 550 years dating their completion during the Ming. Covering an area of 720,000 square m with more than 9,000 rooms occupying floor space of 150,000 square metres form the most extensive and complete ensemble of traditional Chinese structures extant. In the finest architectural style, the buildings reflect the wisdom and talent of the ruling people of that day. Since liberation the Communist Party and the People's Government have carried out large-scale repair and exerted great effort in collecting cultural and art objects, cataloguing, identifying them and putting them on display.

Yingshan Park

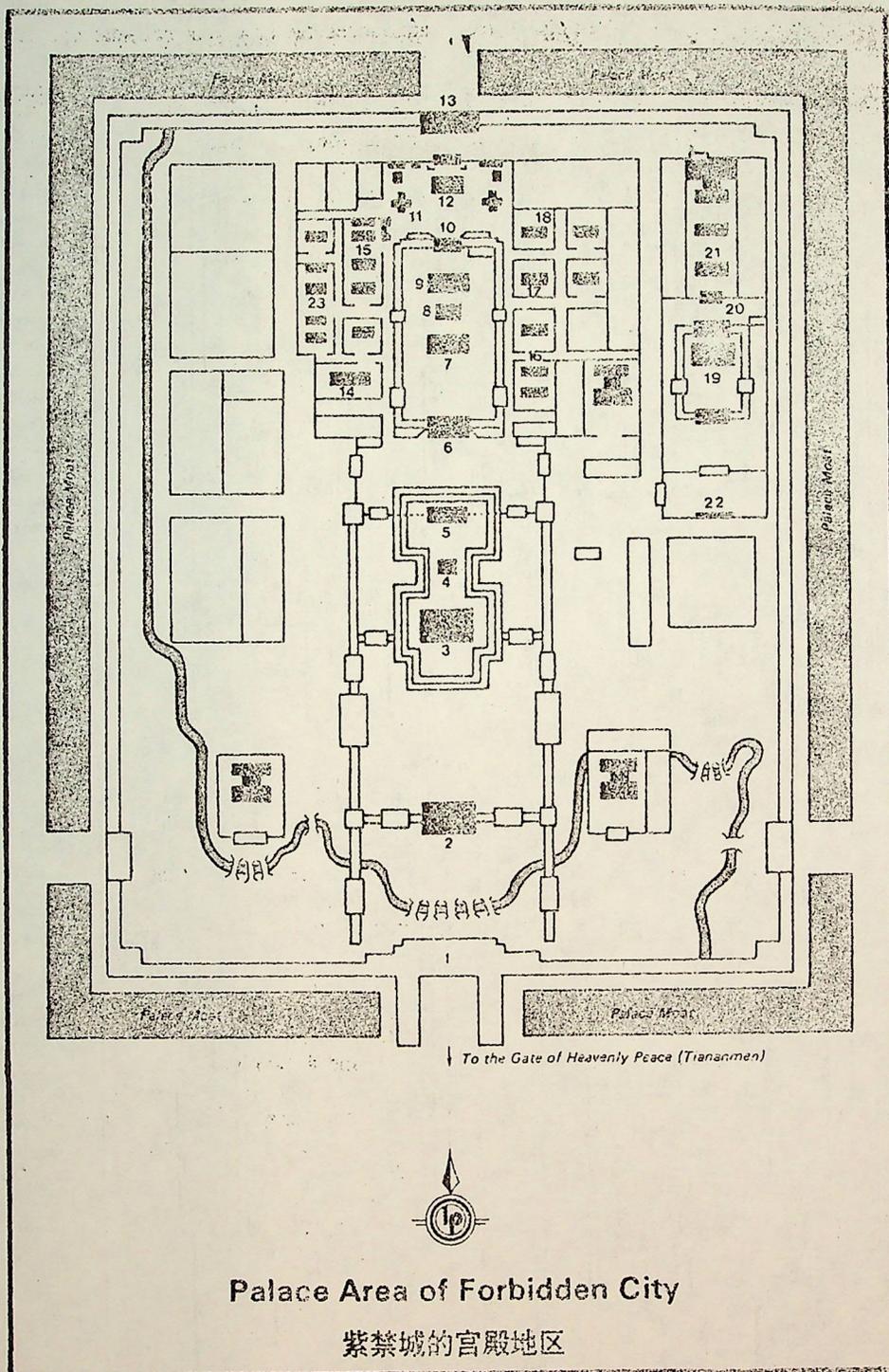
Yingshan Park on the Altar of Agriculture of the Ming dynasty. Ancient halls and pavilions and lakes and bridges and the area. There have been many changes. The area has been enlarged, and many new buildings added. The area is now a park with many flowers, trees and other scenic spots. It is a place where people gather for recreation and other holidays.

Working People's Cultural Palace

The Working People's Cultural Palace was converted, in 1950, from the Imperial Ancestral Temple of the Ming and Qing dynasties. A library, some exhibition rooms, a theatre, a cinema and a recreation centre were made out of the ancient buildings. A sportsground was also built. Flower gardens brighten the green expanse of pines and cypresses, while the many pavilions enliven this ancient imperial temple.

LEGEND

- Parking service
- Photo service
- Refreshments
- Restaurant
- Toilet



- 1 Meridian Gate (Wumen)
- 2 Supreme Harmony Gate (Taihemen)
- 3 Hall of Supreme Harmony (Taihedian)
- 4 Hall of Middle Harmony (Zhonghedian)
- 5 Hall of Preserving Harmony (Baohedian)
- 6 Gate of Heavenly Purity (Qianqingmen)
- 7 Palace of Heavenly Purity (Qianqinggong)
- 8 Hall of Union (Jiaotaidian)
- 9 Palace of Earthly Tranquillity (Kunninggong)
- 10 Imperial Garden
- 11 Thousand Autumns Pavilion
- 12 Hall of Imperial Peace
- 13 Gate of Divine Military Genius (Shenwumen)
- 14 Hall of Mental Cultivation (Yangxindian)
- 15 Western Palaces Nos 16, 17 & 18 (residential palaces now used as museums)
- 16 Exhibition of Bronzes
- 17 Exhibition of Ceramics
- 18 Exhibition of Ming & Qing Dynasty Arts & Crafts
- 19 Exhibition of Paintings (Hall of Imperial Supremacy)
- 20 Hall of the Cultivation of Character
- 21 Exhibition of Jewellery (Hall of the Cultivation of Character)
- 22 Nine Dragon Screen
- 23 Palace of Eternal Spring (Changchungong)

- 1 午门
- 2 太和门
- 3 太和殿
- 4 中和殿
- 5 保和殿
- 6 乾清门
- 7 乾清宫
- 8 交泰殿
- 9 坤宁宫
- 10 御花园
- 11 千秋亭
- 12 钦安殿
- 13 神武门
- 14 养心殿
- 15 宫廷史迹陈列
- 16 青铜器馆
- 17 陶瓷馆
- 18 明清工艺美术馆
- 19 绘画馆
- 20 养性殿
- 21 珍馆
- 22 九龙壁
- 23 长春宫

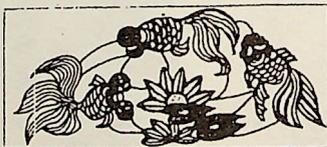
China

war. The Chinese Communist Party called on the people's army to go to the enemy's rear to launch guerrilla warfare, mine warfare, etc. War educated the people and the people won the war.

8. Successful Crossing of the Yangtze River

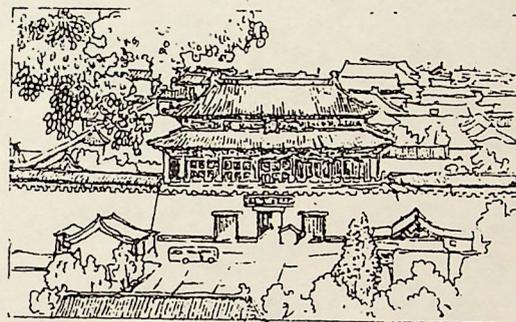
This was the prelude to the liberation of the whole country. An army one million strong made a forced crossing of the Yangtze River on April 21, 1949 to overthrow the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

On the right are the masses helping the PLA men to make the crossing. On the left are the liberated Nanjing people welcoming the entrance of the PLA men. The liberation of the Kuomintang capital heralded the liberation of the whole country.



COPY

2. THE PALACE MUSEUM



The Palace Museum, known as the Forbidden City, was the imperial palaces of the Ming and Qing dynasties. In early 15th century, large-scale construction involved 100,000 artisans and one million civilians. The construction took 14 years and was finished in 1420. In the following year, the capital of the Ming Dynasty was moved from Nanjing to Beijing. Twenty-four emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties ruled from the Forbidden City. The last dynasty fell in 1911, but Emperor Puyi still lived in the inner court. It was not until 1925 that the complex was converted into a museum. Since then the

palace has been opened to the public.

The Palace Museum is located in the centre of Beijing, covering an area of 72 hectares. It is rectangular in shape, 960 metres long from north to south and 750 metres wide from east to west. There is a 10-metre-high wall, encircled by a 52-metre-wide moat. In the Ming Dynasty, the timber needed for building the palace was brought mostly from Sichuan, Hunan and Guizhou provinces, while in the Qing Dynasty, it was cut from northeast China. Most of the stones were quarried from the suburban county of Fangshan and other districts. Construction of the Forbidden City brought tremendous hardship to the labouring people.

The palace is the largest piece of ancient Chinese architecture still standing. Some of the buildings were damaged by lightning and rebuilt in the Ming and Qing dynasties. The palace had been expanded several times, but the original layout was preserved.

After liberation, some costly renovations were done and the Palace Museum is listed as one of the important historical monuments under special preservation by the Chinese Government.

The Meridian Gate

This is the main gate of the Purple Forbidden City. The purple color was symbolically attributed to the North

Star, and it was used here to show that the imperial residence was a cosmic centre. The emperor believed that the Meridian line went through the city. The gate was also nicknamed the "Five-Phoenix Tower," in which drums (on the east) and bells (on the west) were installed. When the emperor went to the Temple of Heaven, bells were struck to celebrate this important occasion. When he went to the Ancestral Temple, it was made known to the public by beating drums.

The gate has five openings. The central passage was reserved for the emperor alone. High-ranking civil and military officials went in through the side gate on the east and royal family members on the west. The further side gates were for petty officials. Celebrations of victories, ceremonies of "accepting" prisoners of war and announcement of the new calendar all took place here. In the Ming Dynasty, this was also the place where the emperor punished high officials. The offending officials would be taken out of the gate and beaten with sticks. It was recorded that in 1524, 134 men were beaten on one single occasion and 17 died on the spot.

Now we approach the Five Marble Bridges on Golden Water River. The bridges were supposed to represent the five virtues preached by Confucius—benevolence, righteousness, rites, intelligence and fidelity. They were shaped like five arrows reporting symbolically to Heaven,

because the emperor considered himself the Son of Heaven.

The buildings on the east were the Imperial Secretariat and the Chronicler's Office where the daily activities of the emperor were recorded by scholars. The buildings on the west were for translators.

The Gate of Supreme Harmony

This gate is guarded by a pair of bronze lions, symbolizing the imperial power. In ancient times, lions were supposed to be good door-keepers and put at the gate to ward off evil spirits. Lions are frequently seen in front of buildings as guardians, one playing with a ball (male) and the other a cub (female). It was considered auspicious. The ball is said to represent imperial treasury or peace. The cub sucks milk from underneath the claw, because the female doesn't have breasts.

Now we are at the Gate of Supreme Harmony, the gate leading to the palace court. The emperors of the Ming Dynasty attended to state affairs and summoned their ministers for consultations here. In the Qing Dynasty, state affairs were handled in the inner court.

Proceeding to the north, you can see a vast courtyard, 30,000 square metres in area. Flanking the courtyard are 33 room-units on each side. They were used as warehouses for storing fur, procelain, silver, tea, satin and clothes, etc.

In the courtyard there are iron vats for storing water against fire. In the whole complex there are altogether 318 water vats, 18 of them gilded. Most of them were made in the Ming Dynasty. On the roofs of these buildings, you can see lightning arresters installed in 1953. The roofs are of yellow glazed-tiles, as yellow was the color reserved for the emperor. The Forbidden City was heavily guarded, yet the emperor still did not feel secure and was worried that someone might tunnel his way into the palace. So, the ground bricks were laid in a special way: seven layers lengthwise and eight layers crosswise, making up fifteen layers in all.

On the triple marble terrace you find eighteen bronze incense burners. They represented the eighteen provinces in the Qing Dynasty. On this huge terrace stand three big halls: the Hall of Supreme Harmony, the Hall of Complete Harmony and the Hall of Preserving Harmony, all lying on the north-south axis. Each terrace is higher than the other, encircled by marble balustrades carved with dragon and phoenix designs. From the edge of the terraces jut out heads of mythical monsters, which serve both as decorations and rain-pouts. They stand out as works of art, whether seen from afar or close by.

There are three staircases leading to the Hall of Supreme Harmony, the central one was reserved for the

emperor. He was carried in a sedan-chair up the marble ramp, which was covered with red carpet on big occasions. The side staircases were for others.

On the terrace to the east stands a sun-dial. It could be used when there was sunlight. People looked at the markings of time on its upper part in summer and on its lower part in winter. To the west there is a little pavilion in which a copper grain measure was kept. The measure was used as the national standard in the Qing Dynasty, but it was always in favour of the ruling class. The grain measure and the sun-dial were symbols of imperial justice and rectitude. The dragon-headed tortoises and storks, a pair of each kind, were incense burners. The tortoise was a symbol of longevity and strength while the stork represented longevity.

Looking up, you see mythical animals on the upturned eaves of the building. In ancient times, there used to be big wooden nails to prevent the tiles from sliding. They were replaced by glazed tiles which were later shaped into mythical animals, such as the dragon, the pheonix, the lion, the heavenly horse, etc. They were supposed to be capable of guarding against fire and keeping away evil spirits.

These are gilded bronze water vats, two on each side. When the allied forces of the eight powers invaded Beijing in 1900, the alien troops scraped the gold

off the vats with their bayonets.

The Hall of Supreme Harmony

This is the throne hall, built in 1420. It was renovated and retouched several times after liberation. It was used for ceremonies which marked great occasions: the Winter Solstice, the Chinese New Year, the Emperor's birthday and enthronement, and the dispatch of generals to battles. On such occasions, there would be an imperial guard of honour standing in front of the hall and extending to the main gate.

The base and the throne are carved out of sandal wood. The throne was a symbol of imperial power. The floor is paved with bricks. It took 136 days to bake. They were then immersed in tung oil for a permanent polish.

When you look up you can see "Zaojing", or coffered ceiling. It was placed over the throne and served as architectural decoration. It was designed to create an aura of solemnity and mystery. In the middle of the ceiling is a dragon playing with pearls. They are made of glass, painted with mercury, representing sunlight.

The last Qing Emperor Puyi was born in 1906. He ascended the throne in 1908 at the age of three. He was so scared during the coronation that he kept crying. He

shouted: "I don't want to stay here, I want to go home." His cry extremely upset the dignified atmosphere. His father tried to soothe him, saying "It'll soon be finished, it'll soon be finished." Three years later, the feudal system collapsed that had lasted for more than 2,000 years. However, he stayed in the palace for another 13 years until 1924 when he was driven out of the palace. The remaining 470 imperial eunuchs and 100 palace maids were freed and he moved into his father's princely mansion with his wife and imperial concubine.

A few months later, he left for Tianjin and disguised himself as a Japanese merchant. After Japanese aggression of northeast China in 1931, Puyi was made a puppet emperor of "Manzhouguo" with Changchun as its capital. He was captured by the Soviet Red Army in 1945 and was sent back to China in 1950. He was imprisoned for almost 10 years until 1959 when he was given amnesty.

The former emperor then turned over a new leaf, and was assigned a job in the Institute of Botanical Garden under the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. He lived 61 years and died of cancer in 1967.

The Hall of Complete Harmony

This hall is square in shape, with windows on all sides. It served as an ante-chamber. The emperor came

here to make his last minute preparations. Final touches were given to the message to be read in the Ancestral Temple. The seeds intended for spring sowing were also examined here.

The Hall of Preserving Harmony

Architecturally, this hall has no supporting pillars in its front part, something typical of Ming architecture. In the Qing Dynasty, banquets were given on new year's eve in honour of Mongolian princes and high-ranking officials. The imperial examinations were held here. In the Ming and Qing dynasties, there were three levels of exams: the county and prefectural level, the provincial level and the national level. The national level exam was presided over by the emperor. The civil service exams in China started in the Han Dynasty. It served the purpose of recruiting Confucian scholars to be ministers and high officials. During the centuries of disunity that followed, the Han Dynasty system of selecting officials by exam went out, and men were appointed, not on merit but by favour and nepotism. The examination system came back and was established again in the Tang Dynasty. It continued until 1905. The Qing Dynasty took over the ancient system of imperial examination. Once every three years, three hundred scholars from all over the country came to Beijing and joined the exams for three days and

three nights in this hall. The exams were so rigid that competitors sometimes went insane or died of exhaustion. Those who failed sometimes took poison and threw themselves off the high balconies. Those who passed would get honorable titles and become high officials.

Marble Ramp Carved with Cloud and Dragon Designs

This is the largest piece of stone carving in the palace, a work of the Ming period. It is 16.57 metres long, 3.07 metres wide and 1.7 metres thick, and weighs about 250 tons. The emperor was carried in a sedan-chair over the marble ramp. No one was allowed to set foot on it. Most of the stone used in building the palace was from Fangshan and other counties. It was very difficult to transport such a big piece of stone here. The labouring people were so ingenious that they invented a method of shipping it over ice. Wells were sunk every half a kilometre, and water was brought up and poured on the ground to make a road of ice in winter. Rolling logs were used in summer. Twenty thousand people were involved in shipping this stone all the way from Fangshan Mountains 70 kilometres away from Beijing.

Office of the Privy Council

These rooms used to be the Office of the Privy Council,

set up during the reign of Yongzheng, the third Qing Emperor. It assisted the emperor in dealing with routine military and political affairs.

Hall of Mental Cultivation

There were ten emperors in the Qing Dynasty. Eight of them lived in this compound. After Emperor Yongzheng moved in from the Palace of Heavenly Purity, most of the important policies were decided in this hall. The central room was used for receiving officials and foreign envoys. The shelves were for keeping government documents. In the western chamber the emperor read reports submitted by officials and discussed military and political affairs with them. The partition was to prevent the secret talks between the emperor and ministers from leaking out. The eastern room was originally a bed-chamber, but towards the end of the Qing Dynasty, Empress Dowager Cixi "gave audience behind the screen" in this room, or controlled power behind the throne. At these audiences, the boy emperor sat in front of the Empress Dowager, separated by a screen. Kneeling on a carpet, the ministers made their reports. The boy emperor was just a puppet and a word from the Empress Dowager was enough to decide the matter. It was here that the Qing Government signed the document of abdication after the Revolution of 1911.

The dethroned Emperor Puyi continued to live in this compound for thirteen years.

These small rooms along the gallery used to be the residence for imperial concubines.

In the courtyard stands a huge piece of crystal which was supposed to be a symbol of the emperor's character.

Empress Dowager Cixi

Empress Dowager Cixi was born in 1835. Her name was "little orchid." Her father was a gentleman-in-waiting of the Qing court. In 1851 she was one of the 28 Manchu girls selected for Emperor Xianfeng, who gave her a new name, Cixi, meaning "Holy Mother." She was made a concubine of the fifth rank when she was seventeen years old. After she gave birth to a son, the only son of the Emperor, she was made a concubine of the second rank. Emperor Xianfeng died in 1861 and their six-year-old son succeeded the throne the following year. She was now the empress dowager. She started as a prodigy in the art of intrigue and built power based on the eunuchs.

While the boy Emperor sat in the throne, she sat behind him with a screen in between and told him what to say and what to do. This practice is known in the Chinese history as "giving audience behind a screen" or power behind the throne. Her son died of small pox at the age

of 19. Then she put her sister's 4-year-old son on the throne, whom she dominated and tormented. Empress Dowager Cixi had three ambitions: pleasure, power and luxury. To usurp power she invited Empress Ci'an, the first wife of the Emperor, to dinner and poisoned her to death.

In 1898, the Empress Dowager brutally suppressed the 100-day Reform, a reform movement launched by well-known scholars that won the support of Emperor Guangxu. She declared that she would "rather lose the country than carry out the reform." After the failure of the Reform Movement, Emperor Guangxu was put under house arrest. The Empress Dowager died in the Forbidden City at the age of 73. Before she died she put Emperor Puyi, another 3-year-old child, on the throne. The 1911 Revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen overthrew the Qing Dynasty that lasted for 267 years.

Gate of Heavenly Purity

This is the gateway leading to the inner court. It was erected in 1429 and rebuilt in 1655. The Qing emperors sometimes gave audience to government officials here.

On the east were study rooms for the emperor's children. On the west were offices for guards and eunuchs.

In front of the Palace of Heavenly Purity, there are

two small miniature temples, one standing on each side of the courtyard, and is surmounted by a sort of gilded tabernacle. The one on the east was called Jiangshan Pavilion representing territorial integrity. The one on the west is Sheji, the God of Land and Grain, a symbol of bumper harvest.

The Palace of Heavenly Purity

The emperors lived in this palace in the Ming and early Qing dynasties. After the reign of Emperor Yongzheng, the building was used as an audience chamber for receiving envoys from vassal states who presented their tributes to the emperor. Foreign ambassadors were also received here. The big mirrors and red candles are all part of the original furniture. The mirror was for vanity purpose and warding off evil spirits. On the west was the emperor's cloak room. It was also used for holding mourning service before the remains of his deceased predecessor. The wedding ceremony of the last emperor Puyi was held here in 1922.

Far back on the wall you see a plaque bearing an inscription which reads "Be open and above-board," written by the first emperor of the Qing Dynasty. When the peasant insurgents broke into Beijing towards the end of the Ming Dynasty, the last Ming Emperor Chongzhen fled from here to the Coal Hill Park where he hanged

himself.

Hall of Union and Peace

In this building the Qing emperors conferred honorable titles on their empresses. The empresses also held their birthday celebrations here. Since Emperor Qianlong's reign (1736-1795), 25 jade seals representing imperial authority have been kept in this room. Twenty-five was regarded as a heavenly number.

On the east is a water clock made in 1745. Water clocks had been used for quite a long time before the mechanical clock was introduced into China. The method of keeping time by the dripping of water was invented by the Chinese people more than 2,500 years ago. The time-piece consists of five bronze vessels. Each vessel has a small hole at the bottom. When the uppermost vessel is filled with water, water begins to drip evenly through the holes. There is a figurine in the lowest container. The calibrated scale in his hands floats with the rising water, and time is indicated on the markings.

To the west is a chiming clock made in 1789 by the Works of Department of the Board of Imperial Household.

The plaque carries two Chinese characters *wu wei*. *Wu wei* is Taoist philosophy, meaning adapt oneself to the change of nature. The feudal ruler used this idea to

discourage people from taking action.

Palace of Earthly Tranquility

The empresses lived here in the Ming Dynasty. The table and the big vats were used for sacrifices to the God of the Kitchen. The room on the eastern side was the wedding chamber. It is entirely painted in red and decorated with "double happiness." The bride and the bridegroom stayed here for two nights and then resided in their living quarters.

A total of 5.5 million taels of silver was spent on the wedding of Emperor Guangxu. Puyi, the last Qing emperor, also got married here.

Imperial Garden

The Imperial Garden was built in the Ming Dynasty. It occupies an area of 7,200 square metres. The trees and rockeries, the pavilions and terraces, all date from the Ming and Qing dynasties. The walks are paved with pebbles and neatly laid out in beautiful patterns.

The artificial hill is called the Mount of Collecting Excellence. In the old days, it was customary for the Chinese people to climb the hills on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month to avoid epidemics. It was said that epidemics ran rampant on that day. However, the emperor and the empress were carried up the rockery in

sedan chairs to watch the beautiful scenery while the eunuchs carried buckets of water up to make the fountain. Now the fountain is supplied by running water.

Nine-Dragon Screen

This Nine-dragon Screen was erected in 1773, 6 metres high and 31 metres long. The dragons romping in the sea are different in colour and posture. A peculiar interest is that a piece of the third dragon from the left is made of wood. The story goes like this: when the Nine-dragon Screen was completed, a piece of glazed-tile fell and was broken. The following day, the ministers in charge were to come for inspection. That was the deadline. It was impossible to make another piece to match it. The craftsmen couldn't do anything about it but asked carpenters to make a wooden one to replace it. During the inspection nothing was found wrong on the screen. That is why this piece of the Nine-dragon Screen is made of wood. There are three nine-dragon screens in China. The other two: one in Beihai Park and the other in Datong, Shanxi Province. Nine was regarded as the symbol of supremacy. The Nine-dragon Screen was used as a decoration and was supposed to ward off evil spirits.

Hall of Imperial Zenith

The whole group of buildings here was built for

Qing Emperor Qianlong to relax after abdication. Emperor Qianlong was 85 years old and his physical condition prevented him from doing the job any longer. One of his sons was over sixty and would soon miss the chance to be emperor. So he decided to let his son try. The old emperor abdicated in 1795 and four years later he died. This hall was left empty almost for a century. After the Empress Dowager Cixi came to power, performances by folk opera troupes were given here. Now the building is turned into an exhibition hall.

Treasure Halls

Before seeing the artifacts in the treasure halls you may enjoy the two pinus bungeanes (white bark pines) in the courtyard. They lose their barks all the year round but not their leaves.

There are three treasure rooms, one behind the other.

The First Room

These are milk containers. The Manchu drank a lot of milk.

These hanging screens are made of gold and precious stones.

Others are dinner sets made of gold, silver, jade and crystal.

In this showcase are a pair of mythical animals (called *lu*) used as incense burners and a pair of column-shaped

incense burners. They are made of gold. It is said that the mythical animal could travel 9,000 kilometres a day and know everything in the world. Usually this kind of incense burner was placed by the side of the throne, supposed to be a symbol of the emperor's intelligence.

Here are 16 gold chimes, weighing totally more than 400 kilos. Each weighs differently, so it sends out different tone when struck. In 1924 these chimes were taken to Tianjin by the dethroned Emperor Puyi. After liberation they were sent back to Beijing and put on display.

This is a 6.8 kilo gold seal conferred by Emperor Guangxu to his favorite concubine Zhenfei. She was also known as the Pearl Consort. The knob of the seal is shaped like the body of a tortoise and the head and tail of a dragon. This kind of tortoise-shaped knob was a standard for imperial concubines.

In ancient China, the tortoise was considered an auspicious animal. The dragon was the symbol of imperial power.

Ruyi, a good luck scepter, was developed from a back scratcher, originated from the Eastern Jin Dynasty about 1,500 years ago. The scepter is about half a metre long and made of metal, stone, bone, jade, coral or lacquer, etc. It was given as a gift and served as a sym-

bol of good wishes for the prosperity and longevity of the recipient. *Ruyi* means: "may your wish come true."

These are **jade chimes**, ancient musical instruments. They were used on big occasions.

The **portable incense burners**: When the emperor went out, they were carried by four eunuchs walking ahead and another four behind, keeping the air always pleasant to him.

These are sacrificial wine vessels and gold bowls.

Here is a **gold tower** weighing more than 100 kilos. It was used only to keep the fallen hair of Emperor Qianlong's mother.

This **hanging screen** is made of gold, showing a cassia tree.

The new-born prince had his first bath in this gold basin three days after birth. The basin has a phoenix design in the middle. This room was formerly the emperor's residence.

The Second Room

The **jade jar** means that the emperor's happiness was as endless as water in the Eastern Sea.

The **jade mountain** means that the emperor's life was as long as the old pine in the Southern Mountain.

In the eastern room you will find pavilions, towers and pagodas made of gold, inlaid with precious stones. They were gifts for the concubines. The emperor had many

wives, so after he died many of the young women became widows. With nothing to do, they prayed for long life. They were all very particular about the decorations of their own altars.

Here you can see the **seven treasures**: namely, gold, silver, jade, pearl, sea shell, diamond, jadeite; and the eight magic weapons of wheel, spiral shell, umbrella, lid, lotus flower, jar, fish and intestine. They were Buddhist emblems usually found in the lama temples.

The **dragon robe** was worn by Emperor Qianlong when he gave an audience. It was woven with peacock feathers adorned with pearls and coral beads.

This is an **armour** worn by the Emperor when he reviewed the military parade. It weights more than 15 kilos.

The **hair pins** were for the empresses and concubines.

These are the imperial beads and pearls worn by the emperor on big occasions. They originated from Songhua River in Heilongjiang Province.

Here is a woven **ivory mat**. The tusk was peeled into thin strips, then softened in some kind of chemical agents before weaving. It is a pity that the method of making was lost! The tusks were gifts from Burma. They are two metres long, and weigh 50 kilos each.

This is a huge piece of **jade carving**. It shows how Yu the Great of the Xia Dynasty led the people in har-

nessing the Yellow River. It weighs 5 tons and was mined in Xinjiang, Northwest China. It was shipped all the way to Beijing and Yangzhou for carving and then shipped back to Beijing again. Mining, transportation and carving took ten years altogether. During Emperor Qianlong's time 3,000 people were involved each year to mine 15,000 kilos of jade for the court.

The daggers in the showcase were used by the emperor for self-defence.

This room was the place where Emperor Qianlong composed poems and celebrated his birthdays.

The Third Room

Here you see a jade assemblage in the showcase. It was a birthday gift for Empress Dowager Cixi from her ministers. A mint of money was spent on her 60th birthday celebration when China was suffering from the tragic defeat in the Sino-Japanese War.

The Well of Zhenfei

In 1900 the allied forces of the eight powers were approaching Beijing. Before she fled to Xi'an, the Empress Dowager ordered the eunuchs to push the imperial concubine Zhenfei into this well and drown her.

Watchtower

On your right is a watchtower. In the Forbidden City there are four watchtowers, one at each of its four corners. This structure consists of a triple-eaved roof,

9 main beams, 18 columns and 72 ridgepieces. It is 27.5 metres high.

It is said that one day some architects happened to see a peddler selling katydid cages in the street. The structure of the cage was so sophisticated that the architects were inspired to imitate its design in building the watchtowers.

Gate of Military Prowess

This is the back gate of the Forbidden City. On its tower are bells and drums beaten in the morning and in the evening respectively to mark time.

The gate was formerly called Xuanwumen Gate and Emperor Kangxi's name happened to be "Xuanye". Under feudal etiquette, the mention of the emperor's name was a taboo. So it was renamed Shenwumen Gate when it was reconstructed in the 17th century.



SIGHTSEEING HIGHLIGHTS: VARIOUS PLACES OF INTEREST

The following material was gathered from Lonely Planet: China and The Official Beijing Guide. Please refer to these guides for additional details.

Acrobatics -- Chaoyang Theater, 36 Dongsanhuan Beilu, Tel. 507-2421; and Erqi Theater, 15 Erqijuchanglu, Fuxingmenwai Dajie, Tel. 852-6262.

Ancient Observatory -- Located at the Jianguomennei Dajie and Second Ring Road overpass.

Beihai Park -- Located northwest of the Forbidden City, Beihai Park is the former playground of the emperors and was frequented by Marco Polo.

Beijing Opera -- Liyuan Theater, Qianmen Hotel, Yong'anlu, Tel. 301-6688, x8860; Guanghe Theater, 46 Luomashi Dajie, Tel. 702-1458; People's Theater, 74 Huguosi Dajie, Tel. 602-2476; Beijing Worker's Club, 7 Hufangqiao Lu, Tel. 303-2594; and Zhonghe Theater, 5 Liangshidian Jie, Tel. 303-7083.

Beijing Zoo -- Located in western Beijing.

Black Temple -- Located at the east end of Lumicang Hutong, east of Chaoyangmen Nanxiaojie.

China Art Gallery -- Located at the Dongsu intersection.

Confucius Temple -- Located opposite the Lama Temple in northern Beijing.

Dance Performances -- Poly International Theater, Poly Plaza, 14 Dongzhimen Nandajie, Tel. 501-0290; Century Theater, 21st Century Hotel, 40 Nan Liangmaqiaolu, Tel. 466-3311, x3149; Beijing Theater, 10 Anhuili Sangu, Tel. 491-1228; Beijing Exhibition Theater, 135 Xizhimenwai Dajie, Tel. 835-4455; Auditorium of the Nationalities Cultural Palace, 49 Fuxingmennei Dajie, Tel. 602-2530; Workers' Gymnasium, Xinzhongjie, Tel. 502-4558; and Capital Gymnasium, 54 Baishiqiaolu, Tel. 831-3926.

Ditan Park (Temple of the Earth) -- Located north of the Lama Temple.

East Cathedral -- Located at 74 Wangfujing.

Grandview Garden -- Located in southwest Beijing.

Great Bell Temple -- Located on Beisanhuan Xilu, east of the Friendship Hotel.

Great Hall of the People -- Sitting on Tiananmen Square, this is the site of the National People's Congress.

Guangji Temple (Universal Rescue) -- Located on the northwest side of Xisi intersection, just east of the Dagoba Temple.

History Museum & Museum of the Revolution -- Located on the east side of Tiananmen Square.

Jingshan Park (Coal/Prospect Hill) -- Located north of the Forbidden City. This is an artificial hill made by earth which was excavated in order to build the Forbidden City moat. Ten Thousand Springs Pavilion sits at the summit of the hill, allowing for breath-taking views of the Forbidden City and Beijing.

Lama Temple -- Located at the Yonghegong subway station, in northern Beijing.

Longtan Park (Dragon Pool) -- Located in southeast Beijing and contains the Beijing Amusement Park.

Lu Xun Museum -- Located off Fuchengmennei Dajie, was of the Xisi intersection on the northwestern side of Beijing.

Military Museum -- Located on Fuxing Lu, in western Beijing.

Ming Tombs -- Located 50 kilometers northwest of Beijing, the Ming Tombs consist of 13 tombs which are spread apart in a valley by several kilometers. Visitors are able to enter two of the Ming Tombs which have been excavated and set up for tourism.

National Library -- Located west of the Beijing Zoo.

Natural History Museum -- Located just west of Tiantan Park.

Niujie Mosque -- Located south of Guang'anmennei Dajie.

North Cathedral -- Located at Xishiku, in western Beijing.

Old Summer Palace -- The original Summer Palace was laid out in the 12th century. By the reign of Emperor Qianlong, it had developed into a set of interlocking gardens. Qianlong set the Jesuits to work as architects of European palaces for the gardens, adding elaborate fountains and baroque statuary. In the second Opium War (1860), British and French troops destroyed the place. The ruins have long been a favorite picnic spot for foreign residents and Chinese twosomes seeking a bit of privacy.

Ritan Park (Temple of the Sun) -- Located in the Jianguomenwai Embassy area.

Song Qingling Museum -- Located on the north side of Shisha Houhai Lake.

South Cathedral -- Located on Qianmen Dajie at Xuanwumen.

Summer Palace -- One of Beijing's finest sights, the Summer Palace is an immense park containing some newish Qing architecture. The site had long been a royal garden and was considerably enlarged and embellished by Emperor Qianlong in the 18th century. The original palace was used as a summer residence. The residents of the Forbidden City packed up and decamped here for their holidays, so the emphasis was on cool features -- water, gardens, hills. It was divided into four sections: court reception, residences, temples and strolling or sightseeing areas.

Symphony -- Beijing Concert Hall, 1 Bei Xinghuaajie, Tel. 601-8091; and Haidian Cinema-Theater, 84 Huangzhuang, Haidianlu, Tel. 255-8026.

Taoranting Park (Happy Pavilion) -- Located in southern Beijing.

Theater Performances -- Capital Theater, Wangfujing Dajie, Tel. 524-9847; China Children's Art Theater, 64 Dong'anmen Dajie, Tel. 513-4121 or 512-9689; Qingyi Theater, 95 Dongdan Beidajie, Tel. 513-6208; and Experimental Theater of the Central Academy of Dramatic Arts, 39 Dongmiahua Hutong, Jiaodaokou, Tel. 401-7894.

Tiananmen Square -- Though its was a gathering place and the location of government offices in the imperial days, the square is Mao's creation, as is Chang'an Jie leading into it. Major rallies took place here during the Cultural Revolution when Mao, wearing a Red Guard armband, reviewed parades of up to a million people.

Surrounding the Square are the following monuments and buildings: Gate of Heavenly Peace (Tiananmen), History Museum, Museum of the Revolution, Great Hall of the People, Qianmen (front gate), the Mao Mausoleum and the Monument to the People's Heroes.

Tiantan Park (Temple of Heaven) -- Located in southern Beijing. The park has come to symbolize Beijing. The park originally functioned as a vast stage for solemn rites performed by the Son of Heaven who came here to pray for good harvests, seek divine clearance and atone for the sins of the people. Tiantan was considered highly sacred ground and the place that the emperor performed major ceremonial rites during the year.

White Cloud Temple -- Located directly south of the Yanjing Hotel, off of Baiyun Lu.

White Dagoba Temple -- Located near Fuchengmennei Dajie.

Wuta Temple -- Located northwest of the Beijing Zoo.

Xu Beihong Museum -- Located at 53 Xinjiekou Beidajie, Xicheng District.

Yuetan Park (Temple of the Moon) -- Noted for the Emei Restaurant (north side of the park), which serves authentic Sichuan food.

Yuyuantan Park (Jade Hole Pool) -- Located in western Beijing, the park borders Diaoyutai State Guesthouse.

Zhongnanhai -- China's new forbidden city, Zhongnanhai is off-limits to tourists. The compound was first built between the 10th and 13th centuries as a sort of playground for the emperors and their retinues. It was expanded during Ming times but most of the present buildings only date from the Qing

Dynasty. After the overthrow of the imperial government and the establishment of the Republic it served as the site of the presidential palace.

Zhongshan Park -- Attached to the Forbidden City off of Tiananmen Square, this was the sacrificial altar of the Ming and Qing courts.

Zizhuyuan Park (Purple Bamboo) -- Located just west of the Beijing Zoo.

RESTAURANT HIGHLIGHTS

CHINESE FOOD

"Hot and Prickly" Sichuan -- Located in the "Yong'an Xili" Vegetable Market off of Jianguomenwai (across from the Friendship Store), Tel. 595-7687 or 502-4291. This is the famous and "authentic" Sichuan restaurant, is a local "down 'n' dirty" kind of place with very safe and good Sichuan food.

Tuan Jie Hu Roast Duck Restaurant -- Located at 3 Tuan Jie Hu Bei Kou (East of Zhao Long Hotel), Tel. 507-2892 or 507-4003. Many will claim that this is one of the best duck restaurant's in Beijing. The restaurant can accommodate groups with advance notice. The RMB 100/per person menu is more than anyone can eat and well worth it.

HOTEL/WESTERN FOOD

Atrium Cafe -- Located in the Hilton Hotel, Tel. 466-2288. Good food and atmosphere at this cafe, with a diverse lunch buffet. Hours: 1130-1400 and 1930-2130, Sunday brunch 1100-1400.

Coffee Shop -- Located at the China World Hotel. This is a very pleasant restaurant with a very diverse menu. Breakfast and lunch provide a buffet option.

Frank's Place -- Located on Dongdaqiao Dajie. This is the "old American hamburger spot" in Beijing. Most people go to Frank's for the American bar atmosphere and the good burgers and excellent chili.

Hard Rock Cafe -- Located on the Third Ring Road in the Northeast of Beijing. A true Hard Rock, carrying the same reliable food, drinks, rock 'n' roll, and t-shirts as its counterparts world-wide.

Justine's -- Located in the Jianguo Hotel, Tel. 500-2233, x8039. Upscale french restaurant with an excellent menu. The breakfast buffet is very good and the food is consistent, reliable and of top quality. Reasonable set lunch weekdays. Hours: 1200-1430 and 1830-2230.

La Fleur -- Located in the China World Hotel (2nd Floor), Tel. 505-2266. Upper end french restaurant with reliable and good french food with a romantic setting. Hours: 1130-1430 and 1830-2230.

Lousiana -- Located in the Hilton Hotel, Tel. 466-2288. Very good cajun and southwestern cuisine surrounded by a New Orleans atmosphere. Catch of the day and regional specialities join nightly set menu specials, with a jazz band performing Tuesday through Thursday. Hours: 1130-1400 and 1800-2200, Dinner only Sundays.

Paulaner Brauhaus -- Located in the Luftansa Center. An excellent and popular restaurant for lunch or dinner with a good menu. The selection of food is broad, including good fish entrees. The beer is brewed on site and the atmosphere is lively. Hours: 1130-1430 and 1800-2200.

Roma Restaurant -- Located in the Palace Hotel, Tel. 512-8899. An excellent upscale italian/continental restaurant. The atmosphere is elegant, quiet and sophisticated, with matching service. Hours: 1130-1430 and 1830-2300.

Schiller's -- Located across from the Lufthansa Center (to the north), Tel. 461-9276. This is an "American" sandwich restaurant with a flare all its own. The menu and decor are western, providing a place in Beijing to call "home".

Trader's Cafe -- Located at the Trader's Hotel (behind the China World). This is a lobby "coffee shop" cafe. Good lunch and Sunday brunch buffets with their Terrace Cafe on the patio.

LEISURE AND THE ARTS

Exploring Peking's Seven Museums

By Diane Wagner

1. — Hire a Chinese-speaking guide.
2. — Wear comfortable walking shoes.
3. — Bring a healthy interest in the details of the People's Revolution.

Now consider yourself ready to visit any of Peking's museums.

The city's seven museums trace China's history from the days of the Peking Man to today's glorified worker. But the exhaustive collections can quickly discourage most museum-goers: After the fifth Han dynasty bronze vase or the third Qin dynasty terra cotta soldier, you, too, may find yourself looking for the nearest exit. Yet some still exceptional displays — such as a model of a mass grave in the Museum of Chinese History — are worth the trek through the endless exhibition halls.

