

Jardine - Matheson

EWO

Bldg on the Bund
(former RAS library)

now

House of Roosevelt

~~HERSCHEDE / Shenidan (parents)~~

~~(Li Mei)~~

~~HERSCHEDE, Alison S (child)~~

~~See Shanghai Adoption Case
filed in Consular Case Files (1944)~~

Branches

BRANCHES of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., are established at Canton, Swatow, Foochow, Hankow, Chungking, Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Taipei (Taiwan). The Firm has correspondents in Kunming, Amoy, Peiping, and in the Yangtze River ports of Chinkiang, Nanking, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Ichang, Shasi, and Changsha. Of these branches, Hankow and Tientsin are the greatest. Today, Hankow is mostly a ruin and a reminder of hideous warfare. Rehabilitation is sure, but it will take time. Tientsin, through which vast volumes of trade flowed outwards and inwards in days gone by, survived undamaged and is returning gradually to the position of the leading port of North China. Tsingtao, one of China's few good harbours, came through the war with little or no damage, and is fast resuming its important role in the trade of China.

Tientsin branch office.





The Shanghai office building of
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.



The old "Ewo" Hong, Shanghai,
1850-1919.

"JARDINES"

AND THE EWO INTERESTS

怡和

1947

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

CHINA · HONGKONG · TAIWAN · JAPAN



WHEN Captain George Balfour came to Shanghai in 1843, the Treaty of Nanking gave him the right to settle on a piece of land, the jurisdiction of which was to be the responsibility of the foreigners. Captain Balfour and the *taotai* agreed upon a strip of marshland a few miles outside the city walls along the banks of the Whangpoo. This property became the famous Shanghai Bund.

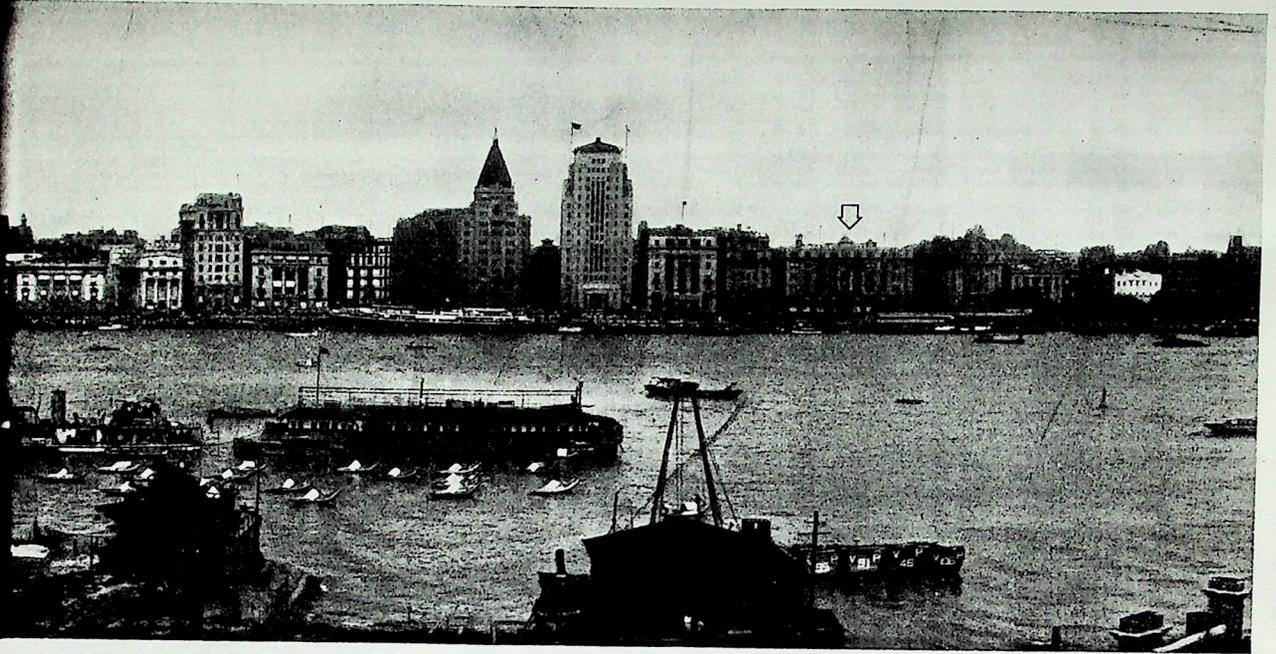
The European merchants built their honggs facing the river and behind an elevated path along which gangs of coolies pulled heavy grain junks up the river to Nantao. These first honggs were two-storeyed buildings surrounded by spacious gardens. A merchant usually transacted his business on the broad veranda of his house and lived in the upper storey.

The Bund brought almost immediate prosperity to Shanghai. The city was within reach of China's tea districts, silk farms, and cotton lands. It was in the heart of a flat, fertile country, the delta of the Yangtsze River, crowded with people full of vigour and vitality. Further, Shanghai was not only the centre of China's trade lines, but was also at the hub of the world's new ocean communications line, equidistant from London and New York. Between 1880 and 1910, the trade of Shanghai increased by four hundred percent.

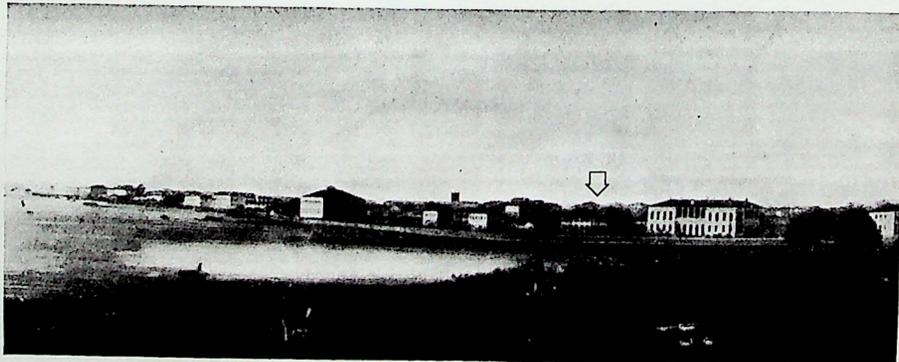
Today, there remains almost no trace of the first honggs. Even the early firms, except for Jardines and one or two others, have gone. The gracefully curving banks of the Whangpoo are crowded with skyscrapers. Shanghai, a metropolis of four million, lying at the mouth of China's mightiest river, is one of the world's great cities. Inwards and outwards, past the busy Bund, flows more than half of China's trade.

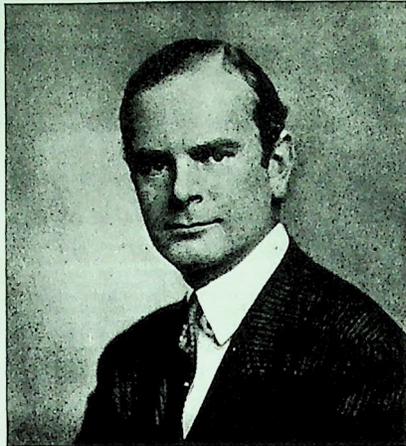
(Red arrows in the illustrations point to Jardines' Shanghai offices—today and yesterday.)

THE SHANGHAI BUND TODAY



SHANGHAI IN THE EARLY DAYS



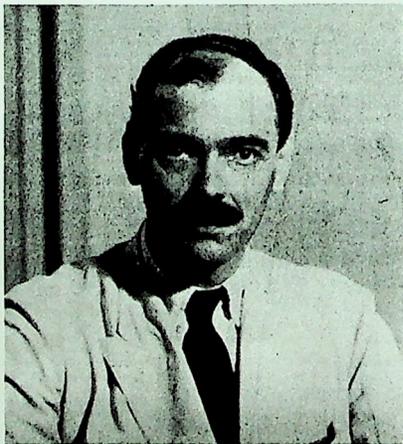


Sir John W. Buchanan-Jardine, Bart.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.



W. J. Keswick, Esq.



D. F. Landale, Esq.



John Keswick, Esq.

THE THISTLE AND THE JADE



A CELEBRATION OF 150 YEARS OF JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Edited by Maggie Keswick

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Karl Gutzlaff

In the early years of Jardine, Matheson a number of colourful characters found their way to the China Coast. Among them was Karl Frederick August Gutzlaff, a short, extrovert Pomeranian with a taste for English wives (he had three) and a burning desire to convert the whole of China to the Christian faith—single-handedly, if necessary. Unfortunately the Netherlands' Missionary Society, who had sponsored him in 1827 as far as Siam, refused to send him any farther. With money left him on the death of his first wife, he booked a passage to North China on a junk, from which he distributed a mountain of medicines and tracts, which he had translated into Chinese. He got to know the coast and its people well, wearing Chinese clothes for sorties on shore and quickly learning several dialects, which he spoke—as he did English—at tremendous speed.

Chinese-speaking foreigners were rare in those days, and Jardines soon employed him as interpreter on the *Sylph* and *Colonel Young* for voyages up the coast. Since both were opium clippers, these trips later earned the firm a reputation for distributing bibles with the right hand and opium with the left—as if the one made up, in some way, for the other. It seems more likely that William Jardine—who found little harm in opium and Gutzlaff immensely helpful—was pleased to find both their ends served by the same means and saw no hypocrisy in it. He liked, anyway, to help people when he could and by no means always expected some return. Interestingly, for a man of Scots Protestant background at a time when the Romish church was still often regarded as a whore, Jardine also gave free passage up the coast to a Lazarist, Father Jean-Ferdinand Faivre. He also seems to have seen nothing amiss in travelling on an opium clipper (this time the *Red Rover*). Although he calls opium 'this attractive poison' and speaks of its



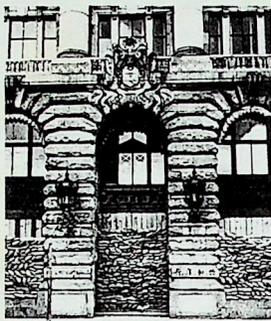
Gutzlaff (No. 8 above) was interpreter when Ch'i-ying (No. 6), leading Chinese negotiator at the Treaty of Nanking, visited Hong Kong in November 1845. Governor Davis of Hong Kong is No. 9.

brutalizing effect on the smoker, he blames mandarin rapacity, not Jardine or Captain Wright. Indeed he clearly liked and admired them, and in his writings they come across as straightforward and generous men.

Gutzlaff, on the other hand, pouring a torrent of tracts over one side of the *Sylph* as the drug went over the other, never mentions opium by name in his letters. Converting the Chinese to God was what he cared about, and if you believed him (he was not well known for modesty) he had reached more of them than any other missionary alive. Meantime he did his job for the firm with his usual gusto: 'I would give a hundred guineas for three days of Gutzlaff,' exclaimed James Innes, a free-merchant friend of Jardine's. As usual Jardine did his best for those who had helped him and Gutzlaff, first

appointed Joint Interpreter to the British Superintendents of Trade, later became magistrate at Tinghua, Ningpo and Chinkiang and, after assisting at the Treaty negotiations at Nanking, Chinese secretary to the new administration in Hong Kong. Here he trained some of the first Consular interpreters, including the schoolboy Harry Parkes, in later years British Minister to China. He once tried—unsuccessfully—to get to Japan (converting the Chinese momentarily superseded by the prospects of new pastures), and later undertook a whirlwind tour of Britain to raise money for his mission. For Gutzlaff, unlike other China missionaries, was still on his own, unsupported by a Society at home. He had to earn his keep as well as proselytize and though, in later life, his 'great face' with its 'sinister eye' under a huge-brimmed hat attracted some degree of dislike, yet at heart he was a kind man and an interesting addition to the small foreign community on the coast.

Alan Reid



During the 1937 Sino-Japanese 'Incident' Jardines' main office on the Bund in Shanghai was sandbagged to protect the shipping and mulls' offices staff inside from shrapnel and gunfire.

rule. The latter now served as a springboard for an attack on China's mainland in the northern provinces.

In 1937, Japan began to advance into China proper, and the International Settlement in Shanghai soon found itself surrounded by warring armies. We were caught in a crossfire, shaken by bombs falling on the city and on the Japanese warships lying in the river. The Chinese city of Chapei was burnt to a cinder, leaving thousands homeless. Those of us who lived outside the settlement in Hungjiao moved in for safety and carried on trade as best we could. My brother Tony was on leave in England, and I found myself nominally in charge. From Scotland my mother cabled, 'I am very worried about you.' I answered, 'I am very worried about myself.'

In fact, between spells of duty with the Volunteer Corps, life went on largely as usual. For Père Jacquinet, organizing help for refugees, we collected money, clothes and medicines, but otherwise we worked in our offices, played tennis and polo, and danced and dined at night, an exciting, rather unreal life.

Mounting a Rescue Operation

As an international port, the harbour of Shanghai remained open for trade, although Japanese warships maintained a partial blockade on the Yangtze delta. Jardines, Butterfield & Swire, the Japanese, Americans and Chinese, all ran regular river services from Shanghai to Hankow and on up to the end of the navigable river at Chungking. Then the Chinese decided to block the main stream of the Yangtze, to keep the Japanese at bay, and sank several ships to make a barrage. The interruption of the river services would not only have been a serious blow to ship-owners but to the vital trade of central China. By design, then, some of the steamers were left above the Chinese barrier and some below, and we immediately sent out scouts – led by an ex-submariner of the Royal Navy – to find a way round the boom through the creeks. In due course the cargoes began to move again in quantity. In partnership with a Chinese firm, Chun Ho, we even managed to carry the British Embassy staff from Shanghai to Hankow by motor cruiser through the creeks.

However, neither the Japanese nor Chinese would allow the use of wireless, and lack of information became a great problem. Jardines joined the Shanghai

Although Shanghai's International Settlements were not technically involved with the 1937 hostilities between China and Japan, bombs falling on the Chinese city of Chapei across the Whangpoo River were no respecters of nationality.



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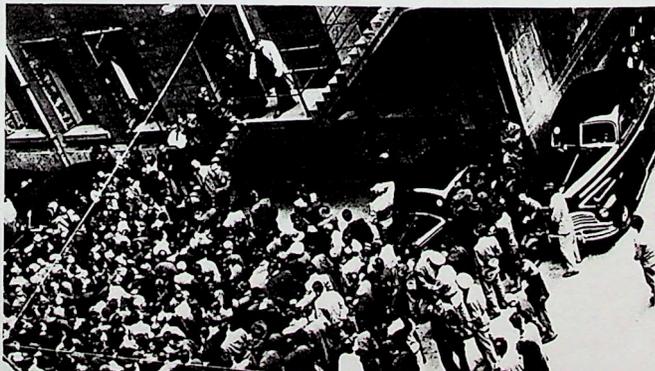
This photograph, taken on 30 May, 1950, shows John Keswick addressing a packed Seamen's Union meeting in a large Shanghai theatre. Surrounded by forceful banners ('down with foreign imperialism') he was the only foreigner present. Hesitating to trust to his own Chinese phrasing, he asked S. S. Hu, advisor on Jardines' permanent staff and a scholar of language, to interpret.

