

RUSSIANS

SAMPLES OF RUSSIAN DOC-

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UMENTATION
(+ more of Shanghai's Russians!)



刘晓庆在电视剧《女人何苦为难女人》中的多演角色

个礼拜做三次运动,每次三小时,打球、游泳,什么都玩。同时也管好嘴,少吃多动。”看她着旗袍的风韵,半百年纪仍能这样,不免感叹运动有功。

感情问题： 我是特别好的老婆

刘晓庆的话题中,感情生活是不可回避的一个。经历了一段段情变,她终于做了人家的新娘。她曾有一句名言:“做人难,做女人难,做名女人更难。”那么,这个相当有名的女人现时的婚姻状况又如何呢?

“现在很好啊。”问她如何维系婚姻的美满?她笑答:“我是特别好的老婆,因为我特别贤惠。”一句话将答案轻轻带出。

闲暇时,她更享受家庭生活。她会和老公阿峰去参加各地旅行。为了能跟老公多享受二人世界,她推掉了春晚一次次邀约。算起来,她还是首届春晚的主持人呢。“我不喜欢过年的时候还要工作。一年到头,这时候应该跟家人在一起,尤其春晚是直播的,我更不会去了。”

对于过往的恋情,她大方地承认大家再见仍是好朋友。她莞而一笑:“你不认为我的男朋友都很怀念我?”

财政状况： 我不是那么爱钱的人

2002年,刘晓庆因逃税入狱。对她来说,最难熬的日子已经过去。如今,她再不想染指商界,只专心拍戏,由零开始。

有指她演《女人何苦为难女人》,不是主角,却拿着比主角还高的片酬。有人说她需要重新积聚财富,她现时接戏只是看在钱的份上。

“钱对我来说不是问题,我不是那么爱钱的人。我接戏也不全是看片酬。”她答得很干脆。记者从旁了解到,刘晓庆目前的财政状况很正常,不像传言说的缺钱用。对这些传闻,她已不生气了。

经历了那段牢房生涯,刘晓庆似乎性情大变。笑容可掬、亲切随和,人变得洒脱豁达。对于外界的猜测、指责,她不承认,她说这是误解,其实她从来都是这样。

观众一直以为川妹子刘晓庆够辣,是个大女人。其实相反。她说:“我脾气很好,我有一次拍一场吵架戏,我就说我平时都不跟人吵架的。这个可以问我家里人,我不骂人不吵架。无论对外人还是对家人,我都一样,脾气好得很。”

罗宋人

文 / 采薇

罗宋人来自英语 Russian 的译音，解放前在沪语中一般指白俄。白俄，是旧上海众多外国人中十分特殊的一个群落。



闸北“俄国礼拜堂”——主显堂

罗 宋人来自英语 Russian 的译音，解放前在沪语中一般指白俄。白俄，是旧上海众多外国人

人中十分特殊的一个群落。他们一样有白皙的皮肤金黄的头发迷人的蓝眼睛，但势利的老上海人，除非那白俄已混入上海英美洋人圈中，并已脱净罗宋气，讲得一口几可乱真的英文，以至上海人已分不清他（她）的白俄身份，否则一声“罗宋人”，就将他们剔出“外国人”的圈子。

这也怪不得上海人。一个国家国力是否强盛，直接影响着其公民在海外的地位。日本虽然是中国的近邻，但上海方言，仍不得不送他们一个“洋”字。至于洋人。唯独白俄，不在其内！

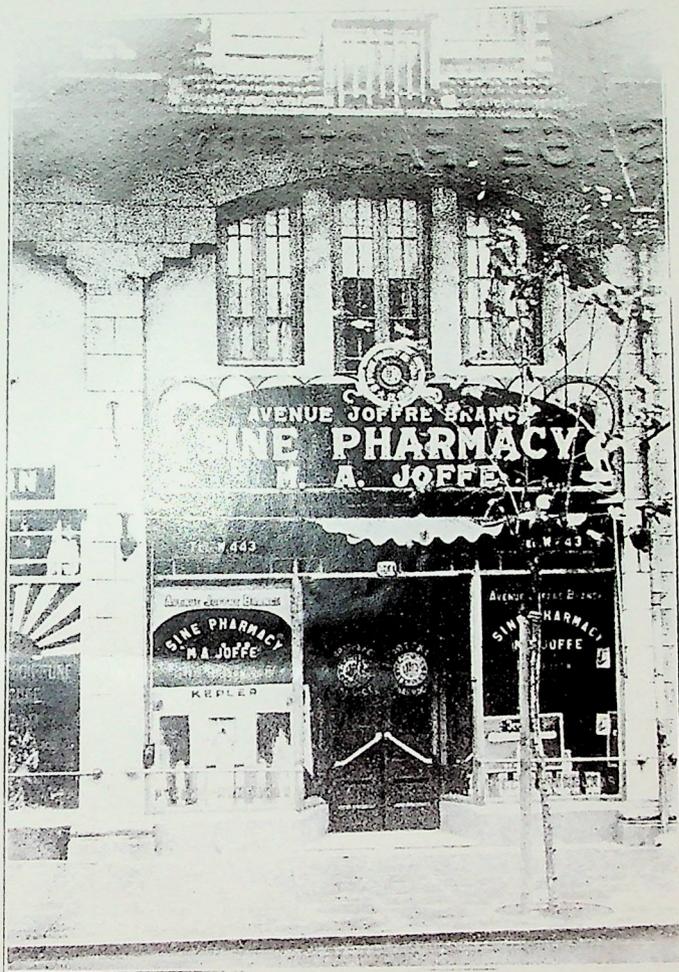
白俄，上海人称为罗宋人，与纳粹特勒驱逐的德国犹太人一样，是上海滩上仅有的两类无国籍人士。德籍犹太人虽被放逐，然而许多是来自国力强盛科技精锐的德国，他们中不少人是有一技之长的人士。而白俄大多为旧时贵族，只懂琴诗风月，毫无求生专长，所以他们在上海人心中，地位十分低下。

据说，当年的俄罗斯贵族，一等的跑欧美，二等的跑上海，三等的流落在东北……

由于贵族都谙于吃喝玩乐之道，故白俄在上海发展，不约而同，都选择了服务业或餐饮业，与早年离乡背井的华人在异国他乡求生，有异曲同工之处。白俄在上海，很快分流为三等。

打着沙俄贵族生活质量的旗号，白俄的贵族风一时成了时尚的招牌，不少白俄借到了这股东风，在上海重振雄风。成功的代表有，位于静安寺路上的第一西伯利亚皮货店、霞飞路上的五星级康斯坦丁兄弟俄式西餐馆、法租界最大的俄侨百货商店百灵洋行等……

这些一等一的白俄，他们的子女也会早早离开上海赴欧美发展深造。这些



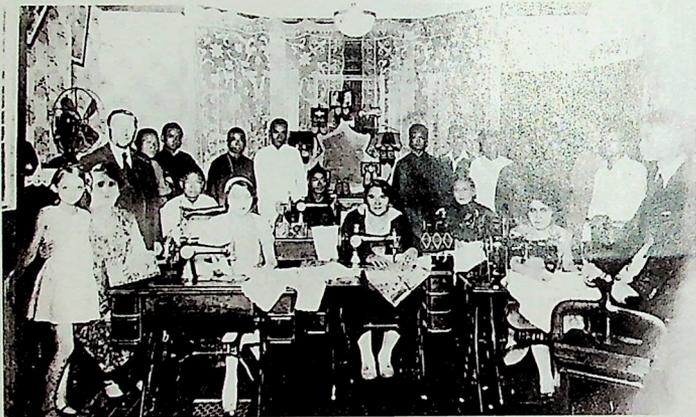
Фасад магазина

霞飞路上的赛音大药店

打着沙俄贵族生活质量的旗号，白俄的贵族风一时成了时尚的招牌，不少白俄借到了这股东风，在上海重振雄风。成功的代表有，位于静安寺路上的第一西伯利亚皮货店、霞飞路上的五星级康斯坦丁兄弟俄式西餐馆、法租界最大的俄侨百货商店百灵洋行等……