Peking is small enough to allow visits to more than one museum in a day. Buses are convenient and cost less than five cents for short trips. Hiring a taxi (about \$10 for three hours) makes sense only if you're on a tight schedule.

A Chinese-speaking guide is a necessity for the serious museum-goer since almost all signs are in Chinese only. Guides may be arranged through the Hong Kong or Peking offices of the China International Travel Service. The cost is about \$11 for eight hours. With the exception of the exhibit halls in the Forbidden City, all of Peking's museums are closed on Monday.

If you have time for just one visit, make it to the great white hall on the eastern side of Tiananmen Square. This building houses both the Museum of Chinese History and the Museum of the Chinese Revolution (covering the periods up to 1919 and post-1919 respectively), and requires a full morning or afternoon.

China's Pre-Revolutionary Past

The Museum of Chinese History separates China's pre-revolutionary past into four major areas organized around the tenets of Marxism: primitive, slave, feudal, and semi-colonial/semi-feudal societies.

This philosophy is expanded upon in the museum's guidebook (\$1.50 at the gift shop), a good English-language text. In describing the significance of the discovery of the Peking Man, for instance, the guidebook says, "... the limbs, especially the arms... were formed by labor over a long period of time.

This confirms the truth that 'labor created man.'"

This museum is particularly important if it will be the only one you will visit in China, since it has artifacts from all of the country's major archaeological sites. You'll see pottery from Banpo Village, a 6,000-year-old settlement near Xi'an, old silk fabric confirming China's trade links with Persia, and, of course, the aforementioned clay warriors.

The Museum of the Chinese Revolution records the Communist rise to power. It includes many personal papers, documents and photographs. There are some obvious expressions of anti-imperialism such as a large banner that reads: "OUT CHINA OR WILL BE KICKED OUT AMERICAN G.I.'S!" Upstairs are special memorial exhibits honoring Chou En-lai and Zhu De.

Admission is six cents for both galleries. It is open Tuesday through Sunday from 8:30 until 3:30.

Hard-core military buffs will enjoy the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution on Fuxingmenwai Avenue. Take your passport; the local officials like to keep track of their foreign visitors and may ask you for it more than once.

Despite the museum's name, the collection does include good reproductions of some pre-gunpowder weapons such as swords, spears, and spikes. Some old cannons and reproductions of catapults are among the earlier war weapons shown. The weaponry of the last century is stressed, however, and many tanks and military aircraft are on permanent display.

Short Chinese-language lectures are given by People's Liberation Army guards. Hours are from 8:30 until 5:00, Tuesday through Sunday. Admission is three cents, although "foreign friends" are frequently admitted without charge.

Peking's Museum of Natural Science and History is excellent, especially for those with an interest in any of the "ologies": zoology, geology, biology, physiology, and so on. The collections are a visual feast of specimens, lifelike models, and easy-to-understand graphics illustrating the differences among the species, the cycles of life and evolution. The displays are complemented by concise and straightforward Chinese-language explanations.

The entrance fee is three cents. The Museum of Natural Science and History is on Yongdingmenwai Street in the same com-

pound as the Temple of Heaven Park.

Most tourists visit the Imperial Palace in the Forbidden City although many of the 10,000 daily visitors stay in the main halls, missing the exhibits of palace furnishings. These exhibits show the household utensils, personal possessions (such as hair ornaments and jewelry) and art belonging to the royal inhabitants.

These displays are housed in the Hall of Arts and Crafts, the Hall of Ceramics, the Hall of Jewelry, the Hall of Paintings (including a display of ancient calligraphy) and the Hall of Bronzes, all of which are located on the palace grounds.

Moving Figures

Also on the palace grounds is the Hall of Watches and Clocks, a particularly nice array of 18th- and 19th-century timepieces made by French, English and Chinese artisans. The 50 or so clocks are decorated with moving figures, bejeweled elephants, and small-scale renderings of famous architecture. The only drawback is that their close proximity to one another makes it hard to study one piece before the eye wanders on to the next.

Admission to each hall is three cents. They are open Monday through Sunday, from 8:30 until 4:45. Allow yourself several hours, if not an entire day, to see the entire area.

China's National Art Gallery off of Chaoyangmennei Street is a little disappointing because the exhibits are crowded and poorly displayed. But the current exhibition of watercolors from Zhejiang Province is worthwhile. The display includes traditional and revolutionary-era renderings of landscapes and people. This exhibit will close on Oct. 30. November's exhibit will be the arts of Hong Kong.

On Fuchengmennei Street is the Lu Xun (Lu Hsun) Museum. Lu Xun was a writer who is called the chief commander of China's cultural revolution during the first 30 years of this century. Lu's papers and displays detailing his work and family life are located in a permanent display next door to a house where the writer lived.

The admission price is three cents. It is open Tuesday through Sunday are from 8:30 till 11 in the morning and from 2 until 5:30 in the afternoon.

Diane Wagner is a Hong Kong-based writer.

ADMIN: JASummers

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汉字 CHINESE CHARACTERS



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= stick to

guō bā sān xiān =
A dish of crusty rice with pork, chicken and shrimp.

-Pat Freeman

* * * * *

PAINTING EXHIBITION

Yugoslav painter, Bogdan Jovanovic, has an exhibition, "The Heart of China," at the Chinese Art Gallery until November 2. Mr. Jovanovic exhibited in the U.S. in 1965.

-Leon Slawecki

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SEEKING TO PURCHASE.....

We would like to purchase a used children's car seat. If you have one to sell, please call Erin Sullivan at 86-8721, Room 512.

* * * * *

A "GOODIES" DRAWING TO BE HELD

An American company, Burlington Northern, has graciously donated steaks and assorted pastries to the Embassy community. Beginning on Friday, October 29, tickets at ¥1 apiece will go on sale for a drawing to be held at the AEA General Meeting on November 17 at 6 p.m. Buy your tickets at the Locker. The proceeds of the tickets sale will finance a chile supper in December. Winners must be present at the drawing!

* * * * *

UNICEF IS LOOKING FOR A VOLUNTEER TO SELL GREETING CARDS

Call Judi Coe at 52-3731, Ext. 243, if you would be willing to spend a little time at the UNICEF office selling cards during the latter half of November and in December. Your help would be greatly appreciated!

China



Dena Kleiman

The rush hour in the Chinese capital.

Continued From Page 28

rating day. Tai Chi at dawn. The Great Wall. Fragrant Hills. A walk in the countryside. All we wanted was to go back to our hotel and nap.

"What's going to happen?" I asked.

"Might be good," Wang Fong said cryptically. "Might be bad."

It turned out that my traveling companion and I were being summoned to the office for payment. We insisted that the trip had been paid for in advance. We were told — during a highly uncomfortable exchange in a long dark hallway — that the payment had not been received. Again we insisted that we had paid. A man in charge insisted on proof. Thankfully, my friend had packed a telex acknowledging payment — a fact worth remembering. Once presented with evidence, the man in charge broke into a smile.

"I'm sorry," he said. Then, without our even having to ask, he dipped his hand into a pocket and pulled out 200 yuan, the equivalent of \$100. He apparently had known all along that our trip had been cut back one day and we were owed this extra money.

We arrived the next day in Xian and once again were met at the airport by a guide and taken to the Xian Hotel, which could — in fact — earn China its poor reputation for touristic comforts. Two of the hotel's three elevators were broken. The lighting was so dim, it was impossible to see the floor. The soap was like sandpaper. The corridors were filthy. It seemed as though the sheets had already been slept in.

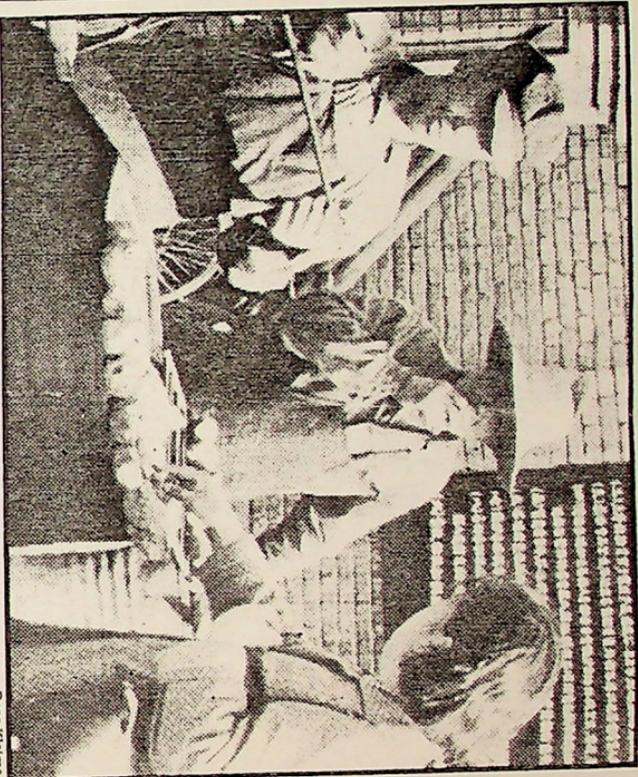
Most visitors go to Xian to see the tomb of Qin Shi Huang, China's first Emperor, who is credited with having completed the Great Wall and who chose to be buried in 210 B.C. with an entire army of life-size terra cotta figures. For this archeological site alone, Xian is well worth a trip; frustrating though it is that one is not permitted to take photographs of the burial site — a dramatically displayed crypt, where hundreds of intricately carved statues seem to be moving out of the ground.

In addition, we had our finest meal in China in this remote region at a restaurant called Ho Ping, where a feast was served at lunch that included dumplings called gyozas, pork with garlic sprouts, eggs with leeks, cold dried beef, sausages, cold noodles with peanut sauce, soup with spinach and noodles and a dried crisp chicken that the province is known for. This was a particular treat since the food at the Xian Hotel was close to inedible. Were we to do it over, we would insist on having all our meals at the Ho Ping, even though we would have to pay extra. Our meal can be had there for \$5 for two.

By the time we reached Shanghai, we were accustomed to the routine. Our guide, Chen Chang, met us at the airport, had us driven to our hotel — the Shanghai Mansions — which is a comfortable, well-maintained establishment situated directly on the Bund, the wide avenue that parallels the Huang Po river. Our room gave a panorama of the harbor and was equipped with chintz armchairs and Chinese rugs. In Shanghai, we chose to wander almost exclusively on our own, stopping to shop at the No. 1 department store, going to the Jin Jiang Club at night — a nightclub where one expects Humphrey Bogart to step out of the shadows at any moment. We dined on Peking duck at the Jing An Guest House (the best rendition of that dish we had ever tasted), and sailed down the Huang Po to the mouth of the Yangtze aboard a luxury cruise ship, sipping tea. We toured a "children's palace," a tourist-stop mansion that once belonged to the rich but now has been given over for play. We got lost on our way to a restaurant we heard about in the center of the city and had to negotiate our way back to the hotel on a streetcar.

And as we did all these things, from time to time, we would pass our counterparts on the tour bus. They seemed to be having a good time too. But I could not help but think that they had missed something. ■

On Your Own



Dena Kleiman

Buying produce at an outdoor Peking market.

By DENA KLEIMAN

China. Most people would envision climbing the Great Wall, scouring the Forbidden City, feasting on Peking duck. I imagined being stuck on a tour bus with everyone snapping pictures. No surprises. Everything smooth. No serendipity.

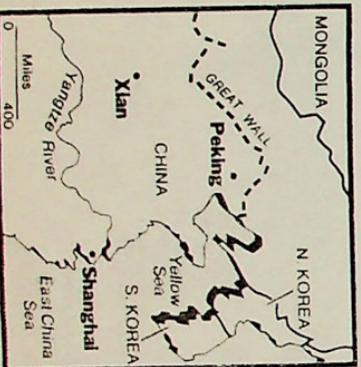
No more. It is now possible to go to China on one's own. One must arrange for a private guide and follow a set itinerary, but the cost is relatively low and if adventure is what one is after, it is nearly impossible to avoid. A week's trip to Peking, Xian, and Shanghai — including all air transportation within the country, the best hotels, all meals, a private car and driver, banquets, ballet tickets, athletic performances, boat rides, admission to all major sites and a private full-time English-speaking guide — was \$800 a person. (Air fare is extra, of course, and can run around \$1,500 round trip from New York.)

But there is one caveat that should be stated at the outset. Travelers with no sense of humor regarding the unexpected should beware. If there is anything that is sure about traveling on one's own in China, it is that very little will go according to plan.

Our plan, in fact, was to spend eight days in China — after a two-week trip to Japan and Hong Kong. China had been a last-minute addition — with visas and hotel reservations requested only four days before our departure. We paid for an eight-day trip, but received confirmation for only seven. Rather than ask for a refund, our travel agent advised that we request instead additional cultural performances or a fancy meal. This arrangement suited us fine.

As we prepared to leave Hong Kong, with Japan already behind us, we sent home two suitcases and repacked for more informal travel. We asked our hotel in Hong Kong to confirm our flight to Peking and had the concierge order a cab. It was then — just as the China leg of our journey was about to get under way — that we learned we had been bumped from the only flight that day to Peking. Scrambling for alternatives, we thought we might try to book a flight to Canton. But our guide was supposed to meet us at the airport in Peking. We did not know the name of our hotel and had no telephone number

DENA KLEIMAN is a reporter on the metropolitan staff of *The New York Times*.



for emergencies. In a momentary flash of panic, we thought of calling our travel agent. But in New York it was two o'clock in the morning.

It turned out that our "overbooked" flight to Peking was, in fact, half empty and after a tense wait at the gate we arrived — luggage intact, nerves half-so — absolutely on schedule. We were welcomed at the airport by an energetic young woman named Wang Fong, who spoke impeccable English and ushered us into a chauffeur-driven sedan that whisked us off to our hotel.

A lot has been written about the hotels in China — how poorly they are managed, how travelers should pack soap and toilet paper and even light bulbs. But our hotel, the Jian Qu, was a modern complex in the center of Peking complete with swimming pool and television sets. Our lodging, with two queen-size beds and wall-to-wall carpeting — included a copious Western-style breakfast buffet with such selections as grapefruit, eggs Benedict, and French toast. There was a bar in the hotel lobby where one could sip gin and tonic as a pianist played Chopin and Bach.

Wang Fong was an energetic and accommodating guide, surprisingly open to requests to move off the path of other tourists. She showed us where we could wander about alone at night and took us to marketplaces to buy baskets.

We frequently requested to see places not on the official tour — a special print shop, several restaurants, the new I. M. Pei Hotel outside the city in Fragrant Hills — and all our requests were met, although some required additional money. The two-hour trip to Fragrant Hills, for example, cost \$30. A luncheon banquet at Bei Hei, a beautiful restaurant set in the middle of a park, cost about \$25 for two. (Had we dined in the restaurant selected by the China International Travel Service, the government tourist agency that organized our trip, there would have been no additional charge. Such selections were mostly excellent.)

Some of the most exciting times we spent in Peking were those we spent on our own. I awakened each morning at dawn and jogged through the back streets, marveling at the eerie silence of masses of people executing the ritual movements of Tai Chi and armies of bicycles. We avoided the so-called Friendship Stores, where only foreigners and party officials are allowed to shop, and preferred instead to browse in local shops, where, using sign language and pointing a lot, one can buy beautiful lacquered wicker baskets.

This is not to say we did not appreciate our time with Wang Fong, who was an affable, informative guide. The three of us laughed often and walked arm in arm. It was for this reason that on our last day in Peking we thought it odd when she announced, with great formality, that we were requested to come back to her office.

It had been an exhausting, exhilarating

Continued on Page 30

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SUBJ: LETTER FROM PEKING: FOREIGN TRIBUTES

1. THE CARE AND FEEDING OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA IS A SCIENCE UNTO ITSELF. THOUSANDS OF CHINESE BUREAUCRATS, RANGING FROM HIGH OFFICIALS TO MAIDS, TO THE UBIQUITOUS "FOREIGN CONTROL OFFICERS" AT RAILROAD STATIONS AND AIRPORTS, SPEND THEIR LIVES DOING NOTHING BUT STUDYING AND REPORTING ON FOREIGNERS AND GENERALLY TRYING TO GUIDE THEIR ACTIVITIES INTO ACCEPTABLE CHANNELS. GREAT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN THE SCIENCE OF BARBARIANOLOGY, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE SMASHING OF THE GANG OF FOUR. HOWEVER, LIKE MOST THINGS IN CHINA, THERE IS PLENTY OF ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT AS THE FOLLOWING VIGNETTES ILLUSTRATE:

2. MARCO POLO:

IN AN EXTRAVAGANZA THAT RECALLS EARLIER EPICS SUCH AS BEN HUR AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS, THE CHINESE ARE COOPERATING WITH AN ITALIAN STUDIO IN THE FILMING OF "MARCO POLO". THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT A FULL LENGTH FOREIGN MOVIE HAS BEEN SHOT ON LOCATION IN CHINA, AND THERE HAS BEEN NO SHORTAGE OF GUAFFAWS ALONG WITH THE TRYING MOMENTS. ON LOCATION IN MONGOLIA, IT TOOK A LOT OF PERSUADING TO GET THE HUNDREDS OF MONGOL EXTRAS TO SHED THEIR INHIBITIONS AND DON THE COSTUMES OF THEIR ANCESTORS. IT DID NOT TAKE LONG, HOWEVER, BEFORE THE PROBLEM BECAME HOW TO GET THEM TO TAKE THE COSTUMES OFF. THE MONGOLS LIKED THEIR NEW CLOTHING, WHICH THEY INSISTED ON WEARING HOME AT NIGHT AND ON WEEKENDS.

3. THE REAL TROUBLES HAVE NOT BEEN WITH MONGOL EXTRAS BUT WITH CHINESE MOGULS WHO APPARENTLY ARE WELL INFORMED ABOUT THE PROFITABILITY OF CINECITTA (ITALY'S ANSWER TO HOLLYWOOD). FOR THE MOST PART, THE ITALIANS HAVE GONE ALONG WITH THE STEEP RATES, BUT THEY BALKED RECENTLY WHEN ASSESSED USDOLS 6,000 FOR TRAMPLING DOWN INNER MONGOLIAN GRASSLANDS DURING A KUBLAI KAHN ATTACK. FILMING AT THE GREAT WALL ALSO THREATENED TO BE AN EXPENSIVE UNDERSTAKING. THERE WAS NO PROBLEM GETTING THE WALL CLOSED TO TOURISTS FOR A DAY OF FILMING, BUT ONE OF THE LOCAL COMMUNES WHICH EARNS A LITTLE EXTRA INCOME BY PHOTOGRAPHING TOURISTS ASTRIDE A CAMEL PROTESTED THAT IT WOULD LOSE REVENUE. THE ITALIANS READILY AGREED TO COMPENSATE THE COMMUNE FOR ANY LOSSES, BUT DUG IN THEIR HEELS AFTERWARDS WHEN A BILL ARRIVED FOR USDOLS 2,000.

4. THE PHOENIX:

UNTIL RECENTLY, RESAURANTS IN BEIJING FELL INTO ONE OF TWO CATEGORIES. THE "MASS" RESTAURANTS FEATURE LOW PRICES AND SANITARY CONDITIONS TO MATCH -- DIRTY TABLES, CUSTOMERS SPITTING ON THE FLOOR, POOR QUALITY FOOD. MOST FOREIGN RESIDENTS WILL OCCASIONALLY VENTURE INTO SUCH PLACES FOR LOCAL COLOR, BUT USUALLY END UP AT THE OTHER TYPE OF RESTAURANT, THOSE SET ASIDE FOR FOREIGN GUESTS. THOUGH USUALLY NOT MUCH WHERE STYLE IS INVOLVED, THESE RESTAURANTS ARE CLEAN, HAVE TABLECLOTHES, AND FEATURE GOOD AND SOMETIMES EXCELLENT CUISINE. THEY ALSO HAVE PRICES FIVE OR TEN TIMES HIGHER THAN THE CHINESE CUSTOMSERS PAY. SOME RESTAURANTS COMBINE THE TWO TYPES, AND FEATURE A DIRTY, CROWDED, CHEAP ROOM FOR CHINESE; AND PRIVATE, CLEAN, COMFORTABLE ANE EXPENSIVE ROOMS FOR FOREIGNERS AND HIGH CADRES. THE ABSURDITY OF THE TWO-RESTAURANT SYNDROME REACHED ITS PEAK LAST YEAR, WHEN THE INTERNATIONAL CLUB FEATURED ONE DINING ROOM WHICH SERVED CHINESE FOOD TO FOREIGNERS AND BARRED MOST CHINESE CUSTOMERS, WHILE ANOTHER, WITH ITS

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OWN SEPARATE ENTRANCE, SERVED WESTERN FOOD TO CHINESE CUSTOMERS AND FEATURED, INCONGRUOUSLY, A SIGN IN CHINESE ASKING FOREIGNERS TO STAY OUT.

5. A NEW RESTAURANT WHICH OPENED LAST WEEK NEAR THE AMERICAN EMBASSY HAS BROKEN THE ENTRENCHED PATTERN. APPROPRIATELY NAMED THE "PHOENIX", THE RESTAURANT RISES ABOVE THE TWO-CLASS STRUCTURE PERPETUATED BY OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS. ITS TABLES SPORT CLEAN CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, THE WAITRESSES ARE PRETTY AND EFFICIENT, THE FOOD IS GOOD, AND FOREIGNERS AND CHINESE MAY BE SEATED IN THE SAME ROOM. ON A RECENT VISIT, WE EXPERIENCED THE RARE PLEASURE OF BEING ASKED TO WAIT OUTSIDE, ALONG WITH A COTERIE OF CHINESE CLIENTELE.

6. A MAITRE D' AT THE PHOENIX TOLD US THE RESTAURANT WAS A COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISE WITH ABOUT 70 EMPLOYEES, MOST OF THEM YOUNG PEOPLE WHO WERE PREVIOUSLY AWAITING WORK ASSIGNMENTS FROM THE LABOR BUREAU. THE BEIJING LABOR SERVICE CORPORATION HAD PROVIDED A LONG-TERM, NO INTEREST LOAN TO THE GROUP TO GET THE RESTAURANT STARTED. IN OPERATION ONLY A FEW WEEKS, THE RESTAURANT IS ALREADY MOBBED DURING MEALTIMES. ONE OF ITS MOST POPULAR FEATURES ARE ITS TAPES OF POPULAR WESTERN AND HONG KONG MUSIC. AFTER A COUPLE OF WEEKS, A SIGN WENT UP ASKING CUSTOMERS NOT TO LOITER IN THE RESTAURANT FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR OR SO; IT SEEMS THAT YOUNG CHINESE GUESTS WERE STAYING ON AFTER EATING JUST TO LISTEN TO THE MUSIC.

7. IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER THE PHOENIX WILL REALLY FLY. PAST ESTABLISHMENTS WHERE CHINESE AND FOREIGNERS MINGLED FREELY--RANGING FROM DEMOCRACY WALL TO DANCES AT THE INTERNATIONAL CLUB--HAVE EITHER BEEN SHORT-LIVED, OR COME UNDER TIGHT CONTROL. FOR THE MOMENT, HOWEVER, DIPLOMATS IN THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AREA ARE ENJOYING THE ALTERNATIVE THE PHOENIX OFFERS TO THE ONLY OTHER CONVENIENTLY LOCATED ESTABLISHMENT - THE NOTORIOUS INTERNATIONAL CLUB.

8. BETTE DAVIS EYES:

AS CHINA CONTINUES TO SHED IDEOLOGICAL STRICTURES OF THE PAST, A NUMBER OF PRIVATE DOCTORS HAVE OPENED OFFICES IN BEIJING. SPACE, MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND THE BLESSING OF CHINESE OFFICIALDOM ARE ALL FORMIDABLE PROBLEMS FOR THOSE WISHING TO GO THIS ROUTE. NEVERTHELESS, WE HEARD RECENTLY OF A PLASTIC SUREGON WHO IS DOING A BOOMING BUSINESS. HIS MOST COMMON OPERATION IS EYE FOLD SURGERY FOR SENIOR CADRE AND THEATER CELEBRITIES. CHINESE SHOW BIZ TYPES WANT THEIR EYES TO BE ROUNDED, GIVING THEM AN OCCIDENTAL APPEARANCE. HIGH RANKING OFFICIALS ARE GOING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION, ASKING FOR MORE OF A SLANT BECAUSE THEY BELIEVE IT MAKES THEM MORE LIKE PEASANTS AND GIVES THEM AN AIR OF MYSTERY. THE GOING RATE FOR SUCH BOURGEOIS INDULGENCE IS USDOLS 20.

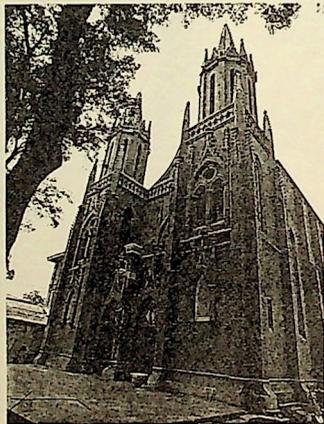
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Sightseeing

BEIJING'S EUROPEAN PAST

For travellers fascinated by history, Beijing's collection of 19th and early 20th century European architecture provides an intriguing insight into the cosmopolitan life of diplomats and traders in turn of the century Beijing. The former Legation Quarter, lying south of Chang'an Boulevard and east of Tiananmen Square, is worth a half day stroll for an appreciation of various styles of Western architecture. It is an area threatened by modern development, and many top Chinese government ministries and organisa-



The western style building in Dongjiao-Minxian

tions now occupy many of the old European buildings in the district. But enough remains to capture the former flavour of the place.

The area was once surrounded by a glacis demarcating it clearly from the very Chinese world outside its walls. But the walls are no longer there. It was the area designated by the emperors, as early as the 15th century as a "foreign relations" district, because of its proximity to government offices located inside the adjacent palace walls. According to Chinese historical records, as early as the 14th century Slavic travellers to the Yuan dynasty Mongol court were housed here together with representatives from other Asian tributary kingdoms. In 1728 the Treaty of Kiakhta signed by the Manchu Qing dynasty court and the Czar Peter II of Russia granted Rus-

sians permission to send a permanent Orthodox ecclesiastical mission, commercial representatives and six students to China.

A small Russian colony then sprung up around the Russian Embassy located there. Prior to 1860, the Russian colony took its place beside diplomats, tribute bearers, traders, merchants and students from Korea, Thailand, Nepal, Burma and Annam, as well as official representatives from Mongolia and Tibet living under Chinese imperial sway. These were later joined by English and French colonies, and by the late 19th century there was an influx of Italians, Germans, Spanish, Austrians, Hungarians, Dutch, Belgians, Japanese and Americans, among others. The area by then had taken on a truly international flavour and in the early 20th century this glittering social life was concentrated in the Peking Club, now the headquarters of the Standing Committee of the Beijing People's Congress.

Streets in the Legation Quarter were named to celebrate the cosmopolitan nature of this aristocratic ghetto - Rue Linevitch, Canal Street, Rue Meiji, Rue Marco Polo, Rue Verbiert, Rue de club, Yama to Avenue...beneath the present Taijichangtoutiao Lu street-sign, I could make out a signpost distinctly reading Rue Hart, a street-name celebrating Robert Hart,

the British official appointed by the Manchu court to head China's first modern Customs service.

Proceeding west along East Legation Alley (Dong Jiaomin Xiang) from the Xinqiao Hotel, the first reminder of Beijing's European past that impressed itself on me was the former Deutsch-Asiatische Bank. Now part of Beijing Hospital, the bank's bell tower was designed to resemble the roof of the famous 16th century Aschaffenburg. Decorative iron window grills are another feature of this famous former centre of German financing. Further to the west from the Bank is the newly-renovated Catholic Church. Two Gothic towers rear up from this church, founded in 1902 by the Lazarists. St. Michael's in 1989 and 1990 will re-commence Christmas and Easter services. It is also renowned for its pipe organ. Opposite the Church, on the southern side of East Legation Alley is the site of the former Belgian Legation. The entrance no longer stands, but decorated brickwork above the roofs can still be seen. Several villa-like two-storey buildings have been renovated, and the former legation building is now the Zijin Guest House.

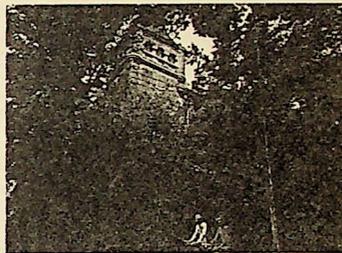
One block further west along East Legation Alley, you pass the sites of the former French and Spanish Legations on the right and the German Legation

on the left. The French Legation buildings have been torn down, but the impressive flanking the entrance to

the property remains. This imposing structure is a curious mixture of Oriental and Western architecture, evoking Paris' Arc de Triomphe and a Chinese style city wall watch tower. The Spanish Legation building, like the former British Legation, is exceptional in this area because it was housed in a Chinese style residence, not in any of the European architectural styles of the turn of the century.

On the intersection of East Legation Alley and Zhengyi Lu Street, a few more minutes to the west, is the former Yokohama Specie Bank. This domed two-storey building is handsomely decorated and now the office of the China Huacheng Finance Corporation. "On the corner directly opposite was the former Russian Legation.

I then turned north into Zhengyi Lu. Prior to 1925 Zhengyi Lu was an open canal, called "Jade Canal," which took water south from the palace lake complex down to the southern part of Beijing. The British, Japanese and Italian Legations were



all housed along the banks of Jade Canal. The British Legation and Barracks site was the largest embassy complex in the area. The architecture of this impressive site was, however, traditional Chinese, because the British acquired for their embassy the former residence of the seventh son of the Kangxi Emperor, Prince Chun, later occupied by a descendant and called the Residence of Duke Liang.

This brought me out onto Chang'an Boulevard facing the Beijing Hotel. There was much more to be seen. So walking quickly in an easterly direction along Chang'an, I turned south again at Taijichang and re-entered the former Legation Quarter. I found this area as interesting as Zhongyi Lu, particularly making forays into the sidestreets running off the eastern side of Taijichang. Here I found the renowned Peking Club, the former Austrian, French, Danish and Portuguese Legations, and the former German Hospital.



Colliers Jardine CITIC Property Management Company Ltd. Suite 1606 Capital Mansion 6 Xinyuan Nan Road Chaoyang District Beijing 100004 China Tel (8610) 6466 7090/8. Fax (8610) 6466 9182

To : Mr. David Wong
Company : 怡高物业顾问
Fax Number : 021-63202878
From : Lilian Bow
Date : January 5, 1998
Pages : 2 (including this page)
Re : Useful Telephone Numbers

If there are problems with this transmission, please call the above telephone number

王先生,

你好!

现将北京常用的一些电话号码传真给您,

请查收!

Gracie for Lilian

BEIJING

Useful Telephone Numbers

Beijing (86 10)

Airlines

Air China	6466 3594
Air France	6505 1818
All Nippon Airways	6505 3311
American Airlines	6500 4837
Austrian Airlines	6591 7861
British Airways	6512 4070
Canadian Airlines	6463 7901
Dragon Air	6505 4343
Finnair	6512 7180
Garuda Indonesia	6505 2901
Japan Airlines (JAL)	6513 0888
Korean Air	6505 0088
Lufthansa	6465 4488
Malaysia Airlines	6505 2681
Northwest Airlines	6505 3505
Qantas	6467 4794
SAS	6512 0575
Singapore Airlines	6505 2233
Swissair	6512 3555
Thai Airways	6460 8899
United Airlines	6463 1111

Education

Beijing Language & Culture University	6201 7531
French School	6532 3498
Holiday Inn Lido	
Kindergarten	ext. 1640
Int'l School of Beijing (ISB)	6437 6688
Swedish School	6422 9422

Emergency

Fire / Police	119
Public Security Bureau (Foreigner's Section)	6525 5486

Hotels

Beijing-Toronto Hotel	6500 5486
Beijing Asia Hotel	6500 7788
Beijing Friendship Hotel	6849 8880
Beijing Hilton Hotel	6466 2288
Beijing Hotel	6513 7766

Beijing Mandarin Hotel	6813 9988
Beijing Movenpick Hotel	6456 5588
Chains City Hotel	6500 7799
China World Hotel	6505 2266
Fragrant Hills Hotel	6259 1166
Gloria Plaza Hotel	6515 8855
Grand Hotel	6513 7788
Great Wall Sheraton	6500 5566
Holiday Inn	
-Crowne Plaza	6513 3388
Holiday Inn	
-Downtown	6832 2288
Holiday Inn-Lido	6437 6688
Hotel New Otani	6512 5555
Jiang Guan Hotel	6501 8888
Kempinski Hotel	6565 3388

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Kunlun Hotel	6500 3388
Radison SAS Hotel	6466 3388
Shangri-La Hotel	6841 2211
Swissotel	6501 2288
The Palace Hotel	6512 8899
Traders Hotel	6505 2277
Wangfujing Grand	6500 1188

Medical

AEA Int'l Clinic (24hrs)	6462 9100
Sino-Japanese Friendship Hospital	6422 1122
Hong Kong Int'l Clinic	6501 2288 x 2346/5
Int'l Medical Clinic (24hrs)	6465 1561 x 3

Restaurant

Asia Star	6491 8996
Berena's Bistro	6592 2628
Chruuascaria	
Beijing Brazil	6605 6957
Fangshan Restaurant	6401 1879
Frank's Place	6507 2617
Hardrock Café	6501 6688 x 2571
Hof Brauhaus	6500 5566
Henry J. Bean's	6505 2266
Maxim's	6512 1992
Metro Café	6591 7828
Mexican Wave	6506 3961
Minder Café	6500 6066
Omar Kayyam	6513 9988 x 20203
Paulaner Brauhaus	6465 3388 x 5528
Pizza Hut (Dongzhimen)	6465 2976
(Friendship Store)	6532 4121
Quan Ju De	
Roast Duck	6511 2418
Red Basil	6460 2342 x 44
Schiller's	6461 9276
Sunflower Club	6594 0515
TGI Friday's	6595 1380

Moving / Courier

Crown Worldwide	6400 2255
DHL-Sinotrans	6466 2211
FedEx Beijing	6462 3253
Global International Inc.	6761 3935
Jardine Shipping Agencies	6462 0453
Sino Santa Fe Int'l	6467 7777
TNT Skypak-Sinotrans	6465 2227
UPS-Sinotrans	6465 1565

Misc

Watson's Water	6439 1213
Empire Quick Print	6592 9511
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AIRLINES

The fastest and most convenient way of travelling to and around China is, of course, by air. China has a very well-established network for air travel, both domestically and internationally. China's domestic air services have undergone a major decentralization reform and there are now a number of different companies operating domestic air services. Reservations for air tickets can be done at the airline's booking office or through its booking agents.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Aeroflot

Tel: 6500-2412

All Nippon Airways

Tel: 6505-3311

Air France

Tel: 6505-1818

British Airways

Tel: 6512-4070

Canadian Airline

Tel: 6500-1956

Dragonair Hongkong

Tel: 6505-4343

Ethiopia Airlines

Tel: 6505-0314

Finair

Tel: 6512-7180

Iran Air

Tel: 6512-4940

JAL

Tel: 6513-0888

Lufthansa

Tel: 6465-3400

Nippon Airline

Tel: 6505-3311

Northwest

Tel: 6505-3505

PIA

Tel: 6505-1681

PAL

Tel: 6505-0136

Qantas

Tel: 6467-4794

Scandinavian Airlines

Tel: 6512-0575

Singapore Airlines

Tel: 6505-2233

Swiss Air

Tel: 6512-3555

Tarom Romanian Airlines

Tel: 6500-2233

Korean Air

Tel: 6505-1047

Thai Airway

Tel: 6512-3881

United Airlines

Tel: 6463-1111

CHINESE AIRLINES

China Northwest

Airport Office Tel: 6456-2368

Town Office Tel: 6601-7589

China Eastern Airlines

Airport Office Tel: 6456-5368

Town Office Tel: 6513-3672, 6602-4070, 6602-4071

China Southern Airlines

Airport Office Tel: 6456-4089

Town Office Tel: 6595-3623, 6595-3622, 6595-3624

China Southwest

Airport Office Tel: 6456-2870

Town Office Tel: 6601-7590, 6601-7579, 6602-4010

China North Airline

Airport Office Tel: 6456-2170

Town Office Tel: 6602-4078, 6601-7594

Air China

Tel: 6456-3220

China United Airlines

Tel: 6326-7285





TRANSPORTATION

Other forms of popular transportation means include taxi and railway. If you wish to ride on a taxi, you can simply hail one on the street, or call one through travel agents or from taxi stands in all big hotels. Taxi services are available 24 hours a day. In case if you have to travel to a longer distance, you may wish to go on a train. There are many regular train services travelling in and out of Beijing and travellers can enjoy the varied scenery along the journey.

Beijing Taxi Tel: 6831-2288
Capital Taxi Tel: 6852-7094
Beijing Tourism Taxi Tel: 6436-3452

Capitol Airport Tel: 6456-4604, 6456-3107
Train Information Tel: 6563-4432, 6563-4452
Western Train Station Tel: 6322-6263
Transportation Hotline Tel: 6160-1688



INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

As the expatriate community in Beijing continues to expand every year, the need for quality international schools becomes an important issue. To accommodate this growing demand, numerous international schools have been set up to cater for the different nationalities of school children. In addition, embassies and private enterprises have also established quite a number of learning institutes throughout the city.

Lido Kindergarten

Jiangrally (Inside the Lido Complex)
 Tel: 6437-6688 ext. 1640/1642

East Lake Villas Kindergarten

East Lake Villa, Dong Zhi Men Street
 Tel: 6467-8221 ext. 298

Montessori Kindergarten

China World Trade Centre
 South Lodge
 Tel: 6505-2288 ext. 1299

International School of Beijing

Building No. 7, Lido Complex, Jichang Road
 Tel: 6437-6688 ext. 1242

Beijing International School of Singapore

17, Aren 4, Anzhenxili
 Tel: 6428-3151, 6428-3152

International Study Group

1311 Sanlitun Street
 Tel: 6532-2293

Western Academy of Beijing

Beishuan Donglu, Chaoyang District
 Tel: 6437-5935

New School of Collaborative Learning

Shangdi Xilu Haidian District
 Tel: 6255-9839

Pakistan College Beijing

1 Dongzhimen Waidajie, Chaoyang District
 Tel: 6532-1905

Fang Cao Di Primary School

1 Ritan Beilu, Tel: 6509-4328

German School

Inside the Lido Complex
 Tel: 6437-6688 ext. 2571

Japanese School

Inside the Lido Complex
 Tel: 6437-6688 ext. 1253

Beijing Yew Chung International School

No. 5 Hou Ba Li Zhuang
 Tel: 6594-1731, 6506-1879

Swedish School

East Lake Villas, 35 Dongzhimenwai Dajie
 Tel: 6466-9442

MEDICAL &
HOSPITALS



Medical care is fairly inexpensive in China. There are many well-equipped modern hospitals especially designed for foreign visitors and overseas Chinese and all of these are resided by experienced doctors trained in western medicine. If you prefer traditional Chinese medicine, Chinese doctors who prescribe natural herbs are also readily available.

First-Aid Station, Beijing
Tel: 6601-4433

First-Aid Station, Chaoyang
Tel: 6502-4214

First-Aid Station, Fengtai
Tel: 6382-3477

First-Aid Station, Dongcheng
Tel: 6403-5289

**Friendship Hospital,
Chinese-Japanese**
Tel: 6422-1122

Friendship(Youyi) Hospital
Tel: 6301-4411

Gynecology & Obstetrics Hospital
Tel: 6525-0731

Health & Anti-Epidemic Station
Tel: 6421-2461

**Hospital No. 1, Affiliated to BJ Medical
University**
Tel: 6603-1122

Hospital No. 2,
Tel: 6605-7747

**Infectious Diseases Hospital,
BJ No. 1**
Tel: 6421-1031

Massage Hospital
Tel: 6602-1509

Muslim Hospital
Tel: 6301-7755

**People's Hospital, Affiliated to BJ Medical
University**
Tel: 6831-4422

**Plastic Surgery Hospital under the Chinese
Academy**
Tel: 6886-2233

Psychosis Hospital
Tel: 6852-2978

Public Security Hospital
Tel: 6513-3377

Railway General Hospital
Tel: 6326-6136

Sanatorium, BJ Heilongtan
Tel: 6255-8610

Sanatorium, BJ Workers'
Tel: 6886-1133

Stomatological Hospital
Tel: 6701-3355

Stomatological Medical College
Tel: 6834-9977

Tongren Hospital
Tel: 6513-1252

Traditional Chinese Medicine, BJ Hospital
Tel: 6401-6677

**Tumour Hospital under the Research Institute
of Tumour of the Chinese
Academy of Medical Sciences**
Tel: 6778-1331

Xiche (Union) Hospital
Tel: 6512-7733

You'an Hospital
Tel: 6329-2211

Beijing Hong Kong International Clinic
Tel: 6501-2288

Beijing Hospital
Tel: 6513-2266

Fuwai Hospital
Tel: 6831-4466

Xuanwu Hospital
Tel: 6301-3355

Jishuitan Hospital
Tel: 6605-7631

Beijing Children's Hospital
Tel: 6852-8401





HOTELS

China offers a wide variety of accommodation choices which include villas, apartments and hotels. Hotel accommodation is very affordable in China which caters to the needs of tourists as well as many expatriates who operate their businesses from hotels. Living in a hotel offers you the convenience of all sorts of services and provides you with many recreational activities and nightlife entertainments.