Under the People's Republic, staff of foreign firms were quickly unionized, often with violent anti-imperialist feeling, much tension and bitterness. On 17 May, 1950, Jardines' Union suddenly required the taipan's immediate presence at a mass meeting in the office yard. Unsure of what to expect and with S. S. Hu interpreting, he spoke of the long-standing good relations between Jardine staff and management and hoped, despite difficult times, they would again be so. After the Union chairman replied, the meeting was dispersed and the committee took John Keswick to the boardroom, where they had prepared, in advance, a small reception with beer and sandwiches.

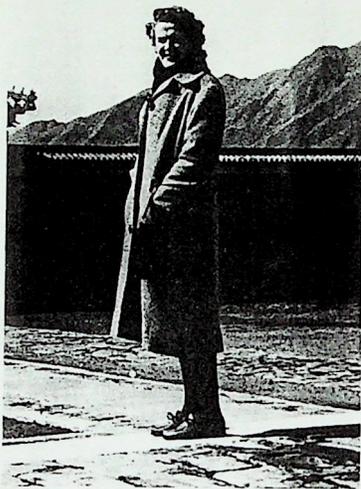
troops marched in quickly, calmly and without any looting or bloodshed. In fact from our office flat we saw a brigade climbing over the walls of the British Consulate next door, and telephoned the Consul to let him know. It was early in the morning; he came out in his dressing-gown, spoke courteously to the soldiers – presumably to tell them they were on diplomatic territory – and ushered them peacefully out through the front gate. Our own nearest brush with disaster came during breakfast, when a stray bullet came smartly through the window and buried itself in the screen behind my head.

Most of Jardines' staff had already been evacuated, but a small number of us remained to see what could be done to protect the interests of the Chinese men and women on our payroll. We also owned property worth between £8 and £10,000,000 sterling. If the mill workers, seamen, office staff and hangers-on were all included, we were responsible for nearly 10,000 workers in Shanghai, with the addition of those in Tientsin, Hankow and the smaller ports. The task was formidable, to say the least. In addition, the Shanghai head of UNRRA left, asking me to take over the distribution of their supplies. They had about 500,000 tons of rice, enough to keep the whole city and province going. Previously they had been handing it over to dealers, who sold it well above the market price. With a committee of three we reduced the price of rice in three days by more than 25 per cent.

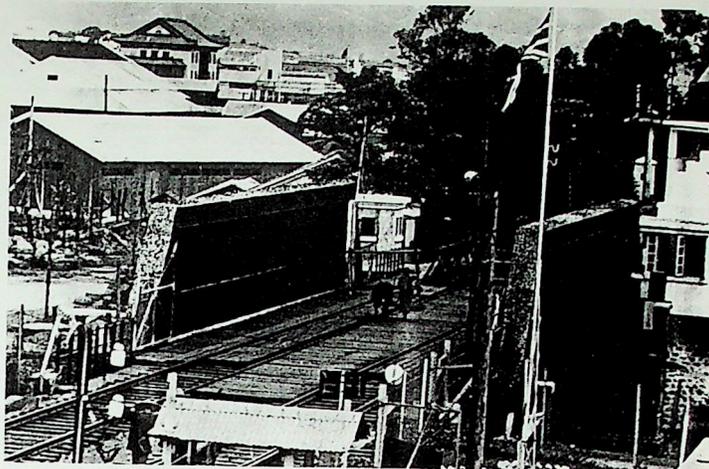
The Kuomintang left behind galloping inflation, which caused great distress. Their paper currency, even suitcases of it, was worthless. The new government introduced a new currency, together with wage and price control, and foreign trade, temporarily at a standstill, also soon came under strict controls. We were surprised to find how practical the new regulations were and also how quickly they were brought into effect. Most of the new controls were executed by the Workers' Unions, which in China are instruments of government used to impose disciplines of all kinds, together with party policies interpreted through party officials.



The little bridge at Lowu, the border post between Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China. Today express trains speed straight across it from Kowloon to Canton. In 1958 the few visitors disembarked on one side to complete exit formalities, then – to the stirring sounds of 'The East is Red' – walked with their luggage across the bridge to the immigration authorities on the other side.



John and Clare Keswick – here at the Ming Tombs near Peking – first returned to China, after it became the People's Republic, in 1959. Since then Sir John has continuously worked for strong trading links between Great Britain and China. In 1964 he renewed an old wartime friendship with late Premier Chou En-lai.



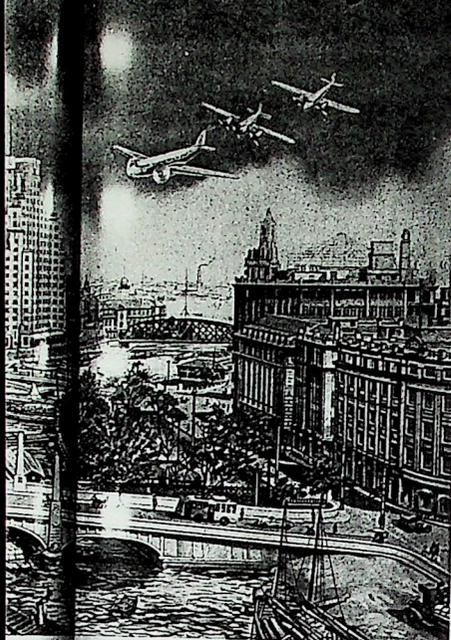
and, once begun, trade grew easier. Clare and I travelled up Tientsin by train. The train, though old and shabby, was clean and polite, the maintenance of rolling stock and line seemingly good. I was tipping. The fast train from Tientsin to Peking was the first one I met female police – little slips of things slung round with huge. In Peking we stayed in an old Chinese courtyard house – which was built from a German who had left for home – lazing in the hot sun and going to Pei Hai and the Summer Palace. It seemed as if nothing could break the sense of unchanging antiquity in Peking.

Nevertheless, during that year the trend of events began to turn. I wrote home, then, saying I did not think the Chinese would be subservient to Moscow, since their history showed that they would wish first to be Chinese, and independent of outside influences. In years of change and takeover we still continued to make attempts. Discussions took place with the Official Trading Corporation, but were frustrated in the end by the darkening clouds of the Korean war. Contacts, and even contracts, were made, and who could tell? There would be a way to do business with China sometime in the future.

Meanwhile, negotiations for signing away our assets against the mainland continued. In September 1951 I was given an exit permit. My colleagues – H. H. Lennox, Robin Gordon, who spent some nights in London – Barton, who took over from him, and Tom Beesely, who signed the 'hand-over' – deserve the highest praise, as do all members of the British, Chinese and others. They were brave men who had gone through difficult times.

After 120 years Jardines were out of China, but not without a new trading relationship in the future. Four years later my wife and I found ourselves walking back over the railway bridge at the Lowu post on the first of many trips to Peking and around the country. The world was under way.

上海風景圖



afternoon was the view of the Bund and the river. This was remarkable only because nothing whatsoever was going on, which is so sensational in this part of Shanghai that no one alive or dead has ever seen the like before. The only movement was that of a few scuttled ships sinking and a small tanker which for some inexplicable reason had been cast adrift and was bumping slowly down the quayside.

The next morning, we were uncertain whether we had been liberated or not. The Bund seemed to be open and there were a number of somewhat cautious sightseers pottering up and down. Some soldiers were digging defences in a small public garden on the waterfront below

the office, but it was difficult to say whether they were on the home or away side.

We rang up everyone in the firm and told them to stay at home until further notice and from their reports gathered that in practically all cases the Communists had passed by during the night. All appeared to be over bar the shouting.

During the morning however sounds of firing in the area of the Garden Bridge, which is about 500 yards up the Bund, indicated that someone hadn't heard the whistle blow. By mid-day, it had got very loud indeed and lunch in the Keswicks' flat was like a Pont cartoon on the English character: we sat in a beautifully furnished room, complete with bowls of flowers and dog asleep on the carpet, while three imperturbable Chinese in long white gowns served cocktails followed by roast beef and Yorkshire pudding and rhubarb pie. Not more than 100 yards away a full orchestra of rifles, machine guns and mortars was making so much noise that speech was frequently impossible. . . . There was a Nationalist section in the gateway to the Public Gardens and a very dead soldier in a sandbag emplacement opposite the front door. Several of us went up on to the roof and had one of the most remarkable views of a battle that one could imagine, as we could see what was going on on both sides. The Communists were trying to work their way up the Bund, dodging from one bit of cover to another and every now and then letting fly with machine guns at the troops in the Public Gardens. They were immediately below us so we could see them pop up, take a look down the street, fire a burst and pop down again. They also had a mortar, which occasionally lobbed an ill-directed shell down the waterfront. There were of course other posts defending the bridge too, but although we could hear the firing we could not see what was going on. This battle lasted for two days with no particular change in our part of the front. The Public Gardens boys established a stalemate as they could command the

Bund and no one could get down it. The Communists tried a few shells on them but I think they wanted to avoid damage to the Bund as they never did the obvious thing, which was to get up into the buildings (ours for instance) and shoot from there. We never saw what happened in the end to the Public Gardens section, but the area of the bridge was finally mopped up on Thursday night and on Friday morning everyone was back at work in the office. Everyone in the main part of Shanghai except ourselves had been as free as air since Wednesday and had been busy, in true Shanghai style, celebrating their enforced idleness with cocktail parties. However, I wouldn't have missed our little battle for anything although once or twice I was able to prove that I have lost none of my agility in assuming a horizontal position when the odd stray bullet went over the roof. We had to give up having meals in the flat after a couple of bullets came in through the window, but John Keswick shook some good cocktails in the Correspondence Office and Mrs Keswick presided gracefully over excellent meals on a stenographer's desk. Actually of course we were in no real danger as neither side were in the least bit interested in us.

Well, we are now in Communist hands and very good they have been so far. Their troops are extremely well disciplined and polite and they have gone out of their way to the most extraordinary extent to conciliate not only the local population but the foreigners. None of our houses, offices, factories have been so much as entered and even the curfew has been lifted. This all seems too good to last but one assumes that they feel they are going to need us, for the time being at any rate.

This has been far too long a letter but as I've run out of paper I couldn't inflict any more on you even if I wanted. I still don't know when there's going to be a mail but with luck we should be in touch with the world again this week.

Much love
David (Middleditch)

1947?

Jardine Matheson (Grenada Estates)

(+ Butterfield Swiss)

Goodziniatsky L 232 Wukang (18) .. 71624
Gooseff V 17 Sinlo (18) .. 70909
Gopaladas Bharvani
Ln 24, 30 Mowming S (18) .. 67066
Gordin S P Mrs 229 Charngshu (18) 76274
Gorovitz A S Miss 109 Nanchang (18) 76130
Goudasheff E Mrs 80 Sinlo (18) .. 70866
Granovsky N Mrs
1356 Hwaihai C (18) .. 70735
Grant A Ln 159 10 Mowming S (18) 73900
Grant C D 91 Kaoyang (5) .. 52496
Gray A T Ln 75 3 Panyu (20) .. 22082
Great Northern Telegraph Co Ltd .. 11117
34 Yenai E (0)
Greenblatt I B 14 Kaoan (18) .. 78832
Grenader M 2068 Hwaihai C (18) .. 76444
Grenard H Miss 151 Sinlo (18) .. 70129
Grezes L 21 Kwangyuan (20) .. 71723
Griffin M Ln 468 90 Tihwa N (23) 21796
Groisman J 19 Sinlo (18) .. 74773
Gromoff-Hatoff 288 Hengshan (18) 79889
Gruen V
Ln 172 35 Kangping (20) .. 78899
Grundt R Mrs 35 Yulin (19) .. 50665
Grynblat Henry 534 Hengshan (18) 70164
Grynblat Henry 182 Kangping (20) 70638
Guenther E 914 Yenai W (23) .. 20539
Guileff T V Ln 285 21 Hwashan (18) 79000
Gulamali K Ln 220 1 Wanping (18) 63204
Gurevitch M Ln 285 2 Hwashan (18) 76891
Gurvitz B Dr 324A Hwaihai C (18) 74795
Gustafsson Herbert
9 Chungshan E2 (13) .. 84100
Residence 143 Mowming S (18) .. 74244
Gut J 125 Nanchang (18) .. 72381
Gutierrez A M
Ln 161 1 Shensi S (18) .. 76079
Gutierrez Fred M Mrs
12 Hsiangshan (12) .. 73116
Guy S 169 Chungking S (12) .. 80375

Haig Court 370 Hwashan (18) .. 72748
Haimovitch S D 305 Hengshan (18) 70757
Hajak H J 169 Yuanmingyuan (0) 14088
Residence Ln 39 84 Shensi S (18) 76506
Halfter N A 302 Nanchang (18) .. 76386
Hameury L
Ln 158 20 Kwangyuan (20) .. 79800
Hamilton A M 1374 Yuyuan (27) .. 20233
Hardy Francois D'
34 Yenai E (0) .. 10662
Manager's Office 34 Yenai E (0) 14850
Hardoon K B E S
Ln 678 20 Changning (27) .. 22183
Hardoon R V 1516 Yenai W (23) .. 22144
Hardoon S
Ln 678 20 Changning (27) .. 21658
Harkson Motors Fed Inc U S A Main Office & Service Station .. 60047
444 Yenai C (9)
Harnos Lydia 46 Julkin 2 (12) .. 70764
Harrower A J 58 Peking E (0) .. 10075
Harris H A 82 Nanyang (23) .. 33919
Hart J Ln 1290 100 Yenai C (23) 30978
Hartz C J Mrs 125 Nanchang (18) .. 78103
Harvey Da Costa L Miss
626 Hamilton House (0) .. 15885
Harvey Da Costa William
Ln 339 40 Changlo (18) .. 68250

Harvey Main & Co Ltd
169 Yuanmingyuan (0) .. 11999 10537
Hayim Ellis
27 Chungshan E1 (0) .. 10321
Residence 810 Yenai C (9) .. 30869
Hayim Hannah 810 Yenai C (9) .. 39022

Hazelwood Ltd .. 50072
1500 Yangtzeppoo (29)
Manager's Office
51 Kwangtung (0) .. 16464
No 1 Station 76 Sinchang (9) .. 37671
No 2 Station
Ln 57 3 Fanwangtu (23) .. 38572
No 5 Station
383 Tung-Taming (5) .. 50771
Hedley G 1320 Peking W (23) .. 65792
Residence 1314 Peking W (23) .. 60350
Heiberg S 260 Yuyuan (23) .. 23021
Hellens C
Ln 616 5 Tungpeh (19) .. 53254
Henke H W 166 Kwangyuan (20) .. 72117
Henkel Louis 451 Kiangse C (0) .. 10918
Residence 195 Changteh (23) .. 36572
Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research 1320 Peking W (23) .. 30010
Henry Victor 173 Shensi N (23) .. 33682
Henry W C 370 Hwashan (18) .. 21691
Heuser K H 370 Hwashan (18) .. 23529
Hill Henry Ln 30 6 Hwaihai C (18) .. 51893
Hocs S Dr 151 Mowming S (18) .. 73667

Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd 255 Peking E (0) .. 14248
Manager .. 14740
Holland-China Trad Co (S'hai) Ltd
320 Kiangse C (0) .. 18183
Manager .. 18182
Export Dept .. 18184
Holland East Asia Line 16247
133 Szechuen C (0)
Horn P 259 Tinchai (20) .. 50851
Hemiakow G
Ln 155 4 Fahwah (20) .. 20894
Hongay Sales Ltd
Ln 163 2 Mowming S (18) .. 79878
Hongel E Miss 173 Shensi N (23) .. 38686

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp .. 12830
10 Chungshan E1 (0)
Private Exchange to all Depts
Manager's Office .. 12201
Office 220 Szechuen C (0) .. 10092
After Office Hours Sundays & Holidays
Correspondence Dept .. 12830
Bills Dept .. 12831
Accountant's Office .. 12835
Staff Residence
12 Chungshan E1 (0) .. 18383
Hopwood R G
21 Crescent Avenue (27) .. 20247
Horosh A M 281 Liaoyang (19) .. 51966
Horsky T 1023 Yenai C (18) .. 71945
Howard C A 640 Yangtzeppoo (19) 51371
Howie J M 185 Soochow (0) .. 18199
Huang Claude Mrs
1795 Hwaihai C (18) .. 79886
Hubertus Court Caretaker
914 Yenai W (23) .. 22657
Hubinski A M 914 Yenai W (23) .. 22165
Huizer Pieter 370 Hwashan (18) .. 21083
Hungjao Golf Club
2381 Hungjao (28) .. 29508
Hunter William
Ln 668 Sub Ln 37 49 Yuyuan (23) 20108
Hutchinson H L 239 Lucerne (23) .. 20424
Huygen F G 24 Kinshan (5) .. 41083
Huygen G E 2 Astor Terrace (5) .. 47023

Iffert Ludwig 625 Tung-Taming (5) 51936
Ignatieff N I
Ln 967 16 Hwaihai C (18) .. 74201
Igesheff P D 392 Siangyang S (18) 73902
Ilbert & Co (1931) Ltd
17 Kwangtung (0) .. 18669
Iline 138 Sinlo (18) .. 78144
Ilynikh D V Mrs 177 Shensi S (18) 72161

Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd
133 Szechuen C (0) .. 15170
Godown Office
701 Tung-Changchih (5) .. 51717
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Staff Res 7 Crescent Avenue (27) 20082
Staff Res 9 Crescent Avenue (27) 20183
Staff Res 23 Crescent Avenue (27) 22052
Indian Consulate-General in Shanghai
12 Chungshan E1 (0) .. 10490
Vice Consul .. 12140
Trade Department .. 12076
Inniss & Riddle (China) Ltd
S'hai Branch 18 Chungshan E1 (0) 16239
International Committee of the Red Cross 8 Kinling E (13) .. 181235

International Electric Industries .. 65230
3 Mowming S (18)
International Export Co (K) Ltd
27 Chungshan E1 (0) .. 18683
International Funeral Directors .. 34220
287 Kiangsew (23)
Intourist 7 Tunglu (18)
Investment & Trading Co
9 Yenai E (13) .. 89485
Irene Apartments
182 Kangping (20) .. 71719
Ishkanian Aram 1274 Hwaihai C (18) 74268
Ishmuhametova S Z Mrs
1562 Hwaihai C (18) .. 68324
Italian Club 200 Yenai W (23) .. 22351
Italviscosa 12 Chungshan E1 (0) .. 15610
Ivanov B S
707 Embankment Bldg (0) .. 45581

Jacobsen Axel 40 Ningpo (0) .. 15800
James Walter & Sons
17 Kwangtung (0) .. 18410
Manager's Office .. 10131

Jardine Eng Corp Ltd 15290
27 Chungshan E1 (0)
Private Exchange to all Depts
Director's Res 83 Peking E (0) .. 15975
Staff Residence
Ln 1440 1 Hungjao (28) .. 29499
Ln 1440 2 Hungjao (28) .. 29527
Ln 1440 3 Hungjao (28) .. 29612
Ln 1440 4 Hungjao (28) .. 29495
Ln 1440 5 Hungjao (28) .. 29579
Ln 1440 6 Hungjao (28) .. 29498
(Continued)

Ln 1440 7 Hungjao (28) .. 29537
Ln 1440 8 Hungjao (28) .. 29539
Ln 1440 9 Hungjao (28) .. 29573
Ln 1440 11 Hungjao (28) .. 29533
2374 Hungjao (28) .. 29522
83, Peking E (0) .. 17015 18579
Jarikova V A
Ln 509 1 Fushing C (25) .. 63207
Jaspar Thais Ln 25 7 Taiyuan (18) 71104

Java-China-Japan Line
S'hai Agency Ltd .. 16241
133 Szechuen C (0)
Manager's Res
Ln 308 4 Hwashan (18) .. 21239

Jehsen & Co .. 11576
110 Hankow (0)
Manager Res 175 Wanping (18) .. 75628
Jebson C H Dr Jur
1191 Nanking W (23) .. 35111
Jensen G S
Ln 1251 61 Wuting (27) .. 20659
Jevchenko N Mrs
1850 Hwaihai C (18) .. 73758
Jidkoff Klavdia K Mrs
1147 Nanking W (23) .. 60800
Jitetsky O R Mrs 76 Sinlo (18) .. 70542
Jochwidoff 43 Anting (18) .. 70916
Joffick S D Dr 620 Szechuen C (0) 10032
Residence 143 Mowming S (18) .. 75875
Johansen Richard 41 Kinling E (13) 87803
Johnstone R D
5A Crescent Avenue (27) .. 22053
Jones W H C Ln 107 12 Wukang (18) 77594
Joseph S Ln 468 78B Tihwa N (23) 22114
Juedische Gemeinde
62 Changyang (19) .. 50625
Secretary .. 53055
Jurgens A 13 Tungping (18) .. 68446

Kalnikoff G G 1176 Hwaihai C (18) 63638
Kamchatka Fur Store
1165 Nanking W (9) .. 33658
Kammerling H 750 Kienkwo W (18) 76547
Kapustin G & Co
Ln 340 11 Szechuen C (0) .. 17687
Kapustin G I 176 Tihwa S (18) .. 75385
Kapustin S 100 Hingan .. 80393
Kardashevsky L I Mrs
19 Yenking (18) .. 71766
Karp John Ln 229 39 Hwashan (18) 70394
Karpov Alex V
Ln 229 20 Hwashan (18) .. 74256
Katzeff A Mrs 48 Kaoan (18) .. 72006
Kavkaz Cafe Restaurant
774 Hwaihai C (18) .. 79918
Kayser E
Ln 1522 34 Nanking W (23) .. 30662
Kazakova Z I
Ln 1562 6 Hwaihai C (16) .. 74352
Kazerooni S A R
10 Kinling E (13) .. 88804
Kazimiroff A M
Ln 918 1 Hwaihai C (18) .. 74503
Kelly & Walsh Ltd
70 Nanking E (0) .. 10046
Printing House 400 Sikang (23) 33391
Kelly C H Mrs 220 Szechuen C (0) 99955
Kerr Walter J 204 Wukang (18) .. 70128
Keyzer A A 254 Siangyang S (18) 73792
Khmeleff N Ln 65 2 Wuyuan (18) .. 68719

Kiangsu Chemical Works .. 32032
Ln 1051 59 Sikang (23)

Kiou & Co Ltd
Kirichen
Kirilloff
6308
Kliffen
Kluenger
Knorr
Knudsen
Kobets
Kocher
Kock E
Ln 1
Kock J
688
Koeffler
Kofman
633
Kohano
Kohna
Kolberg
Kolesnik
Kolesnik
Koltzov
Komar
Ln 3
Kooklin
* Resid
Ln
Kooym
Kernou
Ln
Korot
Krasov
Krasov
Kust
Seng
Kost
Kotz
121
Kotz-Z
453
Kouless
Koulin
Kouril
169
Kovaleh
Kovaleh
Kovarsk
Ln 1
Kramer
Kraslav
Krasov
Kropf
Krouk
Krusse
Krylanc
Ln 1
Kryloff
Kuegelb
Kurgan
Kurilanc
185
Kushner
Kutt P
Kuznetz
32 P
Laberber
220
Laberber
Lancdon

Britt Brune
 1103 Grosvenor House (18) 74050
 Bronstein C Dr 122 Mowming S (18) 79923
 Bruce I D 46 Fushing W (18) 70300
 Brudastoff N 122 Mowming S (18) 72585
 Brunner M A 121 Mowming S (18) 70575

BRYNER L G & CO LTD
S'hai Branch 86223
 9 Chungshan E2 (13)
 Bubbling Well Pharmacy
 774 Nanking W (9) 33057
 Budzynski 29 Szechuen S (13) 86702
 Buigakoff S M
 Ln 1950 1 Hwaihai C (18) 70553
 Builder's & Trader's
 346 Szechuen C (0) 12325
 Bumspead K
 33 Chungshan E1 (0) 16705
 Bumstead K
 32 Chungshan E1 (0) 14587
 Bundikoff N V Dr
 Ln 1213 134 Nanking W (23) 33874
 Burch F R 1076 Hwashan (18) 21416
 Burdett S L 34 Chungshan E1 (0) 10929
 Burkill A R & Sons Ltd
 1 Chungshan E1 (0) 15730

Butterfield & Swire 19432
 27 Chungshan E1 (0)
 Private Exchange to all Depts
 Taikoo Wharf & Godown Co Ltd 19432
 Pootung Wharf STA-44031
 Watung Wharf STA-44032
 Staff Residences:
 Mgr's Res 1245A Hwashan (18) 74808
 Sub Manager's Res
 1185 Hwashan (18) 68931
 Hwashan Road Residences:
 1215-B Hwashan (18) 76253
 1245-B Hwashan (18) 70398
 Wukang Road Residences:
 Ln 100 1 Wukang (18) 73753
 Ln 100 3 Wukang (18) 68955
 Ln 100 4 Wukang (18) 73233
 Ln 100 5 Wukang (18) 79134
 Ln 100 6 Wukang (18) 71066
 112 Wukang (18) 71191
 Yen'an Road W Residences:
 1172 Yen'an W (23) 20905
 1194 Yen'an W (23) 20328

C

Calder Marshall & Co Ltd
 620 Hamilton House (0) 16274
 Calder W G 370 Hwashan (18) 24052
 Calibo F M 364 Changlo (18) 65548
 Campbell E P Ln 156 1 Fumin (18) 79873
 Camu G 522 Fushing C (12) 72877
 Carey F R L 1363 Wuting (27) 20867
 Carre R 71 Mowming S (18) 76024
 Carson H L 220 Szechuen C (0) 19869
 Carter H W 565 Kiaochow (23) 30501
 Carter T Ln 30 4 Hwaite (19) 51078
 Cathay Cola Storage Co Ltd
 12 Chungshan E1 (0) 17972
 Mgr's Office 19085
 Factory 1362 Yangtsepoo (29) 50611
 Cathay Hotels Ltd
 337 Sassoon House (0) 10989

Cathay Land Co Ltd 11430
 Sassoon House (0)
 Res Engineer 87 Mowming S (18) 70102
 Res Engineer's Office
 Grosvenor House (18) 70103
 Ponomareff V
 1005 Grosvenor House (18) 74735
 (Continued)

Staff Residence 221 Changlo (18) 77227
 78240
 68248
 Staff Residence 87 Mowming S (18) 79301
 68570
 68629

Cathay Laundry 50054
 1178 Pingliang (29)
 1st Branch Office
 79 Mowming S (18) 76266
 2nd Branch Office
 1176 Nanking W (9) 38237

Cathay Metal Pressworks Ltd Head Office 11999
 169 Yuanmingyuan (0)
 Factory 29 Funing (19) 50098
 Cathay Painters 988 Yen'an C (23) 66020
 Chinese Sales Dept 62803
 Central Mensions
 941 Nanking W (9) 24346
 Cercle Francais 57 Nanchang (12) 83150
 Cercle Sportif De Shanghai
 58 Mowming S (18) 70040
 Secretary's Office 73515
 Cervenka Frantisek
 87 Mowming S (18) 68549
 Chalk M 610 Embankment Bldg (0) 44602
 Chamber of Commerce of Soviet Citizens in Shanghai
 150 Kiukiang (0) 17166
 Charna Perin Mrs
 510 Embankment Bldg (0) 46421

Chartered Bank of India Australia & China 16310
 18 Chungshan E1 (0)
 Manager's Res 796 Kiangsu (23) 24056
 Chashina A Mrs
 Ln 1562 4 Hwaihai C (18) 74853
 Cheh V Mrs 237 Nanyang (23) 39687
 Chehladze F J Mrs
 Ln 39 90 Shensi S (18) 77222
 Cherbakoff M V
 1850 Hwaihai C (18) 76591
 Cherniatieff N 120 Juikin 2 (25) 73313
 Chetvergova E V
 Ln 407 2 Kulu (18) 64947
 Chetvernia J
 Ln 712 101 Changning (27) 22767
 Chibunovsky A G 87 Mowming S (18) 68629
 Chibunovsky V A Dr
 87 Mowming S (18) 68306
 China Centrifugal Casting Co
 834 Tungpeh (19) 51137
 China Engineers Ltd
 220 Szechuen C (0) 11269

China Fibre Container Co 52373
 16 Poyang (29)
 Town Office
 340-1 Hamilton House (0) 18272
 China Monthly Review
 160 Yen'an E (0) 14772

China Navigation Co Ltd 19432
 Godown Office
 12 Chungshan E2 (13) 84611

China Print & Finishing Co Ltd 11215
 220 Szechuen C (0)
 Manager's Office 19078
 Godown 130 Hongkong (0) 18969
 Staff Residences 371 Kulu (18) 66473
 Ln 207 2 Wuyi (23) 22824
 Ln 207 3 Wuyi (23) 23444
 Ln 207 5 Wuyi (23) 20131
 Ln 207 7 Wuyi (23) 22773
 Ln 207 9 Wuyi (23) 20225
 Ln 207 12 Wuyi (23) 21000

China Realty Co Fed Inc U S A
 290 Szechuen C (0) 15410
 Private Exchange to all Depts
 Manager's Office 18287
 Godown Dept 1250 Sinza (9) 65851
 China X-Ray Company
 712 Hengshan (20) 71060
 Sale's Dept 71681

Chinese Aluminium Rolling Mills Ltd 17270
 220 Szechuen C (0)
 Factory 610 Meichow (29) 52305

Chinese S K F Co Ltd 11330
 Ln 261 1 Kiangse C (0)
 Choohtantzeff M M Mrs
 Ln 127 4 Nanchang (18) 71426
 Christensen E 370 Hwashan (18) 23782
 Christian W B 22 Yungchang (20) 70552
 Chudzynski J G 620 Szechuen C (0) 17106
 Residence 138 Sinlo (18) 77588

Chungking Import China Basle S A 84936
 Ln 707 4 Hwangpi S (25)
 Church of Christ The King
 165 Changlo (18) 72873

Giba (China) Ltd (Swiss) 17506
 150 Kiukiang (0) 11970
 Godown 67 Kwangtung (0) 11970
 Citrin Joseph V 305 Hengshan (18) 77825