白俄讲得一口漂亮法文或英文，上海人一般认不出他们的白俄身份。

二等的白俄，在上海，也可过上比一般上海市民好得多的生活。他们大多分布在法租界和公共租界，住的是西式公寓或分租一层老洋房。如果他们讲得一口好英语或好法语，很容易在汇丰、旗昌等老牌洋行银行觅到一个中等职位；如果他还有很好的音乐专长，就可可在一些贵族男女校任职音乐或声乐教师，至少可衣食无忧。譬如被称为上海声乐之父的苏石林……



霞飞路上的手袋厂

遗憾的是，白俄的第二代在上海，会比他们的父母辈更困惑，更有一种文化难民的创痛！

张爱玲的《年轻的时候》，就为我们描绘了一个可爱漂亮的白俄少女沁西娅。但她在上海找不到爱情，连一个普通的家庭出身的上海白领先生，都不屑娶她。

这些家境平平的白俄第二代既没有他们前辈的优雅修养，也没机会受到如前辈样好的教育。对他们来讲，最好的出路，是如沁西娅一样，在租界工部局或一些欧美企业，做一些简单的低等文书工作，或者在一些高尚西欧会所或消费场所，任侍应生之职。

最整脚的三等白俄，他们或没资本做生意，英语又不懂，再加不学无术无专长，

那就惨了！

如果尚属人高马大，就替上海有钱人做保镖，上海人俗称“罗宋保镖”——那种一脚踏在主人汽车板上，身别手枪，受人钱财为人消灾的私人保镖；另外，旧时法租界公共租界不少外国巡捕，其实不少都是白俄。

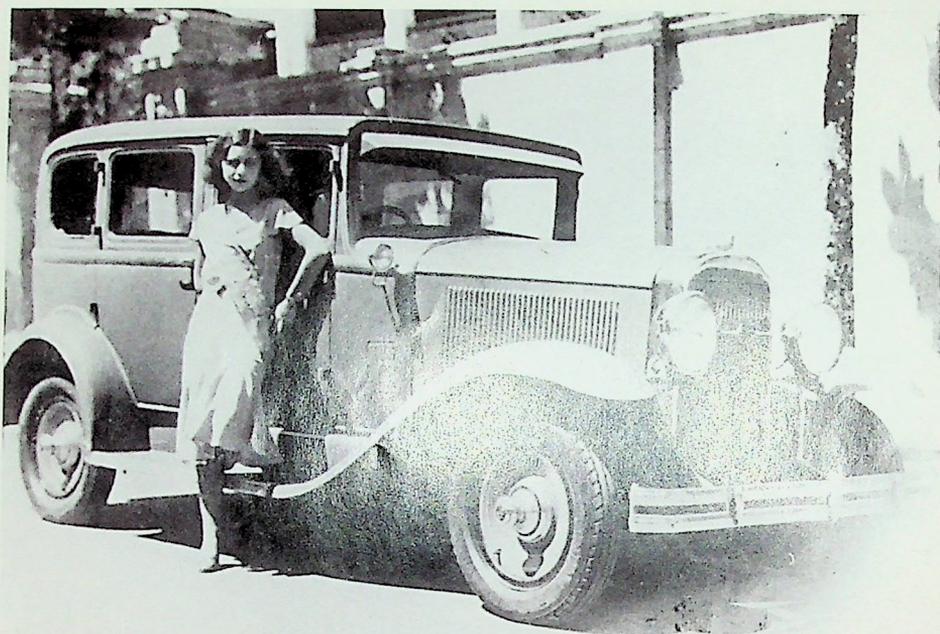
最令人感动的，是那些出身尊处优的沙俄贵族的落魄子弟，为生计所迫，幸运点的，在夜总会弹钢琴，惨的，就操起皮肉生意。据说，旧时白俄妓女，多活动在美租界虹口一带，尽管在市中心，还抢不到这块风水宝地。不少白俄风尘女子，后都下嫁于阔绰的上海男人，只求一个栖身之处。

在我们这代上海人记忆中，还有白俄磨刀匠，背着一只脚踏飞轮磨刀器，穿街走巷，大声吆喝着：磨刀磨刀！

据史料记载，到1950年12月底止，白俄们大多陆续离开了上海。但也有不少与上海人结婚的白俄，留下来了。笔者记得在附近弄堂，曾有一位白俄老先生，解放后受聘入俄语专科学校（今上海外国语大学前身）任教俄语。他娶了个上海太太。女儿为中俄混血儿，以漂亮而驰名我们那里。传言她中学毕业后分配在南京西路一家大型食品店冷饮柜做营业员。寒冬腊月她的冷饮柜前仍生意红火，到夏天只好分配她去店堂后门刨甘蔗，因成日围满男青年，影响不好！

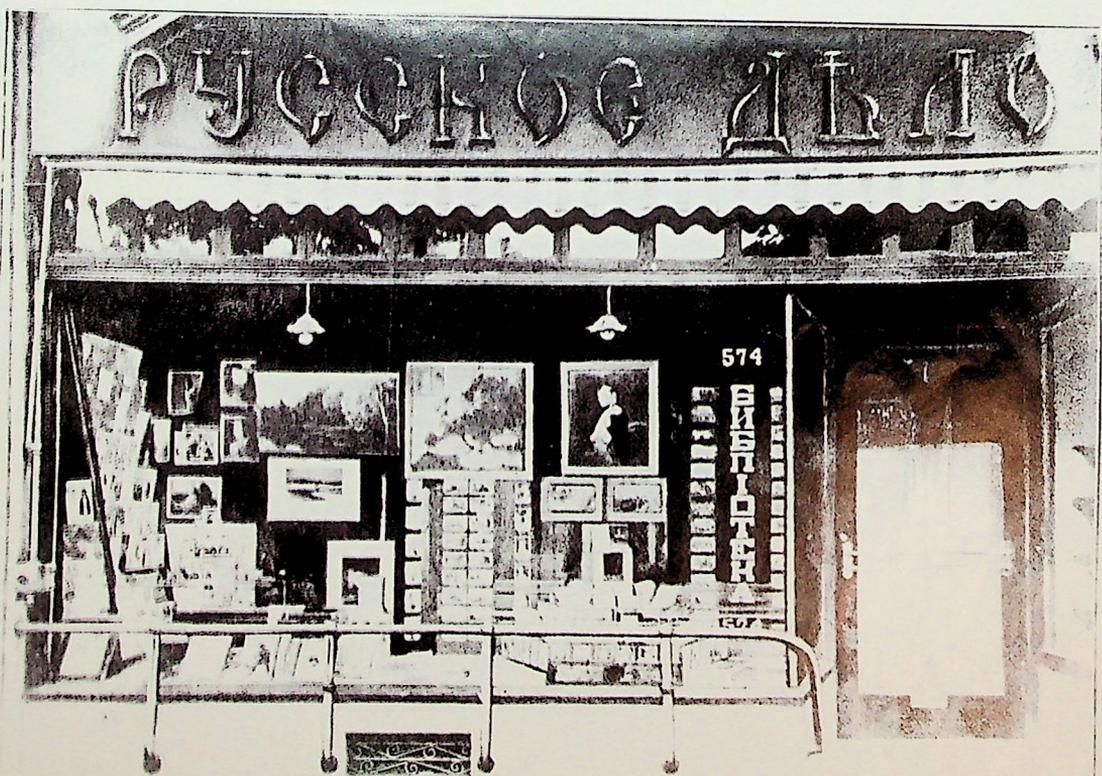
解放后，外国人先后撤离上海。上海滩最吃香的外国人其实也是罗宋人（Russian），却称为是苏联老大哥。只是这些老大哥与上海人的生活是隔离的，反而不如那些白俄老贵族如此为上海人所熟悉。