Five Star

Beijing Hotel
Tel: 6513-7766

The Great Wall Sheraton Hotel
Tel: 6500-5566

Hotel New Otani Changfugong
Tel: 6512-5555

Grand Hotel Beijing
Tel: 6513-7788

Swissotel Beijing Hong Kong Macau Centre
Tel: 6501-2288

Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza
Tel: 6513-3388

The Palace Hotel
Tel: 6512-8899

Beijing Jing Guang Centre
Tel: 6501-8888

Kunlun Hotel
Tel: 6500-3388

Kempinski Hotel, Beijing Lufthansa Centre
Tel: 6465-3388

China World Hotel
Tel: 6505-2266

Diaoyutai State Guesthouse
Tel: 6803-1188

Shangri-La Hotel Beijing
Tel: 6841-2211

New Century Hotel
Tel: 6849-2001

Four Star

Peace Hotel
Tel: 6512-8833

Jianguo Hotel
Tel: 6500-2233

Jinglun Hotel Beijing-Toronto
Tel: 6500-2266

Hilton Hotel
Tel: 6646-6288

Xi Yuan Hotel
Tel: 6831-3388

International Hotel
Tel: 6512-6688

Tian Lun Dynasty Hotel
Tel: 6513-8888

Beijing Mandarin Hotel
Tel: 6831-9988

China World Trade Centre Hotel
Tel: 6505-2277

Glorial Plaza Hotel
Tel: 6515-8855

Holiday Inn Lido Beijing
Tel: 6437-6688

Beijing Continental Grand Hotel
Tel: 6491-5588

Grace Hotel
Tel: 6436-2288

Yuyang Hotel
Tel: 6466-9988

Zhaolong Hotel
Tel: 6500-2299

Main Building Friendship Hotel
Tel: 6849-8888

Beijing Landmark Tower
Tel: 6501-6688

NIGHTLIFE ENTERTAINMENT



Beijing's nightlife entertainment rivals any big foreign capital cities in the world. In fact, there are much more you can do apart from watching television, eating out and going to the cinema. For those seeking a respite from work, the choice of disco, karaoke bar and night club is wide and varied. Most hotel nightspots open at 8:00 pm and close at midnight to 2:00 am. Admission charges will be levied.

Asia Hotel: Saxophone Disco

2 Xinhongjie
Tel: 6500-7788

Beijing Grace Hotel: Rainbow Karaoke Bar

8 Jiang Tai West Road, Chaoyang
Tel: 6436-2288 ext. 7326.

Beijing JJ Disco Square: Rainbow Karaoke Bar

74-75 Xijiekou, Xicheng
Tel: 6607-9691

Beijing Top Ten, Disco and Karaoke Club

21 Dongsì Shitiao
Tel: 6401-3388

Brilliant

East Gate of Worker's Sports Centre,
Sanlitun
Tel: 6508-5845

Caesar Palace at the Rainbow Plaza

14 Dong Sanhuan Bei Lu
Tel: 6595-2288

Capital Hotel: Moving Cloud

3 Qian Men East Street
Tel: 6512-9988 ext. 3230

Capital Hotel: Disco, Hudielan Karaoke

3 Qianmendong Dajie
Tel: 6512-9988

Century Min Min Plane Dance Hall

40 Liang Ma Qiao Road, Chaoyang
Tel: 6466-3311/3788

China World Hotel: Talk of the Town Disco

1 Jinguomenwai Dajie,
Tel: 6505-2266

Continental Grand Hotel: Karaoke

8 Beichen Donglu
Tel: 6491-5588

Dynasty Entertainment Club: Karaoke

8 Beichen Donglu
Tel: 6491-5588

Gloria Plaza Hotel: Showcase Nightclub; Music

Room
2 Jinguomenwai Dajie
Tel: 6515-8855

Grand Hotel: Jinzun Karaoke

35 Dong Chang'an Jie
Tel: 6513-7788

Grand Hotel Beijing: Saga Club

East Chang An Avenue, #35
Tel: 6513-7788, ext. 567

Great Wall Sheraton: The Caravan Club;

Passion (live music)
Dong Sanhuan Bellu
Tel: 6500-5566

Guangdong Regency Hotel (Hua Qiao Da Sha):

Alfred's Fun and Seafood Restaurant
2 Wangfujing Avenue
Tel: 6513-6666 ext. 2133

Hard Rock Cafe

8 North Dongsanhuan Road
Tel: 6501-6688 ext. 2571-2574

Hilton Hotel: Pimm's

(live jazz music night)
1 Dong Fang Road, North Dong Sanhuan Rd, Chaoyang
Tel: 6466-2288 ext. 7340

Holiday Inn Crown Plaza: Paradise Club

Karaoke
48 Wangfujing
Tel: 6513-3388

Holiday Inn Lido: Cyclone Fun Pub Beijing Pig & Whistle Pub

Jichang Road, Jiang Tai Road
Tel: 6437-6688

International Hotel: 88 Karaoke

9 Jinguomenwai Dajie
Tel: 6512-6688

Jianguo Hotel: Charlie's Bar

5 Jinguomenwai Dajie,
Tel: 6500-2233

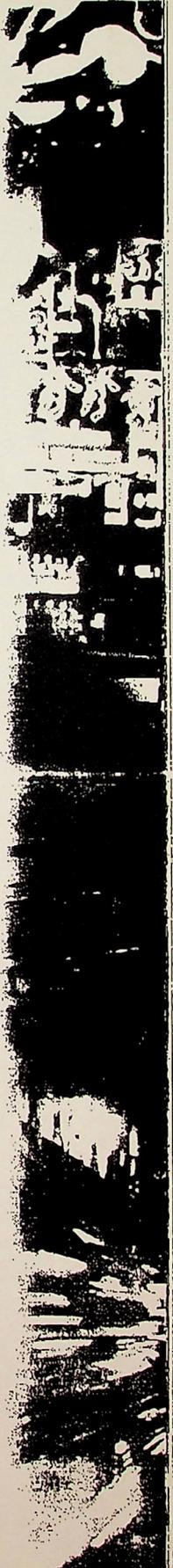
Jing Guang New World Hotel: Moonlight

Karaoke; Japanese Karaoke; International
Karaoke; Piano Bar; Catwalk Night Club;
Entertainment; Karaoke Centre

Hu Jia Lou, Chaoyang
Tel: 6501-8888, 6501-3075, 6501-2881

JJ Disco SQ

74-76 Xijiekou Beida Jie
Tel: 6607-9395, 6607-9691





NIGHTLIFE ENTERTAINMENT

Kempinski Hotel: Cafe Kranzler
50 Liungmaqiao Road, Chaoyang
Tel: 6465-3388 ext. 5700

Kiss Club
16 Dong Sanhuan Bei Lu, Chaoyang
Tel: 6502-5647

**Kunlun Hotel: Glass House Disco; Jinyuan
Karaoke, Hollywood East Bar**
2 Xiyuan Nanlu
Tel: 6500-3388

**Landmark Towers: Jinqi Disco; Top One
Karaoke; Hard Rock Cafe**
8 Dong Sanhuan Bellu
Tel: 6501-6688

Movenpick Hotel: Spruce Goose
Xiao Tianzhu Village, Shunyi County
Tel: 6456-5588, ext. 1419

Naka Disco Centre
2, Xi Tucheng, Haidian District
Tel: 6203-2906, 6201-6622 ext. 231

**New Otani Changfuagong Hotel: Silk (Japanese
style bar)**
26 Jianguomenwai Dajie
Tel: 6512-5555

Nightman Disco
2 Xiluhe Nanli
(Near to China International Exhibition Centre)
Tel: 6466-2382

Orpheus Club
10 Nongzhanguan South Street, Chaoyang
Tel: 6595-3590

**Palace Hotel: The Point After Karaoke;
Intermezzo Lounge**
8 Jinyu Hutong
Tel: 6512-8899

Peace Hotel: Disco; Peace Karaoke
3 Jinyu Hutong
Tel: 6512-8833

Rainbow Hotel: Yin Hua Karaoke
11 Xijing Lu
Tel: 6301-2266

**Shangri-La Hotel: Xanadu Karaoke;
Peacock Bar**
29 Zizhuyuan Lu
Tel: 6841-2211

Shen Gang Entertainment Palace Club
1 Jianguomenwai
Tel: 6506-4466/6075

Shunfeng Star River
16 Dong Sanhuanlu
Tel: 6507-1447

Swissotel: Derby Bar
Dongsi Shitiao Flyover
Tel: 6501-2288

**Tianlun Dynasty: Jungle Disco;
Aladdin's Hideaway Club**
50 Wuyufujing Dajie
Tel: 6513-8888

Top Ten Disco and Karaoke
No. 21, Dongsi Shitiao
Tel: 6401-3388

Willing Night Club
Lufthansa Centre Office Building, Basement
Tel: 6465-1383, 6465-1541

Xiyuan Hotel: Ballroom Disco
5 Erligu
Tel: 6831-3388

CUISINES & RESTAURANTS



Chinese cuisine is definitely one of the most fantastic national fares in the world. Chinese food is produced not only to satisfy the appetite and the taste buds but the eyes, nose and even one's imagination. That's why a Chinese chef has more to consider when preparing the food, which must be attractive together with a harmonious blend of colour and texture.

BEIJING

Traditional Beijing

Geng Wu Mess

6 Xinyuan Xili Dongjue, Tel: 6463-9757

Jin Ding

39 Dongzhimenwai Dajie, Tel: 6404-4338

Golden Car Restaurant

Tuanjiehu Park East Gate, Tel: 6598-5011, 6598-5113

Beijing Roast Duck

Beijing Roast Duck Restaurant

Tuanjiehu Beikou, Bldg. #3, Tel: 6507-2892

Quan Ju De Roast Duck Restaurant

32 Qianmen Dajie, Xicheng Tel: 6511-2418

Tuanjiehu Beijing Roast Duck Restaurant

3 Tuanjiehu North Corner, Tel: 6507-3007

Imperial

Fangshan Restaurant

Beihai Gongyuan Nei (inside Beihai Park),
Tel: 6401-1879

Li Family Restaurant

11 Yang Fang Hutong, Denel Dajie, Tel: 6601-1915

Tingliguan

Yihewuan, Huaidian District, Tel: 6258-1955

Muslim

Hong Bin Lou Restaurant

82 Xi Changan Dajie, Xicheng District, Tel: 6603-8460

Kaorouji

14 Diandingmenwai Dajie, Tel: 6404-5921, 6404-2554

SHANGHAI

Shanghai Cuisine

Kunlun Hotel, 2 Xinyuan Nanlu, Tel: 6500-3388

SHANDONG

Fengzeyuan Restaurant

11 Liujinyao, Yongdezhimenwai, Tel: 6721-1336

CANTONESE

Ah-Jing

48 Jiaozhi Hutong Beibu, Dongcheng District
Tel: 6403-4181, 6401-6712

Berena's Bistro

6 Gongti Donglu, Tel: 6592-2628

China Garden

Holiday Inn Lido, Jichang Lu, Jiangtai Lu
Tel: 6437-6688

Full Moon Restaurant

Huadu Hotel, 8 Xuyuan Nanlu,
Tel: 6500-1166 ext. 8068 & 8076

Xihe Yaju Restaurant

Ritan Park, Tel: 6501-0385, 6506-7643

CHAOZHOU

Crystal Palace

15 Nan Lishi Lu Dajie
Tel: 6553-1014, 6553-1561, 6553-1562

SICHUAN

Douhuazhuang

200 Xidan Beidajie, Tel: 6605-2389

New Douhua Village Restaurant

3 Sanlitun Lu, Tel: 6462-9097

Shan Cheng Jiu Jia

76 Xiongzian Hutong, Xicheng District
Tel: 6601-4612, 6605-1675

Shu Xiang Zhai

15 Donganhuai Lu, Tel: 6506-1958

Xiao San Xia Restaurant

Xiongzian Hutong, Xicheng District
Tel: 6601-4612, 6605-1675

HUNAN

Chairman Mao's Family Restaurant

A4 Hepingli Zhongjie, Tel: 6421-9340

Ze Yuan Restaurant

20 Nan Changqun Jie, Tel: 6608-1092

YUNNAN

Daijiacun Restaurant

Guanglongdian Nanjie, Tel: 6594-2454, 6594-2455

West Pair Pan Receive

8 North Street, Huangshengjien, Dongcheng District
Tel: 6403-4898 ext. 581

Yuteng Hotel Restaurant

Dongbianmeng Hubeikou Xiaoqu
Tel: 6711-3322 ext. 2105





CUISINES & RESTAURANTS

XINJIANG

Afanti
2 Hou Guan Baing Alley, Chaoyangmennei Dajie
Tel: 6525-1071

VEGETARIAN

Gongdelin Restaurant
158 Qianmen Dajie, Tel: 6511-2542

Tianshi Vegetarian Restaurant
57 Dengshikou Street, Tel: 6524-2349

HOTPOT

Banpo Primitive Hotpot Beer Hut
26 Wangfujing Dajie, Tel: 6525-5583

Nengrenju
5 Taipingqiao, Baisi, Tel: 6601-2560

Shan Cheng Huo Guo Jiu Jia
2 Qishengmin, Tel: 6507-4670

ASIAN

INDIAN

Asian Star
26 Donganhuan Beilu, Tel: 6491-8996, 6491-8997

Omar Khayyam Indian Restaurant
Asia-Pacific Building, 8 Yabao Lu
Tel: 6513-9988 ext. 20203 or 20188

Shamiana Indian Restaurant
Holiday Inn-Downtown, 98 Bellishi Lu
Tel: 6832-2288 ext. 7107

JAPANESE

Bai Yun
Youhao Hotel, 7 Houyuanensi, Jiadaokou
Tel: 6403-1114

Hanamasa Restaurant
3 Shoudu Tiyyuan Nanlu, Tel: 6842-5074, 6842-5814

Japanese Wineshop
Sanhuan Beilu, 90 Xiaoliangmaqiao, Tel: 6467-8801

Kiku Yo
Tianjieshu Beikou, Bldg. 3, Tel: 6507-3007

THAI

Borom Piman Thai Restaurant
Holiday Inn Lido, Jichang Lu, Jiangtai Lu
Tel: 6437-6688

Red Basil Thai Restaurant
North Third Ring Road, Tel: 6460-2342 ext. 44

Sawasdee Thai Restaurant
Novotel, 88 Dengshikou, Tel: 6513-8822

TAIWANESE

Flower Garden
Zhuchong Hotel, 2 Gongren Tiyyuan Beilu
Tel: 6500-2299

Golden Leaf
New Century Hotel, 6 Shoudi Tiyyuan Nanlu
Tel: 6849-1389

WESTERN

AMERICAN

Boss BBQ of America
22 Haidian Dajie, Tel: 6255-7825, 6254-8538

Frank's Place
Congri Beilu, Tel: 6507-2617

J. Bean's
China World Trade Centre, 1 Jianguomenwai Dajie
Tel: 6505-2266

Nashville
Dong Da Qian Xie Jie
Tel: 6502-4201

San Francisco Brewing Company
Asia Hotel, Workers Stadium North Road
Tel: 6500-7788 ext. 7156

Sentiment Restaurant & Bar
No. 8 Building, Sanlitun North Road
Tel: 6415-1691, 6415-3697

Texas Bar and Grill
Holiday Inn Lido Hotel, Tel: 6437-6688

TGI Friday's
Hun Peng Mansion, 19 Dong San Huan Bei Lu
Tel: 6595-1380

Water Hole
3 Guanghua Xili
Tel: 6507-4761

BRAZILIAN

Churrascaria Beijing Brazil
46 Fuxingmennei Dajie,
Tel: 6605-6957

CUISINES &
RESTAURANTS



FRENCH

La Fleur

China World Trade Centre, 1 Jianguomenwai Dajie
Tel: 6505-2266

Maxim's

2 Chongwenmensi Da Jie,
Tel: 6512-1992, 6512-2110

Old Peking Grill

Grand Hotel Beijing, 35 East Chang'an Dajie
Tel: 6513-7788

Si Pres

17 Ritan Beilu, Tel: 6506-5137

GERMAN

Hof Brauhaus

5 Dongsanhuan Beilu, Tel: 6500-5566

Paulaner Brauhaus

Lufthansa Centre, 50 Liangmaqiao Road
Tel: 6465-3388

EUROPEAN

Kebab Kafe

Sanlitun Shichang, Sanlitun Lu
Tel: 6415-5812

Moscow Restaurant

Beijing Exhibition Centre, Tel: 6835-4454

Sunflower Club

South Gate, Ritan Park, Tel: 6594-0515

ITALIAN

Kunlun Pino Pizzeria

Kunlun Hotel, 2 Xinyuan Nanlu
Tel: 6500-3388 ext. 5685

Metro Cafe

6 Workers Stadium West Road, Tel: 6591-7828

Rick's Cafe

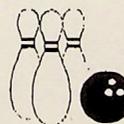
East Third Ring Road, Tel: 6502-2331 ext. 554

MEXICAN

Mexican Wave

Dong Da Qiao Road, Tel: 6506-3961

BOWLING



Among the various kinds of sporting entertainments in China, bowling is definitely one of the most popular. Bowling centres are located in the following hotels:

Beijing Mandarin Hotel

Tel: 6831-9988

Beijing Capital Hotel

Tel: 6512-9988

Holiday Inn Lido Hotel

Tel: 6437-6688

International Hotel

Tel: 6512-6688

New Century Hotel

Tel: 6849-1525

Tianlun Dynasty Hotel

Tel: 6513-8888

Zhongyuan Hotel

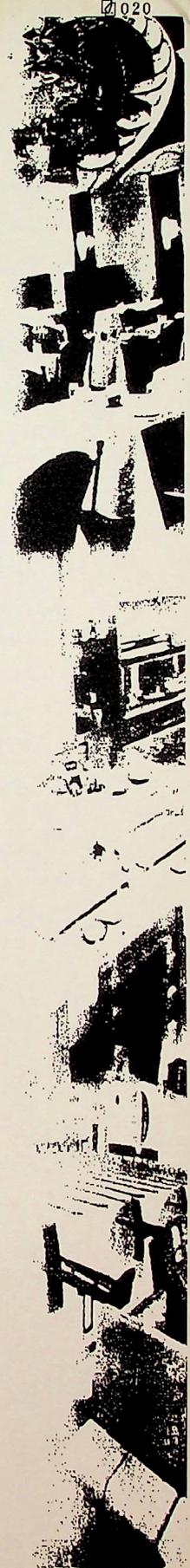
Tel: 6831-8888

Huilongguan Hotel

Tel: 6291-3931

Poly Plaza

Tel: 6500-1188



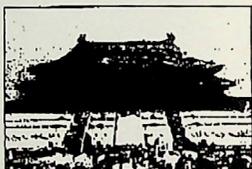


SCENIC SPOTS

**Great Wall**

The Great Wall is undisputedly one of the world's engineering marvels. It stretches over 3,500 kilometers along the Yanshan and Yinshan mountain chains that straddle northern China from east to west. It is claimed that this is the only man-made structure visible from the moon.

It first took shape during the 5th century B.C. as a group of separate walls built by several northern warring states to ward off marauding nomads. Later, the first emperor of a united China ordered his men to link all these walls and extend them. It took 300,000 men and 10 years to complete the construction. The connected wall was then further extended and improved by successive dynasties, the greatest renovation taking place in the Ming Dynasty.

**Forbidden City**

Although it is officially known as the Imperial Palace or Palace Museum, most Westerners prefer the name Forbidden City, with its evocation of a secret, exotic world. Built in the 15th century, the vast walled compound was the residence of the emperors of the last two imperial dynasties - the Ming and the Qing. These emperors were served by 9,000 maids and 200,000 eunuchs in a complex of 800 buildings with 9,000 rooms, great courtyards decorated with carved marble and secret gardens.

The Forbidden City contains a magnificent collection of Chinese bronzes, porcelain, paintings, jade and such treasures as gold tableware and Emperor Qianlong's robe, studded with pearls and coral beads and trimmed with peacock feathers.

**Summer Palace**

The largest and best preserved of imperial Chinese gardens, the Summer Palace was built in the northwest of Beijing by Emperor Yongzheng (1725-1735) as a glorious retreat from Beijing summers. However, it was completely destroyed by British and French troops during the Second Opium War in 1860 and was rebuilt in 1888 by Empress Cixi who made it her residence. It was opened as a public park in 1924.

**Tiananmen Square**

One of the most famous squares in the world, Tiananmen (Gate of Heavenly Peace) is a 20th century creation. The square, which can accommodate 500,000 people, occupies 40 hectares at the southern end of the Forbidden City. On the east side of the square is the Working People's Cultural Palace (a converted Ming temple), the Museum of Chinese History and the Museum of the Chinese Revolution. On the west side is the massive Great Hall of the People, which was built in 1959 as a meeting place for the People's Congress, and a venue for state occasions. In the centre of the square is the Monument to the People's Heroes and the mausoleum of Chairman Mao.

**The Temple of Heaven**

Built in the early 15th century, the Temple of Heaven has been described as the noblest religious building in China. It is world-famous for its unparalleled architectural beauty. Here, emperors used to worship Heaven and pray for good harvests.

COLLIERS JARDINE CHINA PROFILE

No business today can afford to stay out of China - however, navigating successfully through the world's fastest growing country is a kind of challenge that must be bridged by thorough understanding of local business practices and strong on-the-ground experience.

Colliers Jardine has paved a smooth and wide road into China. In fact, the company was among the first foreign real estate corporations to operate in China, entering as early as 1988 and is now firmly established at the forefront of the industry. Today, Colliers Jardine has established three offices in the strategic locations of Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, plus 17 management offices in eight cities. The company has more than 1,500 on-site employees and over 30 locally stationed property professionals representing every property discipline.

Colliers Jardine has been actively involved in the provision of a comprehensive range of property services. Apart from sales and leasing, project marketing, property and investment management, the company also excels in professional valuation, research and consultancy as well as tenant representation.

To service a growing need in China for property management of an international standard, Colliers Jardine formed a unique joint venture with CITIC Real Estate Corporation and China Food Hospitality & Catering Service Co Ltd in Beijing in 1992 under the name of Colliers Jardine CITIC Property Management Co Ltd. This joint venture not only demonstrates the quality of the relationships Colliers Jardine has been able to build in China, it also reflects the company's standing among prominent local institutions.

As the pioneer who has marked the trail and guided many corporations and individuals, Colliers Jardine leads you along the way to fulfill your property requirements in China.

**COLLIERS
JARDINE**

Colliers Jardine Beijing Office

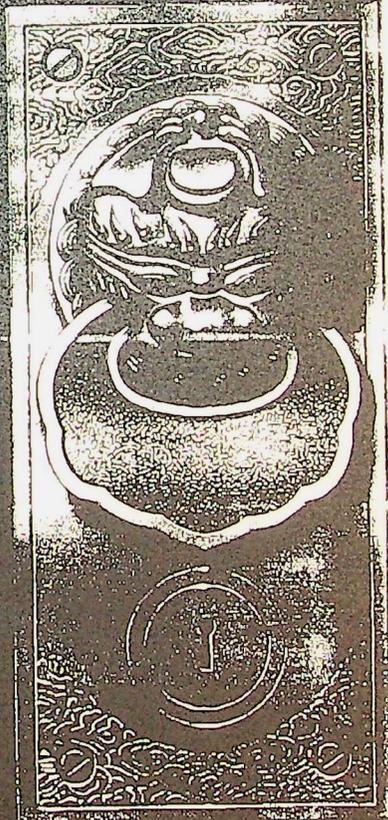
Room 1606, Capital Marston, 6 Xin Yuan Nan Road,

Chaoyang District, Beijing 100004

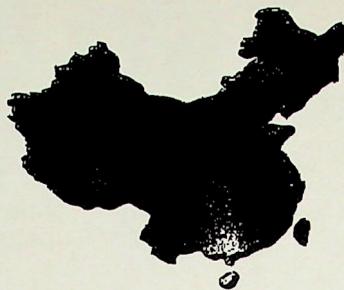
Tel: (86)10 6466 7090 Fax: (86)10 6466 9182

Other China Offices in Shanghai and Guangzhou

LIVING *IN* BEIJING



**COLLIERS
JARDINE**



INTRODUCTION

Established in 1949 and preceded by several millennia of recorded history, China is the most populous nation and the fastest growing economy on earth. Beijing, the capital city of China, has undergone wrenching changes over the past decades. As the Chinese government adopted a pragmatic approach towards foreign investments, Beijing continues to be an attractive business location for foreign enterprises.

Covering an area of 16,807 square kilometres, Beijing can broadly be divided into seven districts as follows:

Dongcheng District

This is a traditional commercial district in Beijing. Wangfujing Da Jie, the famous commercial street, is located in this district. Here, you will find many famous tourist places such as Forbidden City, Jingshan Park and Tiananmen Square. Many government departments are located along Changan Street.

Xicheng District

The Beijing Municipal Government is planning to establish a financial centre around West Second Ring Road in this district which will be the financial centre of China in the future. Xidan commercial zone has been the most famous shopping centre while Beihai Park is the most attractive tourist place in this district.

Chongwen District

This district is an old downtown district with Qianmen Street as the most famous commercial street in this area which sells traditional products. Tianan Park is located in the precinct.

Xuanwu District

Xuanwu District is also an old downtown district. Dashilan is a famous commercial street while Liulichang is another place renowned for selling traditional cultural products.

Haidian District

Haidian District is located in the suburban area and is the culture and education centre of Beijing. Many universities, such as Qinghua University and Beijing University, can be found in the district. Zhongguancun area is recognised as the 'Silicon Valley of China' as lots of high technology companies are clustered in this area. Here, you will be amazed by the Summer Palace which used to be the royal garden of the Qing Dynasty. Yuan Ming Yuan is another famous tourist place.

Chaoyang District

It is the foreign affairs area of Beijing. All the embassies are located in the downtown sector of this 470.8 km² district. There are a lot of high quality hotels, office buildings and apartment buildings in this district. A lot of properties are built along the Jian Wai Da Jie, East Second Ring Road, East Third Ring Road and Asian Game Village.

Fengtai District

A developing suburban area, Fengtai District has the biggest residential community in Asia. Fengtai Science City attracts many hi-tech companies while Fengtai Athletic Centre has the best equipped baseball and tennis courts in Beijing. Logou Bridge and Universal Park are two major tourist attraction spots in the district.

**COLLIERS
JARDINE**

怡高物業顧問

GENERAL BUSINESS INFORMATION ON CHINA

Business Investment Opportunities

A gross national product (GNP) estimated at US\$817 billion in 1996 makes China the second largest economic entity in the Asia Pacific region behind Japan. The country is now one of the most rapidly expanding economies. To attract more business opportunities, the Chinese government has eased the credit restrictions which had applied since 1993, thus paving the way for a stronger economy.

Banking and Finance

Foreign bank branches are permitted to set up in Beijing, the special economic zones (SEZs), Shanghai and other open coastal cities. Domestic banking in China remains substantially closed to foreign banks although deregulation is gathering momentum.

Foreign Ownership of Land

All land is state property in China, however, it can be leased for development by a foreign invested enterprise and used for a pre-determined period. These "land use rights" can be traded. Foreigners are permitted to buy or lease property in China where the project has specific permission to be marketed for overseas sale.

Establishing a Presence

Foreign investment participation in China is usually by means of a limited liability company. Such foreign invested companies may be one of three types, depending on the extent and type of foreign participation: equity joint ventures, co-operative joint ventures or wholly foreign-owned enterprises.

Taxation

A revised income tax law covering both Chinese nationals and expatriates in China was introduced on 1 January 1994. Previously, expatriates benefited from a 50 per cent rate reduction in personal income tax. Income tax is now charged uniformly based on a progressive rate of 5 to 45 per cent on salaries, and at 20 per cent on other income, subject to a monthly personal allowance of Rmb 800 (US\$96) for locals and Rmb 4,000 (US\$480) for foreign expatriates. Interest and dividends, royalties and property rentals are taxed at the 20 per cent flat rate.

Staffing

Throughout China, experienced and qualified middle and senior managers are in short supply, even in the major cities where the workforce is relatively well educated. The Labour Law, which came into effect on 1 January 1995, together with other specific national and local laws regulate employer-employee relations. From 1 May 1995, China adopted a standard five-day working week.

ALL ABOUT BEIJING...



EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Police	110
Fire	119
Ambulance	120
Auto Accident	122

TELEPHONE SERVICE



Telephone Repair	112
Local Directory Assistance	114
International Directory	115
Domestic Long Distance	113, 173
International Long Distance	115
AT&T Long Distance	10811
MCI Long Distance	10812
Sprint Express	10813

EMBASSIES



Embassies provide a useful source of business introduction. The larger embassies usually have some experts of a particular section which will provide businessmen with effective networking. The Chaoyang area can be considered as an embassy district as most of the embassy offices are located here.

Embassy of Australia

21 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, San Li Tun
Tel: 6532-2331
Austrade (Commercial Office)
Tel: 6532-6726 ext. 6731

Embassy of Canada

19 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie
Tel: 6532-3536

Royal Danish Embassy

1 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun
Tel: 6532-2431

Embassy of the Republic of Finland

1-10-1 Ta Yuan Office Building
Tel: 6532-1817
Commercial Office:
(I)7/F Dong Hu Office Building, Tel: 6467-3084
(II)7-3-52 Qi Jia Yuan, Tel: 6532-2008

Embassy of the Republic of France

3 Dong San Jie, San Li Tun
Tel: 6532-1331
Commercial Office: 37/F Jing Guang Centre
Tel: 6501-4866, 6501-4870

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

5 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie
Tel: 6532-2161, 6532-2162
Commercial Office: 3 San Li Tun Dong Si Jie
Tel: 6532-5556, 6532-5560

Embassy of the Republic of Hungary

10 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie
Tel: 6532-1431, 6532-1432
Commercial Office: 5-2-151 Ta Yuan Apartment
Tel: 6532-3182, 6532-4704

Embassy of the Republic of India

1 Ri Tan Dong Lu
Tel: 6532-1856

Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia

Office Building B, San Li Tun
Tel: 6532-5488

Embassy of the Republic of Italy

2 Dong Er Jie, San Li Tun
Tel: 6532-2131, 6532-2132

Embassy of the Romania

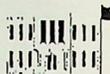
Ri Tan Lu, Dong Er Jie
Tel: 6532-3442

Embassy of Spain

9 San Li Tun Lu
Tel: 6532-3629
Commercial Section:
2-2-2 Ta Yuan Office Building
Tel: 6532-2072, 6532-3054

Embassy of Japan

7 Ri Tan Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai
Tel: 6512-2361



EMBASSIES

Embassy of Mongolia

2 Xiu Shui Bei Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai
Tel: 6532-1203

Royal Netherlands Embassy

1-15-2 Ta Yuan Office Building
Tel: 6532-1131, 6532-1152

Embassy of New Zealand

1 Dong Er Jie, Ri Tan Lu
Tel: 6532-2731, 6532-2732

Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines

23 Xiu Shui Bei Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai
Tel: 6532-2794, 6532-1872

Embassy of the Republic of Singapore

1 Xiu Shui Bei Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai
Tel: 6532-3926, 6532-3143

Embassy of Sweden

3 Dong Zhi Men Wai Jie
Tel: 6532-3331

Embassy of Switzerland

3 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun
Tel: 6532-2736, 6532-2737

Royal Thai Embassy

40 Guang Hua Lu
Tel: 6532-1903, 6532-1980

Royal Norwegian Embassy

1 Dong Yi Jie, San Li Tun
Tel: 6532-2261, 6532-2262

Embassy of the Republic of Poland

1 Ri Tan Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai
Tel: 6532-1235, 6532-1888

Embassy of the Republic of Portugal

2-72 San Li Tun Office Building
Tel: 6532-3497, 6532-3220

Embassy of the Republic of Korea

4/F China World Tower,
1 Jian Guo Men Wai Da Jie
Tel: 6505-2608, 6505-3609

Embassy of the Russian Federation

4 Dong Zhi Men Bei Zhong Jie
Tel: 6532-2051, 6532-2181

Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

11 Guang Hua Lu
Tel: 6532-1961, 6532-1962

Embassy of the United States of America

3 Xiu Shui Bei Jie,
Jian Guo Men Wai
Tel: 6532-3831, 6532-3431

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENTS

When doing business in China, as in any overseas countries, it is advisable to get to know a few government organizations that are relevant to you.

The Mayor's Office

2 Zheng Yi Lu
Tel: 6308-8080

Foreign Affairs Office of Beijing**Municipal Government**

2 Zheng Yi Lu
Tel: 6519-2706

Information Office of Beijing**Municipal Government**

14 Jian Wai Da Jie
Tel: 6515-8118

The Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs,**Beijing Municipal Government**

11 Xin Zhong Jie, Dong Zhi Men Wai
Tel: 6416-3989

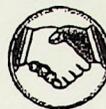
The Office of Taiwan Affairs,**Beijing Municipal Government**

3, 1st Hutong, Nan Li Shi Lu
Tel: 6853-3431

Law-Making Office of Beijing**Municipal Government**

2 Zheng Yi Lu
Tel: 6519-2503

TRADE PROMOTION ORGANIZATIONS



Successful businesses are always built upon networking. Therefore, the best thing for you to do is to contact the trade section of your company's origin which will guide you through to all important introductions. Normally, business people from different nationalities have formed chambers of commerce and other business promotion organizations. All these provide very useful networking opportunities.

China Council for the Promotion of International Trade

1 Fu Xing Men Wai Da Jie
Tel: 6851-3344

China Council for the Promotion of International Trade - Beijing Branch

409 Hua Long Jie,
Nan He Yan
Tel: 6512-5175

Beijing Overseas Service Centre

36 Dong Si Xi Da Jie
Tel: 6512-4589

Canada - China Trade Council Beijing Office

18-2 CITIC Building,
19 Jian Guo Men Wai Da Jie
Tel: 6512-6120, 6500-2255

Italian Institute for Foreign Trade

3041, Jingshang Centre
Tel: 6500-3369

China - Italy Chamber of Commerce

Rm. 4010 Yihua Office Building,
No. 42 Donghuan Beilu
Tel: 6503-9264

Japan - China Association on Economy & Trade & Japan-China Long Term

Trade Committee, Beijing Office
401 Chang Fu Gong Office Building,
Jian Guo Men Wai
Tel: 6512-9880, 6512-9881

Japanese Chamber

104 Chang Fu Gong Office Building,
Jian Guo Men Wai
Tel: 6513-0829

Japan - China Economic Relations & Trade Centre Beijing Office

10-05 CITIC Building,
19 Jian Guo Men Wai Da Jie
Tel: 6500-3872, 6500-2255

French Chamber of Commerce & Industry

12/F Guang Ming Hotel, Liang Ma Qiao Lu
Tel: 6461-3201, 6461-3202

The United States-China Business Council

22-C CITIC Building,
19 Jian Guo Men Wai Da Jie
Tel: 6500-2255, 6500-2236, 6500-2266

American Chamber of Commerce

Rm 301, Great Wall Sheraton Hotel
Tel: 6500-5566

Hong Kong Trade & Development Council

Rm 901, CITIC Building,
19 Jian Guo Men Wai Da Jie
Tel: 6512-8661

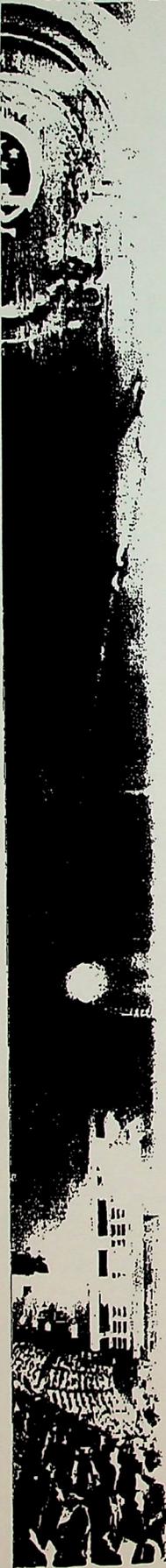
South African Centre for Chinese Studies

C801, Lufthansa Centre
Tel: 6465-1941

Beijing Service Company for Investment and Trade from Taiwan Compatriots

5 Building, Xi Huang Cheng Gen Nan Lu Yi Qu
Tel: 6603-2811





LAW FIRMS

The need for legal services in any big cities is obvious. There are many law firms established in Beijing and the following list provides just a highlight:

Allen & Overy

Rm 3204, Jinguang Centre
Tel: 6501-4681

Baker & McKenzie

Rm 2526, China World Trade Centre
Tel: 6505-0591

C & C Law

Rm 1402, CITIC
Tel: 6500-6038

Coudert Brothers

Rm 2708, Jinguang Centre
Tel: 6501-2851

Denton Hall

Rm 3325 China World Trade Centre
Tel: 6505-4891

Freshfields

Rm 2207, Capital Mansion
Tel: 6465-4291

Graham & James

Rm 2002, CITIC
Tel: 6507-8557

Johnson Stokes & Master

Rm 2115, China World Trade Centre
Tel: 6505-2331

Kaye Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler LLP

Rm 1805, SciTech Tower
Tel: 6512-4735

Lewis, D'Amato, Brishois, Bisguard, Buxbaum & Choy

Rm 2523, China World Trade Tower
Tel: 6500-2288 ext. 2523

Livasiri & Co.

Rm 610, China World Trade Centre
Tel: 6505-2615

Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison

Rm 1910, SciTech Tower
Tel: 6512-3628

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom

4/F East Building, China World Trade Centre
Tel: 6505-3511

ARTS & CULTURAL CENTRES



Chinese art is blossoming in the capital city of China. Besides the more commonly known painting and calligraphy as well as the unbelievable acrobatic shows, concerts, ballets and dance performances are staged almost every day in this thriving city. There are frequent visits by foreign art performance companies which include ballet troupes and symphony orchestras.

China Art Gallery

1 Wusi Dajie
Tel: 6401-2252

Museum of International Art Palace

Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza
Tel: 6513-3388 ext. 1208

Yan Huang Art Gallery

9 Huizhonglu, Asian Games Village
Tel: 6493-5334

Melodic Art Gallery

14 Jianguomenwai (Opposite Friendship Store)
Tel: 6515-8123

Wan Fung Art Gallery

Imperial Archive, 136 Nanchizi Dajie
Tel: 6523-3320

Central Academy of Fine Arts Gallery

1 Wangfujing Shuaifuyuan
Tel: 6523-1014, 6525-4731 ext. 305

The Art Salon of Beijing International Art Palace

2/F Crowne Plaza Hotel
Tel: 6513-3388 ext. 1209

Capital Theatre

22 Wangfujing Dajie
Tel: 6524-9847, 6525-0996

Nationality Cultural Palace

49 Fuxingmennei Dajie
Tel: 6602-4433 ext 4463

Dongbianmen Corner Tower

Near Dongbianmen Overpass
Tel: 6512-1554

Capital Museum

13 Guozijian Jie, Kongsiao, Dongcheng District
Tel: 6401-2118

Duanmen Rostrum

Between Tiananmen Rostrum and the Palace Museum
Tel: 6525-3412

Beijing Wuyi Di Yuan Theatre

The Eastern Gate of Olympic Sports Centre
Tel: 6491-2157 or 6491-2233 ext. 450

Huaxia Cultural & Martial Centre

No. 98 Nanxiangjie, Xizhimen
Tel: 6615-5170 or 6616-7831 ext. 180

Beijing Concert Hall

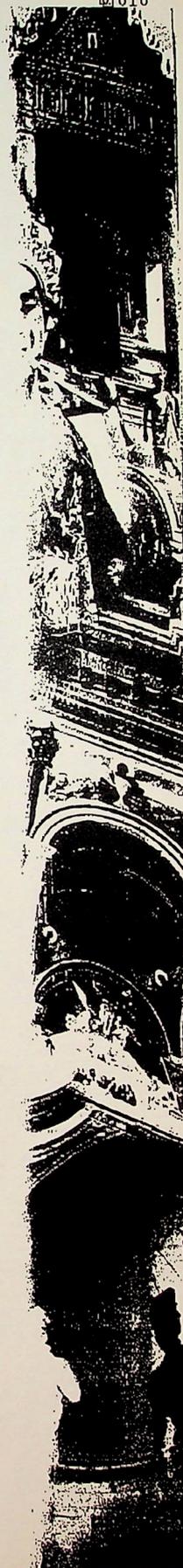
1 Beixinhunjie
Tel: 6605-5812

Liyuan Theatre

Qianmen Hotel, 175 Yong'anlu
Tel: 6301-6688 ext. 8860

Beijing Hu Guang Guild Hall

No. 3 Hufangqiao, Xunnwu District
Tel: 6351-8284, 6352-9134





BANKS

China's finance and banking system is undergoing restructuring and a series of laws regulating the establishment and operations of the central bank, commercial banks and foreign financial institutions have been promulgated in recent years. Beijing, as the capital city of China, has a sound financial and banking system and there are numerous foreign bank branches operating in Beijing.

The People's Bank of China

9 Xi He Yan, Qian Men
Tel: 6303-5254, 6519-9437

State Administration of Exchange Control

Beijing Branch Regulatory Centre
79 Yue Tan Nan Jie
Tel: 6857-2108

The Industrial & Commercial Bank of China

Beijing Municipal Branch
10 Bui Yun Lu
Tel: 6301-3101

The People's Construction Bank of China

1 Ma Lian Dao Bei Lu, Guang An Men Wai
Tel: 6326-5301

The Agricultural Bank of China

15 Shuidaozi Lane, Chongwenqu
Tel: 6701-4245

CITIC Industrial Bank

6 Xin Yuan Nan Lu
Tel: 6512-2233

ANZ Banking Group Ltd.