Clement's Apartments 70137
 1363 Fushing C (18)
 Clements E W A
 220 Szechuen C (0) 16030
 Clifford W C G
 731 Hwashan (18) 77926
 Cockin J 33 Chungshan E1 (0) 11489
 Coffee Mocha 825 Hwaihai C (18) 72453
 Cohen J M 520 Fushing C (12) 72541
 Cohen M M 87 Mowming S (18) 74965
 Cohn A J 271 Fushing W (18) 76083
 Coleman P A J
 41 Chungshan E1 (0) 12743
 Collaco G M
 Ln 622 6 Hwaihai C (12) 81036
 Collaco J S
 Ln 42 5 Siangyang N (18) 75978
 College St Jeanne D'Are
 18 Tunghu (18) 72348
 Collingwood J E 333 Yen'an W (23) 20737
 Commercial Express & Storage Co Ltd
 53 Yuanmingyuan (0) 16933
 Business Office in Godown 16933
 Godown 40 Juikin 2 (12) 79352
 Godown Office
 Ln 125 30 Szechuen C (0) 14186
 Godown Office
 26 Szechuen S (13) 83600 83828

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes 82034
 9 Chungshan E2 (13)
 Private Exchange to all Depts

Compagnie Francaise De Tramways Et D'Eclairage Electriques De S'hai 80180
 249 Chungking S (25)
 Private Exch to all Depts 80180
 Manager's Office 80453 89300
 Sub Director 84587
 Personnel's Office 88991
 Cashier's Office
 1314 Hwaihai C (18) 73917
 (Continued)

Traffic Office
 279 Chungking S (25) 80104
 Guerite Autobus Hengshan-Tienping
 Rds Tienping & Hengshan (18) 75765
 Guerite R C Juikin II Rd
 Juikin 2 & Zikawei (25) 75613
 Worker's Union
 Ln 304 1 Chungking S (25) 75129
 Co-Operative of Labour Union
 308 Chungking S (25) 88594
 Staff Residence
 400 Tihwa C (18) 78954
 Compagnie Generale De Chemins De Fer En Chine S A 150 Kiukiang (0) 12715

Concordia Chocolate & Candy Fty 77099
 Ln 129 1 Juikin 2 (25)
 Office 145 Juikin 2 (25) 71284
 Connell Bros Co Ltd 65 Hwangho (9) 36165
 Conrad M L 110 Szechuen C (0) 14926
 Manager's Office 14950
 Conrad M Mrs 165 Shensi S (18) 70606
 Cooke Eldon 27 Hengshan (18) 79831
 Cooper T A Miss 226 Taiyuan (18) 71826
 Cornish S S 15 Crescent Avenue (27) 20053

Corrit A 15589
 278 Kiangse C (0)
 Residence 432 Hwaihai W (20) 22043
 Corrit T 432 Hwaihai W (20) 22411
 Costa Da A F 169 Chungking S (12) 85599
 Costa E 165 Juikin 1 (12) 63205
 Council of The Jewish Community
 Ln 961 3 Tung-Changchih (19) 50075, 50070
 Migration Dept 51223
Medical Dept
 Ln 961 4 Tung-Changchih (19) 51234
 Coviaux P L 21 Paoking (18) 77344

Craft Confectionery & Bakery 76360
 306 Shensi S (18)

Credit Foncier D'Extreme-Orient 16366
 1 Chungshan E1 (0)
 Chinese Office 18256
 Staff Residence 69 Sze'an (25) 71688
 Staff Residence 73 Sze'an (25) 71775
 Croft E R 62 Fushing W (18) 72864
 Csenkey C H Ln 255 2 Fumin (18) 75355

Cully Dairy Co Ltd 70128
 1567 Hwaihai C (18)
 Private Exchange to all Dept
 Manager's Office 65243
 Cuscaden D W F 370 Hwashan (18) 23883
 Cyrynski I 303 Hengshan (18) 79575
 Czechoslovak Consulate-General in S'hai
 9 Chungshan E2 (13) 82177

DD's Cafe Restaurant
 815 Hwaihai C (18) 71609
 Office & Fty
 Ln 833 2 Hwaihai C (18) 76300
 DD's (Western) 870 Nanking W (9) 38092
 D'Almeida E 321 Kulu (18) 65147
 Dagaeff V 70 Yungfu (18) 77823
 Daltotat Co 83 Peking E (0) 18509
 Danielsen Walter
 Ln 1213 136 Nanking W (23) 35810
 Danilenko A M 1212 Hwaihai C (18) 72778

Danish
 17 K
 Danish
 302
 Plant
 Danish
 Office
 26 C
 Dattan
 Daumas
 Daust V
 David E
 David
 Davies
 Deitz V
 304
 Dent P
 Derbine
Deese
 &
 50
 M
Deuk
 219
 Diam
 Dierks
 Diesto
 Diesto
 12
 Res
 Diniz
 Dissme
 Ln
 Dixon
 Dmitri
 84
 Dobro
 Ln
 Doffa
 6
 Doffa
 Chi
 Donna
 Donna
 Doo
 Dorok
 Ln
 Dose
 Dreye
 Droye
 Ln
 Druch
 Drury
 15
 Dubre
 Duce
 Dudle
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 90

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 18
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Goodziniatsky L 232 Wukang (18) .. 71624
 Gooseff V 17 Sinlo (18) .. 70909
 Gopaladas Bharvani
 Ln 24, 30 Mowming S (18) .. 67066
 Gordin S P Mrs 229 Charnghu (18) 76274
 Gorovitz A S Miss 109 Nanchang (18) 76130
 Goudasheff E Mrs 80 Sinlo (18) .. 70866
 Granovsky N Mrs
 1356 Hwaihai C (18) .. 70735
 Grant A Ln 159 10 Mowming S (18) 73900
 Grant C D 91 Kaoyang (5) .. 52496
 Gray A T Ln 75 3 Panyu (20) .. 22082

Great Northern Telegraph Co Ltd .. 11117

34 Yenai E (0)
 Greenblatt I B 14 Kaoan (18) .. 78882
 Grenader M 2068 Hwaihai C (18) .. 76444
 Grenard H Miss 151 Sinlo (18) .. 70129
 Grezes L 21 Kwangyuan (20) .. 71723
 Griffin M Ln 468 90 Tihwa N (23) 21796
 Groisman J-19 Sinlo (18) .. 74773
 Gromoff-Hatoff 288 Hengshan (18) 79889
 Gruen V
 Ln 172 35 Kangping (20) .. 78899
 Grundt R Mrs 35 Yulin (19) .. 50665
 Grynblat Henry 534 Hengshan (18) 70164
 Grynblat Henry 182 Kangping (20) 70638
 Guenter E 914 Yenai W (23) .. 20539
 Guilleff T V Ln 285 21 Hwashan (18) 79000
 Gulamali K Ln 220 1 Wanping (18) 63204
 Gurevitch M Ln 285 2 Hwashan (18) 76891
 Gurvitz B Dr 824A Hwaihai C (18) 74795
 Gustafsson Herbert
 9 Chungshan E2 (13) .. 84100
 Residence 143 Mowming S (18) .. 74244
 Gut J 125 Nanchang (18) .. 72381
 Gutierrez A M
 Ln 161 1 Shensi S (18) .. 76079
 Gutierrez Fred M Mrs
 12 Hsiangshan (12) .. 73116
 Guy S 169 Chungking S (12) .. 80575

H

Haig Court 370 Hwashan (18) .. 72748
 Haimovitch S D 305 Hengshan (18) 70757
 Hajek H J 169 Yuanmingyuan (0) 14088
 Residence Ln 39 84 Shensi S (18) 76506
 Halfter N A 302 Nanchang (18) .. 76386
 Hameury L
 Ln 158 20 Kwangyuan (20) .. 79800
 Hamilton A M 1374 Yuyuan (27) .. 20233
 Hardvilliers Francois D
 34 Yenai E (0) .. 10662
 Manager's Office 34 Yenai E (0) 14850
 Haroon K B E S
 Ln 678 20 Changning (27) .. 22183
 Haroon R V 1516 Yenai W (23) .. 22144
 Haroon S
 Ln 678 20 Changning (27) .. 21658

Harkson Motors Fed Inc U S A Main Office & Service Station .. 60047

444 Yenai C (9)
 Harnos Lydia 46 Juikin 2 (12) .. 70764
 Harrower A J 58 Peking E (0) .. 10075
 Harris H A 82 Nanyang (23) .. 33919
 Hart J Ln 1290 100 Yenai C (23) 30978
 Hartz C J Mrs 125 Nanchang (18) .. 78103
 Harvey Da Costa L Miss
 626 Hamilton House (0) .. 15885
 Harvey Da Costa William
 Ln 339 40 Changlo (18) .. 68250

Harvey Main & Co Ltd
 169 Yuanmingyuan (0) .. 11999 10537
 Hayim Ellis
 27 Chungshan E1 (0) .. 10321
 Residence 810 Yenai C (9) .. 30869
 Hayim Hannah 810 Yenai C (9) .. 39022

Hazelwood Ltd .. 50072

1500 Yangtzepoo (29)
 Manager's Office
 51 Kwangtung (0) .. 16464
 No 1 Station 76 Sincang (9) .. 37671
 No 2 Station
 Ln 57 3 Fanwangtu (23) .. 38572
 No 5 Station
 383 Tung-Taming (5) .. 50771
 Hedley G 1320 Peking W (23) .. 65792
 Residence 1314 Peking W (23) .. 60350
 Heiberg S 260 Yuyuan (23) .. 23021
 Hellens C
 Ln 616 5 Tungpeh (19) .. 53254
 Henke H W 166 Kwangyuan (20) .. 72117
 Henkel-Louis 451 Kiangse C (0) .. 10918
 Residence 195 Changteh (23) .. 36572
 Henry Lester Institute of Medical
 Research 1320 Peking W (23) .. 30010
 Henry Victor 173 Shensi N (23) .. 38682
 Henry W C 370 Hwashan (18) .. 21691
 Heuser K H 370 Hwashan (18) .. 23529
 Hill Henry Ln 30 6 Hwaite (19) .. 51893
 Hoccs S Dr 151 Mowming S (18) .. 73667

Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd 255 Peking E (0) .. 14248

Manager .. 14740
 Holland-China Trad Co (S'hai) Ltd
 320 Kiangse C (0) .. 18183
 Manager .. 18182
 Export Dept .. 18184

Holland East Asia Line 16247

133 Szechuen C (0)
 Holm P 350 Tinghai (29) .. 50851
 Homi-kow G
 Ln 155 4 Fahwah (20) .. 20894
 Hongay Sales Ltd
 Ln 163 2 Mowming S (18) .. 79878
 Hongel E Miss 173 Shensi N (23) .. 38686

Hongkong & Shanghai

Banking Corp .. 12830

10 Chungshan E1 (0)
 Private Exchange to all Depts
 Manager's Office .. 12201
 Office 220 Szechuen C (0) .. 10092
 After Office Hours Sundays & Holidays
 Correspondence Dept .. 12830
 Bills Dept .. 12831
 Accountant's Office .. 12835
 Staff Residence
 12 Chungshan E1 (0) .. 18383
 Hopwood R G
 21 Crescent Avenue (27) .. 20247
 Horosh A M 281 Liaoyang (19) .. 51966
 Horsky T 1023 Yenai C (18) .. 71945
 Howard C A 640 Yangtzepoo (19) 51371
 Howie J M 185 Soochow (0) .. 18199
 Huang Claude Mrs
 1795 Hwaihai C (18) .. 79886
 Hubertus Court Caretaker
 914 Yenai W (23) .. 22657
 Hubinski A M 914 Yenai W (23) .. 22165
 Huizer Pieter 370 Hwashan (18) .. 21083
 Hungjao Golf Club
 2381 Hungjao (28) .. 29508
 Hunter William
 Ln 668 Sub Ln 37 49 Yuyuan (23) 20108
 Hutchinson H L 239 Lucerne (23) .. 20424
 Huygen F G 24 Kinshan (5) .. 41088
 Huygen G E 2 Astor Terrace (5) .. 47023

Iffert Ludwig 625 Tung-Taming (5) 51936
 Ignatieff N I
 Ln 967 16 Hwaihai C (18) .. 74201
 Igosheff P D 392 Siangyang S (18) 73902
 Ilbert & Co (1931) Ltd
 17 Kwangtung (0) .. 18669
 Iliine 138 Sinlo (18) .. 78144
 Ilynikh D V Mrs 177 Shensi S (18) 72161

Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd 15170

133 Szechuen C (0) .. 15170
 Godown Office
 701 Tung-Changchiu (5) .. 51717
 Staff Res 1 Crescent Avenue (27) 23222
 Staff Res 7 Crescent Avenue (27) 20082
 Staff Res 9 Crescent Avenue (27) 20188
 Staff Res 23 Crescent Avenue (27) 22052
 Indian Consulate-General in Shanghai
 12 Chungshan E1 (0) .. 10490
 Vice Consul .. 12140
 Trade Department .. 12076
 Inniss & Riddle (China) Ltd
 S'hai Branch 18 Chungshan E1 (0) 16239
 International Committee of the
 Red Cross 8 Kinling E (13) .. 81235

International Electric Industries .. 65230

3 Mowming S (18)
 International Export Co (K) Ltd
 27 Chungshan E1 (0) .. 18683

International Funeral Directors .. 34220

207 Kiaochow (23)
 Intourist 7 Tunghu (18) .. 72603
 Investment & Trading Co
 9 Yenai E (13) .. 89485
 Irene Apartments
 182 Kangping (20) .. 71719
 Ishkanian Aram 1274 Hwaihai C (18) 74268
 Ishmuhametova S Z Mrs
 1562 Hwaihai C (18) .. 68324
 Italian Club 200 Yenai W (23) .. 22351
 Itaviscosca 12 Chungshan E1 (0) .. 15610
 Ivanov B S
 707 Embankment Bldg (0) .. 45581

J

Jacobsen Axel 40 Ningpo (0) .. 15800
 James Welter & Sons
 17 Kwangtung (0) .. 18410
 Manager's Office .. 10131

Jardine Eng Corp Ltd 15290

27 Chungshan E1 (0)
 Private Exchange to all Depts
Jardine Matheson & Co Ltd 27 Chungshan E1 (0) 15290

Private Exchange to all Depts
 Director's Res 83 Peking E (0) .. 15975
 Staff Residence
 Ln 1440 1 Hungjao (28) .. 29499
 Ln 1440 2 Hungjao (28) .. 29527
 Ln 1440 3 Hungjao (28) .. 29612
 Ln 1440 4 Hungjao (28) .. 29495
 Ln 1440 5 Hungjao (28) .. 29579
 Ln 1440 6 Hungjao (28) .. 29498
 (Continued)

Ln 1440 7 Hungjao (28) .. 29537
 Ln 1440 8 Hungjao (28) .. 29509
 Ln 1440 9 Hungjao (28) .. 29573
 Ln 1440 11 Hungjao (28) .. 29583
 2374 Hungjao (28) .. 29522
 83, Peking E (0) .. 17015 18579

Jarikova V A
 Ln 509 1 Fushing C (25) .. 63207
 Jaspas Thais Ln 25 7 Taiyuan (18) 71104

Java-China-Japan Line S'hai Agency Ltd .. 16247

133 Szechuen C (0)
 Manager's Res
 Ln 308 4 Hwashan (18) .. 21299

Jebsen & Co .. 11576

110 Hankow (0)
 Manager Res 175 Wanping (18) .. 75628
 Jebsen C H Dr Jur
 1191 Nanking W (23) .. 35111
 Jensen G S
 Ln 1251 61 Wuting (27) .. 20659
 Jevchenko N Mrs
 1850 Hwaihai C (18) .. 73758
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 Joffick S D Dr 620 Szechuen C (0) 10082
 Residence 143 Mowming S (18) .. 75875
 Johansen Richard 41 Kinling E (13) 87803
 Johnstone R D
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 Jones W H C Ln 107 12 Wukang (18) 77534
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 Secretary .. 53055
 Jurgens A 13 Tungping (18) .. 68446

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 Kamchatka Fur Store
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 Kardashevsky L I Mrs
 19 Yenking (18) .. 71766
 Karp John Ln 229 39 Hwashan (18) 70094
 Karpov Alex V
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 Katzeff A Mrs 48 Kaoan (18) .. 72006
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 Kazimiroff A M
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 Kelly & Walsh Ltd
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 Printing House 400 Sikang (23) 33391
 Kelly C H Mrs 220 Szechuen C (0) 99955
 Kerr Walter J 204 Wukang (18) .. 70128
 Keyzer A A 254 Siangyang S (18) 73792
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Kiangsu Chemical Works .. 32032

Ln 1051 59 Sikang (23)

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The appalling and protracted 1931 floods resulted in a notice at Hankow which read 'Junks must not moor to Jardines' chimneys'. In the 1939 floods Hugh Flint, in charge at Tientsin, moved into a hotel 'within wading distance of the office', while his staff came in by sampan.