上海滩走了美国人，来了苏联老大哥。善于赶时尚的上海青年立时苏联化起来：女青年时兴留长辫子穿阔背带裙，男青年纷纷扔掉吉他背上手风琴；一时，英



◀ “上海小姐”海伦和她的奖品

▼ 霞飞路上的俄罗斯书店橱窗展品





旧上海俄罗斯特警



坐落于霞飞路和杜美路转角的东正教堂

语老歌显得那样资产阶级，怎及得上《伏尔加船夫》、《莫斯科郊外的晚上》动情，还有《三套车》那样悲怆！

俄罗斯文化，深沉悲怆，与欧美文化非常不同，多难的俄罗斯民族，令其文化无不披上一层沧桑感。一时，如同今天上海青年的热衷唱英文经典老歌，当年的上海青年，还在食堂俄馆唱俄罗斯民歌。那时一本《祖国歌曲选集》，可以说上海大学生必人手一册，选集中有一百首是俄罗斯民歌和苏联红军歌曲。各种晚会上，最出风头的节目，就是俄语演唱苏联经典或俄罗斯民歌。

好莱坞电影消失了。大银幕上苏联电影上映，苏联电影的艺术价值是毋庸置疑的，特别当年摄制了大量的俄罗斯新老改编的电影，如《安娜·卡列尼娜》、《白痴》、《苦难的历程》三部曲、《静静的顿河》三部曲……所以，上海人并不觉得有什么损失。上海的追星族开始追起苏联明星：哈里托夫、卡道赤尼阔夫、邦达尔丘克、斯特里席诺夫……80年代看《莫斯科不相信眼泪》，赫然见到任男主角的是哈里托夫，老了不少，仍拥有成熟男人的魅力，不禁深深感叹：男人还真经老呢！

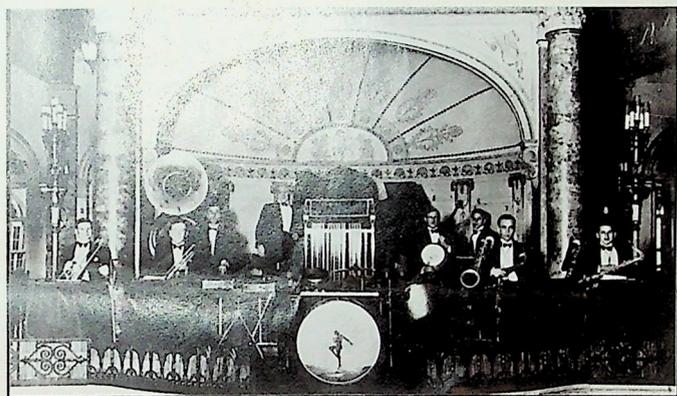
俄语热与今天上海人的英语热一样，白领们下班再去夜校读俄语成风。而去苏联留学，更是众多上海青年可望而不可及的梦想！由国家选送去苏联留学，就是青年精英的代名词，上海女孩梦想中的白马王子！

写到这里，突然联想起，近期常被人提问：新老上海人有什么不同？我向来自怕回答这类太过绝对的问题。现在却忽然悟到，新老上海人在本质上是在同一文化传脉上过来，根本没有啥不同。不同的，只是因追逐的时尚价值观不同而引起的不同，仅此而已！

国门开放后，中苏关系解冻，但上海街头，似再也呼唤不回一度在上海的公共

租界及法租界中最具势力，并合力缔造出界中之界，街中之街的俄罗斯风情！

今日在上海一些夜总会，还能见到俄国伴舞女郎，金发碧眼，穿着十分地“百老汇”，跳着模仿百老汇歌舞片中的、曾被称为“大腿舞”的舞蹈。表演结束后，她们纷纷换上以前在襄阳路买的廉价时装，又充当起伴舞女郎。在我们这代人记忆中，俄罗斯女性尚有安娜·卡列尼娜、古丽雅、丹娘、卓娅、蜻蜓姑娘，多瑙河钢琴师华尔瓦拉的情影……



1936年大华饭店里的俄罗斯爵士乐队

写到这里，我们这代仍留有俄罗斯情结的知识分子心头如透着一团像是西伯利亚荒原吹来的冷风！

多难的俄罗斯！百年不到，经历了两场世界大战，两次的国家解体！从沙俄到前苏联到俄罗斯，整整五代人的一段苦难的历程！

2008年的《福布斯》富豪榜上，莫斯科已成富豪汇聚地，富豪比美国纽约更多。据该刊高级编辑辑路易萨说：“俄罗斯的富豪人数增长惊人，每个富豪都是白手起家，他们的平均年龄只有46岁。”

俄罗斯是伟大的，从这些年轻的白手起家的富豪奋斗史中，我们听到了三套车的旋律：深沉、悲怆，确实充满力度……

祝福你，俄罗斯！

Luosong (Chinese pinyin) is the transliteration of Russian, and usually meant Belarusian in Shanghai dialect before the liberation of China. Belarusians formed a very special group among foreigners in old Shanghai. Though these Belarusians also had fair skin, golden hair and charming blue eyes, they would be immediately eliminated from the circles of "Foreigners" once called by snobbish native Shanghainese as "Russians", if they were not able to mingle into the foreigners' circles comprising the British and Americans in Shanghai, to get rid of their Russian flavor and to speak some seemingly genuine English, so that Shanghainese would confound with their Belarusian identities.

Shanghainese were not to blame. The strength of a country has a direct impact on its citizens' status overseas. Although Japan was China's close neighbor, Shanghainese still had to relate the Japanese with foreigners in the local dialect—Oriental Foreigners. Yet Belarusians were the only exception!

Belarusians were called Luosong People by Shanghainese, and were one of the only two peoples without nationalities in Shanghai. The other people were German Jews expelled by Hitler. In spite of the expulsion, the German Jews were anyhow from Germany, which boasted strong national power and precise



The Russians

Author/ Cheng Naishan

science and technology, so quite a few of them were technical professionals. However, most of the Belarusians were old-time aristocrats, who had no special skill in making a living except for some knowledge about musical instruments, poetry and romantic themes. Therefore, they were very much looked down upon by the Shanghainese.

It is said that among the Russian aristocrats in those years, the first-class headed for Europe and the U.S., the second-class came to Shanghai, while the third-class wandered about in Northeast China ...

As the aristocrats all knew well about beer and skittles, Belarusians, without prior consultation, chose to

develop in the service or catering industry in Shanghai. This was different in approach but equally satisfactory in result from the Chinese people leaving their native places and seeking for life in foreign countries or alien land in early years. Soon, Belarusians fell into three classes in Shanghai.

Holding the banner of the high quality of Tsarist Russian aristocrats' life, Belarusians temporarily made the aristocratic vogue fashion of the time. As a result, by emulating themselves of such driving fashions, quite a few Belarusians got revitalized in Shanghai. Among their successful representatives included: the Siberian Leather Goods Store on Jing'an Temple Road, five-star Constantine Brothers' Russian-style Restaurant on Xiafei Road, Bailing Foreign Firm, the largest department store opened by overseas Russians in the French concession...

These first-class Belarusians would also send early their children away from Shanghai for further education in Europe and the U.S. They spoke fluent French or English, so normally Shanghaiese were not able to identify them.