China World Tower, 1 Jianguomenwai Dajie
Tel: 6505-1602

Bank of America

Rm 2722 China World Tower, 1 Jianguomenwai Dajie
Tel: 6505-3508

Bank of Tokyo

2/F Fortune Building, 5 Dongsanhuan Bei Lu
Tel: 6593-1640

Banque Nationale de Paris

China World Tower, 1 Jianguomenwai Dajie
Tel: 6505-3685

Barclays Bank

SCITE Tower, 22 Jianguomenwai Dajie
Tel: 6512-2288 ext. 1211

Chase Manhattan Bank

SCITE Tower, 22 Jianguomenwai Dajie
Tel: 6512-3457

Citibank

CITIC Building
Tel: 6500-2255 ext. 1810

Deutsche Bank

China World Tower, 1 Jianguomenwai Dajie
Tel: 6505-2305

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank

Jianguo Hotel
Tel: 6500-1121

Standard Chartered Bank

Hong Kong Macau Centre, 2 Chaoyangmen Bei Dajie
Tel: 6501-1578

Swiss Bank Corp.

China World Tower, 1 Jianguomenwai Dajie
Tel: 6505-2213

Banco Santander

Unit 2301, Landmark Building, 8 Dongsanhuan Bei Lu
Tel: 6506-8021

Train tales from Beijing to Shanghai

Through fertile plains, barren hills and mountains dotted with monasteries

By Uli Schmetzer
CHICAGO TRIBUNE

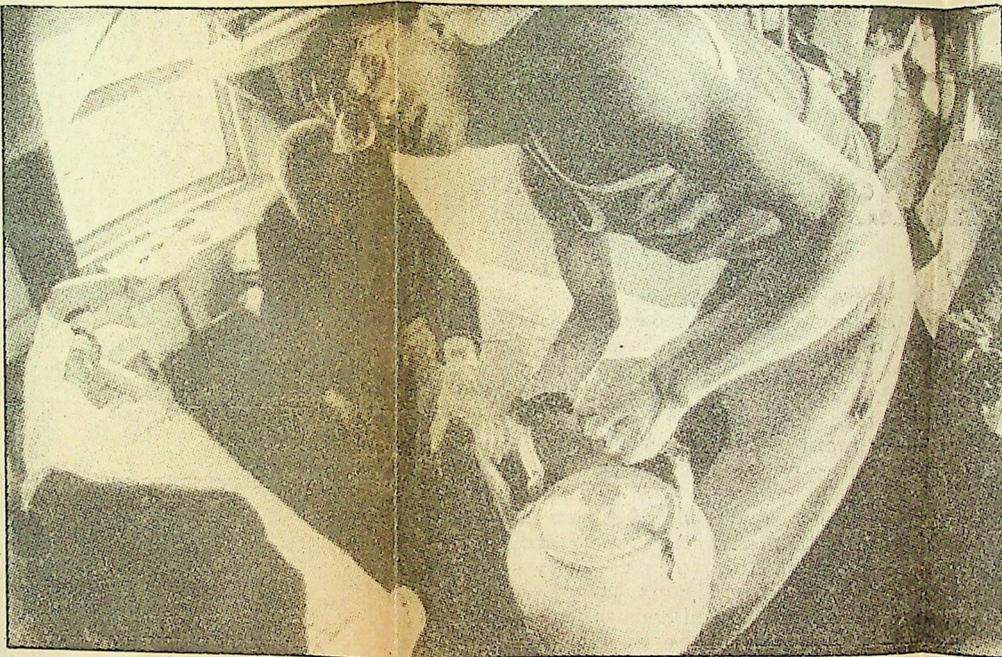
THE Beijing-Shanghai Express chugs through fertile plains carpeted with lush corn fields and fruit groves. It meanders through barren hills and climbs over mountains dotted with monasteries in Shandong Province where Confucius and the Golden Lotus once held sway.

The old sage and the lascivious concubine have left their mark on this part of China, still considered

the cradle of traditional Confucian morals, but also notorious for the lust described by Jin Ping Mei in his 2,000-page epic of sexual acrobatics, "The Golden Lotus." The lotus still proliferates in Shandong, with its delicate pink-hued petals folded over a golden pistil.

Jin's book remains banned in China, but Confucius has been rehabilitated, thanks to his doctrine of subservience to hierarchy and parental guidance. His revival came even though Chairman Mao Tse-tung once said of the philosopher: "I studied Confucius for six years. I learned to recite him from memory, but I did not understand him."

The train ride is slow and bumpy. "Confucius?" the girl in the red slacks said, screwing up her nose: "It's all right for you foreigners to visit his home town. You can't be contaminated. But Shandong is not a good place for us Chinese."



CARL PURCELL/COPLEY NEWS SERVICE

Passengers crowded into a compartment share a pot of tea on a train ride through China.

OUTSIDE, the bitumen road loped parallel to the railway line. It glistened like lacquer in China's muggy summer heat. For dozens of miles the road had been walled with melons. In places the melon wall was 9 feet high. Squatting old men, fanning themselves, guarded the melons.

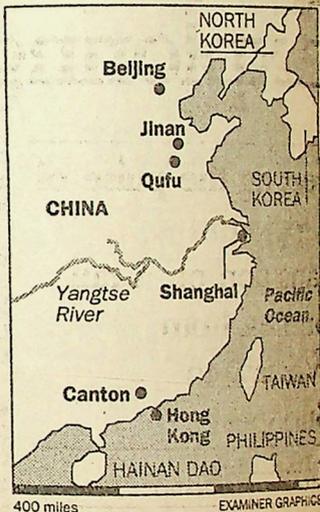
"Forty years of socialism have not taught us how to get the mel-

ons to the market. Most of them rot before the trucks pick them up," mused a portly man.

The bitumen road tells its own story of a China that rockets satellites into orbit and manufactures streamlined buses, though its rural roads still carry many mule and donkey carts. Hooves and wheels crunch over the brown grain spread on the bitumen by local

farmers. The grain dries out on the road before it is separated from the husks by tossing the corn into the air with a shovel on a windy day. It saves a threshing machine.

In this hybrid world, trains remain the lifeline of a nation in which couples and families are often separated for 11 months by compulsory job assignments, leaving them just four weeks of annual



400 miles

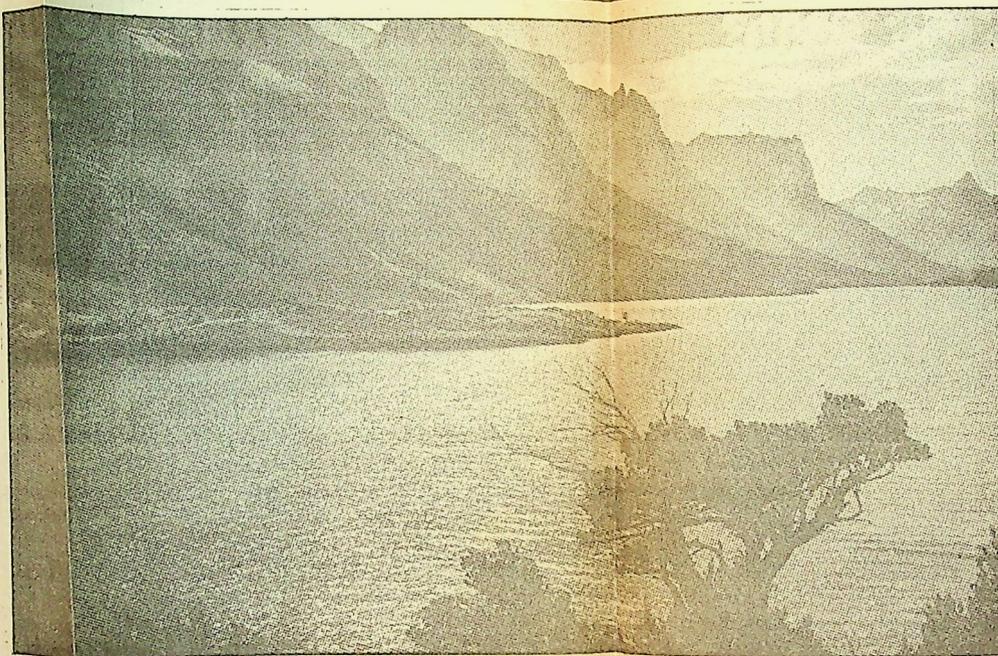
EXAMINER GRAPHICS

reunion during the spring festival holiday, when an estimated 200 million Chinese are on the move.

"Shandong is the most conservative of the Chinese provinces. It's still Confucian," the girl in the red slacks continued. "Women still serve the men here and sit at different tables. Marriages are arranged by parents, just as the man taught. We Chinese have already had more

[See CHINA, T-16.]

On the rails that built an American empire



Over the Continental Divide and across the high plains on a classic train journey

By Jeff Miller
SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER

"I WILL MAKE my mark on the face of this earth and no man will ever wipe it out!" True to those words, James

The Empire Builder stretches from Seattle to scenic Glacier National Park, then on to Chicago.

about 25 miles of the Canadian border.

Unfortunately, because of a few rough parts along the way, passengers will sometimes feel as if they are traveling in a stagecoach rather than a luxury train. But the scenery, people and food (which is surprisingly good) more than make up for the bumpy ride.

MOST people ride the route for the scenery. The best views are concentrated in

the most desolate countryside in the world.

The Empire Builder runs daily trains in both directions, although many think the Seattle-to-Chicago run has the better timetable for the best scenery.

The journey can begin either in Seattle or Portland, Ore.; both trains link up in Spokane, Wash., for the run to Chicago. The Portland route travels along the north bank of the spectacular Columbia River before heading northeast for

around 3:30 p.m. The mile-long tunnel under downtown Seattle only heightens the pleasure as the train roars back out into the afternoon light. The land's myriad shades of green contrast nicely with the aquamarine of Puget Sound and the whites and blues of the cloud-dotted sky.

Harbors along the route are filled with nests of spindly masts, locks plod through the ups and downs of life and docks are piled high with giant Lincoln logs sorted

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1699 Capetown	1699 Lilongwe	Delhi-Bangkok-H Kong-SF
1299 Conakry	1699 Lusaka	2099 SF-Europe-Cairo-Kenya
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◆ CHINA from T-7

Train tales from Beijing to Shanghai

of Confucius than we needed." On the other side of the compartment a stylishly dressed young woman nervously fingered her Italian leather bag. "Confucius did not like women," she said. The other passengers looked at her with disdain.

THE WOMAN who said this got off at Jinan, capital of Shandong Province, which is famous as the City of One Hundred Springs. The rain came down in spouts. She opened a pink umbrella and daintily picked her way on stiletto heels through the puddles. Dour peasants, dripping wet, clicked their tongues and smirked. After all, she was the 20th-century version of the Golden Lotus in a city once notorious for its style and abundance of pretty women, but now reduced to a drab metropolis by metallurgy, machine-making factories and chemical plants.

"I hate coming back here," this Golden Lotus said. "It's so provincial."

She had never read Jin's book. It was forbidden. But she had been told some parts were so naughty one could not read them aloud. Her mother would be waiting in the mule cart outside. Her people were peasants. "Oh, Beijing was so exciting." She clasped one palm over full red lips to cover a giggle.

In her fashionable summer suit, her pretty face dabbed with make-up and false eyelashes, she resembled the Shandong concubine Jin had described centuries ago. "Her almond eyes were clear and cool, her cherry lips most inviting..."

Behind Jinan the summit of the Thousand Buddha Mountain was shrouded in clouds. A guide explained bitterly it should have been renamed the "No Buddha Mountain" since all of the Lord Buddha's 1,000 statues on the zig-zagging stone staircase to the top had been smashed by the Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution.

An old bald Buddhist monk muttered sutras before the altar of a pagoda halfway up the mountain and held out his hand for contributions from the faithful, who lit bundles of joss sticks as if communism had never outlawed such bourgeois practices. "We offer comfort to the needy," said the monk.

China's constitution outlaws loyalty to foreign religious leaders, but as a dead deity, Buddha is no challenge to party precedence. Neither is Confucius, who died in 479 B.C.

Today "No Buddha Mountain" has become a lucrative affair for peddlers extracting exorbitant sums from the thousands of parched pilgrims climbing its steep slopes each day. One thirsty foreigner found himself gulping fiery Maotai liquor sold to him as mineral water. An enterprising peasant charged an entrance fee to his homemade exhibition of currency notes, and two girls sold lemonade in bottles filled at a local spring and sweetened with a spoonful of sugar. Wise pilgrims take their own provisions.

"If communism lasts a thousand years, we Chinese would still find opportunities to make money," muttered the official guide.

At the foot of the mountain the Golden Lotus rode in a tricycle rickshaw accompanied by a portly man wearing a starched Western suit. He frowned as she gayly waved her pink umbrella.

THE PROBLEM with trains and planes in China is that one can only book them from A to B. Only after one arrives at B can one buy a return ticket to A or an onward ticket to C. Many a tourist has been stranded for days by booked-up transport, though tourist agency officials usually give preferential treatment to foreigners who pay in hard currency and are charged nearly double the fare of a Chinese citizen.

But neither hotel desk clerks nor tourist agency officials can circumvent the 72-hour soft-seat reservation deadline before the departure of any train. For those who value their bones or sanity, a soft seat in an air-conditioned carriage of four bunks is mandatory.

The ticket vendor at Jinan's ancient railway station grinned as she handed over the hard-seat ticket

Each carriage resembled a crowded picnic ground. Every seat on the white-lacquered wooden benches was occupied. Passengers sat wedged in by their goods, food and drinks. In the summer heat the men wore only shorts; the women sat open-legged, oblivious to decorum. Young children were naked. Everyone spoke in shouts. People spat, and not always into spittoons. Pummelled, shoved and elbowed through a debris of melon peels, bread crusts and chicken bones one may come to rest against the carriage toilet which exudes, even with the door closed, the foulest of odors.

The train, pulled by a steam engine, puffed along Mount Tai. At 5,069 feet above sea level Chinese

FROM YANGZHOU on the Grand Canal, the waterway linking Shandong with Beijing, a rickety van takes 45 minutes to reach Qufu, the town where Confucius lived and died 2,500 years ago. About 130,000 of the

local inhabitants claim to be descendants of the sage and bear the common surname Kong. In Shandong province half a million people proudly call themselves Kongs.

In imperial days, direct descendants of the philosopher lived like kings in the complex of Confucius Mansions in the center of Qufu. The complex, part of which has been turned into a guest house, is now a major attraction for the 1.5 million tourists who come each year to gawk at the temples built in honor of Confucius and to glut themselves on Confucian cuisine.

"Once we Kong had to be studious and an example to the country. But today it's easy to be a Kong. Some Kongs have even become criminals," said Kong Fan Zheng, a

74th-generation grandson as he waved at the hoards of peddlers trying to cash in on their heritage with the sale of souvenirs and Confucian memorabilia.

But their wise forefather even had a reply to this commercial phenomenon: "Great Man understands what is right. Petty man understands what is profitable," he once said.

During the Cultural Revolution (1966-76), when ten-age Red Guards smashed temples and artifacts, the Kongs of Qufu quickly understood the commercial assets of their heritage in a future more deferential to their ancestor. They sneaked into temples and the Mansions to snatch tablets, manuscripts and Confucian relics. They

buried them in their back yards before the Red Guards arrived.

An astute town official had the two giant stone lions outside the Mansions, believed to be 1,000 years old, crated in wood and plastered with contemporary Maoist slogans like: "Destroy the old to build the new."

The lions were saved, but not Confucius' towering statue, which was smashed with sledgehammers. But the philosopher's shattered tombstone in Kongmu Park, where 100,000 of his direct descendants are buried, was rebuilt, thanks to popular precautions.

"Our people collected and kept the tombstone pieces after the Red Guards left," Kong Fang explained. "A few years ago when the government rehabilitated Confucius, everyone brought their pieces back and we rebuilt the tomb."

Below the gnarled cypress trees of Kongmu Park, a vast green space speckled with tombs and monuments, the Kongs of 1990 are hawkking anything from name seals to Confucian T-shirts and Kong Family Liquor. And those who are too old to peddle simply hold out their hands for donations.

At 83 Kong Qinger, a 73rd-generation descendant, has no qualms about begging for alms at the cemetery gate. He blinked and quoted his ancestor's saying: "I never refuse to instruct those who are willing to bring me a bundle of dried meat as payment."

But in 1990 dried meat is out of vogue. So the old man happily accepts currency notes, in any denomination. After all, adjusting to current needs is part of Confucian pragmatism.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER

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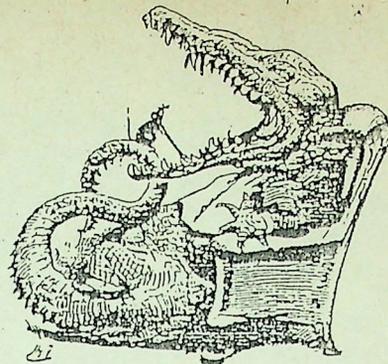
TO THE WALL! - THE Wall, of course. Olivia recommends the Mutianyu Section and on a weekday, as "the wall was deserted...only about fifty Chinese along the entire (3 KM) length and NO Big Noses. We walked/climbed for several hours and during the last hour we were completely alone. Imagine, ALONE on the Great Wall for an hour--unthinkable at Badaling [the other access point]. There's a cable car to take you to the top (Y25 r/t), but we recommend only buying the Y15 one-way ticket and walking down the steps--much more fun." TO GET THERE: Hire a taxi for the day (Y300 r/t). Happy Trails, You-All.

NOTES FROM THE MEDICAL UNIT - Since the RMO has not been here lately, you may need to do a little self-diagnosing.* This terminology should help you.

Artery	The study of painting
Barium	What you do when CPR fails
Caesarean Section	A district in Rome
Colic	A sheep dog
Coma	A punctuation mark
Congenital	Friendly
Dilate	To live long
G.I. Series	Baseball between teams of soldiers
Grippe	A suitcase
Hangnail	A coat hook
Medical Staff	A doctor's cane
Morbid	A higher offer
Nitrate	Lower than the day rate
Node	Was aware of
Outpatient	A person who has fainted
Post-Operative	A letter carrier
Protein	In favor of young people
Secretion	Hiding anything
Tablet	A small table
Tumor	An extra pair
Urine	Opposite of you're out
Varicose Veins	Veins which are very close together

* [When I used to urge my father to see a doctor for some medical problem, he would say he couldn't go until he got his diagnosis worked out. - Ed.]

THE HUAI HAI HOWLER



THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL SHANGHAI
SHANGHAI, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

No. 15

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THE CULTURE VULTURE - Has heard (but cannot yet verify) that the current exhibit at the Shanghai Museum on Yan An Lu is dynamite. According to Xinhua News Agency reports the exhibition contains 111 foreign antiques, including 19th century European glass and porcelain, all collected from Shanghai residents. Further, "most the the exhibits are so rare they are hard to be found even in Europe." The exhibition will close Feb. 20th.

TRAVEL TIPS AND FUN FINDS - Furry Faces (I don't want to think about what kind of fur they are made of--and don't ask, please)! These are pins with faces of tigers, cats and rabbits and are quite charming for children and whimsical adults (like me). The best selection is at the gift shop at the Long Hua Temple Complex. And speaking of kitsch, you go to the Gu Qi Garden in Nanxiang (that's northwest of Shanghai on the way to Jia Ding). They have children's lanterns, colorful plastic with little flashlights inside. There are fish and dragons and rabbits and everything a child would want--or an adult planning a garden party. While you're at it, both the Temple and the Garden are worth an afternoon--the latter being mercifully uncrowded in winter. And you can warm up with their famous Xiao Long Bao dumplings in Gu Qi Garden's dining pavilion. Such a deal!

ARE YOU PLANNING A TRIP TO BEIJING? Then CLIP AND SAVE this interesting bit of info and retrace the steps back into history.

BEIJING'S EUROPEAN PAST

For travellers fascinated by history, Beijing's collection of 19th and early 20th century European architecture provides an intriguing insight into the cosmopolitan life of diplomats and traders in turn of the century Beijing. The former Legation Quarter, lying south of Chang'an Boulevard and east of Tiananmen Square, is worth a half day stroll for an appreciation of various styles of Western architecture. It is an area threatened by modern development, and many top Chinese government ministries and organiza-

tions now occupy many of the old European buildings in the district. But enough remains to capture the former flavour of the place.

The area was once surrounded by a glacis demarcating it clearly from the very Chinese world outside its walls. But the walls are no longer there. It was the area designated by the emperors, as early as the 15th century as a "foreign relations" district, because of its proximity to government offices located inside the adjacent palace walls. According to Chinese historical records, as early as the 14th century Slavic travellers to the Yuan dynasty Mongol court were housed here together with representatives from other Asian tributary kingdoms. In 1728 the Treaty of Kiakhta signed by the Manchu Qing dynasty court and the Czar Peter II of Russia granted Rus-

sians permission to send a permanent Orthodox ecclesiastical mission, commercial representatives and six students to China.

A small Russian colony then sprung up around the Russian Embassy located there. Prior to 1860, the Russian colony took its place beside diplomats, tribute bearers, traders, merchants and students from Korea, Thailand, Nepal, Burma and Annam, as well as official representatives from Mongolia and Tibet living under Chinese imperial sway. These were later joined by English and French colonies, and by the late 19th century there was an influx of Italians, Germans, Spanish, Austrians, Hungarians, Dutch, Belgians, Japanese and Americans, among others. The area by then had taken on a truly international flavour and in the early 20th century this glittering social life was concentrated in the Peking Club, now the headquarters of the Standing Committee of the Beijing People's Congress.

Streets in the Legation Quarter were named to celebrate the cosmopolitan nature of this aristocratic ghetto - Rue Linevitch, Canal Street, Rue Meiji, Rue Marco Polo, Rue Verbiert, Rue de club, Yama to Avenue, beneath the present Taijichangtiao Lushan street-sign, I could make out a signpost distinctly reading Rue Hart, a street-name celebrating Robert Hart,

the British official appointed by the Manchu court to head China's first modern Customs service.

Proceeding west along East Legation Alley (Dong Jiaomin Xiang) from the Xinqiao Hotel, the first reminder of Beijing's European past that impressed itself on me was the former Deutsch-Asiatische Bank. Now part of Beijing Hospital, the bank's bell tower was designed to resemble the roof of the famous 16th century Aschaffenburg. Decorative iron window grills are another feature of this famous former centre of German financing. Further to the west from the Bank is the newly-renovated Catholic Church. Two Gothic towers rear up from this church, founded in 1902 by the Lazarists. St. Michael's in 1989 and 1990 will re-commence Christmas and Easter services. It is also renowned for its pipe organ. Opposite the Church, on the southern side of East Legation Alley is the site of the former Belgian Legation. The entrance no longer stands, but decorated brickwork above the roofs can still be seen. Several villa-like two-storey buildings have been renovated, and the former legation building is now the Zijin Guest House.

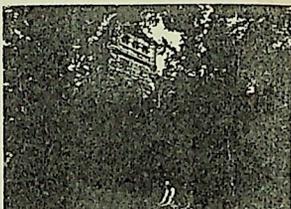
One block further west along East Legation Alley, you pass the sites of the former French and Spanish Legations on the right and the German Legation

on the left.

The French Legation buildings have been torn down, but the impressive flanking the entrance to the property remains. This imposing structure is a curious mixture of Oriental and Western architecture, evoking Paris' Arc de Triomphe and a Chinese style city wall watch tower. The Spanish Legation building, like the former British Legation, is exceptional in this area because it was housed in a Chinese style residence, not in any of the European architectural styles of the turn of the century.

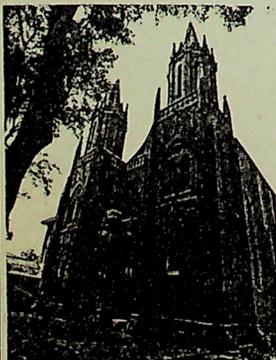
On the intersection of East Legation Alley and Zhengyi Lu Street, a few more minutes to the west, is the former Yokohama Specie Bank. This domed two-storey building is handsomely decorated and now the office of the China Huacheng Finance Corporation. On the corner directly opposite was the former Russian Legation.

I then turned north into Zhengyi Lu. Prior to 1925 Zhengyi Lu was an open canal, called "Jade Canal," which took water south from the palace lake complex down to the southern part of Beijing. The British, Japanese and Italian Legations were



all housed along the banks of Jade Canal. The British Legation and Barracks site was the largest embassy complex in the area. The architecture of this impressive site was, however, traditional Chinese, because the British acquired for their embassy the former residence of the seventh son of the Kangxi Emperor, Prince Chun, later occupied by a descendant and called the Residence of Duke Liang.

This brought me out onto Chang'an Boulevard facing the Beijing Hotel. There was much more to be seen. So walking quickly in an easterly direction along Chang'an, I turned south again at Taijichang and re-entered the former Legation Quarter. I found this area as interesting as Zhongyi Lu, particularly making forays into the sidestreets running off the eastern side of Taijichang. Here I found the renowned Peking Club, the former Austrian, French, Danish and Portuguese Legations, and the former German Hospital.



The western style building in Dongjiao-Minxiang

The Dowager Got a Bad Rap

DRAGON LADY

The Life and Legend of the Last Empress of China.

By Sterling Seagrave

with the collaboration of Peggy Seagrave.

Illustrated. 601 pp. New York:

Alfred A. Knopf. \$30.

By Emily MacFarquhar

CHINESE women rulers occupy their own doubly damned circle in historians' hell. For traditional Confucians, enthroning a female meant not only breaking the laws of imperial succession but also violating the natural order. When the weak, wicked female principle — the yin — presumed to prevail over the male yang, Heaven would signal its discontent by means of comets, earthquakes and floods. This was the myth of it. In fact, women were deeply involved in Chinese court politics, serving as biological and political kingmakers — and for 2,000 years even occasionally wielding the imperial seals as regents for boy emperors.

The two longest-serving regents were Empress Wu, who held power from 661 to 705 in the Tang Dynasty and was the only woman ever to become "holy and divine emperor" in her own right; and Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi, who ruled with her son and her nephew from 1861 to 1908. She was not actually the last empress, as Sterling Seagrave calls her, but she was the last royal personage to wield real power in China, and her rule spanned the bloodiest civil war of all time, plus a series of foreign wars and land grabs that dealt blow after blow to a tottering imperial system.

Although Empress Wu and Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi lived in totally different worlds, more than a millennium apart, Chinese historians have conjured up a one-size-fits-all portrait of two nymphomaniacal and homicidal concubines, each of whom seduced and murdered her way to power and then abused that power extravagantly, licentiously and superstitiously for nearly half a century. Their legacy was so lethal that as soon as Mao Zedong's wife, Jiang Qing, began to reach for power in the 1960's, she was dubbed an empress dowager redux. She herself was so leery of guilt by gender association that she never mentioned Tzu Hsi's name in 60 hours of reminiscences with her American biographer, Roxanne Witke, though at other times she had a good word for Empress Wu.

Enter Sterling Seagrave, who, with his wife, Peggy, rides to the rescue of defamed dowagers, shouting "Bum rap." In "Dragon Lady: The Life and Legend of the Last Empress of China," a racy, pacy biography of Tzu Hsi, he goes beyond asserting that the Empress Dowager and her predecessors were maligned by old-time misogynists. He sets out to prove that Tzu Hsi was deliberately slandered by three Englishmen (writers for *The Times* of London) and three Chinese (two political reformers and a Singapore anti-Manchu propagandist), who fabricated evidence of her villainy for their own political and commercial purposes. Once their stories started circulating in 1898, Mr. Seagrave argues, they acted like computer viruses, infecting the most respectable subsequent histories in both Chinese and English.

Even after one of Tzu Hsi's British biographers, Sir Edmund Trelawny Backhouse, was belatedly unmasked in 1974 by Hugh Trevor-Roper as a hoaxer and a forger, his image of her as a depraved termagant went on being recycled. Only a few scholarly voices spoke out against it. Mr. Seagrave, whose previous books include "The Soong Dynasty" and "The Marcos Dynasty," builds his case on those dissents and on several accounts by foreign observers at the Ching court. He describes his search for the truth about Tzu Hsi as "like removing overlays from a painting."

Mr. Seagrave is on to something. If Tzu Hsi actually

Emily MacFarquhar, a contributing editor of *U.S. News and World Report*, is a longtime watcher of China and Chinese women.



One of two portraits of the Empress Dowager of China, Tzu Hsi, painted by an American, Hubert Vos, in 1905-6. This one shows her at 70, her real age; in the other one, she was made to appear about 25.

did poison her fellow dowager Tzu An in 1881, it is surely curious that no allegations were made for 17 years until the embittered reformers Kang Yu-wei and Liang Chi-chao started denouncing a demonic Empress for expelling them from court in 1898. (She was also accused, among other things, of murdering three emperors: her husband, her son and — hours before her own death in 1908, apparently from natural causes — her nephew.) If Tzu Hsi managed to hide an illegitimate pregnancy under her imperial robes, it is strange that whispering did not begin until she was in her 60's. Indeed, in 1889 an American envoy, Charles Denby, reported to Washington that "her private character has been spotless."

But Denby also described her as "benevolent and economical." This is hard to square with her taste for luxury — Mr. Seagrave reports that she had 3,000 boxes of "everyday" jewels — and with the oft-told tales of her diversion of huge sums from China's naval budget to pay for rebuilding a marble boat at the Summer Palace and for numerous pleasure pavilions. Mr. Seagrave pits himself against historical orthodoxy in insisting that the money was appropriated not by Tzu Hsi herself but by fawning courtiers. "There is no evidence that she had any idea where the funds originated," he maintains.

The difficulty for a historical revisionist is that Chinese royal edicts of this period rarely reveal who initiated anything. One of the most serious crimes attributed to Tzu Hsi was the execution of six men who had been helping her nephew, the young Emperor, draft some fundamental political reforms in 1898. The historian Jonathan Spence, in "The Gate of Heavenly Peace," notes that the reformers' trial was interrupted by an execution order, "presumably from the Empress Dowager." The smoking gun simply isn't there. Mr. Seagrave says she was forced to go along with the executions and the short-circuiting of the Hundred Days' Reform out of fear that an army backing the Emperor's conservative enemies would otherwise run amok.

He argues that Tzu Hsi was not an archconservative and did not oppose the sweeping political reforms that the Emperor brought in during those 100 summer days. Since aunt and nephew conferred frequently, she had ample opportunity to block him. She seized her old powers back, Mr. Seagrave asserts, only when conservative princes gave her false evidence of a plot to dethrone her. He also absolves her of the xenophobia that is said to have led her to order the siege of foreign legations in Beijing two years later during the Boxer Rebellion, which cost China millions of dollars in indemnities and further weakened a dying dynasty. She wasn't antiforeign and she didn't call out the troops, he insists.

Mr. Seagrave is at his best when he is debunking conventional certitudes. Like Josephine Tey's detective pursuing the truth about Richard III in "Daughter of

Desperate Decisions

[The Empress Dowager's] weakness in managing the court may be traceable to her feelings of parental rejection and worthlessness as a child. Her husband had rejected her. . . Her son had rejected her to pursue a suicidal sex life. . . She was no master of realpolitik, and was repeatedly confronted by dilemma. She could never stop the incessant intriguing of the princes. There were only three times in her life when she had taken dramatic action, in each case frightened by great danger. . . Each crisis could have led to a coup, so her steps were taken in desperation, not because she had a grand strategy. After each emergency she withdrew, rearranged her gauze curtain, and settled back into her role as mediator and empress mother. If she had a guiding political philosophy it was to avoid tragedy, and in that she failed not once or twice but continually.

From "Dragon Lady."

Time," he does an amateur's demolition job on professional historians and their tainted sources. But he is less effective at putting an alternative history in place. He calls his book "Dragon Lady," but the Empress herself is a phantom figure, a bit player in the last decades of imperial decline. When he tries to construct a role for her, he fills historical gaps just as he accuses others of doing, by making imaginative leaps.

Another favorite technique of Mr. Seagrave's that he denounces in Backhouse and others is "to publish a slander and then deny its truth." This is one way of turning dusty history into titillating pornography. Mr. Seagrave, ever the earnest biographer, omits nothing, from Backhouse's unpublished fantasizing about his own couplings with the aged Empress Dowager to seventh-century prescriptions for preventing male orgasm (slip on a sheep's eyelid, eyelashes intact) to graphic descriptions of sexual acrobatics — "Shooting the Arrow While Galloping" and "Twin Dragons Teasing the Phoenix" — that Empress Wu devised to wear out her emperor husband. Piously, Mr. Seagrave notes that "chroniclers savored these orgies, dwelling on sexual details that nobody could have witnessed." But no sexual detail is too implausible for him to record. Books are for selling.

Still, Mr. Seagrave does have a higher purpose, though he is hobbled in achieving it because he apparently does not read Chinese and could not use the Beijing archives. He is a captive of English-language sources, the most reliable of which he deems to be the letters and diaries of Sir Robert Hart, an Irishman who ran the Chinese Customs Service for 40 years. Hart was, in fact, the best-connected and best-informed foreigner in Beijing, and his picture of her as strong-willed and hot-tempered but not conspiratorial, sinister or manipulative must be taken seriously. Mr. Seagrave sums up: "She was not the mastermind of tragic events but their victim."

The century-old caricature of the Empress Dowager as scheming virago has outlived its time. But Mr. Seagrave's hapless pawn of warring princes is not a convincing substitute. Tzu Hsi herself did not believe in realistic renderings. In 1905 an American artist, Hubert Vos, was invited into the Forbidden City to paint the 70-year-old dowager. He was informed by eunuchs that she must be portrayed as she wanted to be remembered. His painting, of a 25-year-old in the bloom of widowhood, is in Beijing's Summer Palace. Back in his New York studio Vos did a second painting, of the Empress as he saw her: a sad-eyed, strong-willed monarch, settled into her 45th year on the throne. This portrait, which appears on the cover of the Seagrave book, is now undergoing a conservator's face lift at Harvard's Fogg Museum. Just as Josephine Tey's fictional sleuth used a picture of Richard III to inspire a vindication of this vilified king, Tzu Hsi's next biographer could start at the Fogg and go on to Beijing. □

Gloom at the Top

DRIVEN PATRIOT

The Life and Times of James Forrestal.
By Townsend Hoopes and Douglas Brinkley.
Illustrated. 587 pp. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$30.

By David Callahan

IN the early morning hours of May 22, 1949, James V. Forrestal, who had recently been ousted from his position as the nation's first Secretary of Defense, committed suicide at the Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland. Forrestal's death came as a shock to official Washington, where he had been a commanding figure for nearly a decade. Yet to those who knew him well, there was a certain grim logic to his tragic end. In "Driven Patriot," Townsend Hoopes, a former Under Secretary of the Air Force, and Douglas Brinkley, an assistant professor of history at Hofstra University, succeed in unraveling many of the mysteries of James Forrestal's elusive and ultimately flawed personality. At the same time, their account of his career in government provides a fascinating look at the birth of the modern national security state.

Born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1892 to an Irish immigrant father and an American-born Irish mother, Forrestal sought through much of his early life to escape his provincial origins. He attended Princeton University, where he became a major figure on campus but, for reasons that are unclear, left in the spring of his senior year and so failed to graduate. This setback notwithstanding, he went to work for the Wall Street investment banking firm of William A. Read & Company (later Dillon, Read). Rarely mentioning his past, or even visiting his family, he began an astonishingly swift ascent in the world of finance. He was a workaholic with a burning desire to join the ranks of the super-rich. Within a few years of his arrival on Wall Street, Forrestal had made a substantial fortune in the bull market of the Roaring Twenties and was moving in glamorous social circles. In 1926, at the age of 34, he married the beautiful Josephine Ogden, a columnist for *Vogue* magazine who had once been a chorus girl in the *Ziegfeld Follies*.

Yet as Forrestal skyrocketed to success, there were hints of the later tragedy to come. His marriage

David Callahan is the author of "Dangerous Capabilities: Paul Nitze and the Cold War."

would prove to be a difficult, at times even harrowing, union with a deeply unstable woman. And Forrestal himself had serious emotional problems. He was "instinctively resistant to any genuine surrendering of self," the authors write, and was unable to make deep commitments to other people, including those he ostensibly loved. "Most men try to build and nurture emotional refuges against the world's adversity. Forrestal did not." The consequence of this failure was a barren personal life and, eventually, mental collapse.

Forrestal entered the Federal Government in 1940 after two decades on Wall Street. His initial assignment in Washington was to be a special assistant to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and to aid in the military mobilization effort. In a short time, however, Forrestal was appointed Under Secretary of the Navy, where he became a prime architect of the massive naval buildup during World War II. Forrestal flourished in wartime Washington. His organizational genius and appetite for seven-day work weeks enabled him to become an influential player in the Roosevelt Administration. When Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox died in April 1944, Forrestal was the natural choice to take his place.

This ascension to a top cabinet post occurred just as the Government began to discuss seriously its post-war national security policy. Forrestal played a key



James V. Forrestal, Secretary of Defense, appearing before a Congressional committee in 1948.

role in the debate. He was suspicious of Soviet intentions and believed, long before most of his colleagues, that a bitter struggle with Moscow lay ahead. In the immediate aftermath of World War II, Forrestal waged a zealous crusade to alert American policy makers to the Soviet threat. When George Kennan's famous Long Telegram arrived from Moscow in February 1946, urging the United States to contain Soviet aggression, Forrestal promoted it as gospel in Washington. He was also responsible for Mr. Kennan's appointment as head of the State Department's policy planning staff a year later. Despite their alliance, however, the two men differed significantly in their views of the Soviet threat. Forrestal believed that the Soviets were animated by a messianic faith, and would risk war to spread that faith. Mr. Kennan saw the Soviet Union as a far more defensive and cautious power. By the time of his death, James Forrestal's pessimistic outlook had become widely accepted, while George Kennan's influence was waning rapidly.

As the nation's first Secretary of Defense, Forrestal sought to reorganize and coordinate the country's military services, becoming, in Mr. Hoopes and Mr. Brinkley's words, the "godfather of the national security state." Yet this label is ironic in the light of Forrestal's initial opposition to military unification. A fierce Navy partisan, Forrestal worried that a centralized military establishment would eliminate the Navy's autonomy. In the bureaucratic struggle over the the National Security Act adopted by Congress in 1947, the authors note, Forrestal lobbied hard against giving broad powers to the Secretary of Defense. "Then, fatefully, he accepted the new job and discovered he had succeeded only too well."

When he took over the top Pentagon position in September 1947, Forrestal was already, in the words of a close friend, "a burned-out case." Over the next year his mental and physical condition deteriorated rapidly. The frustrations of his daunting job ground him down, as did a relentless campaign against him by the influential journalist Drew Pearson. Forrestal's personal life, moreover, had become emptier than ever. Once, near the end, an aide found Forrestal in his office at 9:30 in the evening and suggested he go home. The Defense Secretary replied bleakly: "Go home? Home to what?"

Townsend Hoopes and Douglas Brinkley have produced a well-researched and fluidly written biography. "Driven Patriot" is an illuminating and at times haunting book that will surely stand as the definitive account of James Forrestal's triumphant yet tragic life. □

Some Last Harrumphs

MARRYING OFF MOTHER

And Other Stories.
By Gerald Durrell.
197 pp. New York:
Arcade Publishing/
Little, Brown & Company.
\$18.95.

By Pamela Wells

THE tales in Gerald Durrell's new book, "Marrying Off Mother," are set in a variety of locations — southern England, South America, Corfu, Memphis, France, the Equator — but the place the author seems happiest and most at home is the past. That is the land where serious men drink whisky and are appalled by that nauseating drink, the dry martini; where foreigners have funny accents, funny habits and funny, unpronounceable names; where the proprietor of a French inn is "mine host" and his inn is a "hostelry"; where the ladies are charming, featherbrained and

Pamela Wells is a senior lecturer in psychology at the University of London and one of the authors of "Kin Recognition in Animals."

obsessed with fashion (good naturalist that he is, Mr. Durrell has a sharp eye for details of clothing).

Apart from all this merry-old-England archness, some of Mr. Durrell's stories are entertaining enough. Who can resist Esmeralda, the prize truffle-hunting sow that has a gourmet's palate for Roquefort cheese and wears a gold necklace and expensive perfume? Or Moses, the foulmouthed parrot ("Drop your pants, there's a good boy") that is a gift for a not-so-innocent clergyman?

• • •

Mr. Durrell the naturalist is not much in evidence here (save for an occasion when he examines the "small and interesting zoological collection lurking" in his breakfast honey). Most of the specimens impaled on his pen are human. Nonetheless, they are worth preserving. In Monte Carlo, there is Miss Booth-Wycherly, a gambling nun through whom God works in mysterious ways; in Memphis, the fragile Mrs. Magnolia Dwite-Henderson pretends her bourbon is Coca-Cola or iced tea so as not to offend her faithful servant, Fred; on a sea voyage from Australia to Europe, we encounter a twittering bunch of women who must on no account learn that their dead captain lies in the freezer alongside the ice cream and lamb chops. Mr. Durrell alternates humorous episodes with incidents that are mov-

ing, tragic or even (in one case) quite scary.

In the title story, the author's mother finds that the only way to cope with her troublesome brood — Leslie the obsessive gun collector, Lawrence the self-important writer, Margo the fashion victim, Gerald the indefatigable investigator of creepy-crawlies — is to be troublesome herself. Her children have decided that, after 12 years of bereavement, she needs a soul mate. The way she turns the tables on them is a salutary lesson for anyone who assumes that raising four children necessarily entails a loss of all critical faculties.

Fortunately, Mr. Durrell is just as happy to recount tales at his own expense as he is to poke gentle fun at the foibles of others. Better still, he is genuinely engaged with many of his characters, so that we willingly share his empathy with them.

Much of the entertainment comes from Mr. Durrell's ear for dialogue, which has always been his strong suit. Occasionally, though, he does hit some false and rather jarring notes. For instance, he writes that when he called up Mrs. Dwite-Henderson in Memphis, a man answered the phone thus: "Dis here is Miz Magnolia's residence. Who is dat what ahm talking to?" Times and sensibilities have changed since the halcyon days Mr. Durrell so clearly misses. But at least his many fans will know what to expect, and they won't be disappointed by more of the same. □



S-28. 89. THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER. UNIVERSAL PRESS SYNDICATE.