From a personal point of view, the contacts made at this time in government circles were deeply interesting. Among them were many of the old Mandarin and traditional families and the modern intelligentsia: particularly the children of Pastor Soong, whose son, T. V. Soong, became Finance Minister, and whose three daughters were married to Chiang Kai-shek, H. H. Kung and Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic. Dr Sun's widow, Soong Ching-ling, remained a good friend. Long afterwards, when she became a Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, we used to see her in Peking and Shanghai.²

After World War I, the Allied governments had decided to return the Boxer Indemnity monies – originally paid as reparation for damage done to embassies and foreign interests during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900. In the 1920s, these funds were used to send Chinese students abroad to study. Now, in the early thirties, these students began to return – highly educated young men and women with an extensive knowledge of foreign languages and customs and of the world outside China. They were fired with enthusiasm for their country and the new Kuomintang. Many of them joined government service and did fine constructive work. These were the days of Wellington Koo and C. T. Wang in Foreign Affairs; of Dr Hu Shih at Beita University, Loy Chang in the Customs Service and Chang Chang-ngan, Pei Tsu-yi and others at the Bank of China. Many of them lived in Shanghai.

For the young foreigner arriving in China, there was for the first time a

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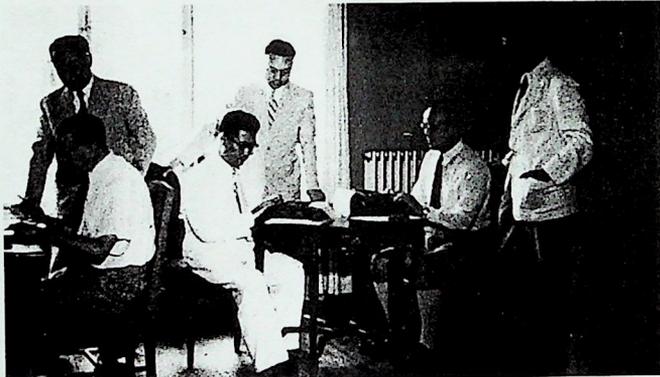
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A Union was quickly established in Jardines. There were some tough times at the start, in line with official policy. However, relations with the Chinese staff had always been friendly, and we settled down into long-drawn-out negotiations aimed at handing over control and ownership of the firm in exchange for the release of all the foreign staff who wanted to leave the country. These negotiations took between two and three difficult and expensive years to complete – while the Communist government gave the impression of trying to extract every last penny of foreign exchange.

From a personal point of view, we continued to live well in 1950, with plenty to eat and drink, with relatively few restrictions except on movement and with the absorbing interest of experiencing life behind the curtain. But business was thoroughly dispiriting. We had been blockaded and bombed, had completely lost our trade and very nearly our power and water and were bedevilled by taxation and Victory Bonds – the latter (like joining the O.T.C. at school) entirely voluntary but without hope of escape. There was a lot of criticism of excessive taxation. The new, revolutionary government inherited empty coffers. To survive it had to have money, and the only possible course was to tax us to the very last dollar. This the People's government did ruthlessly and methodically. Financially they pulled themselves up by their bootstraps – an achievement in any country – but particularly in a country where corruption and nepotism had thrived so recently. Under the new government there was no question of the money being purloined.

In June 1950 there was a small economic improvement. One or two ships managed to come into port – the first a Jardine ship, the *Mausang*. It was nervous work in the office, waiting to see if she would hit one of the mines, but as more ships eventually came in, regular old coasters in the hands of experienced skippers seemed to avoid mishaps. At this time the government also relaxed its tight money policy. At first people reacted slowly, but after a few weeks cotton yarn, cigarettes and beer showed a marked improvement



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英商怡和有限公司 啓事

The *Sin Wan Pao* newspaper of 14 October, 1954, announces that Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. and the Jardine Engineering Corporation have transferred their assets in China to the National China Enterprise Company, and gives twenty-one days' notice for any claims or unfinished business to apply to Room 602, 1 Chung Shan Road East.

Tom Beesley finally completed Jardines' negotiations with the People's Republic. This is the Shanghai office in the late summer of 1954.

A popular poster celebrates the excitement and bustle of commerce and industry in Shanghai after World War II.

merely one of those things one has to accept in Shanghai. In any war except this, one would assume that the airfield was out of operation. I was therefore not surprised on arrival to see two planes landing and the airfield, although pretty well deserted, still functioning.

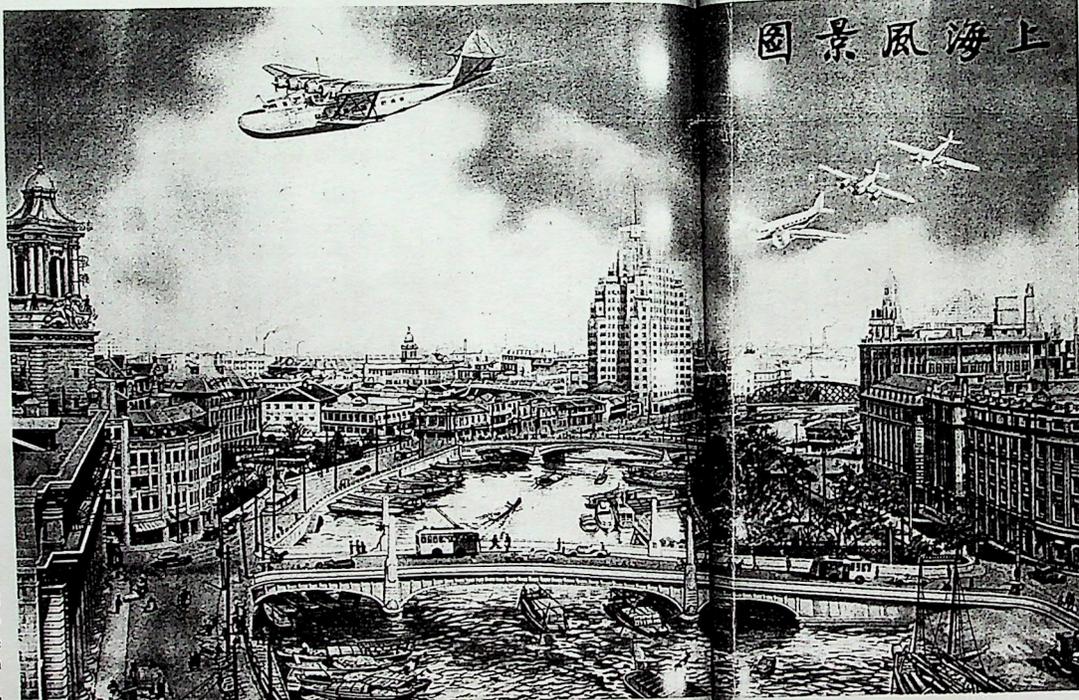
23 May 49

Things are definitely warming up today. I went out to Hungjao, as usual, with Mr King, my Chinese interpreter. He is one of those people with a silver tongue, and has the most recalcitrant official wreathed in smiles within five minutes. If the local press reports were to be believed, there was a 'desperate battle about two miles away last night in which waves of Communists, driving helpless civilians before them, advanced against the gallant Nationalists who remorselessly continued to mow them down until their machine guns became too hot to hold'. In fact there was, I estimate, some sort of a scrap in which the Communists advanced a bit. The Nationalists lost some prisoners and this morning had all changed their divisional insignia in case the Communists started to use it; several stretcher cases had been seen coming down the road.

Back in Shanghai after lunch a lot of us assembled in the Board Room for injections. It overlooks the Bund and the queue kept breaking up as there would be a mad rush for the windows whenever anything interesting was happening.

During dinner I was rung up by Lennox who said that the Hungjao front had flared up to no mean tune, so I had to get on to my Mr King to 'phone the servants to tell them to stay put inside the houses. By morning the war will probably have passed over their heads.

It's fairly noisy tonight, and someone has just been able to see tracer in the sky.



However, although I can hear guns firing, I haven't heard any shells landing so things are not yet uncomfortable.

28 May 49

Since Monday I haven't had a chance to write any more, but as the war is now over I can finish the story. By Tuesday morning it was pretty clear that the fight was on and the fact that the Nationalists were beating it down the road from Hungjao provided some indication of the way things were going. Everyone except myself and Michael Keyes was sent home from the office after lunch. We stayed on as fire guards but before settling down to a pleasant afternoon of squirting each other with hoses I went round with the

cashier to a bank to collect the trifling sum of 50,000 million Gold Yuan, loaded on to a truck in five large packing cases. The streets were quite a sight at this time, everyone hustling for home and gangs of troops shouldering their way through, commandeering trucks and pedicabs as they went.

Back at the office all was quiet. Beside the customary assortment of Sikh watchmen, Chinese drivers, servants, etc., there were left Michael and myself, one of the taipans Hector Tod and John Keswick and his wife, who have a flat in the office compound. As it turned out, we were cut off there for the next three days, so we saw a good deal of one another. The only remarkable thing that

上海風光圖

the office, but it was difficult to say whether they were on the home or away side.

We rang up everyone in the firm and told them to stay at home until further notice and from their reports gathered that in practically all cases the Communists had passed by during the night. All appeared to be over bar the shouting.

During the morning however sounds of firing in the area of the Garden Bridge, which is about 500 yards up the Bund, indicated that someone hadn't heard the whistle blow. By mid-day, it had got very loud indeed and lunch in the Keswicks' flat was like a Pont cartoon on the English character: we sat in a beautifully furnished room, complete with bowls of flowers and dog asleep on the carpet, while three imperturbable Chinese in long white gowns served cocktails followed by roast beef and Yorkshire pudding and rhubarb pie. Not more than 100 yards away a full orchestra of rifles, machine guns and mortars was making so much noise that speech was frequently impossible. . . . There was a Nationalist section in the gateway to the Public Gardens and a very dead soldier in a sandbag emplacement opposite the front door. Several of us went up on to the roof and had one of the most remarkable views of a battle that one could imagine, as we could see what was going on on both sides. The Communists were trying to work their way up the Bund, dodging from one bit of cover to another and every now and then letting fly with machine guns at the troops in the Public Gardens. They were immediately below us so we could see them pop up, take a look down the street, fire a burst and pop down again. They also had a mortar, which occasionally lobbed an ill-directed shell down the waterfront. There were of course other posts defending the bridge too, but although we could hear the firing we could not see what was going on. This battle lasted for two days with no particular change in our part of the front. The Public Gardens boys established a stalemate as they could command the

afternoon was the view of the Bund and the river. This was remarkable only because nothing whatsoever was going on, which is so sensational in this part of Shanghai that no one alive or dead has ever seen the like before. The only movement was that of a few scuttled ships sinking and a small tanker which for some inexplicable reason had been cast adrift and was bumping slowly down the quayside.

The next morning, we were uncertain whether we had been liberated or not. The Bund seemed to be open and there were a number of somewhat cautious sightseers pottering up and down. Some soldiers were digging defences in a small public garden on the waterfront below

Bund and no Communists

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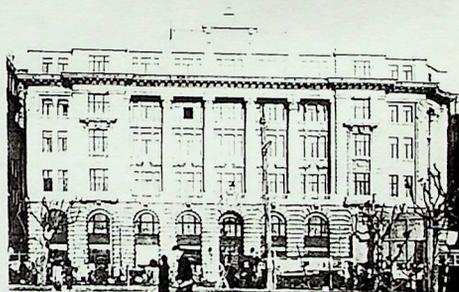
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The first half of this century was a time of many changes, just as the previous century had been. There were of course many wars, big and small: wars within China, wars with Japan and the two great world wars. With them came much poverty and starvation and at the same time great social and economic changes in the development of Eastern and Southeast Asian countries.

My years with Jardines began in London in 1928, but, on 1 January, 1929, I was sent to New York, where the firm had an office on Madison Square. We dealt with finance, tea, furs, skins and silk, and even ran a special train from San Francisco to New York carrying tung oil – then used in the manufacture of fine varnish – from the Yangtze valley.

After two months in the Tea Office, they sent me to Pennsylvania, where, sometime before, we had sold a great deal of raw silk to a largely Polish-manned silk-throwing plant. They were unable to pay, and we acquired instead an interest in the mill. In it the skeins of silk, already taken off cocoons in China, were unwound and thrown together to make thread: so I first learnt about silk from Poles in Pennsylvania.

Tung oil, a very important part of the firm's exports from China, was brought down river from Szechuan in oil-papered baskets, then tested and decanted into barrels in these godowns at Hankow. After World War I it came down in tank lighters from Ichang and was transhipped at Shanghai into ocean vessels fitted with special tanks, heated to prevent coagulation.



Then I went by ship from Vancouver to Shanghai. As children, when my father was in charge of the firm in the Far East, we had lived in Hong Kong: in winter at East Point, in summer on the Peak. This time W. J. Keswick – my brother Tony – took me straight off the ship to his houseboat for a weekend snipe shooting in the countryside around Shanghai. The following Monday morning I went into the office on the Bund for the first time. I asked if I might learn Chinese. B. D. F. Beith said, 'Good idea – none of us do – but a good idea,' and the comprador, Pan Ching-poo, was asked to find me a teacher – an old scholar from Peking, accustomed to teaching Mandarin to Shanghai ladies. He spoke not a word of English, but despite my pathetic lack of progress I did acquire a Peking accent.