In Shanghai, even the second-class Belarusians were able to lead a much better life than ordinary Shanghai citizens. Most of them lived in western-style mansions or subleased an apartment on one floor of the old foreign-style building in the French and public concessions.

If they could speak fluent English or French, they could very easily find middle-ranking jobs in established foreign banks such as HSBC and Messrs. Russell & Co.; and if they were accomplished in music as an addition, they could also hold posts as music or vocality teachers in some noble boys' or girls' schools, so that at least they did not have to worry about food or clothing. Among them, there was Shushin, Father of Vocality of Shanghai...

However, regrettably, the second-generation Belarusians were even perplexed and painful for being kind of cultural refugees than their parents!

In *When Young*, Zhang Ailing portrayed for us a lovely and beautiful Belarusian girl named Qin Xiya, who was yet unable to find her love in Shanghai. Even a Mr. white-collar with just ordinary family background in Shanghai thought marrying her was not worth doing.

These second-generation Belarusians with average family financial situation were neither as elegant and cultured as their predecessors, nor had any opportunity to receive education as good. For them, the best way out was to do some simple paperwork of low grade in the Industry Bureau or some European and American enterprises in the concessions just like Qin Xiya, or serve in some high-grade western-European chambers or consumption places.

The most inferior was the third-class Belarusians. They had no capital to carry on trade. They did not know English. They were also ignorant and had no speciality. In a word, they were just too miserable! If they were tall and strong enough, they could work for the wealthy people in Shanghai as bodyguards, known as "Russian Bodyguards" among Shanghaiese, i.e., the private bodyguards stepping on the owners' auto boards with pistols around the waists, protecting the owners as they were paid; and in addition, in the old-time French and public concessions, quite a few of foreign policemen were actually Belarusians.

Most stirringly, of those Tsarist Russian aristocratic posterity who did themselves well in old times, in order to make a living, some lucky ones showed their skills and acted as dance partners in night clubs while those tragic degenerated to become prostitutes. It is said that in old times, most of the Belarusian prostitutes moved about in the Hongkou area in the American concession. As it was in the city center, it was actually difficult to grab this seductive domain. Later, quite a few Belarusian prostitutes got married to humble men in Shanghai, for nothing but a habitation.

In the memory of our generation of Shanghaiese, there were also Belarusian knife grinders. Carrying a flywheel knife grinder on



back, they wandered about the streets, crying out loudly: Knife Grinding Clang Knife!

According to historical records, by the end of December 1950, Belarusians had started to depart from Shanghai in succession. Nonetheless, quite a few of them who had been married to Shanghainese stayed behind. According to the author, in a nearby lane, there lived an old Belarusian man, who was employed by a Russian school (predecessor to today's foreign language college) as the Russian teacher after the liberation of China. He married a Shanghai woman, and fostered a Chinese-Russian mixed-blood daughter, who was famous around us for her beauty. It is said that after graduation from the middle school, she was assigned to work as salesperson at the soda fountain in a large food

store on Nanjing West Road. In severe winters, she still had a flourishing business at the soda fountain. In summers, the owner had to assign her to plane sugarcane at the back door of the store, as there were just too many young men staying around her soda fountain, which was not positive!

After the liberation, foreigners successively evacuated from Shanghai. At that time, the most popular foreigners in Shanghai were actually also Russians, known as Big Soviet Brothers. However, these big brothers were isolated from Shanghainese in daily life and were, on the contrary, less familiar to Shanghainese than those old Belarusian aristocrats.

Americans left and Big Soviet Brothers came. In Shanghai, young people good at pursuing fashion were immediately Sovietized: it was

fashionable to wear long pigtails and broad overalls among young girls while young boys successively threw away guitars and carried on accordions; for a time, the old English songs seemed to that bourgeois, and were much less passionate than *Vodka Chantey* and *Moscow Night* and much less sorrowful than *Three Carriages*!

The Russian culture was deep and sorrowful. Quite unlike European and American cultures, the Russian culture revealed the swift changes of the Russian nation dogged with misfortunes and mishaps. For a time, just as the youth in Shanghai are wild about singing classic old English songs today, young people in Shanghai of those years were all high on singing Russian ballads in Russian. At that time, the book titled *Two Hundred Foreign Ballads* was owned by al-

most every university student in Shanghai. Among the two hundred songs, one hundred were Russian ballads and songs in the Soviet movies. At various evenings, the programs winning the most publicity were singing Soviet songs or Russian ballads in Russian.

The Hollywood movies disappeared. A large number of Soviet and East European movies followed. The artistry of Soviet movies is indisputable. Particularly a lot of movies adapted from Russian masterpieces were also produced in those years, such as Anna Karenina, White Nights, The Idiot, The Road to Calvary Trilogy, And Quiet Flows the Don Trilogy... therefore, Shanghainese did not feel there was much loss. Idolaters in Shanghai started to chase after Soviet stars: Kharitonov, Kadochnikov, Bondarchuk, Strishinov... In the 1980s, when I was seeing the movie Moscow Distrusts Tears, I noticed that the hero was impressive Kharitonov. Though much older, he remained charming as a mature man. At this time, I could not help but to sigh deeply: men indeed do not show their agedness in spite of advancement of years!

There was a Russian fever in those years, just as the English fever among Shanghainese today. It became a common practice for the white-collars to study Russian in evening schools after work. And studying in the Soviet was even more an untouchable dream of

many young people in Shanghai! Those selected and sent by the country to study in the Soviet became the synonyms of young elites, who were just the ideal lovers in the minds of young Shanghai girls!

When I was writing this, I suddenly had an association of a magazine frequently asked recently about the new-generation Chinese—Chinese different from the old generation? I have always been the most afraid of answering such too absolute questions. Yet now I suddenly realized that all Shanghainese, old and new, could be traced to the same cultural origin, hence without any fundamental difference. The only differences were attributed to just their different fashion values. No more!

After China's reform and opening up, the Sino-Soviet relations became unfrozen. However, on the streets of Shanghai, the past Russian manners and feelings that had been the most influential and combined to create concessions within concessions and streets beyond streets in the public and French concessions of Shanghai seemed to be irretrievable any more!

Today, in some night clubs of Shanghai, blonde-haired and green-eyed Russian dancing girls can still be seen. Wearing in the classic Broadway style, they are dancing the "Lap Dance" which traditionally appeared in Broadway songs and dances. After the perfor-

mance, they would all change into cheap fashionable dresses bought on Xiangyang Road and acted as dance partners again. Nonetheless, in the memory of our generation, the beautiful images of such Russian women as Anna Karenina, Gu Liya, Danniang, Jorya, Lady Dragonfly, Huaerwala, the rural instructress... remain.

When I was writing this, an icy breeze from the Siberian wasteland seemed to be sweeping across the heart of our generation of intellectuals who remain keen on Russia!

What hardships Russia has experienced! In fewer than one hundred years, it went through two world wars and national disintegration twice! From the Tsarist Russia to the Soviet Union till Russia, a miserable course was undergone by all five generations!

According to the 2008 Forbes Rich List, Moscow has become a place where the rich gather, even more than those in New York of the U.S. Louisa, senior editor with the journal, said: "the number of the rich in Moscow has been growing surprisingly. All the rich build up fortune with nothing, yet they are only 46 years old on average."

Russia is a great country. From the struggling history of these young rich people starting from scratch, we seem to hear the rhythm of three carriages: deep, sorrowful, and indeed full of strength...