Beijing Unmasked: The Proud System Is Rotten

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The Western powers have constantly believed what they wanted to believe about China, attributing to it demonic qualities when that suited and progressive ones when that was convenient. The United States believed in Dragon China from the flight of Chiang Kai-shek to Taiwan in 1949 to the penultimate hour of the Vietnam War, in 1972, when Richard Nixon flew to Beijing.

Since 1972 the United States has chosen to believe that economic reform in China, which is real, is democratization of the country, which it is not. Obfuscation has sometimes gone to shameful limits, as when a dissident intellectual was brutally prevented from attending a reception given by President George Bush earlier this year. The event was brushed over by the U.S. government but was a portent of things to follow.

The British government has chosen to return Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty in 1997 with wholly inadequate guarantees of civil liberties or self-government for the people of Hong Kong. Worse, it refuses to give British passports to the Chinese citizens of the crown colony. They are to be abandoned to China.

The argument the Western powers have made or assumed was that China has been in the course of a predictable political evolution toward lasting reconciliation with the democratic world and its values. It is an argument for which no proof has existed. Where is China's glasnost? Where is any "restructuring" of China's political system?

There has been the effort to reform the economy in a liberal direction, ambitious but tenta-

tive effort, uncertain in outcome. It is an attempt which has required increased contacts with the West, and the government, to the best of its ability, has attempted to confine those contacts within special economic zones — politico-economic ghettos closely resembling the segregated trading port system by which imperial China tried to confine European influence from the 17th to the 19th century.

That effort failed because that Chinese empire, like the present one, was already rotten with pride and incompetence. The British mission sent to the Manchu court in 1793 under Lord Macartney was escorted under banners proclaiming them to be "foreign tribute bearers," but Macartney declined to kowtow before the emperor. He reported to London that that empire was "an old, crazy, first-rate man-of-war, which a fortunate succession of able and vigilant officers have contrived to keep afloat . . . to overawe their neighbors merely by her bulk and appearance . . . She may perhaps not sink outright; she may drift some time as a wreck, and will then be dashed to pieces on the shore; but she can never be rebuilt on the old bottom."

That is the truth about the People's Republic today. The turmoil of China under Mao Zedong — of backyard blast furnaces, Cultural Revolution, global revolution proclaimed for the "rural" masses led by China — was evidence not only of political hysteria but of failure: the failure fi-

nally confirmed in the massacre of this weekend.

What is so strange is that the outside world could have so easily believed in a theory of Chinese stability and democratic evolution. Plenty of people tried to say otherwise. The former Belgian diplomat who writes under the name "Simon Leys" said in 1978 that a "strange lobby" had formed in the West to say of human rights in China that "we simply do not know" if a problem exists "and even if such a problem should exist, it is none of our concern." He insisted that the government was totalitarian in the specific meaning of that term, making "total" political and intellectual claims, denying objective truth, rewriting history, etc.

The events of the last six weeks, culminating in the bloody counterrevolution of this weekend, demonstrate the government's essential quality, and also its weakness. It has — provisionally — reimposed itself in Beijing; by the way it did so it demonstrated that China remains in the turbulent dynastic interregnum that began with the Manchu collapse in 1911.

Communism has been in power hardly longer than the Nationalist movement which consolidated China in the years after 1911 under Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek. The threat of national fragmentation — "warlordism" was the form it took in the past, but other forms are imaginable — still exists. Democracy as the West knows democracy remains distant. China, poor China, awaits its revolution.

International Herald Tribune.
© Los Angeles Times Syndicate.



Lee Kuan Yew

charged with the use of the Internal Security Act—a British legacy that allows detention without trial — says the government is most concerned about three threats: appeals to racial extremism, Communist subversion and the use of religion for political ends.

Singapore officials say the day-to-day running of the government is now in the hands of the next generation.

Mr. Lee, 65, retains as much influence as he chooses to exert.

His son, Lee Hsien Loong, a brigadier general and minister of trade and industry, is playing a more visible role.

A local businessman said the second generation, eager to discourage dissent among their contemporaries, "seems to need to prove they're as tough as the old man."

Of the 22 young professionals first detained in May and June 1987 in a crackdown on the alleged Marxist conspiracy, only two remain in custody: Vincent Cheng, accused of being the local mastermind, and Teo Soh Lung, 40, a lawyer who refuses to confess to any wrongdoing or drop her habeas corpus appeal.

All were active in varying church and community organizations or the opposition Workers' Party.

Israeli Skipper Shot by Egyptians

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM—The skipper of an Israeli fishing boat died Sunday after he was seriously wounded a day earlier when an Egyptian patrol boat opened fire on his vessel in the Gulf of Aqaba.

According to Israel radio, witnesses said that the Egyptian boat opened fire when the Israeli, Shlomo Yisraeli, ignored orders not to enter Egyptian waters east of Coral Island, which was returned

Mr. Jayakumar said that what upset the government were "methods typical of what we call Communist united front activities" — the infiltration of lawful societies to use them for political agitation outside their charters.

All but Mr. Cheng were released before the end of 1987.

But Miss Teo and eight others signed a statement in April 1988 repudiating any confessions of guilt and charging mistreatment in detention, including slaps, threats and exposure to cold.

The next day, all except Miss Teo's law partner, who was abroad, were rearrested, supposedly to investigate their charges.

After 10 days of incommunicado solitary detention, all repudiated the public statement, and the government inquiry into their treatment was scrapped as unnecessary.

In May 1988, a lawyer for Miss Teo, Francis T. Seow, a former solicitor general and head of the Law Society, was detained for an investigation "into foreign interference in Singapore's internal affairs,"

and a U.S. diplomat was expelled.

Mr. Seow was held for 72 days and then released conditionally while an investigation into his finances was begun.

In elections in September, Mr. Seow won a nonvoting seat in Parliament for the Workers' Party.

But Parliament's opening was delayed four months until January, and by that time Mr. Seow had been found guilty in absentia of five counts of tax evasion, sufficient to disqualify him.

Mr. Seow, who is in the United States and refuses to return to face a sixth tax charge, considers this timing deliberate, a suggestion rejected by officials.

In December, with a British lawyer, Anthony Lester, Miss Teo and three others who had appealed their detentions were released by a higher court under a technical finding, but were immediately rearrested under a new detention order.

By the end of March, the three others were released conditionally after they dropped their legal challenges to detention.

Only Miss Teo persists.

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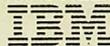
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北京胡同簡介

「胡同」是北京特有的一種古老的城市小巷。在北京，胡同浩繁有幾千條。它們圍繞在紫禁城周圍，大部分形成於中國歷史上元、明、清幾個朝代。在這些朝代的鼎盛時期，帝王為了「建皇城而隆上儀」，「嚴周官之制，度地居民」，北京城以皇宮為中心，街道全部按縱橫排列，正北正南，集中在皇宮附近的東西兩側，沿街道由南向北按縱橫排列，其中居民多為皇親貴族、簡陋的胡同，大多在離皇宮較遠的南北兩側，這是一種由東、西南、北四座房屋以四四方方對稱形式圍在一起構成的封闭式建築。根據其中居民社會地位的高低貴賤，它有繁簡大小之分。高貴的大四合院，建築考究，庭院廊柱，雕梁畫棟，附帶前後院，高貴平民百姓的小四合院，樸素簡單，門面狹窄，房梁低矮，胡同實屬「平民」許多，大大小小，一個挨一個地排列起來的四合院之間的街道，為便於采光，講究的四合院都坐北朝南，其排列結果，胡同多走向為東西走向，為了便於溝通，在較大的胡同之間又有許多多條南北向的小胡同，整座北京城，如同放大的四合院，東南西北基本對稱，布局嚴整，氣勢壯觀，周圍加高牆以矩形圍園，整齊劃一。

清末以前，中國尚處於落后的自然經濟狀態，封建意識中商賈也是下等之事，故北京是個以帝王貴族為主的游手好閒、玩樂消遣城市，其生活景象種種大多集中在胡同中，四合院是那個時期生活形態和社會文化的一個縮影。那個時期更迭，建築遭到清末四合院的影響，胡同的格局打破，受到外來文化形式，新形成的胡同多數集中在城外，其中建築多錯雜無章，許多舊有的胡同，不再整齊。

個的一自然的發展趨向，民國時期，中國社會在極不穩定狀態，內戰頻繁，外辱不斷，北京城市頹廢，很多獨家居住的四合院，頹廢得不到治理，胡同面貌愈加變成多家合居的大雜院，中華人民共和國成立後，胡同面貌在原有基礎上得到一定程度的治理，但十年的文化大革命，使胡同中的許多歷史文化的珍貴遺迹，遭到人為的破壞。開放使北京發生很大的變化，很多胡同被推倒，現代建築拔地而起，許多居民搬進新建的樓房，曲折的區區胡同，封閉的小四合院，當然不能承受社會生產力快速發展，人類文化急劇更新的強大衝擊！今天的胡同，像一件逐漸被遺棄的舊有生活器具，在外來遊客和許多北京人的心目中，似乎已黯然失色。

盡管如此，在北京的市區內，胡同仍占據著近三分之一的面積，居住著近半數的人口，胡同不僅過去是，而且現在仍然是許多北京人生活與共的地方。如果把每一條胡同串聯起來，可以組成一座新著北京在歷史長河中，重要、位移過程中的胡同的「萬里長城」。



不进胡同 不知北京 Failing to take a trip into Hutong you can't say that you have seen Beijing

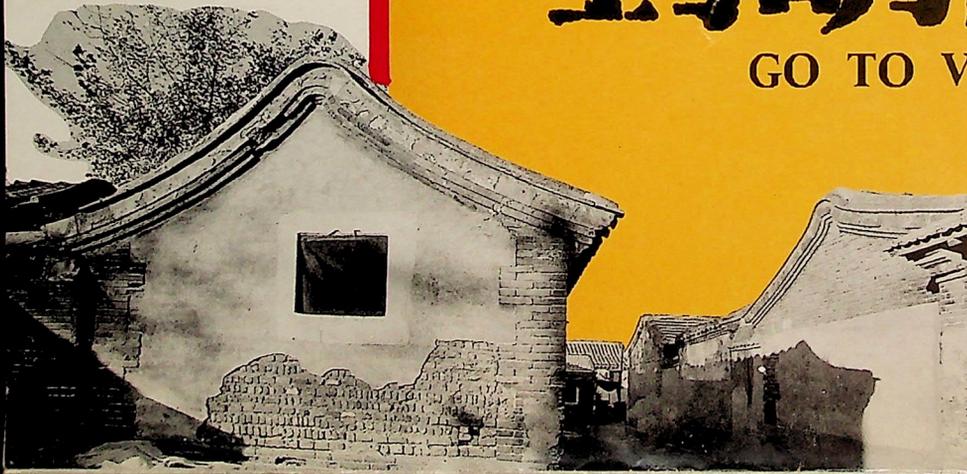
到了北京而不去胡同，就象到了中國不去萬里長城！胡同展示著北京的歷史，是北京人傳統生活方式的活遺庫。北京胡同文化發展公司為您深入北京城市生活，參觀遊覽胡同、四合院；了解和體驗北京人的傳統生活方式，提供全面、規範的服務。
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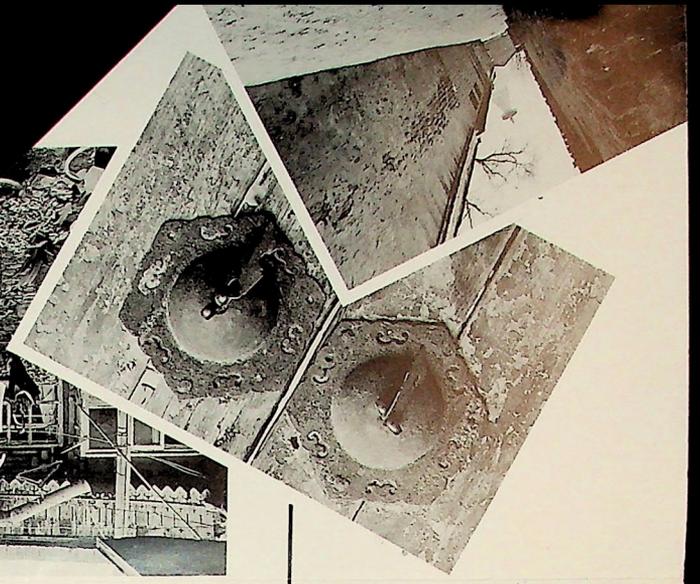
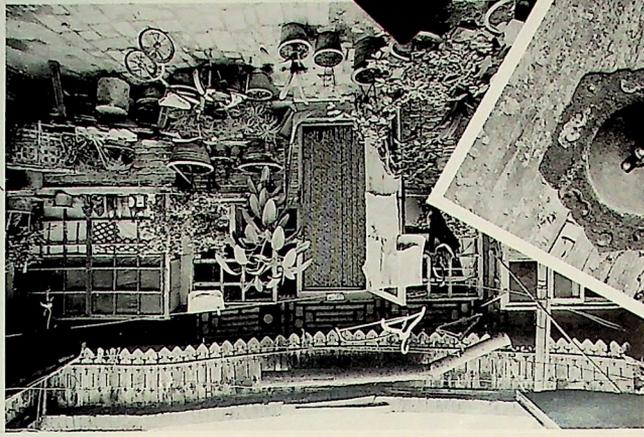
到胡同去 GO TO VISIT HUTONG



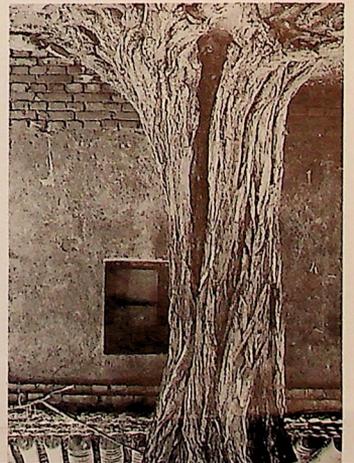
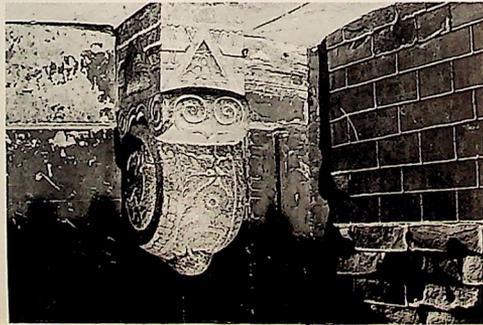
Foreword

"Hutong" is a kind of ancient city alley or lane typical in Beijing, where the number of hutongs may run into several thousand. They are around the Forbidden City, many of which were built during the three dynasties of Yuan, Ming, and Qing. At the prime of these dynasties, the emperors, in order to establish supreme power for themselves, planned the city and arranged the residential areas according to the etiquette systems of the Zhou Dynasty. The center of the city of Beijing was the royal palace—the Forbidden City. All the main streets were arranged longitudinally and latitudinally. There have been two kinds of hutong. One kind, usually referred to as the regular hutong, was centered closely to the east and west of the palace and orderly arranged alongside the streets. Most of the residents who lived in these hutongs were people of imperial kinsmen and aristocrats. Another kind, the simple and crude hutong, was mostly far located to the north and south of the palace. The residents there were merchants and other ordinary people. The main buildings in the hutong were almost all "quadrangles"—a kind of enclosure of building complex formed by four houses standing on the four sides. The quadrangles varied in size and design with the social status of the residents. The big quadrangles of the high ranking officials and wealthy merchants were specially built with roof beams and pillars all beautifully carved and painted, each with a front yard and a back yard. However, the ordinary people's quadrangles were simply built with small gates and low houses. Hutongs, in fact, are passageways formed by many closely arranged quadrangles of different sizes. The specially built quadrangles all face to the south for better lighting, as a result, a lot of hutongs run from east to west. Between the big hutongs there have been many small ones going north and south for convenient passage. There fore, the city of Beijing is like a magnified quadrangle, symmetrically and neatly arranged, and surrounded rectangularly by

By the end of the Qing Dynasty, China was in a backward state of natural economy. To feudal minds, trade was considered inferior. Therefore, Beijing was a consumer-city catering for pleasure of the emperors and aristocrats. People's life was mostly confined to hutongs. The quadrangle reflected the way of life and social culture at that time. Having experienced the changes of dynasties and vicissitudes of life, at the end of the Qing Dynasty, the unified and closed China came under the influence from abroad. The stereotyped arrangement of the hutong was also affected. A lot of newly formed hutongs with irregular houses appeared outside the city while many old ones lost their former neat arrangement. The social status of the residents were also changed. Hutongs were no longer full of life. This was a reflection of the collapse of the feudal system. During the period of the Republic of China, Chinese society was unstable with frequent civil wars and repeated foreign invasions. Therefore, the conditions of the city of Beijing suffered deterioration, and the conditions of the hutong became worse. Quadrangles which used to be owned by one family became a compound occupied by many households. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the conditions of the hutong were improved. But during the ten-year "Great Cultural Revolution", many historical and cultural relics in the hutong were destroyed. The reform and open policy has brought about great changes in Beijing. The houses in many hutongs have been pulled down and replaced by modern buildings. Many residents have moved to new housing. The twisted hutongs, the closed small quadrangles can not match the fast development of social productive forces and the rapid renewal of the Chinese culture. The hutong today is fading into the shade to the eyes of tourists and inhabitants. However, in the urban district of Beijing, houses along hutongs still occupy one third of the total area, providing housing for half of its population. So



北京生活的历史博物馆——北京胡同
The Museum of Beijing People's Life
— Beijing Hutong



LETTER FROM BEIJING

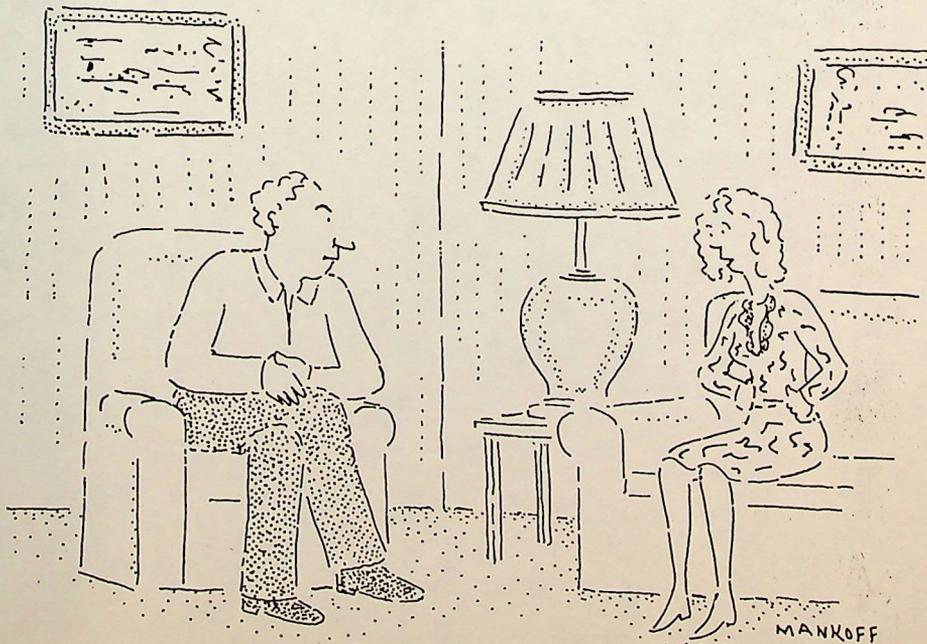
THERE is a New York-versus-Washington analogy between Beijing, where I live and work, and Shanghai, which I recently visited, and which I prefer as a city. Like New York, Shanghai developed as a port (beginning in about 960 A.D.), and now, with more than twelve and a half million residents, it is China's busiest, most populous city. Beijing, like Washington, was a settlement that happened to have a capital thrust upon it (in 1421 A.D.), and it now has over ten million residents. Like New York in the Revolutionary War, Shanghai endured foreign occupation; and its former extraterritorial "concessions" and the original Chinese city differ as much among themselves in atmosphere and attitude as the boroughs of New York. Beijing and Washington are patronized in Shanghai and New York as "one company" towns, obsessed by politics, while many Beijingers tend to look down upon Shanghainese in much the way many Washingtonians disparage New Yorkers—as big-city snobs, irrevocably alienated from traditional national values. To dwellers in Beijing, Shanghai's long association with *waiyuoren*, or foreigners, even if it was originally enforced by arms and is now government policy, seems to render the loyalty of its residents suspect. An American diplomatic official recently remarked that in Beijing, Shanghainese were considered "China's smartest businessmen and best workers but somehow 'not like the rest of us Chinese.'" The disdain is reciprocal: in the Wu dialect of the coastal region around Shanghai, Beijingers are *gangbeiren*—a word that translates literally into "men of the North" but has come to mean boors or bumpkins. A Shanghai-born friend of mine now working in Beijing says that as far as he is concerned Beijing as a city is notable only for "what we call, in English, the three 'D's'—diplomats, ducks, and dust."

The ultimate New York-

Washington parallel is Shanghai's ability somehow to withstand campaigns that have been waged sporadically in Beijing to suppress it. In the early nineteen-fifties, the first years of the People's Republic, some of Shanghai's most productive factories were dismantled and presented to inland cities; between 1966 and 1976, the years of the Cultural Revolution (which was nowhere more virulent than in Shanghai), over a million of Shanghai's leaders, teachers, and intellectuals either disappeared or were exiled, and some are still seeking to return. And even in more tranquil times the central government has been taking from Shanghai as much as seventy-seven per cent of its revenues (the 1988 figure was sixty-six per cent), while at the same time subsidizing a hundred and eighteen other Chinese harbors (most notably Tianjin, the port closest to Beijing) so that they can compete with it. Nevertheless, Shanghai has stubbornly remained "the head of the dragon" of China.

Although the cities are less than seven hundred miles apart, Shanghai (the name means "above the sea") and Beijing ("northern capital") have different climates and different dialects. Shanghainese understand the official

Mandarin—it is the language of their schools and of the broadcast media—but among themselves, and particularly when they intend not to be understood by *gangbeiren*, they speak Wu, the dialect favored in Jiangsu, Anhui, and Zhejiang, the provinces north, west, and south of the city. Temperatures in Shanghai average ten degrees above those in Beijing, which endures winter nights as cold as nine below zero Fahrenheit. Summer temperatures in Shanghai can rise above a hundred degrees Fahrenheit, but this reading is rarely announced, since in such heat employers, including the state, are obliged to let workers go home. The real point of the climatic differences between the two cities is what their residents are able to do about the weather, and in this respect the Shanghainese get the worst of both seasons. During January, the local temperatures hover around thirty-two and sometimes drop into the teens, but because Shanghai is south of the Yangzi River, which China has designated the boundary line between its severe and its moderate climates, the houses are constructed without regard for heating. Nor do most people in Shanghai have access to enough electricity to make their summers more bearable with air-conditioning—even if they could afford it. Last July and



"What do you mean, 'Marriage is a two-edged sword'?"

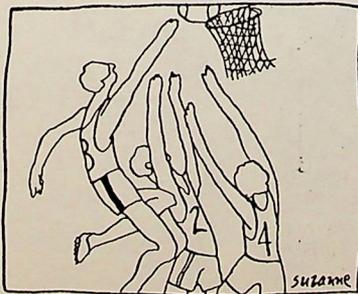
August, during a heat wave that was held responsible for forty-two deaths and seven hundred and seventy-three hospitalizations, Shanghai municipal authorities blamed the air-conditioners of "several rich residents" for blacking out part of the city for several days, and sales of air-conditioners are now banned in Shanghai. Even without the demands of air-conditioning, power in Shanghai falls about three hundred thousand kilowatt-hours short of summer needs. The East China Electric & Power Company has ordered two coal-fired generators that will at least temporarily bridge the peak power gap, but these won't be operable until 1990 at the earliest.

Beijing possesses an imperial history; Shanghai may be said to have a past—and a colonial one, at that. Gunboats forced the port open for trading, primarily of opium, in the early eighteenth-century, and some of the territorial "concessions" ruled by Western nations, including Britain, the United States, and France, endured for a century. These occupied territories made the city both a cause of revolutionary nationalism and an attraction for the revolutionaries themselves. Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek, Mao Zedong, and the Gang of Four all spent time in Shanghai before going on to Beijing, and they looked anxiously over their shoulders to see what their possible successors were up to in Shanghai. The Cultural Revolution actually began in 1965, in the form of a theatrical review that Mao caused to be inserted in a Shanghai newspaper, *Wen Hui Bao*, and although its theoretical end came with the arrest of the Gang of Four, in 1976, the relaxation of bans imposed on "bourgeois cultural" activities is attributed to Shanghai students who, on New Year's Eve, 1979, defied a ban on dancing and waltzed to a recording smuggled into the university's sound system. I think it says something about the importance of culture to Shanghai, and about the city's importance to China, that the greatest national upheaval of this century began there with a theatre review and ended there with a waltz.

ALONG with waltzes, of course, the Western powers introduced to China through the concessions such innovations as running water, electricity, and automobiles—as well as the opium trade and open prostitution.

More than half a century ago, a missionary (denomination unknown) is said to have preached that "if God lets Shanghai endure, He owes an apology to Sodom and Gomorrah." Socialist campaigns against what was termed "spiritual pollution" have made a mostly honest woman of the city that guidebooks say was once called the Whore of Asia. If any opium dens remain in Shanghai, I haven't heard of them, and although I have read in the Western press that prostitution is cropping up again, I was approached only once during my last visit to the city. A woman sat down next to me at a bar and philosophically accepted my refusal to buy her a drink by asking me to watch her infant son while she prospected—unsuccessfully, as far as I could tell—at other tables. Unquestionably, though, Shanghainese do take a more relaxed view of sex and of the unclothed human body. One of the city's art galleries recently sponsored an entire exhibition of nude paintings and sculpture. In Beijing, on the other hand, the opening of a Natural History Museum exhibition entitled "The Origin of Man" was suspended for two months by officials of the Beijing Scientific and Technological Institute, who objected to, among other things, a photograph of a nude couple embracing. Compromises were reached on the other points, but the picture of the nude couple came down—to the disappointment of Beijingers who, like me, were attracted to the museum more by the controversy than by the exhibit.

While Beijing can be said to work with its head—China's government and Party headquarters and bureaucracies are here, of course, as are a hundred and two embassies, sixty-two universities, five hundred research institutes, a hundred and forty-one publishing houses, and offices for a thousand and forty-six foreign corporations—Shanghai works with its hands: it



has ten miles of docks, which are capable of handling a third of China's port tonnage, and more than eight thousand factories, which account for a ninth of the nation's industrial production, turning out, for example, iron, steel, heavy machinery, textiles, bicycles, automobiles, jetliners, and, China's recent entry into the space race, Long March rockets. The city's craftsmen are considered the best workmen in China, and "Shanghai tailoring" is a catchphrase applied to products (not made exclusively in Shanghai) that are meticulously designed. This reputation has not gone unnoticed abroad. Since the Cultural Revolution ended, Shanghai has attracted four hundred and seventy-five foreign enterprises, most of them manufacturers, with a total investment of more than two billion dollars.

Wages in Shanghai, which are mainly regulated by the municipal government, have traditionally been higher than those in Beijing and the rest of the nation, and in the first half of last year they were raised thirty-six per cent. Prices are higher as well—the cost of pork at state-run markets went up sixty per cent last May—and, in anticipation of complaints by Shanghai workers that their labor was once more being exploited for the benefit of foreigners, an official response was formulated. "The most important thing is to change people's attitudes about foreign investment," Ye Longfei, who heads the Foreign Investment Commission for the city, recently told the *China Daily's* English-language *Business Weekly*. "If we want more foreign investors to come, we should never be envious when they make money. Business means mutual benefit, and since we also make money from joint ventures, why should we always keep our eyes on the foreign investors' pockets?" Ye's commission has now been authorized by the municipal government of Shanghai to bypass what has been called Shanghai's "monstrosity of local bureaucracy: huge, arrogant, and as well entrenched as the French at Verdun." (The description is by Larry Robinson, a former United States consular official, whose 1987 report "Life in the Big City" is the source of a good deal of recent Western reporting about Shanghai.) The speeded-up approval process instituted for foreign ventures in Shanghai would, in fact, be a remarkable achievement anywhere in

THE NEW YORKER

China, where the establishment of a new enterprise may require as many as a hundred and twenty-six permission seals.

To meet its investment quotas, however, Shanghai is going to have to do more than protect foreign managers from its bureaucracy; it will also have to withstand business competition from Beijing itself. The best Shanghai tailors, including the makers of General Secretary Zhao Ziyang's Western-style suits, have lately followed the Party leaders to the capital. Also, in the northwest sector Beijing is setting up its own version of Silicon Valley, to attract electronics companies from Shanghai, even though electronics was one of a number of industries designated several years ago by the national government to be concentrated around Shanghai. It is difficult to estimate how many of these technologically intensive industries have so far followed the tailors up to Beijing. In China, private enterprises—the formerly suppressed "tails of capitalism"—still tend to hide themselves. The reason, obviously, is that the government can neither regulate nor tax (at rates up to fifty-five per cent) what it doesn't know about, and a recent official estimate is that eighty per cent of all individual businesses are tax evaders.

Shanghai seem to feel that they are the most fashionable people in China, but, now that many of the city's tailors have been lost, it seems to be losing its fashion preeminence. I believe that as recently as a year ago I could have determined simply from glancing at the clothing of pedestrians whether I was in Shanghai or Beijing; now I probably couldn't, although it may be that skirts are a little shorter and colors a little brighter in Shanghai. Only rarely now do I see in either city one of the dull-blue or gray Mao suits that a decade ago were a virtual uniform throughout China, and that may still be seen occasionally in the countryside—or at the Great Hall of the People. One of the anomalies of international Socialist solidarity turned up on Beijing television a year ago, when members of an Ethiopian delegation wearing formal Mao jackets visited the Great Hall to meet with Chinese dignitaries, all but one of whom were wearing Western suits. The exception was Deng Xiaoping, who, although he has strapped himself of most of his

official titles (he remains the chairman of China's Central Military Commission), still exemplifies the traditional revolutionary style.

Beijing and Shanghai are both dangerously polluted but, again, in different ways. Beijing's principal pollution is in the air, which is suffused with the fumes of soft coal, twenty million tons of which is burned annually for power, heating, and cooking. The air becomes even more unhealthy in the spring, when a "yellow wind" sweeps sand eastward from the loess plateau in Shaanxi Province to envelop the city in a dirty-brown cloud. To intercept this airborne grit, China is planting a "great green wall," to afforest nearly fourteen million hectares of northern China. So far, however, only half the trees planted in the first five million hectares of the project have survived. Insects, drought, floods, and timber poachers have all taken their toll. In any case, the wall of trees, following the pattern set by its predecessor the Great Wall, is being erected to benefit future, rather than present, generations. For years to come, Beijingers sensitive to air contaminants will have to go on doing what they have done for decades now—resort to surgical masks and thin-meshed veils.



Shanghai's principal pollution is in its water, and in the food taken from it. A hepatitis epidemic that was eventually traced to coastal clams felled almost three hundred and twelve thousand people during the winter a year ago, and although the number of fatalities officially reported was as low as thirty, the city was put into what almost amounted to national quarantine; for example, students from Shanghai returning to Beijing universities after December vacations were segregated and confined to dormitories for several weeks. Shanghai's primary source of drinking water is the Huangpu River, which is befouled both by industrial pollutants and by sewage, and which is joined by Suzhou Creek to form the city's filthy harbor. According to the *People's Daily*, environmental-science researchers have concluded that this pollution is responsible for eighty per cent of the city's cancer fatalities—and the city has the highest cancer-mortality rate in China. A four-hundred-and-fifty-million-dollar project to begin cleaning up both waterways will be carried out at the expense of the



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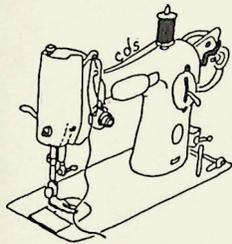
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Yangzi, which flows into the East China Sea a few miles to the north; ultimately, almost four tons of city sewage will be piped through tunnels into the Yangzi every day. Until 1992, however, only twenty per cent of Shanghai's effluent will be treated—and that not very effectively. There may be Shanghainese who drink their water straight from the tap, but all those I know boil it first.

BEIJING's symbol is Tian'anmen Square, whose name means "heavenly peace gate"; Shanghai's is the Bund—from an Anglo-Indian word meaning "muddy waterfront." Tian'anmen is where Chairman Mao proclaimed the birth of the People's Republic, in 1949. Its paved square, of nearly a hundred acres, is flanked on the west by the Great Hall of the People and on the east by the Museum of Chinese History and the Museum of the Chinese Revolution. It contains a Monument to the People's Heroes and the Mao Zedong Memorial Hall, which daily attracts a decorous queue of thousands, who march silently through it four abreast. Otherwise, except on holidays and during mass demonstrations, the plaza is empty of all but a few sightseers and kite and model-airplane fliers.

Shanghai's Bund, which on recent maps of the city appears to have been renamed Zhongshan Road East, is crowded with money changers, postcard sellers, contortionists and their child apprentices, waves of bus and Huangpu-ferry commuters, and an average of three thousand tourists per day, most of them on their way to or from the piers of river-excursion boats. On its waterfront side is a promenade leading up a rise to a small park that overlooks the point where the Huangpu and the Suzhou meet. Because the Chinese were excluded from it for nearly a century, this otherwise unremarkable park is a bitter memorial of the colonial occupation. It is not precisely accurate to say, as some of my friends still insist, that a sign posted at the park gate in the old days read, "DOGS AND CHINESE NOT ALLOWED." Rather, it listed a number of regulations, one of which excluded dogs and another natives, except for

servants accompanying their employers, and "well-dressed" Chinese who had succeeded in obtaining entrance warrants from foreign consuls. On the landward side of the Bund, and still impressive to a viewer some distance upriver, are several blocks of stone buildings that are more tangible legacies of colonialism. Among them is the Customs House and what were once the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, the Shanghai Club, and two famous "mansions" that were constructed as offices for legendary merchant traders and then became hotels, the Palace and the Cathay. (It was in the Cathay, in 1928, that Noël Coward wrote the first draft of "Private Lives.") The Shanghai Club, which would have impressed British gentlemen anywhere, is no longer considered imposing enough for Occidental tourists.



Renamed the Dongfeng ("Oriental") Hotel, it limits its clientele to Chinese, and its bar, once renowned as "the longest bar in the world," has been sawed into sections. Only about a fifty-foot section remains, to serve as a snack bar, and an elderly worker there told me what had happened to the rest: "We had to knock thirty feet off each end in order to fit in a few more tables, but we still have the pieces stored upstairs. Maybe someday we'll put it all back together."

The city of Shanghai seems to me to be somewhat like that bar. It has been fragmented but has kept the pieces of itself more or less intact, even if many are now hidden away. In Beijing, neighborhoods are created, and sometimes sacrificed, with remarkable dispatch. To clear land for Tian'anmen Square and the huge buildings flanking it, thousands of residences and scores of imposing government office buildings were torn down within a few months in 1958 and 1959. Several years later, an enterprise calling itself the Beijing No. 1 House Repair Company put up several hundred small houses and a timber mill in what amounted to an alley right between the western wall of the Forbidden City—the former dynastic estate of the emperors, which had been turned into a protected museum—and the eastern wall of Zhongnanhai, which is, and was then, the nation's White House and Capitol

rolled into one, holding the headquarters of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council and the residences of Party and Council leaders. Yet this development, now at least twenty-five years old; apparently did not become known to the authorities until last August, when a section of the Forbidden City wall collapsed under the weight of electric cables that had been attached to it to serve the unauthorized residences. More noticeable, at least to those of us who bicycle through more accessible areas of Beijing, are the authorized demolition and construction. Also last August, six more neighborhoods, totalling some sixty-two square kilometres, were designated for "transformation," which is to say that their colorful but dilapidated *siheyuan*, or courtyard houses, will soon be replaced by characterless five-story apartment buildings.

In Shanghai, the authorities, despite considerable effort expended over more than forty years, haven't been able to expunge the individuality of the city's former concessions, or of the old Chinese quarter itself. The old Chinese city was the only one with actual walls, but enough of the physical and architectural composition of each of the concessions remains to suggest what the colonial life of Shanghai was like. The British (whose international concession was merged with the American one in 1863) built and left the Bund and a racecourse; its grandstand is now filled with flowerpots and planters, and its clubhouse is now the Shanghai Municipal Library. The French came in 1847, and their legacy includes the best housing in the city—three-story peaked-roof dwellings, most of which have been divided into apartments, largely for city and leading Party officials. Possibly an even more appreciated legacy of the French is shade. The French planted plane trees to line the streets of their former four-square-mile concession, and the trees keep that part of South Shanghai cooler in the summer and certainly make it the most pleasant part of the city in every season; the American Consulate is now in what used to be Frenchtown. The Japanese, who came in 1895 and remained until their 1945 surrender ended extraterritoriality in the city, left a few concrete bunkers, now moss-grown and crumbling, in their original concession, north of Suzhou Creek, and they also built Hongkou Park.

Beijing has vast, magnificent parks, including the Emperors' Summer Palace and the Temple of Heaven, that are tourist attractions; within them, it is possible to forget that you are in a city. Shanghai's small neighborhood parks, Hongkou chief among them, are, in effect, defenses against the city. They are laid out to be not just admired but also enjoyed, and, with the exception of courting couples, those who frequent them appear less interested in getting away from the city and other Shanghaiese than in pursuing city interests and city vices in a pleasanter setting. A noticeable amount of drinking and gambling goes on in Hongkou Park; it is also the only place in China where I have seen mah-jongg gambling (illegal in the People's Republic) in open view. On Sundays, however, the park's pavilions and groves become impromptu audition halls, to which Shanghai opera aficionados come to hear amateur (and, I've been told, a few professional) singers, *erhu* (two-string-guitar) players, and other musicians run through arias or, in some cases, entire scores, often from memory.

Beijing is best toured in a group with a guide. Its national treasures—the Forbidden City and other museums, the parks, the Ming Tombs, and the Great Wall, north of the city—are far apart, and anyone who wants to take them all in requires assistance. Shanghai is worth exploring on your own with a guidebook. I used an Australian one—"China: A Travel Survival Kit," by Alan Samagalski, Robert Strauss, and Michael Buckley—and it recommends "In Search of Old Shanghai," by Pan Ling, "for a run-down on who was who and what was what back in the bad old days." Yet when it comes to describing the mid-thirties past of Great World, a rambling brick building that is still Shanghai's principal amusement attraction, words fail even Pan Ling, and he calls upon a Western source—"Fun in a Chinese Laundry," by the Hollywood director Josef von Sternberg:

On the first floor were gambling tables, singsong girls, magicians, pick-pockets, slot machines, fireworks, bird cages, fans, stick incense, acrobats and ginger. One flight up were the restaurants, a dozen different groups of actors, crickets in cages, pimps, midwives, barbers, and earwax extractors. The third floor had jugglers, herb medicines, ice-cream parlours, photographers, a new bevy of girls, their high-collared gowns slit to reveal their

hips... The fourth floor was crowded with shooting galleries, *fan-tan* tables, revolving wheels, massage benches, acupuncture and moxa cabinets, hot-towel counters, dried fish and intestines, and dance platforms serviced by a horde of music makers competing with each other to see who could drown out the others. The fifth floor featured girls whose dresses were slit to the armpits, a stuffed whale, story tellers, balloons, peep shows, masks, a mirror maze, two love-letter booths... On the top floor and roof of that house of multiple joys a jumble of tightrope walkers slithered back and forth, and there were seesaws, Chinese checkers, mah-jongg, strings of firecrackers going off, lottery tickets, and marriage brokers.

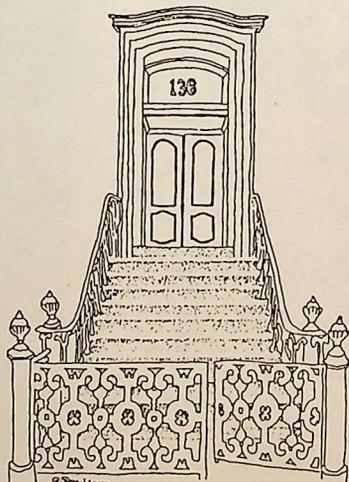
Great World has been sanitized and brought tamely up to date. On the summer afternoon I stopped by the building, which is now topped by a neon-emblazoned pagoda, I found only a video-game arcade, a pool-room, a bumper-car ride, and souvenir and refreshment stands. However, "a horde of music makers," along with comedians, jugglers, magicians, and silhouette-cutout artists still competed for a combined indoor audience of at least three thousand Shanghaiese, including many with young children. On stages inside I sampled concurrent performances of a Shanghai opera troupe (nine women were singing both male and female roles), a variety show featuring five bored chorus girls (decorously dressed in shorts and T-shirts), a comic who cued his audience for laughs by banging on cymbals, a rock concert with several singers and a four-piece band, a concert of traditional Chinese instruments, and a couple doing what appeared to be a sort of George Burns and Gracie Allen routine. And, while all this was going on,

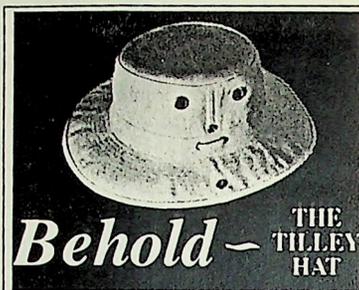
a juggler, assisted by two women, performed in an outside courtyard to no audience at all.

Beijing has Disneyesque amusement parks and neighborhood recreation centers (and, for foreigners, a golf course and a shooting range), but nothing comparable to Great World. On afternoons in good weather, Beijing men, most of them elderly, bring chairs and small tables to shaded street corners to play *xiangqi*, or Chinese chess, and the game of go. Last summer, however, many of these games were displaced by the entrepreneurial owners of portable pool and snooker tables (levelling them on the city's uneven sidewalks was no mean achievement), who charged a yuan (about twenty-five cents) per player. Normally, all street-corner games end at dusk, but well after midnight one night I was in a car that had to swerve to avoid half a dozen pool players who had carried their table into a traffic lane in order to position it directly under a street light.