Shanghai at that time was a cosmopolitan city; big apartment buildings and offices were being built every year. Foreign trade was firmly established in the treaty ports as in Hong Kong. Trading posts covered the coastline, the main river ports and Manchuria, and Jardines were in the forefront of commercial activity. Jardine men also played a leading part in public life. My grandfather and his brother, my father and elder brother were all Chairmen of the Municipal Council of Shanghai in their day. In Hong Kong, too, Jardines were often – even always – asked for one of their senior men to serve on the Executive and Legislative Councils.

For my part, I was put first into the Book Office – the Accounts Department, where a Portuguese accountant, Mr Costa, handed me the same pen my father and elder brother had used when they too joined the firm. Traditionally it was thought to be a good idea to learn first about accounts – since business is money, and money is accounts, and the Book Office staff developed a good sense of the shape of the whole business.

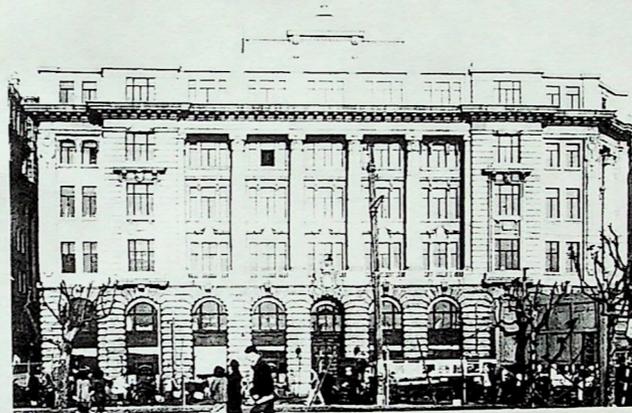
At that time we exported produce from all over China to all parts of the

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Tung oil, a very important part of the firm's exports from China, was brought down river from Szechuan in oil-papered baskets, then tested and decanted into barrels in these godowns at Hankow. After World War I it came down in tank lighters from Ichang and was transhipped at Shanghai into ocean vessels fitted with special tanks, heated to prevent coagulation.



Jardines building in Hong Kong, the site of the firm's headquarters since the late 19th century.

Then I went by ship from Vancouver to Shanghai. As children, when my father was in charge of the firm in the Far East, we had lived in Hong Kong: in winter at East Point, in summer on the Peak. This time W. J. Keswick – my brother Tony – took me straight off the ship to his houseboat for a weekend snipe shooting in the countryside around Shanghai. The following Monday morning I went into the office on the Bund for the first time. I asked if I might learn Chinese. B. D. F. Beith said, 'Good idea – none of us do – but a good idea,' and the comprador, Pan Ching-poo, was asked to find me a teacher – an old scholar from Peking, accustomed to teaching Mandarin to Shanghai ladies. He spoke not a word of English, but despite my pathetic lack of progress I did acquire a Peking accent.

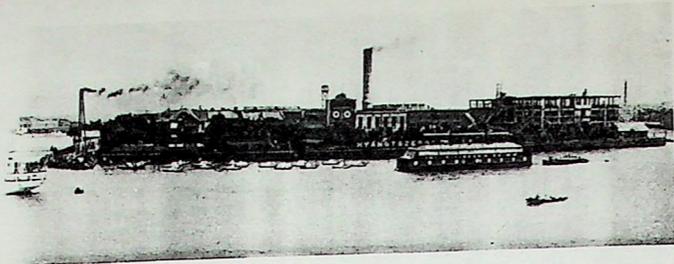
Shanghai at that time was a cosmopolitan city; big apartment buildings and offices were being built every year. Foreign trade was firmly established in the treaty ports as in Hong Kong. Trading posts covered the coastline, the main river ports and Manchuria, and Jardines were in the forefront of commercial activity. Jardine men also played a leading part in public life. My grandfather and his brother, my father and elder brother were all Chairmen of the Municipal Council of Shanghai in their day. In Hong Kong, too, Jardines were often – even always – asked for one of their senior men to serve on the Executive and Legislative Councils.

For my part, I was put first into the Book Office – the Accounts Department, where a Portuguese accountant, Mr Costa, handed me the same pen my father and elder brother had used when they too joined the firm. Traditionally it was thought to be a good idea to learn first about accounts – since business is money, and money is accounts, and the Book Office staff developed a good sense of the shape of the whole business.

At that time we exported produce from all over China to all parts of the

Hong Kong accounts department, the site of the firm's headquarters since the late 19th century.





factories were situated in the Yangtzepoo area of Shanghai.

Shipping, however, was the key to much of our activity, not only in coastal cargoes for transshipment abroad at Shanghai or Hong Kong but also in the river trade stretching up the Yangtze to Chungking. At the time of World War I my father believed that Hankow – strategically placed on the intersection of the great Yangtze River and the north-south railway line – would develop into the Chicago of China. When he was head of the firm he made a big acquisition of land there. We also owned and ran many wharves and warehouses. Under the 'Old Marshal' Chang Tso-lin, a substantial business in agricultural and other machinery had also grown up in Manchuria, with Mukden and Harbin as the main centres. This came to a sudden halt one evening in 1928 when a Japanese bomb blew up Chang Tso-lin's train and everyone in it. His son, Chang Hseuh-liang, set up an expatriate regime in Peking. Japan was arraigned before the League of Nations, and I was sent up to collect, from the 'Young Marshal', a large debt for our machinery. To everyone's surprise he paid us – but not before I spent several weeks waiting to see him.

A Frightening Tragedy

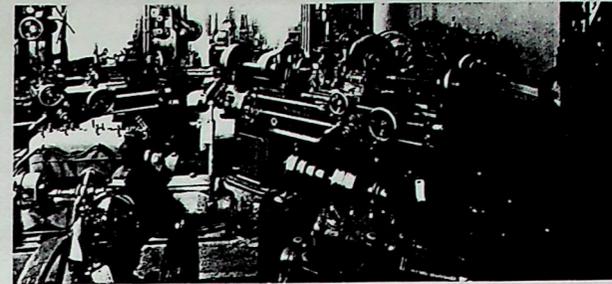
During those rather dark days of the 1930s there was much civil war: warlords contending among themselves and with the government. To add to China's sorrows, in 1931 the rivers flooded more disastrously than at any time in history. During the time I was waiting for Chang Hseuh-liang, he sent me down to Shanghai in his tri-engined Ford aeroplane. For 250 miles we flew over the flat countryside without once seeing dry land, only occasional rooftops and trees: six million people died in the floods that year. It was a frightening way to realize the problems of China.

The Nanking authorities set up a National Flood Relief Commission under T. V. Soong, then Finance Minister. Among other countries America contributed huge shipments of rice and, as director of the relief effort, Great Britain sent Sir John Hope-Simpson, an able administrator with wide experience of floods in India. As part of Jardines' effort, I was seconded from the firm to help organize the shipping of food upriver on British, Japanese and Chinese vessels.

The Engineering Corporation

In the elegant bookcase of Matheson & Co.'s boardroom in London, there is one of those old photograph albums with sheets of tissue paper between each page, each printed with the title of the large glossy print beneath. It shows the façades and interiors of more than a dozen 1920s buildings in Hong Kong and all over China; showrooms piled with wheels and engines – visions of the future – under the arches and columns of old colonial architecture: they are offices that suggest a simple, friendly practicality; fine granite buildings in the centres of Mukden, Harbin, Shanghai, Hankow. The presentation was a promotion for the Jardine Engineering Corporation and, though they look dated now, the pictures still have an aura of quality.

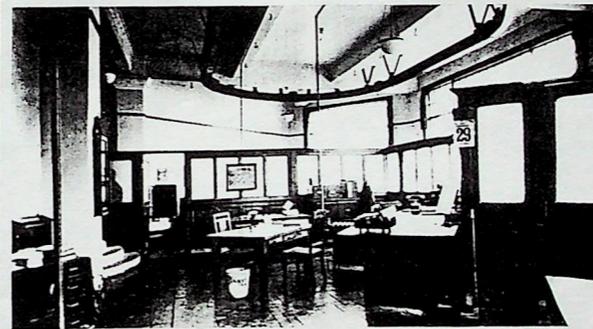
The JEC was formed from the old Jardine Engineering Department, Shanghai, in 1923, when sedan chairs sometimes still carried the affluent among the cars, rickshaws, trams and bicycles on the Bund. The first Head Office was a converted godown, a three-story red-brick building immediately behind Jardines' own head office, while the old Hankow and Hong Kong Engineering departments became branch offices. It was to be a specialist engineering organization, feeding the swiftly growing



industrialization of Shanghai and the vast development going on all over China.

Beginning with sections for railways, marine and general engineering and electrics, showrooms, and textile machinery, the company expanded into building supplies and paints and oils, with their own fuel tank installations and bulk oil plant. In Hong Kong the JEC provided almost all the heating and sanitation, safe deposits and vault doors for the old and splendid Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building. From the expertise gained there, they gradually built themselves into the undisputed leaders of engineering ser-

The Jardine Engineering Corporation's first offices suggested friendly practicality.



The Hong Kong showroom was laid out as a splendid jumble of machinery. Over the years J. F. Owen in particular did much to build the base of the JEC's high reputation.

vices and building supplies in the Colony. As in Shanghai, JEC's Hong Kong office was just behind Jardines' main building in Pedder Street, where the watchmen still wore white knee-length leggings, sandals and bamboo hats, 'accoutrements' (as the Corporation said on its Golden Jubilee) 'reminiscent of the Ch'ing dynasty'. There was little skilled labour in Hong Kong then, and the staff turned their hands to anything, putting complicated imported equipment together from the illustrations in English-language catalogues with astonishing but perfectly justified confidence. The JEC pioneered early ammonia-type air-conditioners, and installed the first lift in China (in Tientsin in 1930); the biggest (in the ICI godown at Yangtzepoo); and the smallest (a mini-lift for raising and lowering files to the desk of the Bank of China's manager on the Bund).

Since the war the growth and success of the JEC has paralleled the phenomenal expansion of Hong Kong itself, but it remains a tightly knit company, as proud of the quality of its services today as in the early days of its first promotion.

Alan Reid



The appalling and protracted 1931 floods resulted in a notice at Hankow which read 'Junks must not moor to Jardines' chimneys'. In the 1939 floods Hugh Flint, in charge at Tientsin, moved into a hotel 'within wading distance of the office', while his staff came in by sampan.

From a personal point of view, the contacts made at this time in government circles were deeply interesting. Among them were many of the old Mandarin and traditional families and the modern intelligentsia: particularly the children of Pastor Soong, whose son, T. V. Soong, became Finance Minister, and whose three daughters were married to Chiang Kai-shek, H. H. Kung and Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic. Dr Sun's widow, Soong Ching-ling, remained a good friend. Long afterwards, when she became a Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, we used to see her in Peking and Shanghai.²

After World War I, the Allied governments had decided to return the Boxer Indemnity monies – originally paid as reparation for damage done to embassies and foreign interests during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900. In the 1920s, these funds were used to send Chinese students abroad to study. Now, in the early thirties, these students began to return – highly educated young men and women with an extensive knowledge of foreign languages and customs and of the world outside China. They were fired with enthusiasm for their country and the new Kuomintang. Many of them joined government service and did fine constructive work. These were the days of Wellington Koo and C. T. Wang in Foreign Affairs; of Dr Hu Shih at Beita University, Loy Chang in the Customs Service and Chang Chang-ngan, Pei Tsu-yi and others at the Bank of China. Many of them lived in Shanghai.

For the young foreigner arriving in China, there was for the first time a

chance of getting to know the Chinese, their ways and views on life; a great change from the old days, when the compradors of foreign firms were the main – if not the only – channel of communication with the people of the cities and provinces.

The Kuomintang had many problems to face. Chiang Kai-shek had to fight his way from Canton to Shanghai and finally to Nanking, where he established his capital. Warlords ruled the north. Meantime the Communists led by Mao Tse-tung gained more and more ground in central China, and the intellectual socialists gathered in Shanghai. The situation was anything but easy. For foreign trade to continue – albeit modestly – the most important factor was the maintenance of communications through an open port, and the main assurance for this was Shanghai's status as an International Settlement, protected by treaty and giving security to all nationals within the city. Many of them joined the Shanghai Volunteers (S.V.G.), which included (for those keen on riding) the Shanghai Light Horse. Faced with a modern battle they would have been a little slow off the mark: their first concern was to dismount and stable their ponies, an important factor in keeping law and order.

A Shortage of Money

With the general unrest the currency eventually weakened and, with advice from Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and Sir Arthur Salter,³ the British silver standard was replaced by a paper currency. The Chinese sought continuing foreign advice at this time: M. Jean Monnet (later to found the E.E.C.) came from Paris to reorganize the finances of the railways, while others came to help in the search for oil. In the mid-1930s, Judge Feetham was invited to China to advise on the questions of the Shanghai Municipal Council and Extraterritoriality, both of which were offensive to Chinese nationalist feeling.

Jardines were deeply involved in all these problems through their position, which was respected, their properties, which were large, and the personalities of their men, who played a prominent part in the life of the community. In London, Mathesons – with men like D. G. M. Bernard, David Landale and others of considerable experience in China – had long been regarded as a leading Far Eastern house.

Times were hard throughout the world; not only in the Far East but also in America and Europe because of the recession. Jardines, like other firms, had to tighten their belts. This meant retrenching wherever possible. No European staff were taken on and, in Hong Kong, where I spent a year in the Shipping Department in 1932, there was a five per cent reduction in my monthly pay packet. There was simply not enough money in the till for a full payout.

It is often said that China suffered greatly in the nineteenth century from British imperialism, but it hardly bears comparison with Japan's moves against China in the period after World War I. Japan had a grand strategy of creating an Asian 'Co-prosperity Sphere', and her generals and politicians pursued this aim with the annexation of Manchuria, Taiwan, in 1895, and Korea, since the Russo-Japanese War, had already come under Japanese



D. G. M. Bernard, 1911 through Buchanan's sister married produced member of Hong Kong Hongkong succeeded and became England.

Jardines' Baldwin's whose had in China trademark house flag.





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rule. The latter now served as a springboard for an attack on China's mainland in the northern provinces.

In 1937, Japan began to advance into China proper, and the International Settlement in Shanghai soon found itself surrounded by warring armies. We were caught in a crossfire, shaken by bombs falling on the city and on the Japanese warships lying in the river. The Chinese city of Chapei was burnt to a cinder, leaving thousands homeless. Those of us who lived outside the settlement in Hungjao moved in for safety and carried on trade as best we could. My brother Tony was on leave in England, and I found myself nominally in charge. From Scotland my mother cabled, 'I am very worried about you.' I answered, 'I am very worried about myself.'

In fact, between spells of duty with the Volunteer Corps, life went on largely as usual. For Père Jacquinet, organizing help for refugees, we collected money, clothes and medicines, but otherwise we worked in our offices, played tennis and polo, and danced and dined at night, an exciting, rather unreal life.

Mounting a Rescue Operation

As an international port, the harbour of Shanghai remained open for trade, although Japanese warships maintained a partial blockade on the Yangtze delta. Jardines, Butterfield & Swire, the Japanese, Americans and Chinese, all ran regular river services from Shanghai to Hankow and on up to the end of the navigable river at Chungking. Then the Chinese decided to block the main stream of the Yangtze, to keep the Japanese at bay, and sank several ships to make a barrage. The interruption of the river services would not only have been a serious blow to ship-owners but to the vital trade of central China. By design, then, some of the steamers were left above the Chinese barrier and some below, and we immediately sent out scouts – led by an ex-submariner of the Royal Navy – to find a way round the boom through the creeks. In due course the cargoes began to move again in quantity. In partnership with a Chinese firm, Chun Ho, we even managed to carry the British Embassy staff from Shanghai to Hankow by motor cruiser through the creeks.