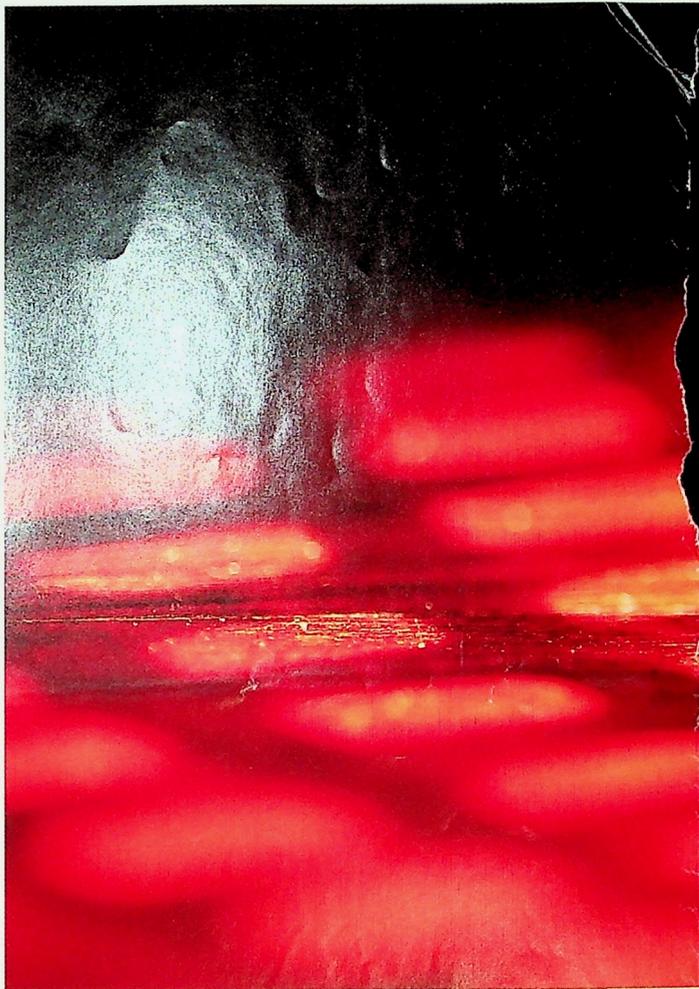
Bless you, Russia! ■

番茄红素真有这么神？

文 / 木春 摄 / 杨阳

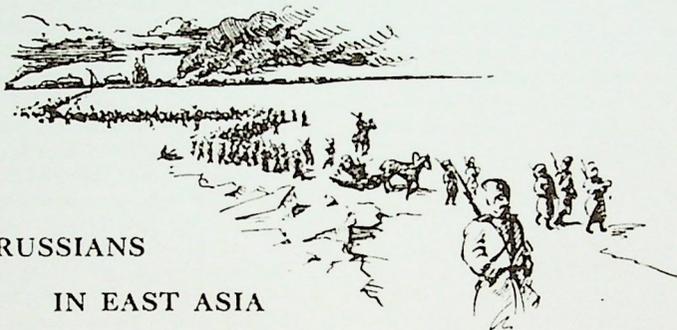


番茄红素存在于番茄的成熟果实中，西瓜、葡萄和其他一些水果及蔬菜中也有存在。1公斤成熟的番茄仅含有0.02克番茄红素，科学研究表明，番茄红素占人体血清中类胡萝卜素的50%左右，最易被人体吸收、代谢和利用。在睾丸、肾上腺、前列腺中也有较高的浓度。但哺乳类动物不能在体内合成类胡萝卜素（包括番茄红素），以往主要是靠从水果和蔬菜中获得。



这“番茄红素”如今可真神了，进谷歌里鼠标轻点这四个字，乖乖，仅需0.03秒就有多达111万个搜索结果！至于神到什么地步，单是某保健品网站的一则跟帖儿便能让人领略——

“以前对于保健一类的产品，偶都是怀疑的，前些日子LG（注：即老公的网称）一直说睡眠不好，且小腹有点点胀的感觉，去医院查说是前列腺有点不好，吃了很多的药，也没见起色。看到各媒体介绍番茄红素的广告，偶认为可以给LG试试。而在偶给LG吃的时候，又看到朋友发帖说对老年人的肾也有好处，还可以降血压什么的，妈妈的肾不好，就又给妈妈买了点，让她也吃着试试；他们吃了偶为什么不吃呢？不是说有美容的作用吗？偶也就随便地吃起来。没想到还真的很好哦，以前带多多，很累，每天多多还没



THE RUSSIANS IN EAST ASIA

By N. N. NIKOLAYEV

Among the Europeans in East Asia, the Russian refugees occupy a special position. Being by far the largest group, they have left their mark on a number of East Asiatic cities, particularly Harbin, Peking, Tsingtao, Shanghai, where their shops, churches, restaurants, and cabarets, are to be found in great numbers. The first of these refugees arrived in 1919, a quarter of a century ago, and we believe that the time has come for a survey of their history. It is a history of severe hardship, but also of great endurance and fortitude. This survey has been written by Colonel N. N. Nikolayev, who has shared the fortunes of the Russian refugees in East Asia from the very beginning.—K.M.

BEFORE the Bolshevist Revolution of 1917, most of the Russians who had their domicile in East Asia outside of the frontiers of the Tsarist Empire lived in the zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria, the center of which was the city of Harbin. At that time they numbered about 80,000 civilians, mostly railway employees and their families. In addition there were stationed in the railway zone the troops of the Trans-Amur District Frontier Guards, consisting of fifteen regiments and several other units, and amounting altogether—including families—to another 60,000 persons. Including those scattered in many other places, the total number of Russians living in northern Manchuria at the outbreak of the Revolution was between 150,000 and 200,000.

In the other parts of East Asia, the number of Russians was at that time very small. Their communities in Mukden, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai, and Hankow numbered between a few dozen and a few hundred. Leading among these Russian communities were those in Peking, where the ancient

Orthodox Mission is located, and Hankow, with its wealthy Russian tea firms. In Shanghai and some of the other large Chinese cities the Russian communities consisted chiefly of the employees of a few Russian firms and shipping companies, the Russo-Asiatic Bank, and the officials of the Russian consulates.

THE GREAT TREK

On that sad and fateful day, November 6, 1917, the Bolsheviki, making use of the exhaustion of the Russian people after three years of bitter war, took the power into their hands and hoisted the red flag of world revolution over Russia. This was the beginning of those insane experiments which were to be conducted on the backs of the unfortunate Russian people in accordance with the world program of the Communists. The civil war with its fighting, burning, and looting began. The Bolsheviki defeated the White Army, which was fighting without a clear program, and many Russians began to leave their native country, fleeing from the storm of advancing, ruthless Bolshevism.

Thus began the great trek of the Russian refugees. While large numbers of them moved westward into Europe, many inhabitants of Siberia, the Urals, and the Volga areas, as well as the troops of these regions with their families, fled eastward. Those that survived entered China. One group under Ataman A. I. Dutov, Major General Bakich, and Ataman V. V. Annenkov, coming from the southern Urals, crossed into Sinkiang in March 1920. A year later, when Soviet agents killed Ataman Dutov and carried Ataman Annenkov back into Soviet Russia, the Russian refugees in Sinkiang continued their march eastward. Many died on the way. Of the Bakich contingent, which had numbered some 12,000 at the start, only 350 men survived, eventually appearing in the coastal cities of China. Of the Annenkov Cossacks, a whole squadron reached Tientsin. The largest group, under the leadership first of General V. O. Kappel, later of Ataman G. M. Semyonov, fought its way clear across Siberia in the terrible "Icy Campaign" and reached the Manchurian frontier on August 15, 1920.