BOTH Beijing and Shanghai have grand hotels downtown. In the capital, there is the Beijing Hotel, a block from Tian'anmen Square, and in Shanghai there is the Peace—once the Palace and the Cathay, two of the most elegant hostelrys in Asia. Both cities also have hotels that are modern, luxurious, and remote from the center of town: Beijing boasts a Sheraton and a Holiday Inn, while Shanghai has a Sheraton and a Hilton. Beijing attracts musicians, singers, and dancers from the West. Among those who performed here last year were Placido Domingo, the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet, a company of the Metropolitan Opera, and the Paris Opera Ballet. Shanghai, on the other hand, is noted for sending its performers to tour in the West, after they have been trained in the city's ballet theatre, its music conservatory, its acrobatic theatre, or one of its theatre companies, several of which participated in a Eugene O'Neill Festival held in Shanghai last summer; eleven of O'Neill's plays were performed in Chinese.

You can get a better, more authentic, and certainly more expensive French meal in Beijing than in Shanghai. Last year, I paid a little more than two hundred dollars for a dinner for two with French wine at Maxim's, a Beijing restaurant, established by





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Pierre Cardin in 1983, that is modelled on the Paris Maxim's. The not very French equivalent at Shanghai's Maison Rouge, which was once known as Chez Louis but is now an entirely Chinese venture, cost only twenty-three dollars, with California wine. Snacks, however, are better in the port city. I prefer the Peace Hotel Café's Shanghai pizza—with black and green olives, anchovies, ham, and mushrooms—to any of several Beijing variants. On Nanjing Road a short distance from the Peace is a bakery that sells hot dogs (or a reasonable approximation), croissants, and rye bread. Nanjing Road, formerly a street of night clubs and coffin-makers, is now known for its department stores, which are reputed to offer better goods at better prices than one can find on Wangfujing, Beijing's principal shopping street.



T. Goddard

Taxis became a little easier to catch in Beijing than in Shanghai recently when fares in the capital were raised by fifty per cent, to a daytime maximum rate of 1.2 yuan (almost thirty cents) per kilometre. Night rates can be double that, and while by American standards these fares aren't high they certainly are in China. Robert Nixon, a Canadian friend of mine who taught English at the People's University for Police Officers, paid a hundred and five yuan (slightly more than twenty-four dollars) to go to the Beijing airport and back, and that, he reported with dismay, was more than it had cost him the week before to travel from Tibet to Beijing by bus and third-class train coach. In Shanghai at the time of my visit, taxis were still unmetered; the price of a ride was negotiated in advance, and seemed to depend more on the mood of the driver than on the distance travelled. This fall, by order of the municipal government, meters are to be installed in Shanghai taxis.

Two years ago, when I first visited Shanghai, I had thought that because of the city's past foreign occupation I would feel less welcome there than in Beijing. It appears to me now, however, that the Shanghainese are far more comfortable with foreigners. Pause outside a Shanghai dwelling and you are apt to be invited inside. I accepted two such invitations during my visit. On the first occasion, a com-

panion and I, who had been attracted by the sound of a piano, were treated to a recital of Czerny études played on an old upright by our impromptu hostess's seventeen-year-old daughter. On the second, we were beckoned into a house to watch the remainder of an English-language television newscast that had caught our attention as we passed an open doorway. At its conclusion, one of our fellow-viewers asked our nationality. My companion responded with "Meiguoren"—the Mandarin for "American"—whereupon the five- or six-year-old son of the house manifested a grasp of both the official dialect and the news we had just seen. "Meiguoren," he repeated, simulating a plane with his left hand and a gun with his right, and shooting down the plane with the gun.

Beijing is a crowded city; in Shanghai, the word "crowded" loses all mean-

ing. Fodor's travel guide calls its fifty-five-square-mile core "the most heavily populated urban area in the world." The official estimate of the average living space available to the approximately six million people who reside within it is six square metres (the comparable figure for Beijing is seven). The Shanghai municipal government announced this year that it had moved eight hundred thousand families into new two- and three-room apartments over the past decade. Many more thousands of Shanghainese, however, still live in two square metres or less. Hard as this is for me to comprehend, there is something I find even harder: that the occupants of these cramped quarters sometimes remain in them by choice, and ultimately, by their sheer numbers, are accomplishing what years of forced eviction and central-government neglect could not—they are defeating the city itself. Whole blocks of apartment buildings stand vacant in the northern and eastern suburbs and in Pudong, a five-minute ferry ride across the Huangpu River. Jiang Zemin, the secretary of Shanghai's municipal Communist Party Committee, warned recently that "if we do not develop Pudong, and rely only upon the old district of Shanghai, it will be very difficult for Shanghai to quicken its development of an outward-oriented economy." There is already a motor-vehicle tunnel under the Huangpu, and

the city is building a second one and planning a bridge as well. The bridge will displace a hundred and thirty-one factories and more than four thousand households, but at the moment the expansion of Shanghai into Pudong and other suburbs is stalled by the city's own density: Shanghainese who move to dwellings beyond walking distance of their workplaces and their accustomed stores find it difficult, to say nothing of unpleasant, to make the trip back and forth. Larry Robinson's "Life in the Big City" estimates that "the city has only 2.2 square meters of road per person, compared to six in Beijing and over twenty in the U.S.," and that as a result the one million eight hundred thousand workers estimated to commute to the city every day may have to spend as much as five hours a day on buses. I'd thought that crowding on public transportation had reached the limit of human endurance in Beijing until I rode Shanghai's buses and trackless trolleys, which compete on the city's narrow streets with more than a hundred and eighty thousand licensed cars, three million bicycles, and—on principal shopping streets—as many as a hundred thousand pedestrians per hour. On Nanjing Road, for example, the sidewalks are too small to accommodate the numbers of pedestrians, who overflow into the vehicle lanes. On less heavily travelled streets, these lanes may also be blocked by peddlers' stands or by wares spread on blankets extending out from the curb. A local newspaper recently estimated that ten per cent of the city's vehicle area had so far been preempted.

All that the authorities of Shanghai have yet been able to do about this is to ban trucks and bicycles from a few of the city's principal streets during daylight hours and to contemplate building a subway. (Beijing already has two subway lines comprising nearly forty kilometres and carrying approximately nine hundred thousand passengers daily, and a third line is planned.) Two terminal stations have been constructed, but connecting them under fourteen kilometres of the most crowded parts of Shanghai will take at least four years. Until then—and, in fact, for the foreseeable future—the city's truck, bus, trolley, and taxi drivers will continue to command, and earn, premium pay, and Shanghai will remain a disgruntled, noisy, and chaotic city.

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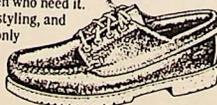
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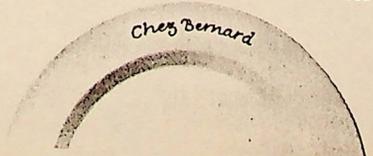
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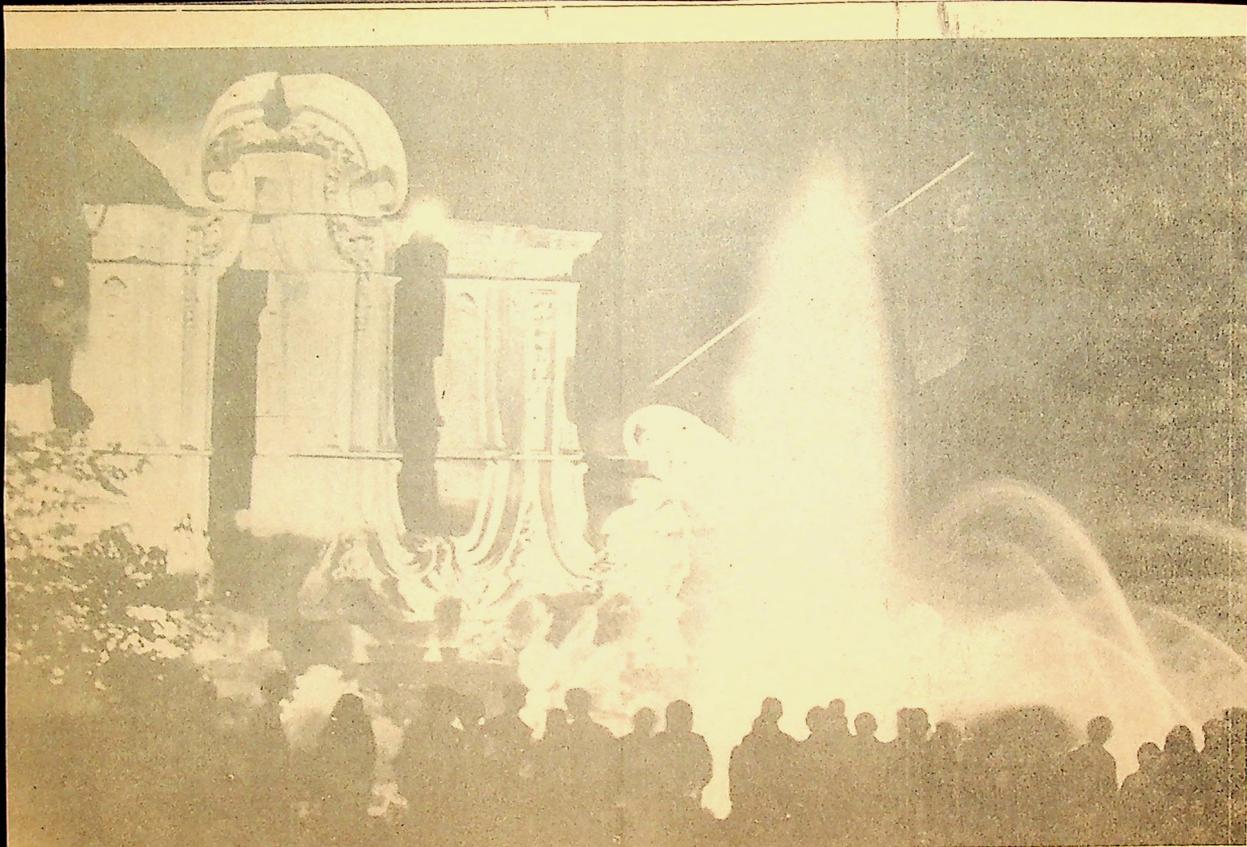
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College students marvel at the newly-installed fountain in front of the ruins of the Western Building in Yuanmingyuan Park in Beijing's western suburb last night. Pointing to the upper-right corner is a flag of the Communist Youth League, which organized last night's party.

China Daily photo by Guo Jianshe

Economy booming

by our staff reporter

Total output of China's collectively-owned industry reached 392.15 billion yuan in 1988, compared with the 1978 figure of 81.44 billion yuan, People Daily reported.

The collective economy, as one of China's three basic economic forms, was born in the 1950's and succeeded the individually-owned handicraft economy. The other two sectors of the economy are the State-owned and the private sectors.

According to the newspaper, the collective industry currently employs 18.5 million workers, with a yearly per capita output value of 12,400 yuan.

Totalling over 235,000, these relatively new enterprises have instilled "great vitality" into the national economy, as one senior

Woollen goods turnover drops

Woollen products have been left out in the cold in China's major cities since early this year and turnover has fallen sharply.

The turnover of woollen products decreased by 15 to 30 per cent in the first half of this year compared with the same period of last year in many big cities in China because of

government official put it recently.

Fixed assets of collectively-owned light industry was valued at 35.26 billion yuan in 1988, three times more than a decade ago.

Export

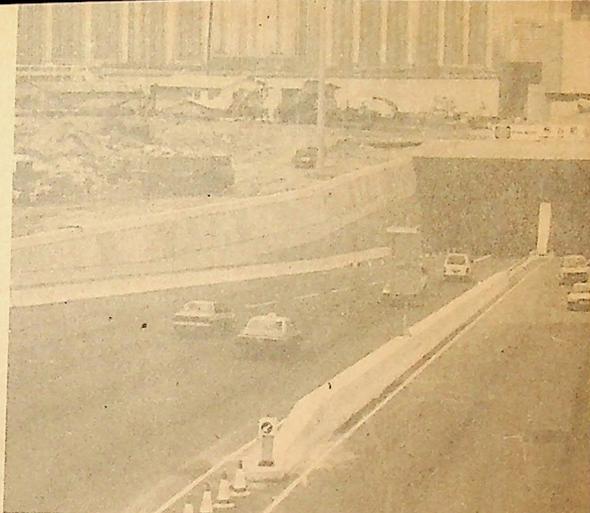
Exports of collective light industrial products last year earned the country \$5.78 billion, making up 71.6 per cent of the nation's exports in this field and 14 per cent of China's total volume of foreign trade.

Since 1978 the central government has adopted a series of policies to encourage the collective economy, causing it to develop rapidly.

Economists attribute the success of the collective sector to more decision-making power and more flexible management styles compared with State-owned counterparts.

A Xinhua report noted that the growth of this sector benefits the whole national economy by reducing unemployment, pooling idle capital and stimulating the State-owned sector.

Statistics from the magazine Economic Research Reference News, reveal that during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985), the proportion of the collective industry in the national economy rose from 20.7 to 27.7 per cent. And the figure



The second tunnel linking Hong Kong and Kowloon month. The 2.4-kilometre tunnel, costing about 3.4 billion yuan, will ease traffic.

International aid helps Gansu to grow

LANZHOU (Xinhua) — Gansu Province has signed contracts on 49 foreign-aided projects with international organizations and friendly countries worth \$62.26 million, since China instituted the open policy.

The organizations and countries which have offered aid to the

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the European Economic Community, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Children's Fund and Canada, Australia and Japan.

Some of the projects have been accomplished and achieved successful social and economic

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Asia Business News Breakfast Briefing. Live from Hong Kong and Singapore, with stock market latest and financial reports. (3048006)

CBS Evening News. Live from the US network, with Dan Rather and Connie Chung. (2822)

ETV. (17608822)

Close.

Sesame Street: If The Muppets can count, so can any toddler. (41321)

Barney & Friends. Barney the cuddly purple dinosaur. (1975)

Richard Scarry. (7984)

Art Attack. Award-winning British children's show. (8613)

Putonghua Weather Report. (80822)

Putonghua News and Financial Bulletin. (713962)

Pearl Vision: News File. (6479261)

Entertainment Tonight: Slick presentation of all that's new in movies, television and music, with Bob Goen, Leeza Gibbons and Leonard Maltin. (3500990)

Pearl Watch. What's on Pearl. (1509667)

Enrico Coveri Music Motion. (7132377)

Financial Report. (7649349)

News & Weather Report. (919)

United Airlines Special: Man's Heritage: The Coastal Lagoons. (70938)

Cinema

Bilingual:

Ladyhawke. Entertaining medieval fantasy about star-crossed lovers caught in an evil spell. Starring Matthew Broderick, Rutger Hauer and Michelle Pfeiffer (right). See TV Eye. (7280700)



News Roundup. (5772261)

Carlsberg Nightcap: Light Sleeper. Willem Dafoe is a man working on the wrong side of the law who tries to go straight. Easier said than done. Also starring Susan Sarandon. See TV Eye. (8912168)

Close.

TVB JADE

Born To Be A King. (17445)

Good Morning Hong Kong. (51945613)

Flash FAX. (99071)

Cantonese Feature: The Three Heroes; One Minute's English. (52932822)

Romance Beyond. (3598071)

JSG Song Video Corner. (9029667)

Putonghua Financial Report. (194803)

News; Daytime Reporter's Time. (82377)

Pleasure And Leisure. (380193)

Love And Marriage. (2340358)

Family Squad. (1469483)

What's Michael? (2955377)

6.30 E! Extreme Close-Up. (992803)

7.00 Eric's World. (993532)

7.30 Here Comes the Grump. (903919)

8.00 Duckula. (904648)

8.30 Kingdom Adventure. (378209)

9.00 Eric's World. (379938)

9.30 Here Comes the Grump. (372025)

10.00 Duckula. (373754)

10.30 Kingdom Adventure. (358445)

11.00 E! Extreme Close-Up. (359174)

11.30 Aerobics Oz Style. (352261)

12.00 The Sullivans. (353990)

12.30 Neighbours. (638613)

1.00 Santa Barbara. (970716)

2.00 The Bold & the Beautiful. (713358)

2.30 Donahue. Phil talks to unhappy newlyweds. (975261)

3.30 The Oprah Winfrey Show: Mothers and Daughters Bury the Hatchet. (333261)

4.30 Graham Kerr's Kitchen. (352233)

5.00 Eric's World. (138782)

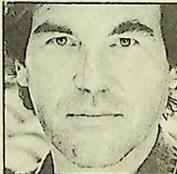
5.30 Here Comes the Grump. (170629)

6.00 Duckula. (171358)

6.30 Castle of Adventure. (189377)

7.00 E! Features. A

look behind the scenes of Natural Born Killers, the new movie from Heaven and Earth director Oliver Stone (right). (382377)



7.30 Neighbours. (381648)

8.00 M.A.S.H. Germ Warfare. Hawkeye and Trapper swipe a pint of blood from Frank. (371261)

8.30 Crystal Maze. (548006)

9.30 The Bill. P.C. Martella deals with a corpse and a family of excitable Italians. (537990)

10.30 The Bold & the Beautiful. (390396)

11.00 Santa Barbara. (454613)

12.00 Remington Steele: Blue-Blooded Steele. Remington is coaxed into posing as the long-lost heir to a \$12 million fortune. (939859)

1.00 The Fall Guy. (6786946)

2.00 M.A.S.H. As Time Goes By. (5805526)

2.30 Fashion Television. (5880217)

3.00 Neighbours. (5881946)

3.30 Knights & Warriors. (7383007)

4.30 The Fall Guy. (1088615)

5.30 Tour of Duty. (7488651)

6.00 Ninja Boy. (4551)

6.30 Doraemon. (6342)

7.00 Eggs Crash Rocks. (7071)

7.25 Five Minutes of English. (69096311)

7.30 Arts Health Express. (6316445)

7.45 A Star a Day. (9242716)

8.00 Best of Asian. (68613)

9.00 Doraemon. (6377)

9.30 Starvenger. (9464)

9.55 Five Minutes of English. (4982803)

10.05 Japanese Drama: After the Children Have Gone to Bed. (1108396)

12.00 A Star a Day. (55377)

12.15 Arts Health Express. (5390342)

12.30 Eggs Crash Rocks. (4990)

1.00 Japanese Drama: The Phoenix. (1108396)

Journey into the afterlife

IT'S the last programme in the compelling series, *Death - The Trip of a Lifetime* (World, 8.30pm) tonight.

The final episode looks at different beliefs about the after-life and how they affect our lives in this world. Among the fascinating death visits we make with the laconic host is a trip to a ghost festival in Taiwan. We also meet a woman possessed by the spirit of a 300-year-old man who has been giving her arthritis for decades, as you can well imagine.

Of course, some people believe there's more than one way to "die", and a lot of entertainers will admit they've done it at least once and in front of a whole bunch of people.

□ □ □

TONIGHT'S recommended film examines the not-so-glamorous world of stand-up comedy. The film is *Punchline* (World, 9.35 pm) and the delivery is stark, funny, sad and painful.

Released in 1988, *Punchline* was the first mainstream movie to take a serious look at the world of comedy clubs and the people who play them. Tom Hanks turns in a winning performance as Steven Gold, a medical student by day, by night a top-biller at The Gas Station.

Gold is a driven man, he wants to be funny more than he wants to be a doctor and he soon flunks med school. But for all the laughs, Gold is a lonely and alienating young man who finds a friend in Lilah Krystick, played by Sally Field. Lilah, a married mother of three, is a newcomer to the comedy circuit, but has dreamed of being a comedian all her life.



TV EYE

by Belinda Wallis

She gets her break and gets the laughs by telling dirty Polish jokes about her husband. She even buys jokes on the black market.

Written and directed by David Seltzer, *Punchline* is a stand-up stand out.

Although there are moments when unnecessarily contrived twists are allowed to steer the story, at other times it is unflinching in its honesty about the often not-so-funny world of the joke tellers.

□ □ □

A FILM of a very different sort is presented this evening on TVB - *Ladyhawke* (Pearl, 9.30 pm). The chiselled blonde, Michelle Pfeiffer, and Nordic he-man Rutger Hauer are the heroine and hero of our story, which is an adventure film set in medieval times when they used potions and spells rather than rocket launchers to bring down their foes.

Basically, she is a falcon by day, he is a wolf by night because both

have been cursed by a jealous bishop. Their new guises, naturally enough, make dating a little difficult.

But with the help of young Matthew Broderick, they try to foil the curse and also seek a little revenge for the cruel hex. Although based on medieval mythology, it's more romantic fiction than a serious look at the period - a fairytale with a big musical score and impressive location shots.

Director Richard Donner admitted he set out to make an "outrageously romantic" film, saying that he preferred that type to ones which "set out to show how dull everyday life is ... and generally succeed".

□ □ □

FROM the man who wrote *Taxi Driver*, Paul Schrader, comes *Light Sleeper* (Pearl, 12.10 pm), a film he also wrote and then directed. Made in 1992, it stars Willem Dafoe, who is soon to burst into mainstream cinema in the new Harrison Ford film, *Clear And Present Danger*. But in this flick, Dafoe plays the kind of part he is much more familiar in - a seedy drug dealer.

John LeTour (Dafoe) is going through a mid-life crisis - he is 40 and unhappy that he is still a delivery "boy", peddling cocaine for an up-scale dealer in New York. What we get is an insider's view of a former addict who supports himself by clinging to the lowest rungs of the drug trade.

Dafoe turns in another compelling performance as the man who discovers that he doesn't like his life or himself too much.

PRIME sports

CNN INTERNATIONAL

7.30 Variety: Prime Bodies. (8990)

8.00 Women's World Volleyball Grand Prix. (89174)

9.30 PBA World Tour. (2193)

10.00 Variety: Prime Bodies. (5025)

10.30 Sailing: European Rafting Champs. (6236)

11.00 Squash: Super Series Hong Kong Open. (69731)

12.00 Soccer: Independence Cup (1st Semi-Final). (501700)

2.00 Soccer: Independence Cup. (2nd Semi-Final). (259434)

4.00 Women's World Volleyball Grand Prix. (95445)

5.00 Copenhagen Games. (25303)

6.00 Sailing: European Rafting Champs. (7209)

6.30 Rugby: The World of Rugby. (2700)

7.00 Women's World Volleyball Grand Prix. (94193)

9.00 Golf: World Cup of Golf, Asan Qualifier. (44025)

10.00 Tennis: European Mixed Masters Final. (41025)

12.00 The World of

6.00am Headline News. 6.30

The World Today. 7.00 Moneyline.

7.30 Crossfire. 8.00 Prime

News. 9.00 Larry King Live. 10.00

World News. 11.30 World

News Update. Showbiz This Week.

12.00 World News. 1.30

Moneyline Replay. 2.00 World

News. 2.30 World Report. 3.00

World News. 3.30 Headline Update.

3.45 CNN Newsroom. 4.00

World Sport. 6.30 Headline News.

5.00 World News. 5.30 World

Report. 6.00 World News. 6.15

World Sport. 6.30 Business

Morning. 7.00 World News. 7.30

Business Day. 8.00 World

News. 8.30 Business Asia. 9.00

Larry King Live. 10.00 World

News. 10.45 World Sport. 11.00

World News. 11.30 Business

Asia. 12.00 midnight World News.

1.00am World News from

Opinion. 12.30 The Money Wheel. 4.00 Market Wrap.



6.00 Breakfast Briefing - World and business headlines, a review of the markets and the preview of the day ahead. 6.30 The Asian Wall Street Journal On Air - Headlines, plus in-depth stories on current trends. 7.00 Breakfast Briefing (continued). 8.00 Trading Day - Half-hourly headlines, with Asia-wide stock, currency, gold and commodity market reports. 12.00 The Lunch Hour - Money Talk. 12.30 Far Eastern Economic Review. 1.00 Trading Day (continued). 5.00 Asian Market Digest - A country-by-country review of the day's stock, currency and commodity market activity. 7.00 The Asian Wall Street Journal On Air. 7.30 Money Talk. 8.00 Far Eastern Economic Review.

BEIJING GUIDE

GETTING AROUND

To/from the Airport

Beijing Airport is 25 kilometres from the Forbidden City.

You can catch the airport shuttle bus at the Aviation Building on Xi Chang'an Jie (Street), Xidan District, where the offices of Air China and China North-West Airlines are located.

The normal bus fare is eight yuan per person. But remember the bus departs on the opposite side of the street.

You can also catch this shuttle bus in front of the airport terminal building.

Subway

The underground railway service is usually less crowded than the shuttle buses and runs at a frequency of one every few minutes during peak hours.

The fare is a flat five jiao (1 yuan equals 10 jiao) regardless of how far you go. The subway operates between 5 am to 10.30 pm.

There are two routes:

- Circular Line, which has 18 stations including Beijingzhan (Beijing Train Station);

- East West Line, which runs from Xidan to Pingguoyuan.

Bus

Buses run from around 5 am to 11 pm and routed through all major landmarks and key intersections.

There are about 140 bus and trolley routes. Buses with single or double digit route numbers are core, and you stay safely in city limits.

Fares are collected by conductors on all buses and the cost depends on distance.

Taxi

Easy to get one but taxi fare depends on size and condition of the vehicles. May need to negotiate if you are going further than the city centre.

Most hotels have some form of car service and daily hiring can be arranged. Usual cost is about 250-300 yuan for car and driver on an eight-hour day. If you are asked for too much over 300, try another car.

Others

Lots of mini-vans in busy streets. The mini-vans, known as *miandi* in Chinese are probably the cheapest mode of transportation in Beijing. 10 yuan can take you across half of the city. But not a good choice if you do not speak Chinese.

CHANGING MONEY

Change your money in the hotel. As the exchange rate is fixed on a

daily basis by the central bank, there is no advantage in going to the bank.

Here is a rough guide to help you calculate the cost of purchases.

Currency	Yuan
10 Hong Kong \$	11
Pound sterling	13.3
Deutschemark	5.4
Swiss franc	6.5
10 French franc	15
Singapore \$	5.7
Australia \$	6.3
Canada \$	6.2
100 New Taiwan \$	32
ECU	10.47

MAJOR AIRLINES

Aeroflot	5002412
Air China	6016667
Air France	5051818
Alitalia	5014861
All Nippon Airways	5053311
Asiana	5061118
British Airways	5124070/75
Canadian Airlines	5001956
China Eastern Airlines	6017589
China Northern Airlines	6024078
China Southern Airlines	6016899
Dragon Airlines	5054343
Japan Airlines	5130888
Korean Airlines	5051047
Malaysian Airlines	5052681
Philippine Airlines	5323992
Qantas	4674749, 5002481
United Airlines	5128888

EMBASSIES

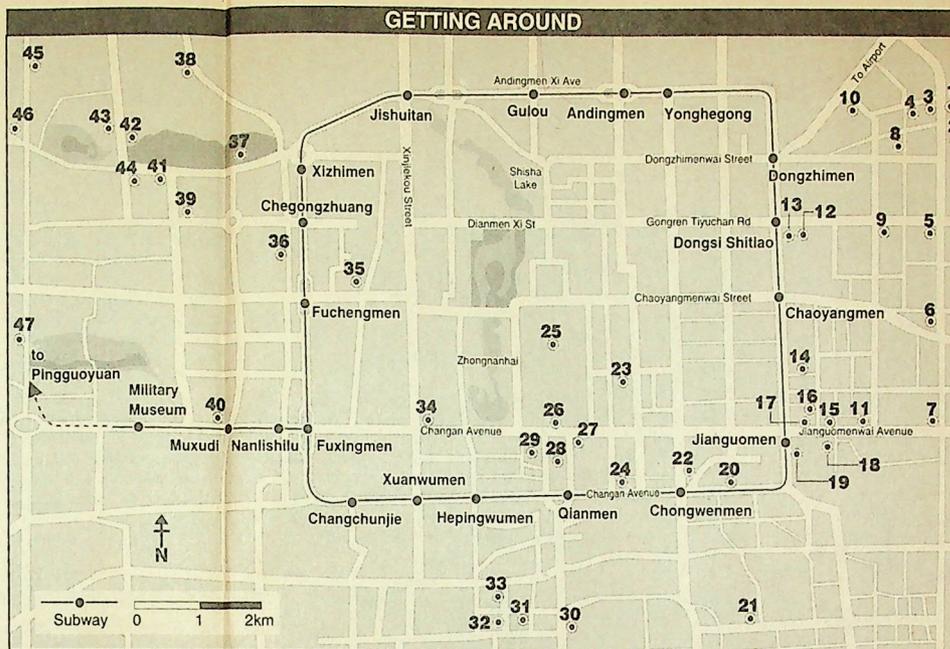
In Beijing, there are two main consular districts - Jianguomenwai and Sanlitun.

Jianguomenwai

Austria: 5 Xiushui Nanjie, Tel: 5322061, Fax: 5321505
India: 1 Ritan Donglu, Tel: 5321908, Fax: 5324684
Ireland: 3 Ritan Donglu, Tel: 5322691
Japan: 7 Ritan Lu, Tel: 5322361
New Zealand: 1 Ritan Dong 2 Jie, Tel: 5322731, Fax: 5324317
Singapore: 1 Xiushui Beijie, Tel: 5323926, Fax: 5322215
United Kingdom: 11 Guanghua Lu, Tel: 5321961
United States of America: Embassy: 3 Xiushui Beijie, Tel: 5323831 ext 274. Consulate: Bruce Building, 2 Xiushui Dongjie, Tel: 5323431 ext: 225

Sanlitun

Australia: 21 Dongzhimenwai Dajie, Tel: 5322331, Fax: 5324605
Canada: 19 Dongzhimenwai Dajie, Tel: 5323536, Fax: 5324072
Denmark: 1 Sanlitun Dong-5-Jie, Tel: 5322431
Finland: Tayuan Diplomatic Building, 14 Liangmahe Nanlu, Tel: 5321817, Fax: 5321884



- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Lufthansa Centre and Kempinski Hotel | 10 Yuyang Hotel | 20 Beijing Railway Station | 29 Great Hall of the People | 38 Zhongyuan Hotel |
| 2 Sheraton Great Wall Hotel | 11 Xiushui Silk Market | 21 Parkview Tianan Hotel | 30 Natural History Museum | 39 Mandarin Hotel |
| 3 Kunlun Hotel | 12 Beijing Asia Hotel | 22 Jinliang Hotel | 31 Friendship Hospital | 40 Yanjing Hotel |
| 4 Huadu Hotel | 13 Swissotel | 23 Palace Hotel | 32 Rainbow & Beiwel Hotels | 41 Xiyuan Hotel |
| 5 Zhaolong Hotel | 14 Yabao Lu Clothing Market | 24 Capital Hotel | 33 Qianmen Hotel | 42 Olympic Hotel |
| 6 Jinguang New World Hotel | 15 Friendship Store and CITIC | 25 Forbidden City | 34 Aviation Building | 43 National Library |
| 7 China World Trade Centre & Hotel | 16 International Post Office | 26 Tiananmen Gate | 35 (CAAC & Airport Bus) | 44 New Century Hotel |
| 8 Friendship Supermarket | 17 International Club | 27 History Museum and Museum of the Revolution | 36 White Dagoba Temple | 45 China Grand Theatre |
| 9 Chains City Hotel | 18 CVIK Hotel and Yaohan Store | 28 Tiananmen Square | 37 Beijing Exhibition Centre | 46 Shangri-La Hotel |
| | 19 Gloria Plaza Hotel and CITS | | | 47 TV Tower |

France: 3 Sanlitun Dong-3-Jie, Tel: 5324841.

Germany: 5 Dongzhimenwai Dajie, Tel: 5322161, Fax: 5325336

Italy: 2 Sanlitun Dong-2-Jie, Tel: 5322131, Fax: 5324676

Malaysia: 13 Dongzhimenwai Dajie, Tel: 5322531, Fax: 5325032

Netherlands: 1-15-2 Tayuan Building, 14 Liangmahe Nanlu, Tel: 5321131, Fax: 5324689

Norway: 1 Sanlitun Dong-1-Jie, Tel: 5322261, Fax: 5322392

Sweden: 3 Dongzhimenwai Dajie, Tel: 5323331, Fax: 5325008

Switzerland: 3 Sanlitun Dong-5-Jie, Tel: 5322736, Fax: 5324353

IMPORTANT NUMBERS

There are several national telephone numbers in emergency situations but the operators are usually Chinese-speaking only.

Local directory assistance: 114

Long distance directory assistance: 113, 173

Hong Kong and Macau directory assistance: 115

Police hot line: 110

Fire hot line: 119

Telephone repair: 112

GETTING AROUND

TOURIST INFORMATION

The China International Travel Service (CITS):

Main offices:

1. Beijing Tourist Building, 28 Jianguomenwai Dajie, Tel: 5188570, Fax: 5158603

2. Beijing International Hotel, 9 Jianguomenwai Dajie, Tel: 5120509, Fax: 5120503

The CITS also runs a 24-hour English speaking Beijing Tourism Hotline which can help answering your questions and complaints. Tel: 5130828.

WHERE TO STAY

Five-star hotels

Beijing Hotel, 33 East Chang'an Ave. Tel: 5137766, Fax: 5137703, Tlx: 222755

China World Hotel, 1 Jianguomenwai Ave. Tel: 5052266, Fax: 5053167-9, Tlx: 211206

Diaoyutai Star Guest House, Sanlihe Road, Haidian District. Tel: 8033188, Fax: 8013362, Tlx: 22798

Grand Hotel Beijing, 35 East Chang'an Ave. Tel: 5137788, Fax: 5130049, Tlx: 210454

Great Wall Sheraton Hotel, North Donghuan Road. Tel: 5005566, Fax: 5001919, Tlx: 22002

Holiday Inn Crown Plaza, 48, Wangfujing Dajie. Tel: 5133388, Fax: 5132513, Tlx: 210676

Jing Guang New World Hotel, Hu Jia Lou, Chaoyang District. Tel: 5018888, Fax: 5013333, Tlx: 210489

Kempinski Hotel (Beijing Lufthansa Centre), Xiao Liangmaqiao, Chaoyang District. Tel: 4653388, Fax: 4653366, Tlx: 21062

Kun Lun Hotel: 2 Xinyuannan Road, Chaoyang District. Tel: 5003388, Fax: 5003228, Tlx: 210327

New Otani Chang Fu Gong Hotel, 26 Jianguomenwai Street. Tel: 5125711, Fax: 5139811, Tlx: 210465

Palace Hotel, 8 Goldfish Lane, Wangfujing. Tel: 5128899, Fax: 5129050, Tlx: 2222696

Shangri-La Hotel, 29 Zizhuyuan Road. Tel: 8412211, Fax: 8418006, Tlx: 222231

Swissotel Beijing, (Hong Kong Macau Centre) Dong Si Shi Tiao, Li Jiao Qiao. Tel: 5012288, Fax: 5012501, Tlx: 222527

Four-star hotels

Beijing Continental Grand Hotel, 8 Bei Chen Dong Street, North Sihuan Road, Anding Men Wai. Tel:

4915588, Fax: 4910

Beijing International

Jianguomenwai Ave

Fax: 5129961, Tlx:

Beijing Mandarin

Gong Zhuang Road

Fax: 8311818, Tlx:

Capital Hotel, 30

Ave. Tel: 5129988

Tlx: 222650

China Resources H

Road, Chaoyang,

5012233, Fax 50123

Friendship Hotel,

Road. Tel: 8498888,

Tlx: 222362

Fragrant Hills Hotel

Park, Haidian /

2565544, Fax: 2566

Jianguo Hotel: 5 J

Ave. Tel: 5002233,

5010539, Tlx: 22439

Traders Hotel: 1 J

Ave. Tel: 5052277,

Tlx: 222981

Zhaolong Hotel, 2 W

Road North, Chaoy

5002299, Fax: 5003

Three-sta

Beijing Asia Hot

Xijie, Gongti, Bei

Fax: 5008091, Tlx:

Dragon Spring Hot

Road, Mentougou

9843362, Fax: 984

Dong Fang Hot

Road, Xuanwu

3014466, Tlx: 22

Grand Hotel: 20

gion, Deshengme

District. Tel: 2

2029893, Tlx: 22

Jin Lang Hotel, 7

Dong Cheng Dis

Fax: 5125839

Landmark To

Dongsanhan F

Fax: 5013506, T

Media Hotel, 11

8014420, Fax: 8

O

Beiwei Hotel

Xuanwu Distr

China Merc

Yangjingxili,

menwei. T

5001386, Tlx:

Chongwenme

Chongwenme

5122211

Dadu Hotel:

Street. Tel: 890

Jingeng Hotel

Fengtai Distric

Parkview Tia

Tiyuguan Road

Tel: 7012277,

221034

Qiao Yuan Hot

You'anmenwa

Tel: 338861

Past tense:

CLO TOUR TO THE OLD LEGATION QUARTER

Prior to 1900, according to Arlington and Lewisohn's In Search of Old Peking, the only embassies in Peking were those of the "vassal" kingdoms of Annam, Burma, Korea and Mongolia, which came annually to Beijing bearing tribute to the Emperor. These embassies were housed in the Public Hostel for Tributary Nations [called "Si Yi Guan" or "Four Barbarians' Hostel"] situated about where at one point the U.S. Legation was located from 1860 to 1900 and later the Banque de l'Indochine. Why did the Legation Quarter end up in this sector of the City? According to Arlington and Lewisohn, in 1860 when the British and French wrested the right to keep permanent diplomatic representatives in Peking from the reluctant Chinese, the Chinese government in a vain last effort to keep them outside the city offered them first the grounds of the Yuan Ming Yuan (the Old Summer Palace) which had been destroyed by their armies, and then a site outside the west wall, where the British cemetery was located in 1935. But the British and French envoys were determined to have their Legations inside the city. Because they had made great use of the services of the Russian Mission in the course of their negotiations with the Chinese, their eyes were naturally drawn to this area of Peking. They also mistakenly assumed that the Foreign Office would be established at the west end of the street where the chief government offices, the Six Boards, were located only a short distance away. [The Chinese, however, located their Foreign Office in the East City.]

On our tour on Saturday, we started out at the former U.S. Legation where it moved to in 1905, until recently occupied by Marubeni Corporation and now occupied by the China National Consumer Electrics & Electronics Import & Export Corporation [Tel: 512-3709]. There is a cornerstone on the side of the building dated 1903. Much of the former compound has been rebuilt, except for the main chancery building, a lovely slate blue colonial boasting a split staircase with white balustrades! The U.S. barracks were originally located next to the Legation, and the drilling grounds were next door to that, facing the side of what is now the Mao Mausoleum.

Next we drove to the former Italian Legation, now the headquarters of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries [CPAFFC]. We had obtained prior permission, thanks to the offices of Mr. Xie, as with the former U.S. legation. We were impressed by the magnificent bronze lions in the courtyard in front of the main former Legation building, reputedly brought over by the Italians from Yuanmingyuan "after the Eight Allied Powers laid waste to the area" according to our hosts. We were welcomed by our hosts into the main receiving hall, where we sipped tea while hearing a brief explanation of CPAFFC's history and what it does today. The Deputy Director of the Dept of American & Oceanian Affairs was on hand to greet us and gave us the briefing in her excellent English. We admired the European architecture of the building, as well as some large antique mirrors and other items that had also been brought from the Yuanmingyuan. According to the walking guide put out by the Beijing International Society, the Italian legation moved to this site after its earlier building on Dongjiaomin Xiang [called Legation Street in former days] was destroyed in the siege of 1900. It speculates that "the bronze lions may have been brought from the Old Summer Palace [i.e. the Yuanming Yuan]" or that "they survived the destruction of the Tang Zi, the ancestral hall of the Qing dynasty, that once stood in the northeast section of the compound but was razed to the ground after the Boxer siege and rebuilt in the southeast corner of the Imperial

City." We later took a walk around the courtyard/grounds, and they showed us the area where American writer Anna Louise Strong and the N.Z. writer Rewi Alley were given apartments. We took our leave of our hosts and headed next to the former Japanese Legation, home of the Beijing municipal government.

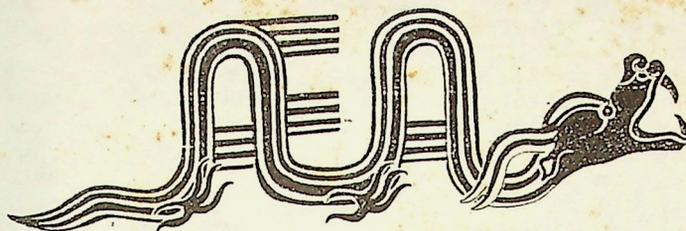
The legation was built on the site of the palace of Prince Su, a stronghold in the defence of the quarter during the siege of 1900, when it offered protection to many Chinese Christians, according to the BIS guide. Part of the princely garden has been preserved and we were able to walk around it and take pictures of one of the older buildings from the outside. The building was very Western-looking (which was typical of Japanese buildings of that era), the only Japanese touch seeming to be the imperial chrysanthemums on the grillwork.