However, neither the Japanese nor Chinese would allow the use of wireless, and lack of information became a great problem. Jardines joined the Shanghai



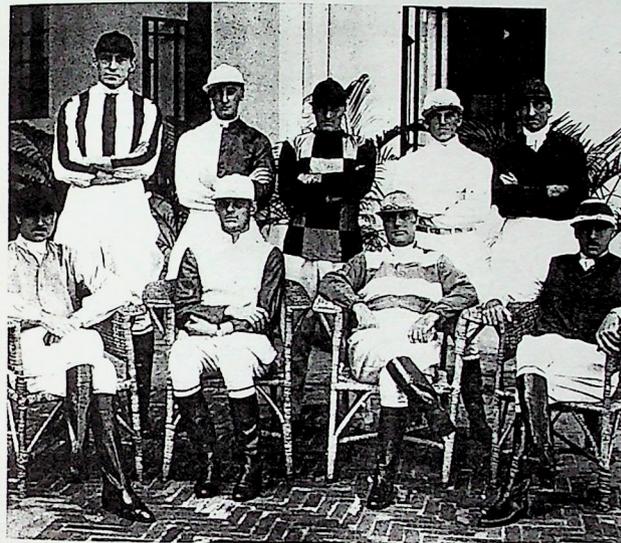
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The EWO Handicap

As a good Scots firm Jardines always celebrated St Andrew's Day with bagpipes, haggis and whisky – and, whenever possible, a one-mile pony race ridden by members of the staff. In Hong Kong and Shanghai, and sometimes in Hankow and Tientsin, the firm often took over the Race Club for the day. The tote operated, the winner received a cup and, if a mount was available, it became a matter of personal pride to enter regardless of weight or equestrian ability. Sometimes the race included elderly riders of over twelve stone, and young men with the figures of Adonis who were rather more at home on the dance floor. As handicapping by weight alone was clearly impossible it was arranged by dis-



MR. Mc CALLUM. PLEASE BE CAREFUL.



Left: The Ewo handicap, 1 mile, 1930. The jockeys are, standing, J. A. E. Kendrew; I. G. Allison; R. J. D. C. Grieve; E. O. Butler; R. T. Crowe; sitting, D. L. Newbigging (father of David Newbigging, Jardine taipan); R. Gordon; A. J. P. Heard and L. G. Frost. History does not record who won the wooden spoon that year.

tance, while the best ponies were often allocated the worst riders. Participants who parted company with their mounts sometimes finished on foot, to derisive

cheers from a packed grandstand, while the loser got a huge wooden spoon, supposed to hold *exactly* one Imperial quart. One year in the 1930s this spoon was

won by an associate of the Jardine Engineering Company, who bore it proudly over to their office, where there was some disagreement over whether it was really the size it was meant to be. In the spirit of things they summoned the Import Department with a bottle of White Horse, and transferred its contents very carefully to the spoon. They fitted exactly. Then, as it was clearly impossible to get the whisky back into the bottle, the spoon was passed around the assembly (now quite considerable) until it was empty. 'Testing the capacity of the Wooden Spoon' became a tradition of Jardines on St Andrew's Day, when it was usually assumed to be some obscure and ancient Scottish ritual.

Alan Reid

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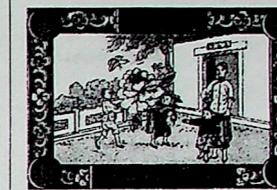
Racing Pigeon Club. Our ships took out the pigeons, and the birds then flew the eighty or so miles back to head office with messages addressed to Ewo attached to their legs. For some weeks our competitors were astonished by our knowledge of what cargoes were on offer. Alas, an inexperienced young pigeon came down for a drink in a Chinese tea house. He was caught and so were we.

At the same time the brewery was suffering from a shortage of beer bottles. We discovered that, as the British army marched on its stomach, so the Japanese marched on its beer. The countryside was strewn with empty bottles. We offered the farmers, in war-devastated land, 2 cents per bottle, and a huge mountain of two million bottles grew at the Ewo Brewery. Meanwhile, our competitors were trying desperately to re-import their stock of bottles at 10 US cents each.

These were hard and difficult years, but the spirit of the firm stayed high. Many of the women and children were evacuated to Hong Kong, now coming out of depression, while the Japanese pressed on into China and set up a puppet regime under Wang Ching-wei. By December 1937, Nanking had fallen to them. In mid-1938 Hankow followed and the Japanese army spread southwards. Our worries, however, were centred on Europe. When war broke out in 1939 things looked bleak, many British subjects returned home to join up and I too left to join the Ministry of Economic Warfare. The old stayed on in Shanghai with those who were essential to keep the city going. Among them was my brother, W. J. Keswick, then Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Through the next two years the Japanese were increasingly aggressive. Shanghai's budget was severely strained, and in 1941 it was apparent that taxes would have to be raised. A meeting of all ratepayers was called at the Shanghai racecourse. While my brother was making his Chairman's speech the head of the Japanese community stepped up on to the dais behind him, brought out a revolver and shot at him twice. Luckily it was a bitter winter's day and he was wearing a thick, fur-lined overcoat. One bullet, probably not of the highest quality, grazed his rib and came out the other side, and in the tumult which followed Tony escaped in an ambulance. The motion to raise the taxes had to be postponed; when it was re-proposed later, the Japanese were too embarrassed to object, and it passed without further problem. Soon afterwards Tony left Shanghai and came home; his assailant, Haiyashi, was hailed as a hero in Japan.

On 8 December, 1941, the climax of Pearl Harbor signalled the end of the firm's independence. The surviving ships in our fleet were requisitioned by the British government and sent on various errands of war service. Some were lost, and with them many good men. Hong Kong was quickly captured, followed by Singapore. Shanghai was automatically taken over and, with most of the other Europeans and Americans, Jardines' staff were taken prisoner and interned in camps.

One item shines out from these troubled times; the true German firm of



This splendidly auspicious 1928 trademark for Patons and Baldwins yarns in Shanghai was called not, as you might think, 'flying Hoover', but 'brandishing sword' and the giant peony in the family garden, below, symbolized 'riches and honour'.

Jardines' staff in Shanghai joined a wide range of Volunteer Corps to help protect the settlements in the troubled years leading up to Pearl Harbor. Here, in April 1941, is A. Piercy, manager of the import department, in his uniform as Chef de Secteur, Adjoint, Police Special Francaise. Around him, his accountants, assistants, sub-manager and salesmen wear uniforms of the Shanghai Light Horse, the Municipal Police (Specials) and the Shanghai Volunteer Corps - from each of the 'A', Jewish, Signals, Portuguese and Armoured Car Companies.

Orenstein and Koppel, makers of locomotives and railway equipment, had found themselves in trouble with the authorities at home for employing a Jewish manager, a friend of ours, Hans Bernstein. He was fired and Jardines stepped in, declaring the Aryan purity of their Scottish descent. What we did not declare was that we immediately re-employed the sacked manager. Later, when Jardine people were interned, Hans Bernstein – as a German – stayed free. From the kindness of his heart he used all his available money to send food to his friends in camp, easing their lives considerably. It was a fine act of friendship.

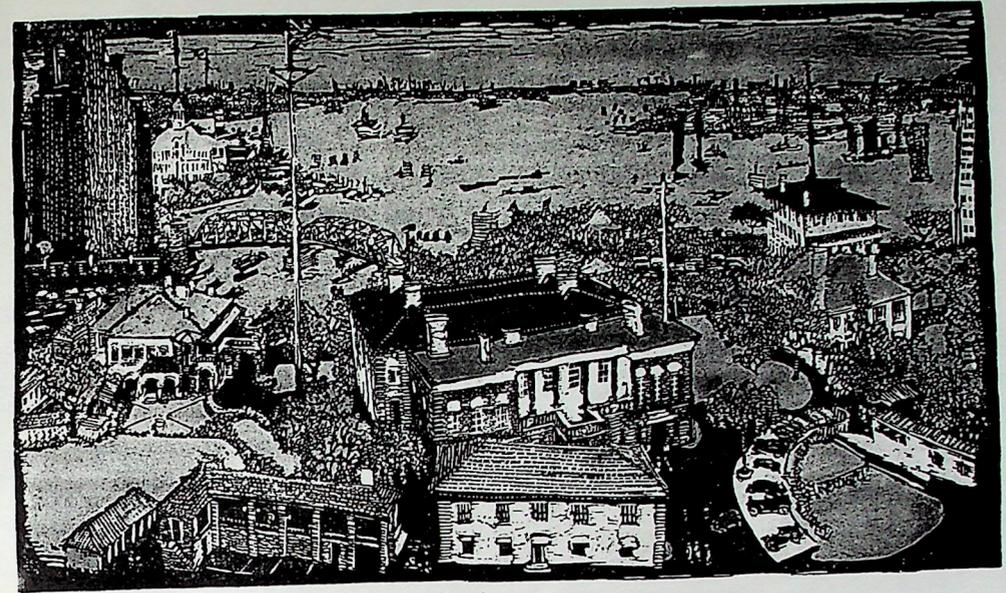
Meantime a small shipping agency office was opened in Bombay by H. H. Tod to cater for the small remains of our fleet, and a one-man office in the care of H. H. Lennox at Chungking in unoccupied China kept the firm's name alive. A tenuous line of verbal communication was kept open downriver to Shanghai, where we still had some Chinese friends. In time some of these too – notably H. Y. Hsu – found their way to Chungking.

And Finally Peace

When at last the war ended, Jardines, like everyone else, were keen to get back to work as fast as possible. I had been serving as Political Liaison Officer at South East Asia Command on Lord Mountbatten's staff, and he now sent me to Hong Kong to maintain contact between his headquarters, Admiral Harcourt in Hong Kong and the British Embassy and General Carton de Wiart – the Prime Minister's representative – in Chungking. This meant flying non-stop by Catalina from Madras to Hong Kong, a twenty-four-hour journey. I flew with David MacDougall, chief representative of the Colonial Office, who was to assist Admiral Harcourt. Civil administration was quickly re-established. Alan Reid arrived early to organize official shipping services, badly needed for importing food. My job on the political front was soon over, and I reported back to the Foreign Office in London for discharge.

Meanwhile, in Hong Kong Jardines were among the first to resume business, led by J. J. Paterson and D. L. Newbigging, sadly in poor health after internment in Stanley prison. In Shanghai the released internees were also immediately back at work. I was able to fly back to Shanghai via America, Honolulu and Johnstone Island. Clare – we had married in London during the war – came by troopship through the Panama Canal to Manila, taking eighty-two days, and thence by a Jardine ship just launched by Mary Keswick in England. We found the ex-internees in amazingly good spirits. When they were released, J. L. Koo – the third generation of his family who had worked in the firm – had taken care of many Jardine people, and by the time I arrived No. 27 The Bund was already reopened as our place of business.

In 1943 the extraterritorial rights which had made Shanghai an International Settlement were restored to the Chinese by Treaty. Now the Chinese government established its authority in the city with Dr K. C. Wu as the first mayor. He was an old friend, an experienced administrator with whom I had worked in Chungking when he was Foreign Minister during the war.



The banks soon resumed business; luckily the power companies and water-works were still intact. With the help of an influx of Americans and Europeans ICI, Shell, Butterfields, Sassoons and other firms were quickly back in business. And Jardines' houses, factories and offices were also reclaimed and re-established. One of the minor inconveniences of the winter of 1945 was that the Japanese had removed all the central heating systems for scrap iron, and the cold was intense. I was sitting rather miserably in my office in deep winter wearing a long Chinese silk padded gown with my hands up my sleeves when an American sailor looked in and called, 'Hey Chink, where's this guy Kes-wick?'

The Americans had been China's main supporting allies during the war, and they remained close to the country afterwards, giving much-needed aid in many fields. United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) also played a major role in these policies, which immediately came in for considerable criticism. It is sad but true that the Kuomintang had a poor reputation for honest administration, although the Shanghai administration under Mayor Wu was a good exception. As Jardines' taipan I served on his advisory committee, which was strong. Dr Wu's achievements in Shanghai were remarkable, and the postwar recovery owed much to his skills.

The war left Chiang Kai-shek's government impoverished and weak, and despite American aid and advice the position of the Kuomintang became

Shanghai could never have been called a beautiful city, but its extraordinary vitality was remembered vividly by almost everyone who lived there. This bird's-eye view shows the British Consulate at the junction of the Soochow Creek and the Whangpoo River. The firm's office was just up to the right.

precarious. During the war the Communists had agreed a truce with the Kuomintang, while both directed their energies against the Japanese. However, under Mao the Communists had maintained complete independence from the Generalissimo, and now posed a real threat to him. Living in Shanghai, discussing the growing power and influence of the People's Army, it was obvious that they were a formidable force. As the months went by they slowly but surely established a ruling position in North China, although their influence was less strong in the old treaty ports such as Tsingtao and Tientsin.

In the firm we continued to trade as best we could, and, in Shanghai, opinions varied. Some believed that while Chiang Kai-shek could well be swept aside the Communists could never really unite the whole country. We thought that Marxism would be alien and unacceptable to the traditional ways of Chinese life. How wrong we were!

A Policy of Compromise

In the summer of 1948 Communist forces moved south from Peking, reached the Yangtze and crossed it, catching HMS *Amethyst* as they did so. This was a regrettable episode. On our side we underestimated the strength of the Communist forces, while they suffered heavy retribution from the warships which rescued *Amethyst*. In Shanghai it brought home the closeness of the revolution.

Not long after the crossing of the Yangtze, Shanghai itself began to be threatened and Kuomintang troops built a large wooden stockade around the city. Opinions varied about the reason for it. Some said it was a visible effort at defence. Some believed a lucrative building contract had been involved. Others merely laughed. We sat behind our wooden curtain and waited.

Our policy in the firm – as in most other foreign houses – was to send away all those who were not engaged in essential work, keeping a body of men to look after staff and properties. We were all apprehensive about our position in Shanghai, and it seemed sensible to join all the various Chambers of Commerce into an international body: of this I became Chairman. When Mao issued a statement which reassured all who remained in Shanghai that they would be fairly treated, we adopted a 'wait and see' position. Such hopes as we may have had were to be disappointed, but many people felt that any efficient administration would be better than the efforts of the Kuomintang.

Chiang Kai-shek, with his troops and followers, took ship for Taiwan, announcing as he left that he would be back within twelve months. Few of us believed him. Our minds turned towards some sort of compromise with the Communists, and recognition of the People's Republic in Peking. This view, passed to London by the Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, was accepted by Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, who gave *de facto* recognition to Peking in 1951.