The main mass of the Russian refugees who crossed the border, mostly near the station of Manchuli on the Russian-Manchurian border, consisted of: (1) Cossacks from the Orenburg, Siberian, Yeniseisk, Irkutsk, and Transbaikalian armies; (2) the remnants of the Samara, Volga, Ufa, Ural, Omsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk, Tobolsk, and Manchurian infantry divisions; (3) the workers of the Ijevsk and Votkinsk factories, organized into an infantry division; (4) remnants of various cavalry, artillery, engineering, and other units; (5) the families of the officers and men of these units; (6) inhabitants from cities in Siberia, the Urals, and the Volga districts, and peasants, mainly from the provinces of Samara, Ufa, Vyatka, and Perm; (7) many other small groups or individuals who crossed the Russo-Chinese border on their own.

BY SEA AND LAND

Another large wave of refugees left Russia after the collapse of the provisional Amur Government of the Merku-

lov brothers in Vladivostok. The core of this wave from Vladivostok was the "Far Eastern Cossack Group" under the command of General F. L. Glebov, which sailed from Vladivostok on October 23, 1922, on the transports *Okhotsk*, *Zastchitnik*, and *Mongugai*. This group also included the remnants of some other army units with their women and children and carried 36 flags of the Russian Imperial Army, mainly from Cossack regiments. With about 3,300 people, the flotilla entered the Chosen port of Gensan. During its long stay there, General Glebov ordered all families and civilians to move to Manchuria, where they settled in Harbin, Hailar, and other places. Only the single men remained with Glebov, in all some 850. These sailed to Shanghai, where they arrived on September 14, 1923. Soon afterwards, 240 Cossacks, under General Anisimov of the Orenburg Cossack army, turned Bolshevik and returned to Vladivostok on the steamer *Mongugai*. The other two ships remained in Shanghai and were later sold to China.

At about the same time, a large number of other ships, under the command of Vice-Admiral Stark, left Vladivostok. They carried 1,000 soldiers, 700 sailors, 700 cadets, 1,500 civilians, and various other small groups including 100 Serbians. Many of these boats were very small, and quite a few were lost on the way; others reached Shanghai, as did also the steamer *Lorestan* with its 400 people aboard which was chartered by the German firm of Kunst & Albers.

Some 8,000 men under the command of Generals Borodin and Molchanov left the Maritime Province by land and entered Manchuria in October 1922 in the neighborhood of Hunchun, near the point where the frontiers of Russia, Manchuria, and Chosen meet. By order of Marshal Chang Tso-lin this group was quartered in the towns of Kirin and Hsinking, and the Chinese authorities as well as the Japanese Red Cross assisted them greatly with housing, food, and medicines. Another force of about 5,000 men was led into Manchuria by General Smolin via Pogranichnaya.

When the flood of Russian refugees began to reach Manchuria, the most prominent Russian there was Lieutenant General D. L. Khorvat, the Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who immediately offered his help. Since he had succeeded in building up an excellent reputation for the Russians in Manchuria, the Chinese population also came forward to aid the Russians. From high officials down to ordinary railway workers, the inhabitants of Manchuria held General Khorvat in high esteem and called him their "little grandfather"; and the railway zone under the General's control was often affectionately referred to as "Happy Khorvatia." When the Bolsheviks assumed power in the Russian Far East, General Khorvat opposed them and moved into the Maritime Province with troops which he had organized in Manchuria. A Cossack meeting appointed him provisional ruler of Russia. However, his march on Vladivostok was blocked by troops of the Czech Legion (released prisoners of war), who were at that time in control of large parts of Eastern Siberia, and Khorvat's men returned to Harbin. General Khorvat died in 1937 in Peking.

When the Soviet power became entrenched in Siberia in the middle twenties, the number of Russian refugees crossing the border into China gradually decreased, and finally such flights became a rare occurrence. The favorite points for crossing the border were the district near Manchuli, the Amur between the towns of Blagovestchensk and Sakhalyan, and the region south of Pogranichnaya, where Russian and Chinese smugglers guided the fugitives across mountains, forests, and swamps. Once across the border, the refugees usually tried to get to Harbin or to the Muling coal mines in search of work.

THE "NOT-RETURNERS"

When the Soviet Government sold the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Government of Manchoukuo on March 23, 1935, the bulk of the Soviet citizens in the employ of the railway returned to the USSR, while a small number, several

hundred in all, preferred not to go to the land of the Bolsheviks and remained in Manchoukuo. Some of these "Not-Returners" (*Nevozvrashchentsy*) later moved to other parts of China. The time came when they blessed their decision, as those of their colleagues who did return to the USSR were deprived of most of their possessions by the Bolsheviks and then sent to build new railroads in Siberia and Central Asia under appalling conditions. This came to light from the letters they wrote later on and from the stories of those who managed to flee.

Thus we see that the composition of the Russians in East Asia is a varied one. Some were here before the Revolution; some arrived in regular military formations; some as refugees; and some stayed as "Not-Returners." It would be difficult to find a term to include them all; but since they have been officially designated by the authorities as "emigrants" we shall employ this term, although linguistically it does not apply to them in every respect.

WHERE DID THEY GO?

By 1925 most of the Russian emigrants in East Asia had settled down in one way or another. Their center was Harbin. This town quickly prospered owing to the energy of thousands of able newcomers who were eager to work and build up a new life after the nightmare of Bolshevism. Other towns in Manchuria which had considerable Russian populations were Hailar, Hsinking, Manchuli, Yablonia, and Lukashevo.

In the area between the Hingan Mountains and the town of Hailar, known as the Three River Land (*Трёхречье*), several dozen Transbaikal Cossack families settled down. Gradually, some Cossack villages developed. There was plenty of land, and the Cossacks worked hard and with enthusiasm. Eventually, more Cossacks joined them, and after half a dozen years of industrious labor the Three River Land blossomed and prospered. The people who had stayed in Siberia and who suffered poverty and had no rights

against their Bolshevik exploiters looked with envy on the free, happy life in the Three River Land. Finally, the Bolsheviks organized a guerrilla band which in October 1929 made a raid on the Three River Land from Soviet territory. After crossing the border secretly, this band invaded the Cossack settlements, plundered and burned several villages, destroyed all grain reserves, and murdered some 200 Cossacks. Although this bloody crime remained unavenged, the Three River Land continued to develop and has by now reached a state of even greater prosperity.

From Manchuria a steady stream of emigrants flowed into other parts of East Asia. Quite a few settled in Tientsin, where many entered the fur trade, establishing business connections with Mongolia by way of Kalgan, in which town a number of emigrants also settled. Others went to Tsingtao and Shanghai, and some to Japan. Everywhere the Russians proved themselves to be good workers and honest businessmen.

In all there are at present about 100,000 Russian emigrants in East Asia, of whom about 60,000 are in Manchoukuo, 20,000 in Shanghai, and 800 in Japan.

During the period from 1924 to 1928 quite a number of emigrants moved on to America, as far as the strict American immigration laws permitted this. Those who went there were of a comparatively high social standing, including professors, teachers, engineers, staff officers, etc.

RAILWAYMEN AND SOLDIERS

Having arrived in China either with no money at all or having spent it long since, the emigrants have to make their living by their daily work. In Manchuria, thousands obtained work on the Chinese Eastern Railway and, although they had until then been officers or soldiers, they soon learned their new trade and turned into efficient and reliable railwaymen. Conditions became somewhat difficult when the Soviet Government obtained control over the railroad in the autumn of 1924. After its sale to Manchoukuo in 1935, those Russians who remained

were given a special section on the western branch, between the stations Douitsienshan and Anda. Other emigrants found work in Russian firms. About a thousand White Russians are employed by I. Y. Churin & Co. in Harbin under excellent conditions. The firm, which has the atmosphere of one big united family, is managed by Mr. Futterer, a German, who is highly respected by all the employees and workers of the firm.

In 1924, when war broke out again between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pai-fu, the Mukden War Council decided early in September to organize a Russian volunteer brigade of about 400 to 500 infantrymen with two pieces of artillery. Major General Constantin P. Nechayev was called from Harbin to command it, and the brigade was included in the First Mukden Army under the command of Marshal Chan Tsung-chang, who had lived in Russia for a long time and had participated in the Russo-Japanese War on the Russian side.