We then drove back to Taijichang Street, the former Rue Marco Polo, near the CPAFFC entrance, to start the walking part of our tour. As we headed south past one side of the former Austrian legation, we came to the former Rue Hart on our left, named after Sir Robert Hart, who served as Inspector General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs from 1863 to 1907. The old name carved into the wall is still visible. We turned into the street and walked along it till we came to the gateway where we got permission to tour the grounds. The building now houses the Institute of International Studies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The legation was reconstructed on its old site after the earlier buildings were destroyed in 1900. This legation has apparently had varied fortunes, and passed through many hands so to speak. "After the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian presence in Beijing in 1915, when China declared war on Germany and its allies, the property passed to Hungary, which, however, could not afford to support an envoy. From 1917 to 1924 the Dutch took care of the building. At the end of the 1920s General Horvath, of the White Russian military, turned it into a guesthouse. Other parts of the property were in private occupation from the 1920s. In 1938 the German embassy took it over, restored it, installed tenants and ran the ground floor as the German Club. In 1945 the Americans requisitioned the legation to house the Allied Property Administration. From 1949 to 1969 the Hungarians had it as their embassy, only after which it passed into Chinese hands. It served as the venue for Sino-Soviet border talks and the 1984 discussions on the future of Hong Kong." [BIS guide]

We then retraced our steps to Taijichang and continued south past the former Peking Club. The club was the second of its name and was built in 1902 after the siege. It had tennis courts and a swimming pool and was apparently in use until the 1960s. The Standing Committee of the Beijing People's Congress is now housed here.

Next we headed to St. Michel, or St. Michael's, "a Catholic church constructed in the neo-gothic style in 1902 by the French Vincentian Order (of St. Vincent de Paul)." It once apparently boasted a fine organ. [The church] "was closed in 1949 but has been restored, and reopened for worship in December 1989. Some of the original stained glass and floor tiles have survived. The white sculpted figures adorning the facade date from 1989-90." [BIS guide] The staff is always happy to see visitors. There is an offertory box in the church for donations.

We then continued west on the former Legation Street. To our right was the former French legation, now the Beijing residence of Prince Sihanouk. If he had been out of town, we could have gotten permission to visit, but unfortunately for us, he was in town. The stone lions guarding the entrance have apparently survived from the mansion of Duke Qin on this site, which was offered to the French for their first legation following the agreement of 1860. The guards do not like you taking pictures. Opposite the French



TEMPORARY JOB OPPORTUNITY: AEA needs someone who is knowledgeable in restaurant equipment for approximately ten hours per week. This individual should be familiar with all aspects of a food operation and willing to work independently on special projects. All interested applicants please contact Jenifer Sullivan, ext. 314, by COB Tuesday, March 16. Position available for approximately 4-6 weeks.

CORNERED BEEF AND CABBAGE: The Snack Bar will feature a special lunch on Wednesday, March 17. Stop in to enjoy our St. Paddy's Day fare or choose from our Western sandwich menu.

SNACK BAR NEWS: As you know, we have been a little short-handed in the Snack Bar over the past few weeks. Unfortunately, some of the workers have not been able to use all of their 1992 vacation time, so our Chinese-style cook will be out from March 15-20, and our Western-style cook will be out from March 22-27. Please bear with us. We are doing our best to resolve our personnel issues! Thanks.

PACKAGE MAIL: Currently we are experiencing some delays with our outgoing package mail. A number of issues are causing these problems, all of which are being addressed by the respective parties. Please be patient and mail things with discretion. If we abuse this privilege, we may lose it. In regard to those leaving this summer, please plan ahead and pack out all that you will need. Mailing things may not be as easy then as it is now!

EASTER EGG HUNT: This is scheduled for Saturday, April 10. Stay tuned for more information.

REDUCED MEMBERSHIP FEE: Effective March 1993, the monthly membership fee will be reduced to US \$8 for families, and \$4 for singles. Sixty percent of these funds is added to our long-term contingency fund used to replace equipment. Forty percent is used to support AEA activities such as the *Gazette* and other AEA sponsored events, such as picnics, theme parties, barbans, etc.

LOCKER MEDICINES: We have recently added to our stock of cold medicines, including Dimetapp, Children's Chewable Tylenol, and a wide variety of other decongestants, antacid tablets, etc. Stop in and see our pseudo pharmaceutical shelves where you can find toothbrushes, bandaids, rubbing alcohol, peroxide, Afrin, and more.

LOCKER SPECIAL: Selected spices and other goodies at low prices.

DIPLOMATIC PLAYING CARDS: On sale now in the AEA office, are double deck playing cards for the low price of \$7.60.

NEXT CASE LOT ORDER: Please place your case lot orders for late May delivery, by March 19th.

MARCO POLO WINE: Place an order at the AEA Office for case lots of Red wine 240 Yuan or White wine 225 Yuan per twelve bottle case. Payment required at time of order. All orders need to be in by March 15th for delivery to the Embassy by March 26th. Sorry, this is not a regular AEA service so we can't bill you on your AEA bill.

legation was the former Jardine Matheson office. The rest of the area which housed the former German Legation is now the Captial Hotel.

On the corner of the former Canal Street, also referred to as Rue Meiji, and Legation Street stands the former Yokohama Specie Bank. The China Huacheng Finance Corporation is now on this site. Mr. Xie got us instant permission to tour the ground floor offices, which were interesting. The fireplaces, no longer in use, and the chandeliers in the spacious hall beyond the domed circular entrance were fascinating. Also of interest were several bank vaults, one high up in the wall in the main hall, one presently housing a ping pong table [but we think it may be the one that housed a number of valuable artifacts used as collateral by Dowager Empress Cixi when a loan was made to her by the bank in 1900 (before the siege, one would assume); these items were never reclaimed and in 1927-28 were sold to Sir Percival David to form the nucleus of the Percival David Foundation in London, one of the West's prized Chinese collections] and one more was securely locked up in the back.

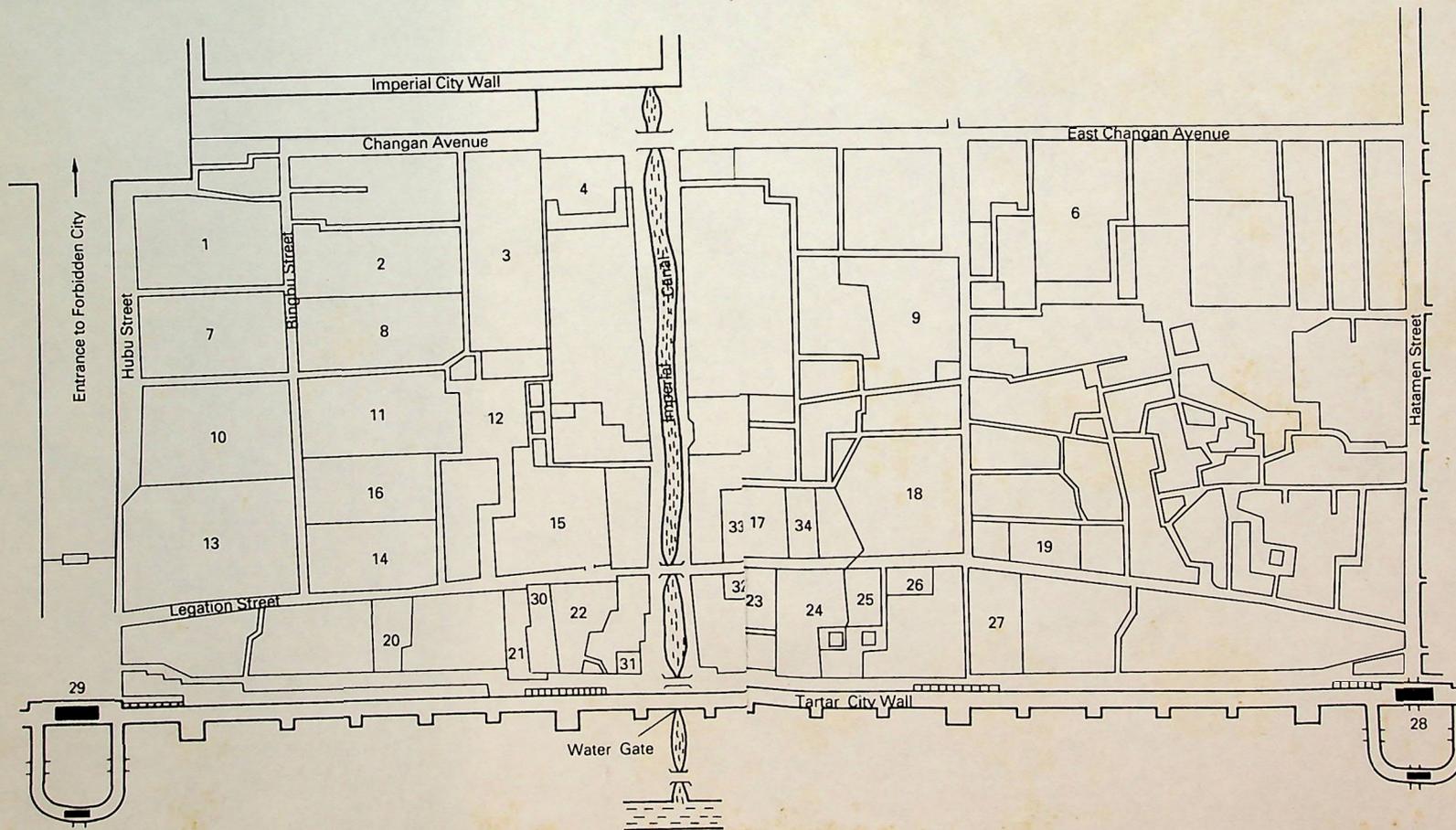
We crossed Canal Street (quite a daunting task sometimes in heavy traffic) and continued west. We passed the site of the Suan Kuan Miao temple which the US mission temporarily took over after 1900. The next building was the site of the US legation from 1860, later built over with the Bank of Indochina. The facade has a date: 1915. Next door was the National City Bank of New York.

Opposite these buildings was the former Russian Legation. The Russian barracks and Legation have an interesting history. While the barracks only dates from 1900, the legation goes back to the 18th century and even earlier. The site, now housing the Supreme Court, "was allotted to Russia after the Treaty of Kiachta signed in 1727, by which she was allowed to send a trade caravan to Peking every three years and to keep an ecclesiastical mission permanently in Peking, consisting of 4 Russian priests and 6 language students." The Russian orthodox mission carried out the duties of diplomatic agent here until 1858 when new treaties were made and a proper minister appointed (Arlington & Lewisohn, p. 7). The ecclesiastical mission then moved to the northeast corner of the then Inner City to join with the Albazin mission there since 1685, which is now the site of the present Russian Embassy. [This compound "was originally occupied by the Albazin prisoners whom Emperor Kangxi brought to Peking in 1685. Albazin was a small cossack settlement on the Amur River whose inhabitants were constantly raiding Chinese territory, until the Emperor sent a special expedition to suppress them. The prisoners, amongts whom were thirty or forty Russians including a priest, wer given land and a small temple in this north-eastern corner of the city close to the present Mission grounds. Later on, permission was granted for priests to be sent to them to attend to their spiritual needs, and these formed the nucleus" of the Albazin mission (Arlington & Lewisohn p. 177).] The two old guardhouses of the former compound still mark the entrance to the Supreme Court. Until mid-1991 there was a modest stone structure to the east of the court thought to be the old Russian church of 1727, the oldest Western building in Beijing no more. At the western end of the old Soviet legation, there is a narrow alley where you can still see the naem, USSR Embassy Compound Lane, inscribed in English and Chinese, on the lefthand wall.

We then backtracked east back to Canal Street [no longer graced by a canal] and walked north towards the Beijing Hotel, passing on our way the former British Legation, now housing the Ministry of Public Security (who of course had refused our request for permission to visit). The former residence of Duke Liang seems the most intriguing, with the roofs of the Chinese-style pavilions visible over the wall. (The End)

Map 1. The Legation Quarter in the Nineteenth Century

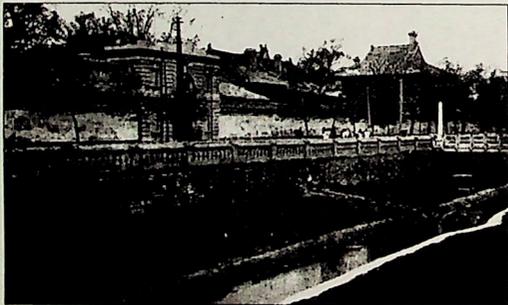
- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Prefecture of Imperial Clan Affairs | 13. Board of Rites | 25. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. |
| 2. Board of War | 14. Board of Medicine | 26. Chinese Customs |
| 3. Imperial Carriage House | 15. Russian Legation | 27. Residence of Xu Tong |
| 4. Imperial Hanlin Academy | 16. Board of Astronomy | 28. Hatamen |
| 5. Palace of Prince Su | 17. Japanese Legation | 29. Qianmen |
| 6. Palace of Prince Yu | 18. French Legation | 30. Imbeck's Hotel and Store |
| 7. Board of Civil Affairs | 19. Italian Legation | 31. Sanguan Miao |
| 8. Board of Works | 20. Dutch Legation | 32. Kierulff's Store |
| 9. Imperial Maritime Customs | 21. Russo-Asiatic Bank | 33. Spanish Legation |
| 10. Board of Revenue | 22. USA Legation | 34. Chamot's Peking Hotel |
| 11. Board of State Ceremonies | 23. Hongkong & Shanghai Bank | |
| 12. Mongol Quarter | 24. German Legation | |



THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING



One of the most distinctive features of the British Legation was its entrance gate. The gate was flanked by two huge stone steps on either side which were used for mounting horses.



Canal Road ran north to south through the centre of the Legation Quarter. After the Siege, the banks of the canal were reinforced by the construction of a brick retaining wall, shown in the photograph here in front of the entrance gate to the British Legation. This section of Canal Road became known as 'British Road'. The road on the opposite side of the Canal, which fronted on the Japanese Legation, was renamed 'Meiji Road' or 'Rue Meiji'.

Inside the walls of the Legation Quarter, the map of the old foreign community was completely redrawn. Although many of the Legations remained in the same general area as they had occupied before the Siege, the size of each Legation's compound was, in almost every case, increased. Each of the new Legations surrounded itself with high stone walls behind

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which new Western-style buildings were constructed. A front gate, typically of impressive proportions, opened out onto the main street. Either within the grounds or adjacent thereto, each Legation maintained its own barracks for its troops, together with storehouses, stables, and other facilities.

Both because of its prominence in world affairs, and in recognition of the special role it played during the Siege, Great Britain came to occupy by far the largest area within the Legation Quarter of any of the Powers. The total size of the British Legation was increased from 12 to 36 acres, largely by expansion to the west. The new area incorporated all of the former Imperial Carriage House and most of the land which had previously been the site of the Board of War and the Board of Works. In addition, smaller parts of the old Board of State Ceremonies and the Hanlin Academy to the north were brought within the Legation's grounds. Finally, part of the old Mongol Quarter was also absorbed by the British and used as the site for the construction of barracks for its Legation guards.

The British Legation fronted to the east on to Canal Road, the avenue running along both sides of the Imperial Canal. On the British side of the canal, the road was known as 'British Road', at least until it touched the eastern end of the Russian Legation when it became once again known as Canal Road. To the north, the British also renamed the western portion of East Changan Avenue 'Stewart Road'. The former Bingbu Street, to the west of the British Legation beyond the Glacis, was given the new name 'Gaselee Road' in commemoration of the British Commander-in-Chief of the Relief Force.

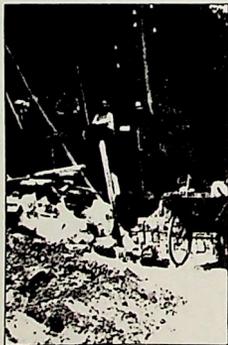
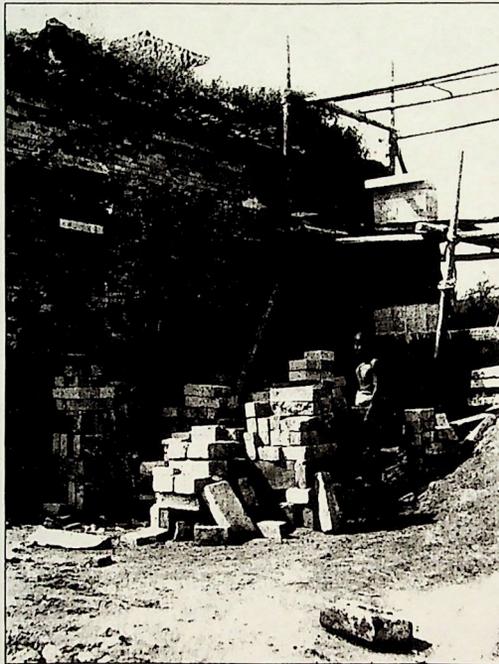
The Russians had also benefited from the redrawing of the boundaries of the new Legation Quarter. The area its Legation occupied was increased nearly four times over, from a total of 5 acres to 19 acres. The southern boundary of the Legation now ran all along Legation Street from Canal Road to the edge of the Glacis, whose opposite side bordered from north to south on the Rue Linievitch, the new name given by the Russians to the southern part of the former Bingbu Street.

Running perpendicular to the north out from Legation Street was a small dead-end lane which permitted access into the Russian barracks inside the Legation grounds. After the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, the new Soviet Government withdrew its troops from Peking and leased out most of the area to

THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING

foreign residents in the Legation Quarter. The name given to the alley thereafter was 'USSR Embassy Compound Lane'.

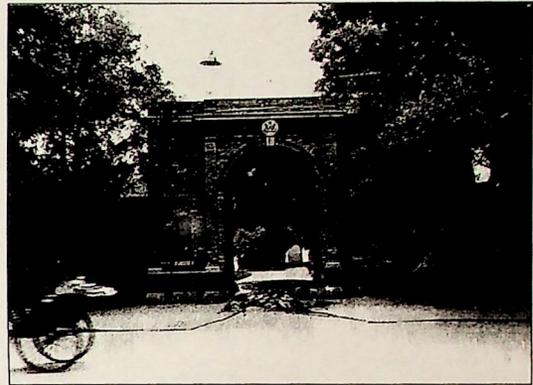
Although Chinese were no longer permitted to reside inside the Legation Quarter, most of the reconstruction work undertaken after the Siege was performed by Chinese labourers. This photograph shows a Chinese worker rebuilding the north-east corner of the British Legation wall. Note the bullet holes and the inscription 'Lest we forget' on the wall to the rear, a reminder of the events of summer 1900.



The Protocol of 1901 allowed the foreign Powers to make the new Legation Quarter 'defensible'. Towards this end, the foreign community erected a brick wall around the perimeter of the Legation Quarter. This photograph shows the wall under construction.

REBUILDING THE LEGATION QUARTER

The American Legation also expanded its site after the Siege. The Legation eventually occupied five separate plots of land spread along Legation Street. This photograph shows the entrance gate to the Legation. A marine guard stands to the right.

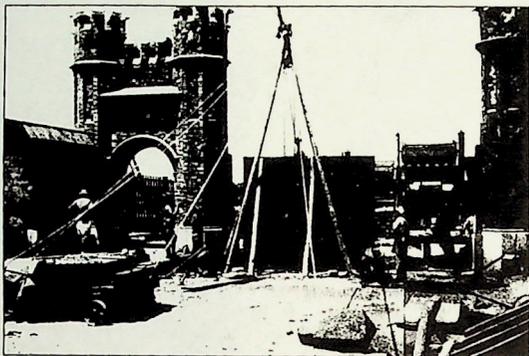


Before the Siege, the American Legation occupied the site opposite the old Russian Legation. However, as the original Legation buildings were completely destroyed by the Boxers, after the Siege the US Legation took up temporary quarters in the *Sanguan Miao*,* a former Buddhist temple at the intersection of Legation Street and the southern part of Canal Road. Eventually, the US Legation acquired four additional plots of land, each of which was bordered by Legation Street on the north and the Tartar City Wall on the south. The site located at the western end was used as a parade ground for troops. The site to its immediate east was used for the construction of barracks to house the Legation Guards. Still moving eastwards, the next site was used for the Legation proper.

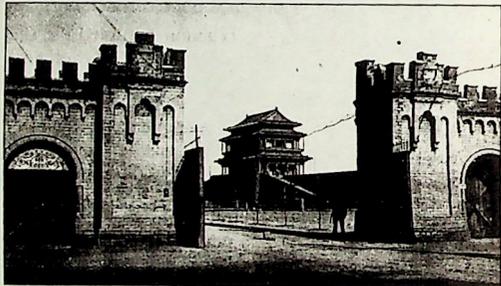
The fourth site, on which originally sat a hostel used by the Legation to house American students, was later leased to the National City Bank of New York. The site sat opposite the Russian Legation, sandwiched in between the Dutch Legation on the west and various commercial establishments and banks on the east.

* The temple played a special role in Chinese history. It is said to have been the site where the last Emperor of the Ming dynasty went to pray and seek guidance during the final hours of his reign. According to legend, as the Manchu troops surrounded the capital in 1644, the Emperor 'drew sticks' to divine the appropriate course of action. The advice was: 'commit suicide'. Soon thereafter, the Emperor hung himself.

THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING



Eight gateways were built into the Legation Quarter's walls providing points of entry to and exit from the Quarter. Large wrought iron gates were hung from the site towers.

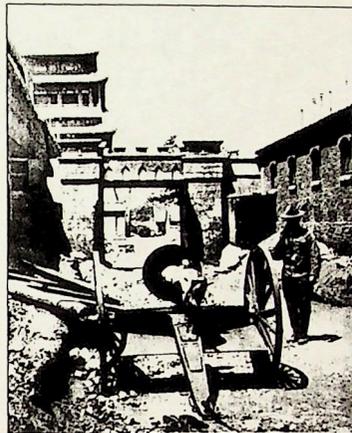


The Legation Quarter's gates were manned by armed guards day and night. Chinese required a special pass to enter the Quarter.

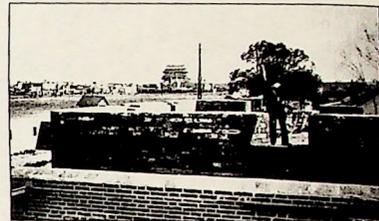
The reconstruction of the American Legation was completed in 1905 after an appropriation by the US Congress of \$60,000. As the Legation occupied more than half of the area along the Tartar City Wall from the Qianmen in the west to Canal Road in the east, the Americans were entrusted with maintaining a guard along the wall.

The Dutch Legation occupied virtually the same site as it had before the Siege. However, the area of the Legation was increased slightly to a total area of 2 acres. At one point, the refusal of the Dutch to establish a Legation Guard and assume responsibility with the Americans for protection of the Tartar City Wall in the south, led to calls by the other Powers to remove the Dutch to another location. Over time, however, these calls diminished and nothing further was done.

REBUILDING THE LEGATION QUARTER

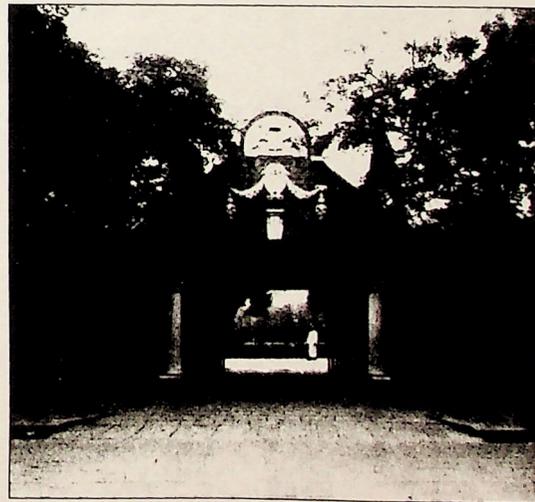


This photograph shows an American marine guard along the western perimeter of the Legation Quarter.



The Glacis—a broad open area which served as a buffer between the Legation Quarter's walls and the Chinese city—was established on the east, west and north. This picture shows a guard atop the north-eastern corner of the Legation Quarter wall looking beyond the eastern Glacis to Hatamen.

The Dutch Legation was completely rebuilt after the Siege, but it remained at the same site as it occupied during the 1800s. This photograph, taken about 1915, shows the Dutch Legation's new entrance gate along Legation Street.



THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING

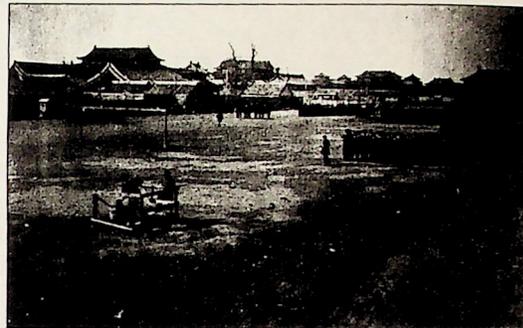
At the southern end of British Road along the City Wall was the Water Gate through which the Relief Forces first entered Peking on 14 August 1900. After the Siege, the Water Gate was enlarged and made into a proper gate. This portal eventually became the main route linking the Legation Quarter and the Central Peking Railway Station, which lay just outside the City Wall.

The map of the Legation Quarter was also substantially redrawn in that portion of the Quarter which lay to the east of the Imperial Canal. One of the most important changes which occurred was the requisitioning and later razing of the Palace of Prince Su and an Imperial Ancestral Temple to make way for the new Italian Legation. In pre-Siege days the Italians had maintained their small Legation at the eastern end of the Legation Street, beyond the *Taijichang*. By moving to the new site, the Italians increased the area of the Legation from 1 acre to more than 12 acres. The Legation site now stretched from Canal Road on the west to the Rue Marco Polo on the east. To the north of the Legation the Glacis separated the Legation's walls from the East Changan Avenue which was renamed Viale Italia.

To the south of the Italian Legation, the Japanese occupied two major sites along Canal Road. Taking their cue from the British across the way, the Japanese renamed that portion of the road on which their establishment fronted, the 'Rue Meiji'. Taken together, the northern site, which encompassed the official Legation grounds, and the southern site on which the Legation barracks were built, amounted to more than 14 acres. The two sites included almost the entire southern half of the original Palace of Prince Su, which was severely damaged during the Siege. The original Legation site, consisting of slightly more than 1 acre fronting on Legation Street, was maintained as an annex.

In the centre of the Legation Quarter, along Legation Street, most of the sites originally occupied by the pre-Siege Legations remained in the hands of the original owners. The Spanish Legation, which fronted onto Legation Street, was one of the few Legation buildings left standing after the Siege. It was for this reason that it was chosen as the site for the negotiation and signing of the Protocol of 1901. As a result of the adjustments made after the Siege, the Legation grounds were increased slightly to 2 acres. As the Spanish maintained no Legation Guards, no additional land for the construction of barracks was needed.

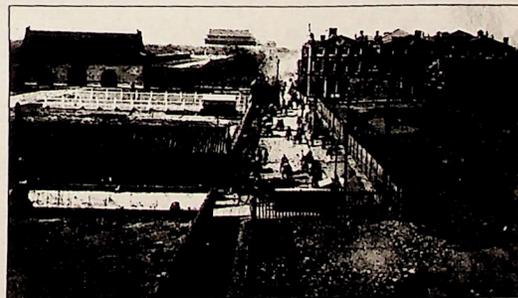
REBUILDING THE LEGATION QUARTER



The Glacis along the British Legation, shown in this photograph, was used as a military parade ground and polo field



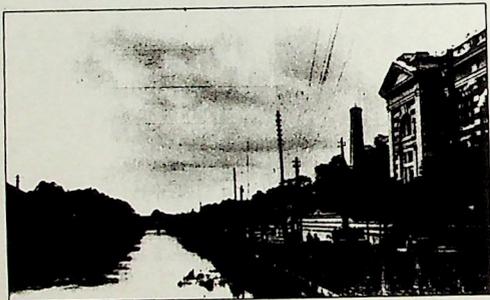
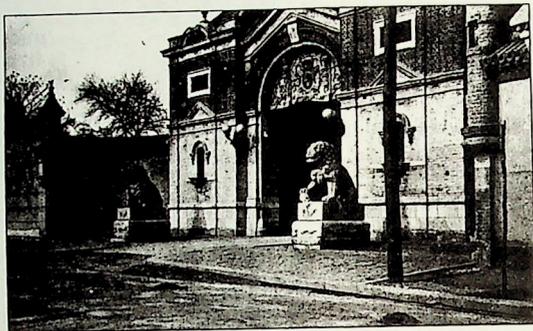
Entrance gate to the new Italian Legation, situated at the north of the Legation Quarter next to the Japanese Legation.



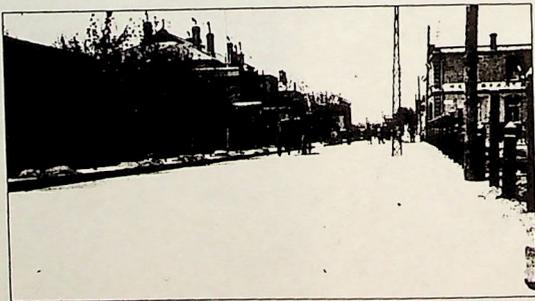
This photograph looks out on to the area of what is now Tiananmen Square. The Tiananmen is in the background and the western end of the Legation Quarter Glacis is on the right. The Qianmen would have stood to the rear of the photographer.

THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING

▶ The Japanese Legation occupied two different sites, the most important being a large complex to the east of the Imperial Canal directly opposite the British Legation. This picture shows the main entrance gate to the Japanese Legation.



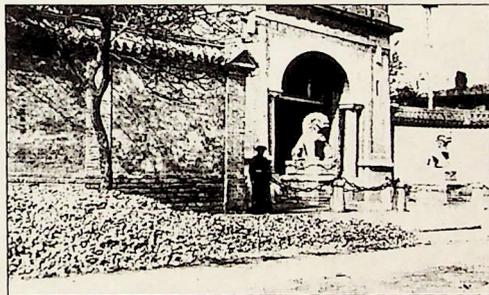
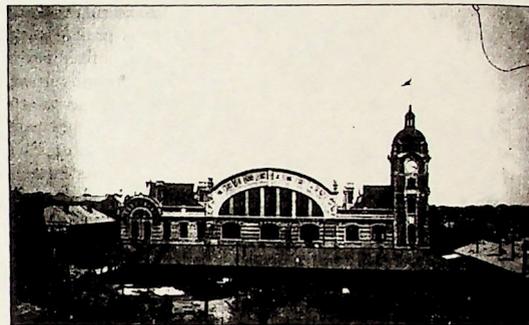
◀ The Imperial Canal, which ran from north to south through the middle of the Legation Quarter, was flanked on both sides by tree-lined streets.



▶ Legation Street during the reconstruction of the Legation Quarter.

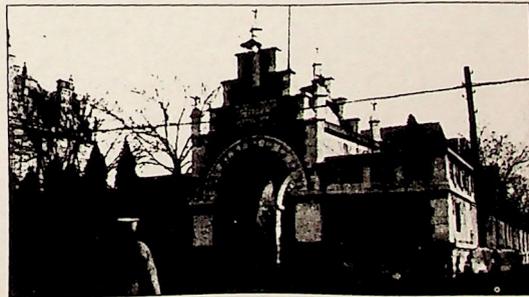
REBUILDING THE LEGATION QUARTER

▶ The Central Peking Railway Station, shown in this picture, was reconstructed after the Siege on a site just outside the Tartar City Wall. The main entrance into the Legation Quarter from the railway station was through the Water Gate, which was made into a proper access way in the early 1900s.



◀ The main entrance gate of the French Legation compound during reconstruction along Legation Street in the early 1900s. The stone lions and chain fence which appear in the photograph predate the Siege.

▶ This photograph shows a side entrance to the Belgian Legation. The Belgians, who before the Siege occupied a site some distance from Legation Street, rebuilt their legation on land previously occupied by the palace of Xu Tong, a strong supporter of the Empress Dowager and a notorious xenophobe.



THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING

In 1928 the Republican Government moved the Chinese capital to Nanjing and renamed Peking ('northern capital') to Peiping ('northern peace'). But to both the city's natives and the foreign community, Peking remained Peking. Although foreign embassies were established in Nanjing, the Legations in Peking remained the centre of foreign diplomatic activity. The Quarter retained its special status and, in fact, many diplomats continued to reside in Peking, travelling to Nanjing only when necessary.

Apart from the diplomats and their families, the military guard each Legation was permitted to maintain under the terms of the Protocol of 1901 also resided within the Legation Quarter. Over the years, however, the importance of maintaining a significant military presence in Peking gradually diminished. In 1913 the total number of guards employed by the various Legations was 2,075. By 1922 the number dropped to 997. By the time of the Japanese occupation of Peking in the late 1930s, the number of foreign troops permanently stationed in Peking had dropped even further. By then, many of the military barracks which had formally been built to house the troops had been turned over for commercial use.

The gradual reduction in the number of Legation Guards also had an impact on the status of the Glacis—the open areas on the perimeters of the Quarter originally reserved for military use. Although officially owned in common by the Legations, it was not long before individual Legations began to assert exclusive usage rights over portions of the open land. In the initial phase this was limited to the construction of sports facilities. For example, the British built their own sports and polo ground, the Italians established a Legation Athletic Club and the Americans constructed a baseball field in the Glacis. Later, building permits and leases were issued by some Legations to private companies and individuals in respect of parts of the Glacis which bordered on their Legation sites. By the late 1920s much of the Glacis was occupied by sporting facilities connected with hotels, by bars and restaurants, and by at least one licensed brothel.

The second major group of foreign residents in the Legation Quarter consisted of employees of the various Chinese Government services which were run by foreigners. These included the Imperial Maritime Customs, the Post Office, and the Salt Administration. In 1915, the Customs included more

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than 200 foreigners most of whom had also received their training in Chinese at the department's headquarters within the Legation Quarter. In the 1920s, 25 foreigners were employed by the Postmaster General's office in Peking, while a dozen or so worked in the Salt Administration. Most of these employees made the Legation Quarter their home.

The foreign business community made up another important group of foreign residents inside the Legation Quarter. Although Peking never rivalled the pre-eminence of Shanghai as a commercial centre, the Quarter nonetheless hosted a small business community which flourished during the first three decades of the twentieth century.

The most visible members of the foreign business community were the staff members of foreign banks. Both during the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth, the Chinese Government's precarious financial state provided a lucrative opportunity for foreign banks. Engaged primarily in arranging loans and bond issues to finance Chinese government projects, the banks also played an important role in meeting the financing needs of foreign companies and individual investors who were busy acquiring railroad, mining and other concessions in China during the early 1900s.

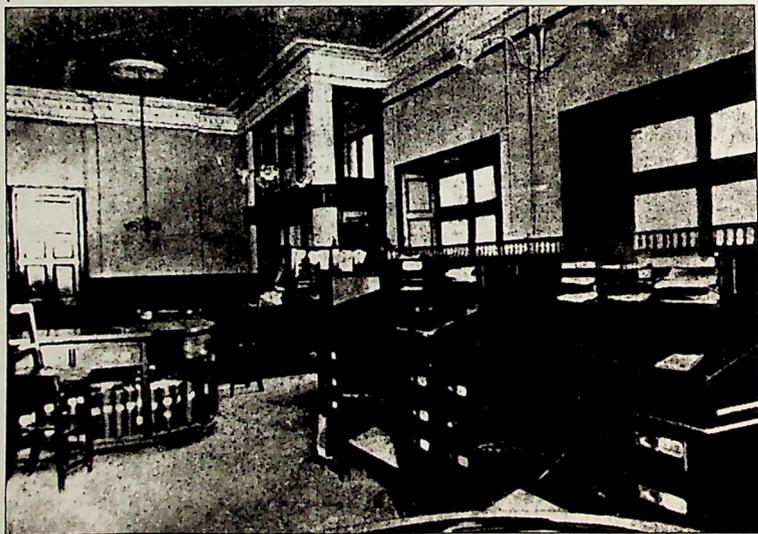
The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was a major force in Peking in the early 1900s. During the waning days of the Chinese Empire, the Bank played an important role in providing financing to both the Chinese Government and for private investment projects. The bank's first Peking branch was built in 1885. After the Siege, new premises were built on Legation Street. This photograph shows the bank's Peking Branch in 1912.



THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING

One of the leaders of the banking community was the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank which had first established a branch in Peking in 1885. After the Siege the branch's premises were completely rebuilt. Completed in 1902, the bank's building was located on Legation Street next to the German Legation. The bank provided both retail banking services and acted as a liaison point between the Bank's head office and the Chinese Government. The founder of the Hongkong Bank's Peking branch and the manager of the bank for many years was Edward G. Hillier. A graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, Hillier first took up residence in Peking in 1891. He acted for many years as the chief negotiator of the Chinese Imperial Government loans issued in London and Berlin during the years 1895 through 1905. As a result, many shared Arnot Reid's view that Hillier was regarded by many in Peking as 'perhaps the chief expert in the financial and business ways of the Chinese Government and its officials.' Blind since 1896, Hillier remained in Peking with the bank until his death in the mid-1920s.

The interior of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's public banking hall, about 1905.

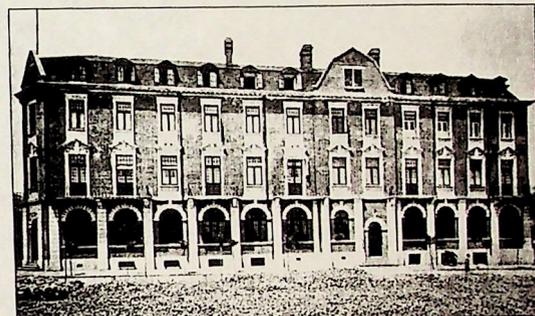


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The Hongkong Bank's chief rival in China was the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Having established its Shanghai branch in 1857, the Chartered Bank was actually the oldest established foreign bank in China. However, it did not open a branch in Peking until 1915. The bank ran its Peking operations from a specially-constructed four-storey building located at the western end of Legation Street.



▲ Edward G. Hillier served for many years as the Peking representative of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Hillier lived in Peking for more than 30 years and was considered to be the leading foreign expert on Chinese financial matters.



▲ The headquarters of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in Peking, circa 1907. The bank's elegant headquarters was one of the largest buildings in the Legation Quarter.



▶ The Peking headquarters of the Yokohama Specie Bank, shown above, were located at the intersection of Legation Street and Rue Meiji, next to the Japanese Legation.

THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING

Other banks which built impressive quarters on Legation Street included the Yokohama Specie Bank, located at the intersection of Legation Street and Rue Meiji; the Russo-Asiatic Bank, occupying premises on Legation Street next to the Russian (later Soviet) Legation; and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank of Germany. The German bank's premises were located at the eastern end of Legation Street. Constructed in 1907, the new branch was built in the German style reminiscent of a Westphalian castle. For many years the branch manager was Herr Heinrich Cordes, a former diplomat with the German Legation in Peking who accompanied the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, on the day he was murdered in 1900. Herr Cordes was succeeded in his post by his son, Herr Conrad Cordes, who remained in Peking throughout the 1920s.

Perhaps the most impressive of all the foreign banks located along Legation Street was that of the French Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez. Designed by the architectural firm of Atkinson and Dallas, Ltd., the building was constructed in 1910 in the Italian renaissance style. The main building comprised a spacious banking hall on the ground floor and the manager's private quarters on the upper floor. The roof garden

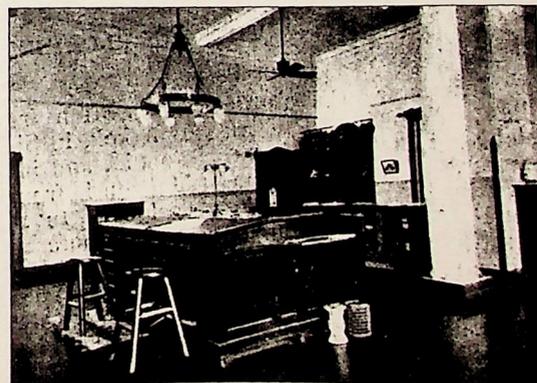
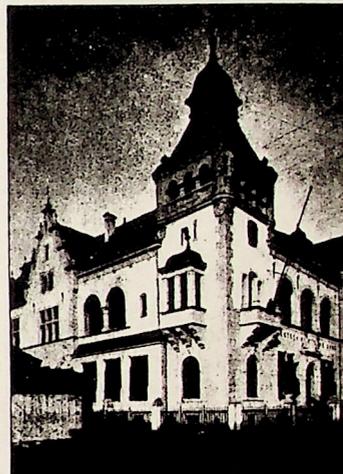
The Russo-Asiatic Bank, circa 1903.



THE LEGATIONS AND THEIR WORLD: 1901-1949

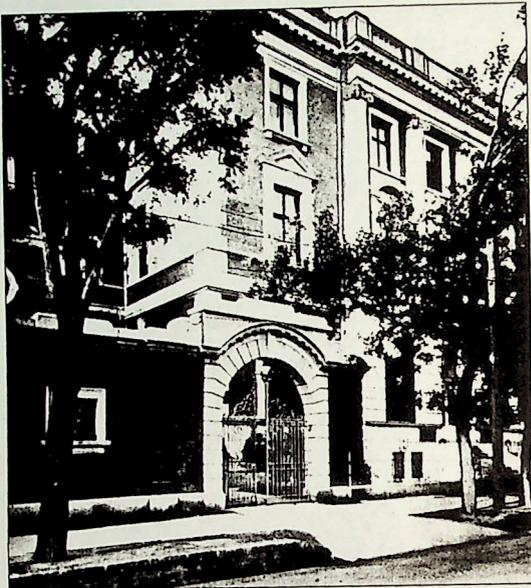
was used for entertainment. The basement housed the main vault as well as the first safe deposit boxes available for rent to private customers in Peking. Other buildings in the compound provided accommodation for the bank's foreign staff.

The Deutsch-Asiatische Bank established its Peking Headquarters, in 1907. The first manager of the Peking branch was Herr Heinrich Cordes, former aide to Baron von Ketteler who accompanied the Baron on the day he was murdered. After his retirement, Cordes was succeeded as head of the bank's Peking branch by his son.