The liberation of Shanghai passed more easily than could have been reasonably expected. There was very little resistance, with the exception of one lone machine-gunner on the Bund. The well-disciplined Communist

A Tale of '49

I reached Shanghai, on my first stay in China, only one month before the city was captured by the People's Liberation Army, so I had no idea what to expect. In the event, the capture of the city, while not without horrors, left one with a feeling that the real revolution would start later. It took us a little time to realize that the days of merchant adventuring were over. Perhaps the events of this little tale hastened our education a small amount.

In April 1949 Jardines had unfinished business with a Chinese merchant, a Mr Sung. In those days each January certain Chinese merchants would be given a substantial wad of the firm's money and be invited to go into the country, buy silk cocoons and deliver them to the Jardine filature in Shanghai. And this they reliably did.

After 1945 business was slow to resume, and it was not until 1949 that Mr Sung set off on a buying trip with £30,000 of Jardines' money.

That was the spring of the Communist advance, which had disrupted everything in the silk-growing areas of Shantung. Mr Sung was quite unable, despite valiant efforts, to make his purchases, so, in May 1949, he came to Rene Plattner, head of the Silk Department, and with many expressions of regret made his report. 'Oh well! that's alright,' said Rene, 'just return the £30,000, and we will try again another time.' 'So sorry,' said Mr Sung, 'money all gone.'

In the end, Jardines decided to seek the People's Justice and sue Mr Sung in the People's Court. Looking around for someone who was expendable, John Keswick's eye lighted on the author of this piece. He had no doubt, he said, that I could represent the firm's interest admirably in the People's Court. In this belief he was in a minority of one, but he was the boss so, accompanied by a highly intelligent and nice member of the office staff, a Mr Fong, as my interpreter, I

duly went to the People's Court to seek the People's Justice for a foreign firm.

The Courtroom had been built in the days of the International Settlement and was furnished like a British Court, dark with massive oak panelling. The three judges were in a box, high above all others. I had no idea (nor did I ever find out) if they were male or female – nor did they express any emotion until the very end of the last hearing.

The case can be swiftly described. Our deposition was studied. Mr Sung was asked if he accepted the essential truth of what we said about him. He did. 'Right,' said the judges, 'judgment for the plaintiffs.' So saying, they banged down a massive red-inked chop on to our documents, and we had won.

Happy in our good fortune in that rather forbidding place, Fong and I returned to the office. 'We've won,' I cried. 'Good show,' said the boss. 'Come in. Have a drink. Tell us all about it.'

It was lovely to be a hero for an hour! I had won a case for a foreign firm in the People's Court. What vistas that opened up! 'By the way, Geddes, when do we actually get the money?' The euphoria rapidly vanished and my face fell. 'Oh, he's sure to pay up pretty soon,' I said. The weeks rolled by. Autumn came and went. No money. . . . 'Back to the People's Court!' said John.

'What? Sung has not yet paid you? In that case, what you need is a writ of execution.' My immediate anxiety was that I was about to see an alarming physical expression of the People's Justice which, though spectacular, would not get us the £30,000. It was a relief to learn that a Writ of Execution was no more than an order to Mr Sung to pay. Asked for his views about this, Mr Sung said that just now he could not pay. His house in Szechow needed extensive alterations, and just think of his living expenses here in Shanghai. What did we think he was living on during this long drawn out case? . . .

'They'll roast him, if he doesn't pay up now,' I reported. 'Well done, Geddes,

come in and have a drink,' said my Directors and then, after a much shorter interval than before, began their nagging question – 'Where's the money?' To cut a long story short, I was back at the People's Court within a few weeks.

'Will you pay, Mr Sung?' asked the judges. 'No,' he replied. 'Right! Mr Sung can now go to prison, Mr Geddes. How long would you like him to go there for?' I was flabbergasted, having had no previous experience in setting prison terms for malefactors. Seeing my hesitation a kindly judge asked, 'Would eight months be about right, do you think?' I explained that where I came from, it was for the Court to set the terms of imprisonment, and I cautiously added, 'What would be the further consequences if I agreed to a term of imprisonment?'

'Well, you would have to pay US\$50 per day for his board and lodging, so you have every right to be consulted on the length of his sentence.' At this, there were some sniggers from the assembled crowd. Fifty dollars a day would pay for a luxury hotel suite, and everyone knew it. 'But I am trying to get money back, not pay it out,' I expostulated. This, in effect, is what the judges replied: 'That may seem logical to you, but People's Justice does not see it that way. Consider our situation. China is desperately short of foreign exchange. Mr Sung here has gained £30,000 of British currency, without parting with any of our produce. To us he is a hero and has every right to be treated with every consideration. You, however, have been cheated out of some money – a minute fraction of the wealth which the foreign firms have extracted from China over the past century – but you are entitled to seek redress. Since Mr Sung will not repay you he can go to prison. A very comfortable prison. You can afford it! There is certainly no reason why the impoverished people of China should pay for the revenge of a foreign firm!'

I went back to the office. No drinks. The case was dropped.

David Geddes

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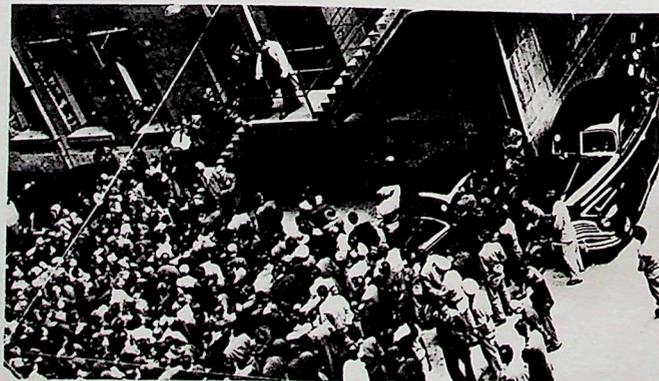


This photograph, taken on 30 May, 1950, shows John Keswick addressing a packed Seamen's Union meeting in a large Shanghai theatre. Surrounded by forceful banners ('down with foreign imperialism') he was the only foreigner present. Hesitating to trust to his own Chinese phrasing, he asked S. S. Hu, advisor on Jardines' permanent staff and a scholar of language, to interpret.

troops marched in quickly, calmly and without any looting or bloodshed. In fact from our office flat we saw a brigade climbing over the walls of the British Consulate next door, and telephoned the Consul to let him know. It was early in the morning; he came out in his dressing-gown, spoke courteously to the soldiers – presumably to tell them they were on diplomatic territory – and ushered them peacefully out through the front gate. Our own nearest brush with disaster came during breakfast, when a stray bullet came smartly through the window and buried itself in the screen behind my head.

Most of Jardines' staff had already been evacuated, but a small number of us remained to see what could be done to protect the interests of the Chinese men and women on our payroll. We also owned property worth between £8 and £10,000,000 sterling. If the mill workers, seamen, office staff and hangers-on were all included, we were responsible for nearly 10,000 workers in Shanghai, with the addition of those in Tientsin, Hankow and the smaller ports. The task was formidable, to say the least. In addition, the Shanghai head of UNRRA left, asking me to take over the distribution of their supplies. They had about 500,000 tons of rice, enough to keep the whole city and province going. Previously they had been handing it over to dealers, who sold it well above the market price. With a committee of three we reduced the price of rice in three days by more than 25 per cent.

The Kuomintang left behind galloping inflation, which caused great distress. Their paper currency, even suitcases of it, was worthless. The new government introduced a new currency, together with wage and price control, and foreign trade, temporarily at a standstill, also soon came under strict controls. We were surprised to find how practical the new regulations were and also how quickly they were brought into effect. Most of the new controls were executed by the Workers' Unions, which in China are instruments of government used to impose disciplines of all kinds, together with party policies interpreted through party officials.



Under the People's Republic, staff of foreign firms were quickly unionized, often with violent anti-imperialist feeling, much tension and bitterness. On 17 May, 1950, Jardines' Union suddenly required the taipan's immediate presence at a mass meeting in the office yard. Unsure of what to expect and with S. S. Hu interpreting, he spoke of the long-standing good relations between Jardine staff and management and hoped, despite difficult times, they would again be so. After the Union chairman replied, the meeting was dispersed and the committee took John Keswick to the boardroom, where they had prepared, in advance, a small reception with beer and sandwiches.

A Union was quickly established in Jardines. There were some tough times at the start, in line with official policy. However, relations with the Chinese staff had always been friendly, and we settled down into long-drawn-out negotiations aimed at handing over control and ownership of the firm in exchange for the release of all the foreign staff who wanted to leave the country. These negotiations took between two and three difficult and expensive years to complete – while the Communist government gave the impression of trying to extract every last penny of foreign exchange.

From a personal point of view, we continued to live well in 1950, with plenty to eat and drink, with relatively few restrictions except on movement and with the absorbing interest of experiencing life behind the curtain. But business was thoroughly dispiriting. We had been blockaded and bombed, had completely lost our trade and very nearly our power and water and were bedevilled by taxation and Victory Bonds – the latter (like joining the O.T.C. at school) entirely voluntary but without hope of escape. There was a lot of criticism of excessive taxation. The new, revolutionary government inherited empty coffers. To survive it had to have money, and the only possible course was to tax us to the very last dollar. This the People's government did ruthlessly and methodically. Financially they pulled themselves up by their bootstraps – an achievement in any country – but particularly in a country where corruption and nepotism had thrived so recently. Under the new government there was no question of the money being purloined.

In June 1950 there was a small economic improvement. One or two ships managed to come into port – the first a Jardine ship, the *Mausang*. It was nervous work in the office, waiting to see if she would hit one of the mines, but as more ships eventually came in, regular old coasters in the hands of experienced skippers seemed to avoid mishaps. At this time the government also relaxed its tight money policy. At first people reacted slowly, but after a few weeks cotton yarn, cigarettes and beer showed a marked improvement



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and, once begun, trade grew easier. Clare and I travelled up to Peking and Tientsin by train. The train, though old and shabby, was clean, the service polite, the maintenance of rolling stock and line seemingly good. There was no tipping. The fast train from Tientsin to Peking was the first one on which we met female police – little slips of things slung round with huge Mausers. In Peking we stayed in an old Chinese courtyard house – which I had bought from a German who had left for home – lazing in the hot sun and taking trips to Pei Hai and the Summer Palace. It seemed as if nothing could alter the sense of unchanging antiquity in Peking.

Nevertheless, during that year the trend of events began to unfold in China. I wrote home, then, saying I did not think the Chinese would always remain subservient to Moscow, since their history showed that they would always wish first to be Chinese, and independent of outside influences. During those years of change and takeover we still continued to make attempts at trade. Discussions took place with the Official Trading Corporation in Peking, frustrated in the end by the darkening clouds of the Korean War. Still, contacts, and even contracts, were made, and who could tell? Perhaps there would be a way to do business with China sometime in the future.

Meanwhile, negotiations for signing away our assets against our liabilities continued. In September 1951 I was given an exit permit. Those following – H. H. Lennox, Robin Gordon, who spent some nights in jail, Hugh Barton, who took over from him, and Tom Beesely, who signed the final 'hand-over' – deserve the highest praise, as do all members of our staff, British, Chinese and others. They were brave men who had great tenacity in difficult times.

After 120 years Jardines were out of China, but not without the hope of a new trading relationship in the future. Four years later my wife Clare and I found ourselves walking back over the railway bridge at the Lowu frontier post on the first of many trips to Peking and around the country. A new start was under way.

Letters: TO MY GRANDFATHER

Shanghai. 23 April 49.

My dear Grandpa,

Two years since a vivid description of the 'Paris of the East' by our London director convinced me that I should abandon friends, family and – well scarcely fortune – and set out to see it for myself, I have finally arrived.

I came up from Hongkong in one of the firm's more senior Noah's Arks, and find our office is on what used to be called the Bund and is now Chung Shan Road – about three-quarters of a mile of vast office buildings all in the 20th Century Neo-Tycoon style overlooking the waterfront. The pavements are a seething mass of hawkers (selling everything from silver dollars to obscene photographs) and down the centre of the street the noisiest trams in the world hurtle between a solid phalanx of cars and pedicabs. My nerves only permit me to cross this jungle once a day, but if one gets across intact one is on the bank of a very dirty river alive with every sort of ship from HMS *London* to sailing junks complete with eyes painted on the bows.

The main topics of conversation are of course the Political situation, and that old favourite – the rate of exchange.

The currency situation here, which I don't begin to understand, is quite out of this world. The official currency is the Gold Yuan, which replaced the old Chinese National dollars about last September, when the official exchange was fixed at US\$1 to 4 Gold Yuan. When I first arrived a fortnight ago US\$1 was worth about 80,000 Gold Yuan on the black market and today it is worth 600,000! Interest rates are about thirty per cent *per day*! The rate has gone up so fast in the last three weeks that they cannot print enough notes to keep up with it.

6 May 49

The Communists are now evidently not far away, though showing no signs of intending to take Shanghai immediately. We are thus enjoying a slight lull after the 'escapist' period which followed the fall of Nanking. It then appeared that Shanghai might fall at any moment and there was a big rush to get away. Jardines laid on a number of chartered aircraft in which all who so desired could be conveyed to the rear on payment of a small consideration in hard currency. Business was so brisk I was conscripted as a booking clerk and for about a week we were flying out five or six aircraft a day. The Gold Yuan now stands at thirty-five million to the pound or thereabouts and the notes have been so scarce that people have been paying up to fifty per cent discount to get them. Not only are notes scarce, but silver dollars are hard to come by, and people like Jardines who run a cotton mill and a brewery are having the most awful time getting hold of money to pay their labour.

The next move in this gripping drama is anyone's guess. Once the Communists get as close as Hungjao, about five miles from the outskirts, the place can't hold out long. . . .

22 May 49

The 13th of this month was the night I first heard gunfire and there was a strong rumour that Mao Tse-tung would be taking over the next day. The weather was perfect during the weekend and the Country Club solemnized this phase of the war by opening its grass tennis courts and serving strawberries. I played ten sets on Sunday and by the end of the day was finding the war most fatiguing. During the week, however, it has become clear that the Communists are not going

to just walk into Shanghai and that at any rate some sort of resistance is to be offered. It's awfully hard to say exactly how big a battle has been going on or how vigorously the Nationalists have been attacked. As far as I can make out the Communists have made two thrusts, one on the north bank of the river, which is the side on which most of Shanghai is built, and one on the south. There's a good deal of artillery fire at night, though none of it has landed in the main part of Shanghai. The Nationalist gunboats have shelled the Communists fairly heavily from the river.

As far as the life of the foreigner is concerned, there hasn't been much change. We still have our clubs and our homes; we go to the office, play games – I've been out riding on the race course twice this week – and, although a great many people have left, there are still quite a number of wives and children here.

My job during the week has been to drive out to Hungjao every day with a Chinese interpreter and try to keep the troops from entering our houses out there. Hungjao is part of the Nationalist line to the west of Shanghai and is a fairly strongly defended area. It is in the country and there are a lot of very pleasant houses and gardens out there. There have been one or two skirmishes in that part of the line, but the Communists haven't made a real attempt to break through.

Last night I spent at an American friend's flat, amongst whose guests was the Canadian Vice Consul. This morning he said that he was going to see off a party of emigrants from Lunghua airdrome [sic.] and offered to take me along. The fact that one had heard on the wireless that the last plane had taken off from Lunghua on Saturday under shell fire is