In spite of many deficiencies and without further preparations, the brigade started off on its march toward the Great Wall of China. The news that a Russian formation was marching with the Mukden army quickly reached the enemy in a greatly exaggerated form and spread confusion in his ranks. In their first engagement, the Russians dispersed a portion of Wu Pai-fu's army. The town of Tientsin was occupied before Christmas, and all the members of the Russian brigade received monetary gifts. By the end of January 1925 the brigade with its armored trains entered the Chinese section of Shanghai, and on February 3 it occupied the town of Wusih, where it was given quarters to rest and complement its ranks. There was a steady stream of officers and men who came, sometimes as far as from Harbin, to join the brigade.

For the summer, the brigade was quartered in Taian. It was here that a special cadet company was formed of young men who had finished middle school. On October 21, 1925, the Russian brigade again saw action, this time

against Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, who had unexpectedly attacked the Mukden army. After an unfortunate start which cost the Russians four armored trains near the station of Kuchen, the campaign was successfully ended in April 1926 with the defeat of Feng Yu-shan's armies and the occupation of Peking. In the autumn of 1927 the brigade was demobilized, and at present, with the exception of some railway guards, there are no Russian troops in Chinese service.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS

The majority of the Russian emigrants in East Asia have chosen commerce as their means of making a living. New commercial enterprises were opened in many towns, and some of them have continued to exist to this day. The owners of these firms were largely former officers and soldiers of the Russian Far Eastern Army. In Shanghai, for example, many enterprises were founded by ex-officers, among them a textile firm, a sausage factory, a jewelry store, a men's clothing shop, a restaurant, a library, a pharmacy, a photo studio, a food store, a furniture shop, a vodka factory, a bakery. On the other hand, a large number of emigrants found a living in old firms which had existed in Russia before the war. Among them, the vodka distillery A. N. Lazaridy and the textile firm of P. S. Grigorieff moved from Vladivostok to Harbin and finally to Shanghai, the vodka distillery Mercury from Khabarovsk to Shanghai, the candy factory Tkachenko and the watch and jewelry store G. A. Stepanoff from Vladivostok to Shanghai.

The President of the Russian Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai is Peter S. Grigorieff, who began his business life in Moscow in 1912 and opened a dry-goods store in Shanghai in 1926. He is even better known among his countrymen for his welfare work, by which he has continued the fine traditions of the old Russian merchant class. It was at his initiative and owing chiefly to his efforts that the Russian Chamber of Commerce was organized in Shanghai.

The wave of Russian emigrants also brought numerous highly qualified Russian doctors to East Asia. The Russians particularly cherish the memory of Dr. V. A. Kazem-Bek, who settled in Harbin, did a great amount of good, and died in 1931 of a disease he contracted in the execution of his profession. A hospital in Harbin now bears his name. Many of the Russian specialists, who enjoy a fine reputation among non-Russians, too, were formerly members of the medical staff of the Imperial Russian Army and Navy.

All over East Asia, restaurants, bars, cabarets, and other amusement places were opened by Russian emigrants, mainly in Harbin and Shanghai. In recent years, quite a few have been forced to close down as a result of the war.

Apart from the settlement in the Three River Land, the Russians also took up agriculture in other parts of Manchoukuo as well as in the environment of Dairen and Tsingtao. Comparatively few turned toward this means of income in Shanghai, among them being General N. P. Sakharov, who has a bee farm.

Many Russian emigrants have worked at all kinds of odd jobs: as salesmen in stores, as waiters, as watchmen and bodyguards of private individuals and firms, as inspectors in streetcars and busses, as riding instructors, as clerks in firms and municipal offices. More than a hundred are employed by the Shanghai Canidrome. Quite a number found employment on the many ships plying the China coast—some as antipiracy guards—and in other branches of the maritime service. Captain P. I. Tirbak was for many years harbor master in Shanghai, and P. P. Volchanetsky is well known among mariners for his *Tables to Find Position Line* and *Ex Meridian Tables*.

The women have found work as sales-girls, stenographers, waitresses, bar girls, taxi dancers, nurses, governesses, music and language teachers, dressmakers, milliners, manicurists, masseuses. There is hardly a job in which Russians have not tried their luck.

THE ARM OF THE LAW

A large number of emigrant officers and soldiers entered all kinds of police service. The majority of these found work in the police service of the Chinese Eastern Railway under Generals N. T. Volodchenko and A. K. Mitrofanov. Others served in the municipal police of Harbin and other Manchurian communities. When an increasing number of emigrants moved to Shanghai, many of them found work in the police forces of the former International Settlement and French Concession.

On January 17, 1927, a special Russian force was organized in Shanghai consisting at first of two companies and known as the "Russian Detachment of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps." It was chiefly the remnants of the Cossack group that had reached Shanghai from Vladivostok with the squadron of Vice-Admiral Stark which entered this detachment. The military organization of the detachment was carried out by General Glebov. Eventually a third company was added consisting of Russian volunteers who served without pay. As a result of its service and discipline, the Russian Detachment soon became the pride of the Russians in Shanghai. After a fourth company had been added, the detachment was changed in 1932 to a regiment and received its own regimental ensign with the old Russian colors. It was also honored by a telegraphic message from Grand Duke Kirill Vladimirovich, the late head of the Russian Imperial House. In 1942, upon the demobilization of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, the Russian regiment was reorganized into a police detachment of three companies of altogether about 400 young men, commanded by Major S. D. Ivanov.

The career of the commanding officer of the first company, Captain I. S. Lobanov, throws a light on the strange fortunes of the Russians in East Asia. He had entered military service in Russia in 1915 as a private and eventually, in the course of the Great War, attained the rank of captain. During the Russian civil war he started all over again as a private in

a White Russian battalion consisting exclusively of officers, progressing by degrees to the rank of captain and finally even of lieutenant colonel. In Shanghai, when he joined the Russian Detachment in 1927, he started once again as a private and eventually, for the third time in his life, reached the rank of a captain.

In the former French Concession of Shanghai, a Russian Auxiliary Police Detachment was formed by General Glebov in January 1932. It consisted of some 350 men and was commanded by Major General L. M. Adamovich and Captain G. G. Sadilnikov. It was recently disbanded, and its personnel is now attached to the various police stations of the city.

PARTIES AND VIEWS

When the Russian emigrants arrived in East Asia, there were many different political views among them. The one thing that united them was their loathing for Bolshevism. On this score, all of them, monarchists or socialists, agreed. The majority of them soon abandoned their old party affiliations. Those who adhered comparatively the longest to their party principles were the so-called Social-Revolutionaries, who changed the name of their party to "Peasant Party," with headquarters in Prague. In Shanghai its adherents published a small anti-monarchistic newspaper, *Golos*, which appeared for a certain time.

The mass of the Russian emigrants in Shanghai adhered to the monarchistic principle, and during the thirties there was a strong monarchistic movement among them. At that time, a number of monarchistic newspapers and magazines were published in Harbin and Shanghai, among them *Gryadushchaya Rossiya*, *Russkoje Znamya*, *Shtandart*, *Novy Put*, *Na Granitse*, and others. But after the death of Grand Duke Kirill Vladimirovich in 1938, the monarchistic movement in East Asia lost much ground, and at the present time there is only one monarchistic organization in Shanghai, the society "Faith, Tsar, and Nation." However, once this war is over and connec-

tions restored between the Russian monarchists in East Asia with those in Europe—particularly with the head of the Imperial House, Grand Duke Vladimir Kirillovich—a renaissance of the monarchistic movement may be expected among the Russian emigrants here, as many of them are monarchists at heart.