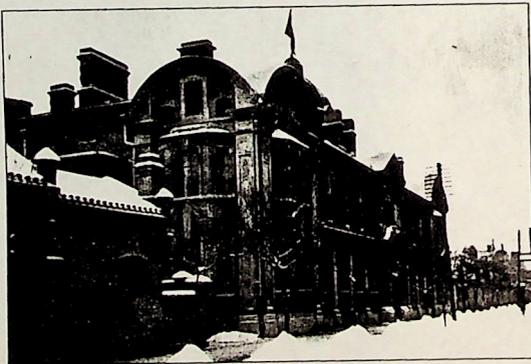


The interior banking hall of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank in Peking.

THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING



The elegant premises of the Peking branch of the Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez. The bank was constructed on Legation Street in 1910 opposite the Russian Legation.

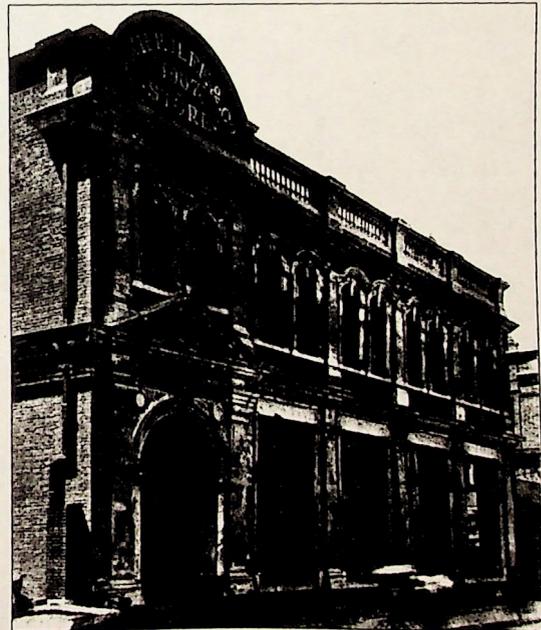


The Peking headquarters of Jardine Matheson & Company, Ltd.

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THE LEGATIONS AND THEIR WORLD: 1901-1949

A number of trading companies established premises in the Legation Quarter. The best known is Jardine Matheson & Company, Ltd. whose presence in the Quarter predated the Siege. In 1911 Jardines built new premises in the central sector of Legation Street on a choice site adjacent to the German Legation. Jardines attended to the interests of shipping, insurance, and manufacturing firms both within China and abroad, for whom it acted as agent. Other establishments engaged in similar lines of business included the British and Chinese Corporation, Limited; Samuel & Co., Ltd.; and the Belgian Consortium des Industriels Belges en Extrême-Orient. These companies all maintained specially built premises within the Legation Quarter and played an important role in international trade and finance during the period.



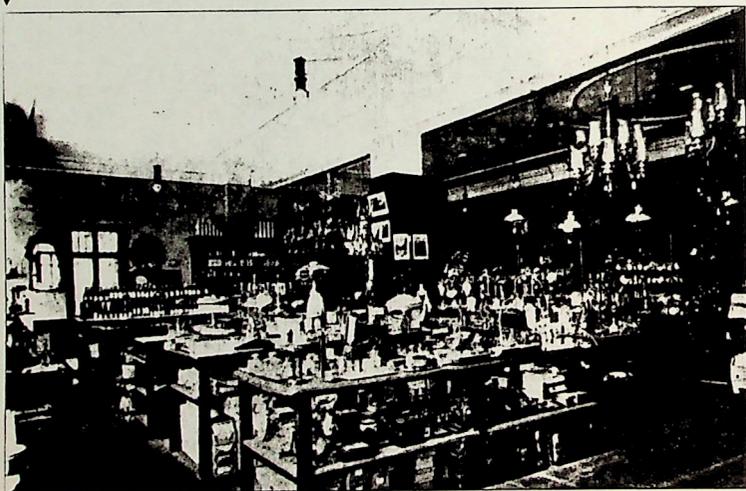
The general store opened by P. Kierulff in 1874 was the first Western trading firm established in the Chinese capital. Originally opposed by the Qing Government, it soon became a favourite with Manchu princes and their ladies who spent enormous sums purchasing European curiosities such as perfume, canned food, coffee and other goods. After the Siege, Kierulff built new premises on Legation Street.

129

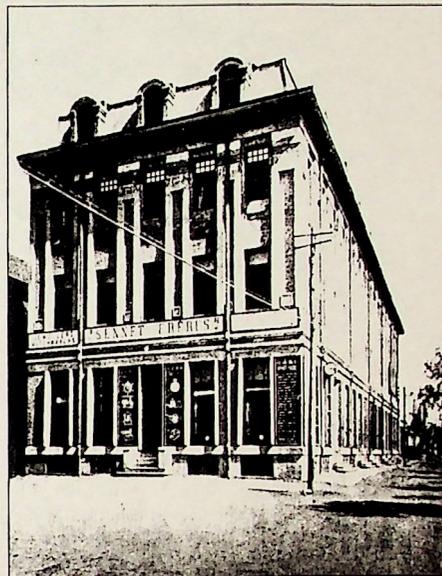
THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING

Apart from the 'establishment' business community of banks and major trading houses, the Legation Quarter also included a large number of stores and service trades catering to the needs of foreign residents. One of the best known shops in the Quarter was the general store of P. Kierulff & Co., which was first established in 1874. At first, the shop's opening was bitterly opposed by the Chinese Imperial Government on the grounds that the treaties permitting the establishment of the Legations did not contemplate the opening of Peking as a commercial port. Later, the Chinese relented, accepting the argument that the shop would cater only to the needs of the Legation community and would not be open to the general public. Ironically, in its early days, Kierulff's store did most of its business with Manchu nobles and court officials, who delighted in the foreign goods sold there. After the Siege, Kierulff's resumed business in new premises as general store-keeper, saddler, outfitter, silversmith, and wine and provision merchant. One of the specialities developed by the store over the years was the sale of Peking enamels, which were highly sought after in Europe during the 1920s and 1930s.

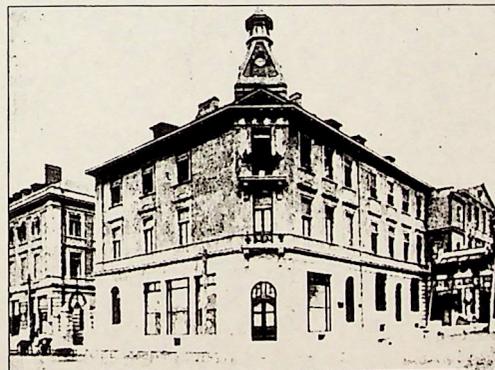
The interior of Kierulff's store in Peking



THE LEGATIONS AND THEIR WORLD: 1901-1949



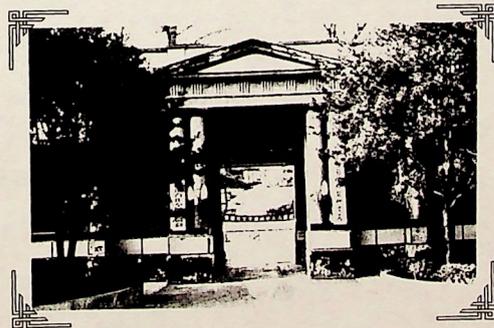
The Peking premises of Sennet Freres, known as 'the leading jewellers and diamond merchants of north China'



The Regine Building provided office premises for many of the leading commercial agents of foreign businesses operating in China.

IX

Postscript



The entrance gate to the old Austro-Hungarian Legation. After World War I, the Legation buildings were leased out to tenants. In 1940 it became the German Social Club. The Hungarian People's Republic used the old Legation as its embassy from 1949-69. Today the compound houses several Chinese research institutes

THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING

ON 1 OCTOBER 1949 the People's Republic of China was formally established. Earlier that day at the celebrations which took place before the Tiananmen Gate in central Peking, Mao Zedong declared that 'the Chinese people had now stood up'. His words were probably not audible in the tree-lined streets of the Legation Quarter nearby. Still, there could have been little doubt among the foreign residents of the Quarter that day that the privileged world of the Legations would soon cease to exist.

Soon after the 'liberation' of Peking, the Communist authorities went about dismantling the legal and political arrangements which provided the basis for the special status enjoyed by the Legation Quarter and its residents. In the months and years that followed, the character and appearance of the old Quarter was thoroughly transformed.

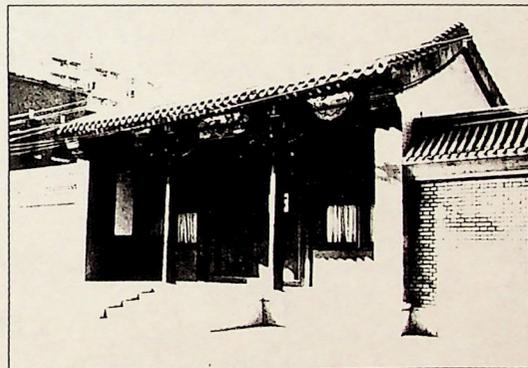
Early on, foreign businesses and shops were closed and missionaries were expelled. All of the foreign street names were removed and the old Chinese names restored. The gates and towers providing access to the Quarter were demolished, and the walls surrounding the area were pulled down. The eastern Glacis, which once echoed with the sounds of foreign troops at drill practice, was made into a 'People's Park' with artificial mountains and Chinese-style pavilions.



The site of the old 'Imperial Canal' is today a park. Zhengyi Lu, or 'Righteousness Road', has now replaced the old British Road and Rue Mouji street signs.

POSTSCRIPT

Up until the late 1950s, the Legation Quarter retained its principal function as a place for the residence of foreign diplomats. However, the political landscape of the new Quarter—like that of the post-1949 world—had changed. Countries which had failed to immediately recognize the new Chinese People's Government had their Legation premises confiscated. Most of these, such as the American, French, and British Legations, were subsequently converted into guest-houses by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The German Democratic Republic (East Germany) took over the German Legation premises, Burma was assigned the premises of the former Belgian Legation, and the Hungarian People's Republic succeeded to the former Legation of Austria-Hungary.



The Spanish Legation's entrance gate is all that remains today. The buildings where the Protocol of 1901 was negotiated and signed have long been torn down.

Other Legation compounds and buildings in the Quarter were put to new use by the Chinese. For example, the former Spanish Legation, whose building pre-dated the Siege, was made the headquarters of the Diplomatic Service Bureau, the Chinese State-owned company which provides services to foreign diplomats in Peking. The old Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits was turned into a guest-house for visiting cadres from the countryside and later a dormitory for Foreign Ministry personnel.

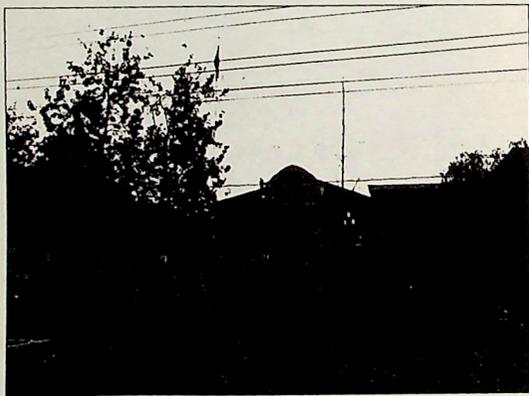
Along the eastern end of Legation Street, now once again known as the *Dongjiaomin Xiang*, the old German Legation barracks were razed to make way for the construction of the

THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING

Xinqiao Hotel, a huge Soviet-style concrete and brick edifice. On the *Taijichang* Street, formerly Rue Marco Polo, opposite the old Peking Club, a new building was put up to house the Central Committee of the Peking Communist Party. The Japanese Legation was taken over in its entirety to serve as the headquarters of the Peking Municipal People's Government.



▶ The old entrance gate to the Japanese Legation, now the Peking Municipal People's Government.

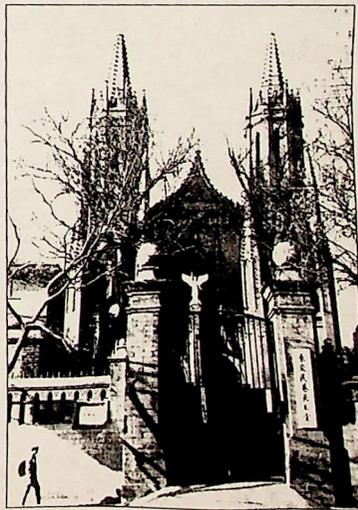


◀ The old Peking Club, now used by high-ranking Chinese Communist Party officials.

POSTSCRIPT

Beginning in 1958, the Chinese authorities set about removing foreign diplomats to a new embassy district on the other side of Peking. By the start of the Cultural Revolution (1966-76) the process was complete. As a result, the Legation Quarter had ceased entirely to be a place of residence for foreigners. During the turmoil of the Cultural Revolution, the old Legation Quarter was a favourite target for the Red Guards. Legation Street was once again renamed, this time as 'Anti-Imperialism Street'. Anything that spoke too kindly of foreign culture or stood as a reminder of past foreign influence was attacked, defaced or destroyed.

Reports by visitors to Peking in the early 1970s indicate that St. Michael's Church, at the intersection of the old Legation Street and Rue Marco Polo, was apparently a frequent target of such attacks. Most of its stained glass windows were destroyed, its bell was removed, and its stone spires partly dismantled. A magnificent hand-made pipe organ, which had not been played since 'liberation', disappeared. The metal cross at the front of the facade was bent back and twisted to one side.

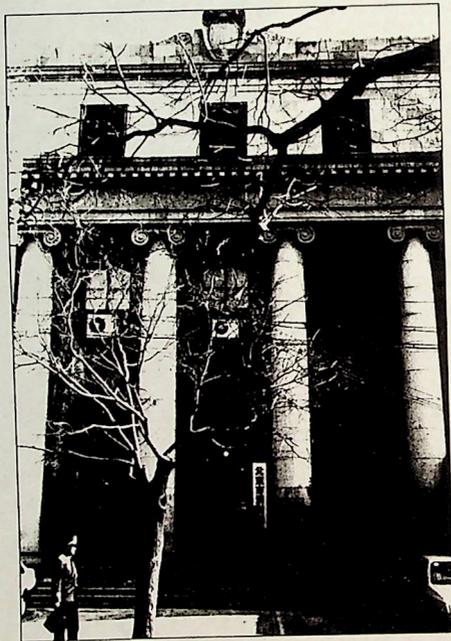


▶ St. Michael's Church, built in 1902, was a target of Red Guard attacks during the Cultural Revolution. It was renovated by the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Church in December 1989 and re-named the Dongjiaomin Xiang Catholic Church.

THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING

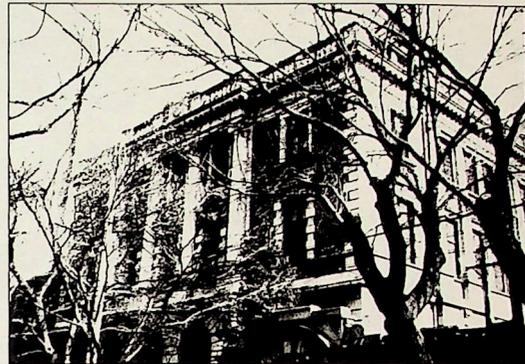
In the early 1980s the physical outlines of the old Legation Quarter were still recognizable. Moreover, many of the Quarter's best known buildings along Legation Street were still standing, but were now transformed.

The old French Hospital at the western end of *Dongjiaomin Xiang* was converted to provide offices for the People's Procuracy and for a local law firm dealing mainly with criminal matters. The Chartered Bank's old headquarters next door were made into a guest-house for the Public Security Bureau. The beautiful colonnaded building which was once the Peking office of the first National City Bank of New York was taken over by the Peking Municipal Fire Department, as was the magnificent *Banque de l'Indochine* next door.



The First National City Bank's branch on Legation Street is now the headquarters of the Peking Fire Department

POSTSCRIPT



The old *Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez* building on Legation Street, now used by the Peking Fire Department.

For many years, the stately buildings of the Russian Legation were used by the Chinese Supreme People's Court and Procuracy. The old buildings were razed in the mid-1980s to make way for a new, modern court building. However, the old Russian Legation gates remain. Through them now pass Chinese officials hidden behind drawn curtains covering the windows of Mercedes-Benz sedans and ordinary Chinese passing through on foot, petitions in hand.

The buildings which once housed the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits, the Peking headquarters of Jardine, Matheson & Co. and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were all still standing in the early 1980s. But by 1986 they too had been knocked down. The premises of Jardine, Matheson and the bank were forced to give way to more immediate needs: the Capital Hotel, owned by China's State-run tourism authority. The site once occupied by the Grand Hotel was, in early 1992, still an empty lot.

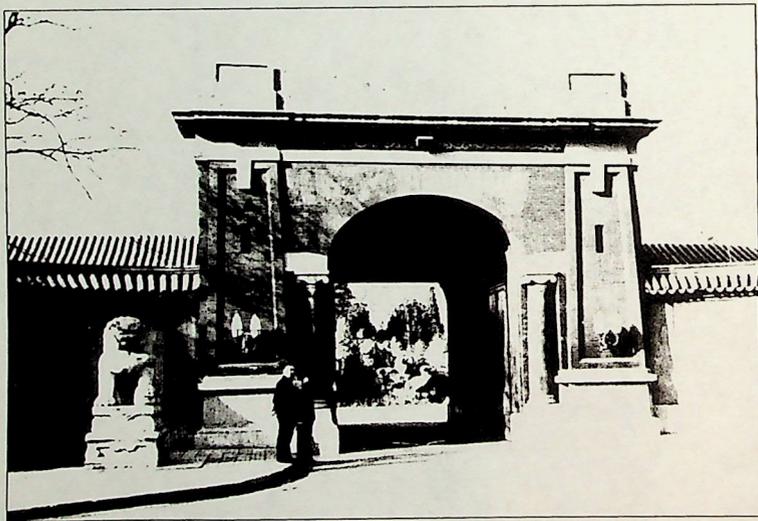
Further north, the Chinese Maritime Customs compound and the Italian Legation became the headquarters of the Chinese People's Friendship Association. In addition, several residences in the compound have from time to time been reserved for use by 'foreign friends' who supported the Chinese revolution and ultimately acquired Chinese citizenship. Two well-known former residents of the compound in the 1950s and 1960s were the American writer Anna Louise Strong, and the New Zealander, Rewi Alley. The old British Legation, now

THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING

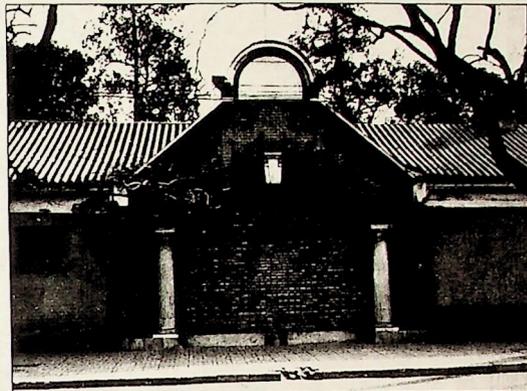
opening out on the *Zhengyi Lu*, or 'Righteousness Road', was taken over by the Ministry of Public Security. The imposing entrance gate still remains, but it is now permanently locked. The stone-hewn steps on opposite sides of the gate—used to facilitate mounting a horse or a carriage—are also still in place, laying forlornly on their sides.

Many other Legation buildings are used as official guest-houses under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the modern-day successor to the old Zongli Yamen. For example, the old Austro-Hungarian Legation now houses the Institute of International Studies. The main gates and split centre stairway in the Chancellery Building are original. The building was used as the site for the 1984 Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong. The French Legation has for many years served as the Peking residence of Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia. In the mid-1970s the main house in the compound was pulled down to make way for a 'mini-palace' for the Prince. Its architectural design is a bizarre mixture of Chinese socialist, French colonial, and south-east Asian styles.

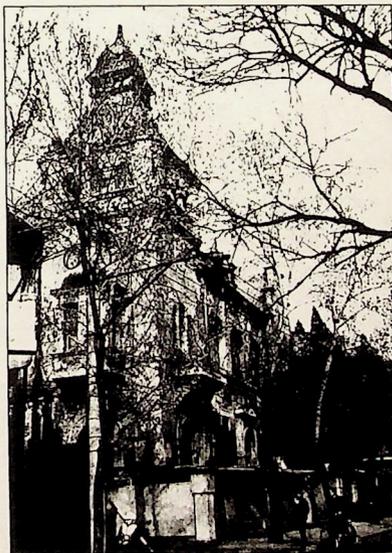
The entrance gate to the former French Legation as it looks today. Prince Sihanouk's Peking villa is to the rear, behind the ornamental Chinese garden.



POSTSCRIPT



The entrance to the old Dutch Legation on Legation Street has now been bricked up.



The Deutsch-Asiatische Bank's building was used in recent years as the set for Chinese horror films. It has long been unoccupied and was pulled down in January 1992. This picture was taken several weeks before its destruction.

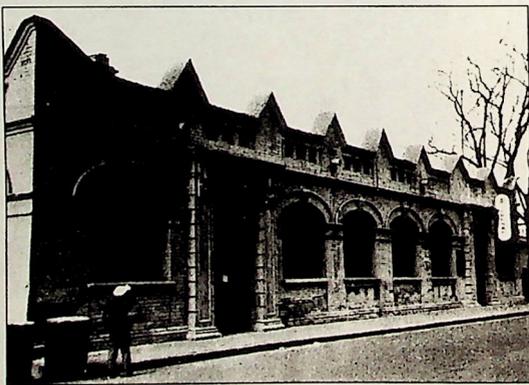


One of the side entrances to the old German Legation, now a dormitory and meeting place of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING

Other Legation buildings have been rented out to foreign firms for use as residential and office premises. For example, the Bank of America established its Peking representative office in the early 1980s in the old American Legation compound. As new office buildings were opened in Peking in the mid-1980s, however, fewer and fewer of the old Legations were being occupied by foreigners. Some have now been taken up by Chinese firms. For example, the old Yokohama Specie Bank now serves as headquarters for a Chinese financial institution. The former Deutsch-Asiatische Bank building at the eastern end of Legation Street was used as a set for Chinese horror films until it was pulled down in January 1992.

For the most part, even when occupied, the old buildings still standing in the Legation Quarter have been neglected, left to fend for themselves. The one notable exception is St Michael's Church, which was partially restored (except for the bell and organ) and reopened in 1989. The church aside, the Chinese authorities have shown little interest in the preservation of the buildings formerly occupied by the Legations and proposals by foreigners in the early 1980s to refurbish part of the old Quarter for use as a foreign residential area were politely declined. As the years go by, more and more of the old buildings crumble, and are removed and replaced by 'modern' concrete-slab high-rises. Within the next five years, most of the old Quarter will probably have vanished forever.



The old Legation Quarter post office on Legation Street was used as the local people's Post Office until only recently

POSTSCRIPT



The once imposing entrance gate to the British Legation. Today the gates are permanently shut.

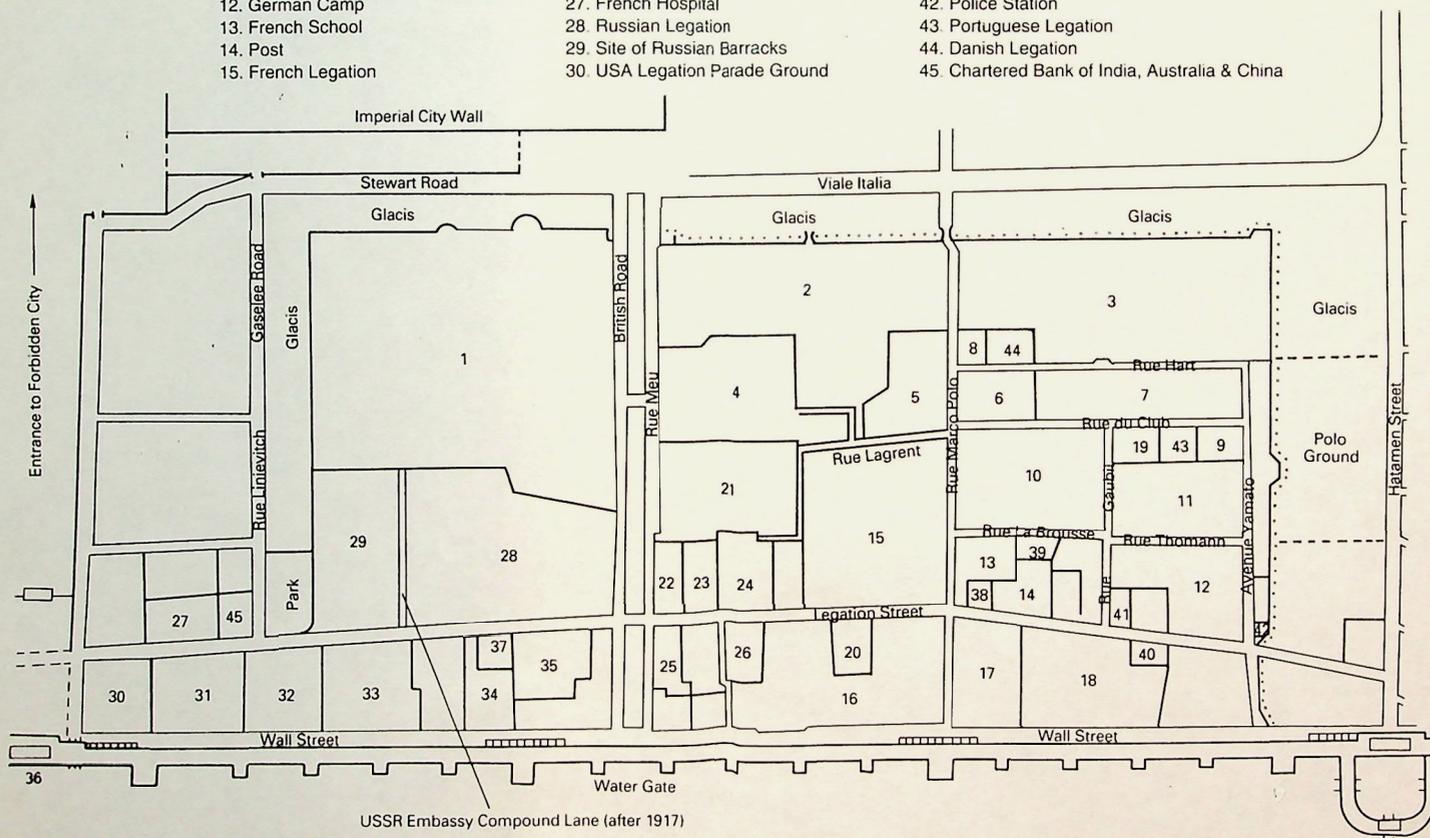
Of course, it should come as no surprise that the Chinese would be reluctant to preserve the Legation Quarter. For them, it is a symbol of China's humiliation at the hands of the foreign Powers. Even today, walking down the streets of the Legation Quarter, past the now dilapidated buildings, recalling in one's imagination the diplomatic corps at table, the cozy clubs, and the foreign soldiers at the gates, one can sense how the residents of Peking must have felt about this 'city within a city', a community which was part of, yet arrogantly set apart from, the Chinese world of Peking.

The eminent historian H.B. Morse was not far from the mark when he wrote more than seventy years ago:

The Legation Quarter may be considered as the provision of a defensible fortress in the heart of the capital of a hostile Power—for which purpose it was much too large; or as the happy grasping of the opportunity to provide spacious quarters for the diplomatic representatives of the Powers, in park-like surroundings, free from the old-time insanitary conditions, and at the cost of China—and in that case it was not justified.

Map 3. The Legation Quarter in 1915

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. British Legation | 16. German Legation | 31. USA Barracks |
| 2. Italian Legation | 17. Belgian Legation | 32. USA Legation |
| 3. Ex-Austrian Legation | 18. Former German Barracks | 33. Dutch Legation |
| 4. Japanese Legation | 19. Customs | 34. Ex-Russo-Asiatic Bank |
| 5. Customs | 20. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. | 35. Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez |
| 6. Peking Club | 21. Japanese Barracks | 36. Qianmen |
| 7. Customs | 22. Yokohama Specie Bank | 37. National City Bank of New York |
| 8. Customs | 23. Spanish Legation | 38. St. Michael's Catholic Church |
| 9. Office Building | 24. Annex of Japanese Legation | 39. French Club |
| 10. French Barracks | 25. Hotel des Wagons-Lits | 40. German Club |
| 11. German Hospital | 26. Hongkong & Shanghai Bank | 41. Deutsch-Asiatische Bank |
| 12. German Camp | 27. French Hospital | 42. Police Station |
| 13. French School | 28. Russian Legation | 43. Portuguese Legation |
| 14. Post | 29. Site of Russian Barracks | 44. Danish Legation |
| 15. French Legation | 30. USA Legation Parade Ground | 45. Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China |



Keeping Posted

Edited by JOHN DYKES

☎ 5652216

Peace Hotel pulsates as invasion hits Shanghai

SHANGHAI locals are still reeling from the rare spectacle of 500 Europeans descending en masse for a weekend of revelry not seen since before Japan invaded 50 years ago.

The 1991 China Coast Ball (in lieu of the last Bela Vista Ball) is believed to have poured US\$1 million (HK\$7.8 million) into the city's coffers and was worth about US\$10 million in free advertising.

At the Peace Hotel, on The Bund, all stops were pulled out by the management - including a massive cleaning programme which ended only last week.

Such was the importance of the occasion that guests flew in from England, Australia and the United States to mix with the hard-core Hongkong contingent and a few Shanghai locals and expatriates.

And what a party it was. Costumes varied from the 1930s era, to mess uniforms, to one over-the-top set of tails made of gold-coloured sequins.

Chief organiser, Ted

Marr, the Australian lawyer whose tireless trouble shooting made the weekend a success, chose to wear bright red tails with black stripes.

And guests came for the party, the location and the nostalgia - one man there had honeymooned at the Peace Hotel in 1939.

Even the Peace Hotel's general manager, Zhao Xi Kun, without whose enthusiasm and co-operation the ball would not have been possible, was spotted bopping to a recent Western hit at around 2 am, still beaming from the praise.

The bulk of the contingent had hit Shanghai on Friday and by late that night the Peace Hotel's famous old Jazz Band, which has held together since the 1940s, was keeping the troops happy - until the early hours as some launched into pre-ball hangovers.

Such was the ball regarded locally that for two hours on Saturday night, every building on the Bund was illuminated.

The event was not without its calamities.

Mr Justice Ross Penling-

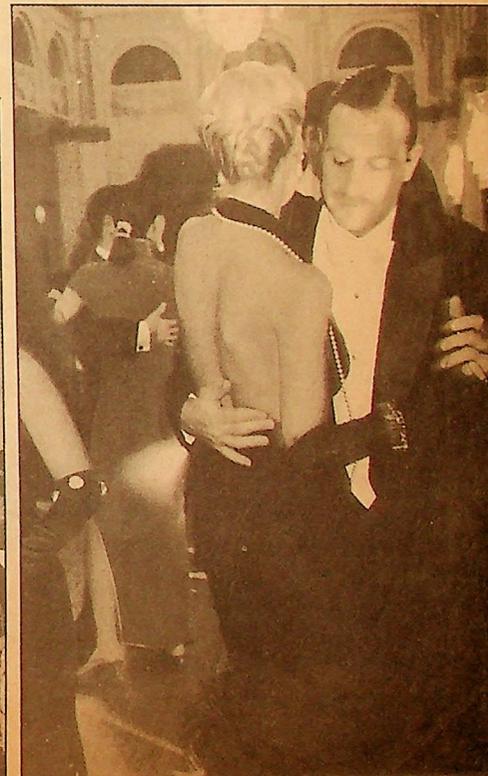
ton was disheartened when, resplendent in a dark velvet jacket in preparation for the 10 am start to the billiard championships, he found the table had been removed to make way for a new hotel eatery.

And a Hongkong woman is expected to remain in the Shanghai Peoples' No 1 Hospital for several days after emergency abdominal surgery on Saturday following a ruptured cyst.

Despite a good rehearsal there were mysterious problems with sound equipment, most notably the microphones, for the long-haired and seemingly talented local heavy metal band *Electrical Iron*.

Apart from the Jazz Band, the outrageous Kristle Kweens from Down Under, were the hit of the night with their drag act.

They caused a sensation preening around The Bund before the ball. But that was nothing compared with the locals' astonishment when a group of well-fortified revelers burst out into the crisp 8 am sunlight to join in *tai chi*.



Costumes were an odd mixture at the 1991 China Coast Ball in Shanghai at the weekend, ranging from slinky 1930s numbers to mess uniforms.

Chinese dissident wins US appeal against deportation

By MICHAEL CHUGANI
in Washington

AN American immigration appeals board has blocked the deportation of a Chinese student dissident who claimed he shot at the New China News Agency (NCNA) building in Hongkong last summer — by ruling that he be given a fresh chance to apply for political asylum in the United States.

The student, Siao Guangming, 20, who stowed away from Hongkong last July on a cargo ship bound for Seattle,

was twice refused political asylum by the US Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS) before applying to the Board of Immigration Appeals for a review.

In its ruling, the Board of Immigration Appeals criticised the INS contention that Siao did not have to fear persecution if deported back to China.

"As the record disclosed, the Chinese Government cracked down on dissent in a brutal fashion in China during the days at issue here, and given the United States' response to these actions, including protecting many Chi-

nese nationals in this country from deportation, we find the analysis of the service (INS) attorney surprising," the board said in its written ruling.

It added that if Siao was telling the truth about the circumstances surrounding his case, he would have a well-founded fear of persecution if sent back to China.

But the board did not order that Siao be granted asylum and ruled that he be given a new INS hearing. The board agreed with Siao's lawyers, Ms Susan Douglas Taylor, that the procedure

under which the INS conducted its shipboard interview with the dissident upon his arrival in Seattle was flawed.

The board also agreed that Siao's case be handled under new regulations that have come into effect. Ms Taylor described the board ruling as a "victory".

"We are very gratified the board agreed with us regarding the substance of Siao's asylum claim," Ms Taylor said.

She noted that the board had also agreed that the interview was so flawed that it could not

be used to deny Siao's asylum claim.

In requesting asylum, Siao claimed he fled China after participating in a pro-democracy demonstration in Wuhan on June 3, 1989, and that he would face persecution if deported.

He claimed he swam across the river from Shenzhen to Hongkong, where he remained for a year and participated in political demonstrations against China.

Fearing deportation by the Hongkong authorities, he hid in a cargo ship, the Neptune Dia-

mond, and arrived in the US on July 30, last year.

Siao had also at one stage claimed in a letter to Chinese newspapers in Hongkong that he was responsible for the shooting which broke a window at the NCNA headquarters in Happy Valley last June 3.

That claim triggered the Hongkong police to approach Interpol for information on Siao's file as he waited for word on his asylum request in a Seattle detention centre.

Ms Taylor said that although she had been told by the US

authorities that Interpol might become involved with Siao's case, this had not yet happened.

She said the Appeals Board had not taken into account the NCNA incident in reaching its decision for a new hearing for Siao.

In arguing against asylum, the INS said Siao had not adequately proved his claim of a well-founded fear of persecution. He was denied asylum on August 14 last year, and failed again to win asylum when his lawyer asked for a review of the case.

The INS then proceeded to deport Siao while his lawyer appealed to the board. The deportation was blocked when the Federal Court ruled Siao had a right to remain until the outcome of the Appeals Board.

In its ruling for a new hearing, the board agreed that the interview aboard ship was flawed because Siao was not represented by a lawyer, and that the ship's Malaysian chief officer, who acted as interpreter, was not a fluent enough Mandarin speaker.

Budget under fire from trade unions

By KENT CHEN

THE 170,000-strong Federation of Trade Unions yesterday attacked Financial Secretary Sir Piers Jacobs' Budget for favouring the business sector at the expense of lower income earners.

The pro-China union's vice-chairman and legislator, Mr Tam Yiu-chung, accused Sir Piers of stimulating inflation with the



in gambling tax and registration fee for yachts which he believed would affect only a limited number of people.

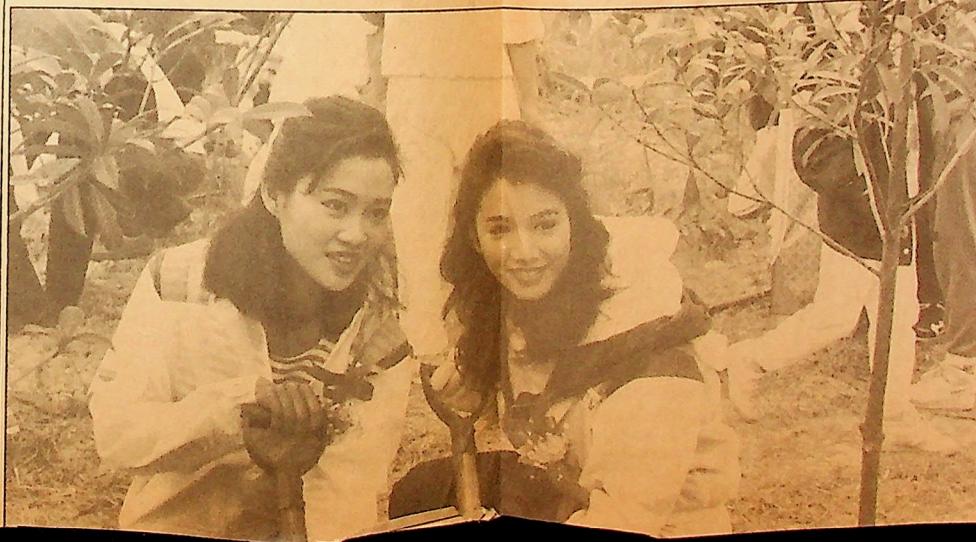
Mr Lui also criticised the Financial Secretary for failing to carry out a comprehensive review of Hongkong's tax system.

The Hongkong Democratic Foundation headed by legislator Dr Leong Che-hung, however, believed, Hongkong should maintain its low tax rates which he

financial Secretary's 50 per cent increase in airport tax.

Though the tax rise might bring in \$300 million to the Treasury, Mr Young warned that if it had a negative impact of even one per cent in tourism, more than this amount in tourism receipts was lost to the economy.

"There is a danger of being penny-wise, pound-foolish," said Mr Wong noting that tourism worldwide

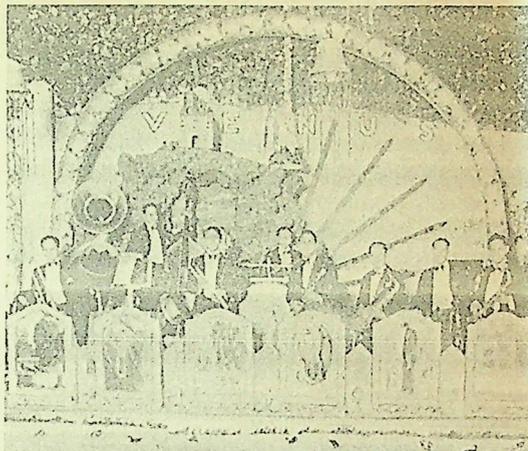


David Wong

Dangerous motorists facing new crackdown

A CRACKDOWN on dangerous drivers is planned despite figures which show the territory's road toll has fallen for the second successive year, the Deputy Director of Traffic has warned.

Assistant Commissioner Mr Pedro Ching, releasing figures showing 319 fatal and 3,926 serious injury road traffic accidents during 1990, a decrease of nearly six per cent, said there was no margin for



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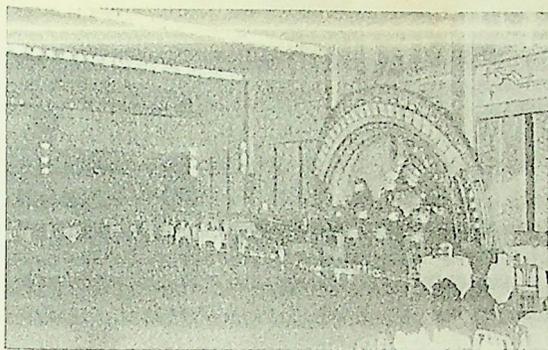
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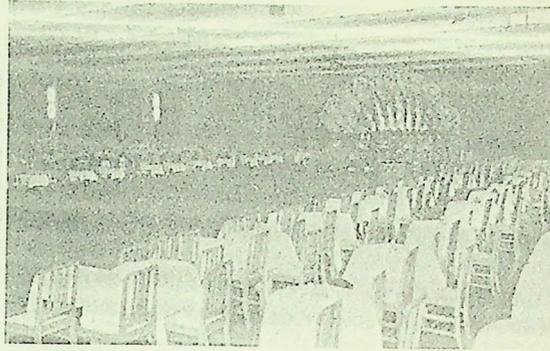
Music by Teddy Weatherford
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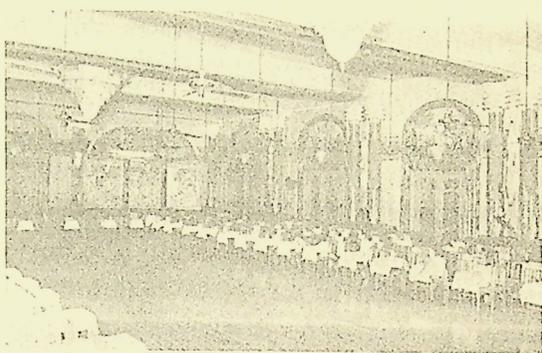
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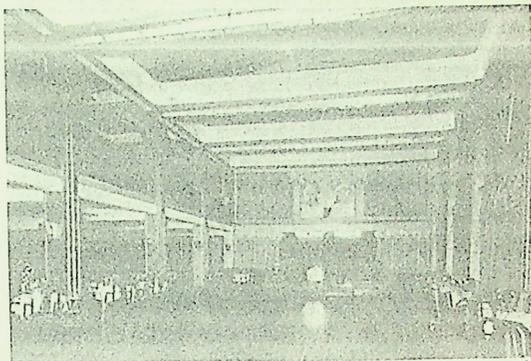
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