During the period of exile, several new anti-Bolshevist political movements originated among the young generation. The rise of Fascism in Italy, for example, stimulated a Fascist movement: in 1930 the "All Russian Fascist Party" was formed, which adopted a white swastika with the Russian double eagle as its emblem. Its slogan is "God, Nation, and Labor." Eventually, the party split up, one section under A. Vonsyatsky having its center of gravity in America, and the other in East Asia under K. V. Rodzayevsky. Following upon the events in Italy in 1943, Rodzayevsky changed the name of his party to "Russian National Labor Party," while the emblem and slogan remained; a monarchistic section was also added. Since November 18, 1943, Rodzayevsky has been a member of the Bureau of Emigrant Affairs in Harbin.

The two leaders of the former Siberian autonomist movement are Professor M. P. Golovachyov—one-time Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Siberian White Government—in Shanghai and Colonel F. I. Porotikov in Japan.

One of the leading personalities among the emigrants, who is also well known among non-Russians, is Ataman G. M. Semyonov. Having fought in the Great War as a Cossack officer, he was the first to organize armed resistance against the Reds in Eastern Siberia after the Bolshevik Revolution. By dint of his extraordinary energy he was able to raise a large army which for a long time caused much trouble to the Bolsheviks, as it was in control of the strategically important area between Chita and the Manchurian border. Since 1920 he has been living near Port Arthur.

The so-called "Young Russians" played a considerable role during the thirties,

when they had many members and a strong party press. They advocated loyalty to the legitimate Tsar and at the same time closer contact with the Russian people and the Red Army over the heads of the Soviet Government. Now the party as such no longer exists.

ORGANIZATIONS AND AN ORGANIZER

The official organs of the Russian emigrants in China are the "Emigrant Bureaus," "Emigrant Committees," and "Anti-Communist Committees." All these organs are for the Russian emigrants something like unofficial consulates, whose main work is that of registration and of aiding their members in case of need. They also watch the political activities of their members and exclude all those who have taken out Soviet or any other citizenship papers.

The President of the Russian Emigrant Committee in Shanghai is General Feodor L. Glebov, a widely known, colorful figure. He comes from a simple Cossack family in Siberia. From the very beginning of his military service, when he was still a private in the Cossack force, Glebov attracted the attention of his superiors. In the Great War, Glebov stood always in the first ranks, always under fire. He was wounded several times and received every possible military decoration: four soldiers' crosses of St. George and four medals of St. George—the golden cross of St. George of the first order from the hands of Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolayevitch. He was promoted to the rank of officer and quickly rose to the rank of squadron commander and even divisional commander. After the outbreak of the Revolution, Glebov remained loyal to Russia and became a confirmed enemy of Bolshevism. During the civil war he participated in many battles and led his Cossack brigade across Siberia with an iron hand. Eventually, he rose to the rank of lieutenant general. Out of some 15 million Russian soldiers who were mobilized during the Great War, Glebov is the only one who, starting as a common soldier, attained this rank.

Having fought against the Bolsheviks until the last possible moment, General

Glebov brought his Cossack force to Shanghai, as was described elsewhere. After his ships had cast anchor in the Whangpoo, he refused for years to comply with the demand of the authorities of Shanghai who, under the influence of Russia's former allies, wanted him to lower the old Russian flag.

For several years Glebov was President of the "Council of the United Russian Organization in Shanghai." On January 3, 1943, he became President of the Russian Emigrant Committee of this city.

CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

In some towns as, for instance, Tientsin, there is a "Russian House," where the whole communal life of the emigrants is concentrated—passport office, schools, clubs, etc. In Shanghai, in addition to the leading "Russian Club" and the "Russian Ex-Officers' Club," there are also various other social organizations such as the "Russian Ex-Servicemen's Association," which has its own dormitory and kitchen and is headed by Colonels A. Speransky and P. A. Vedenyapin, and the "Cossack Union," which also has its own small clubhouse. Finally, there are several other veterans' organizations such as the Shanghai department of the Imperial Army and Navy Corps and the veterans of the First Siberian Infantry Regiment headed by Colonel N. N. Nikolayev.

Among political youth organizations in Shanghai, there are those formed in Harbin some twenty years ago: the "Crusaders," "Musketeers," "Black Ring," and others. Among church organizations are the "Circle of Saint Yoasaf" and the "Circle of St. Seraphim," in which young people study the history of the Russian Orthodox Church and the lives of outstanding Orthodox saints under the leadership of Bishop Yoann.

The largest among the athletic organizations is the "Russky Sokol," which has more than a thousand members all over East Asia. Its motto is: "In the heart—courage, in the muscles—strength, in thought—the fatherland." In various towns there are branches of the "Young

Scouts," an association whose task is the patriotic education of the younger Russian generation. In Shanghai the Young Scouts have two organizations: the "Scouts of St. George" and the "Scouts of St. Nikolai."

EMIGRANTS AND THE AUTHORITIES

In Manchoukuo the Russian emigrants have met with an extremely friendly attitude on the part of the local authorities. The latter try to give the utmost consideration to the needs of the emigrants in business life as well as in political and social questions. The authorities are also doing their best to reconcile the various existing internal tensions among the emigrants and have shown full understanding of their political views. Colonel Komazu expressed this appropriately when, on November 6, 1942, in the presence of Ataman Semyonov, he addressed an emigrant meeting in Dairen:

We do not support those emigrants who do not burn with the spirit of irreconcilable struggle with Communism. To burn with the spirit of the fight with Communism and to be disciplined, that is the only way for the refugees to exist, rather, the only way of their salvation.

In Tientsin the Russian emigrants were firmly organized through the efforts of the local authorities. At the Russian House there is an office in charge of supervising the behavior of the emigrants and safeguarding the honor and reputation of the Russians. It also provides military training. In a similar way, the Russian emigrants in Tsingtao have been organized into the "Russian Anti-Communist Committee." In Peking the center of Russian life is the Russian Orthodox Mission. Politically and socially speaking, they come under the Russian House in Tientsin. The emigrants living in Shanghai, of whom there are about 20,000, belong to many different organizations, while all of them are obliged to register with the Shanghai Russian Emigrant Committee.

In Japan, owing to their small number and wide dispersion, the Russian emigrants have little organized life. In Tokyo there is an Emigrant Committee.

In other parts of East Asia the number of Russian emigrants is very small. The uniting bond is provided by the parishes of the Orthodox Church, which enjoys the protection of the authorities.

All Russians in East Asia are obliged to have passports issued at a small charge (for unemployed, free) by the local authorities and valid for one year. A number of emigrants who decided to settle in Manchoukuo or China for good have taken out citizenship papers of these countries.

PUBLICATIONS

The leading newspapers at the present time are the *Zaria* and *Kharhinskoye Vremya* (Harbin Times) in Harbin, the *Vozrojdenie Azii* (Rebirth of Asia) in Tientsin, and the *Shanghai Zaria* and *Novoye Vremya* in Shanghai. The remaining Russian dailies in Shanghai are Soviet publications.

The Editor-in-Chief of the much-read *Shanghai Zaria* is Leo V. Arnoldov, who began his journalistic career in 1916, when he worked on the Irkutsk paper *Jizn* (Life). After the Revolution, he was appointed Director of the Foreign Department of the Russian Press Bureau in Omsk. In 1919 he worked first in Khabarovsk and then on two Vladivostok papers. From 1921 to 1925 he worked on the Harbin *Zaria*, and since October 1925 he has been Editor-in-Chief of the *Shanghai Zaria*, which has steered a steady course of anti-Bolshevism throughout the past nine years. He is also a lecturer on Chinese history and culture at the Russian Commercial Institute in Shanghai and has published several books.

In view of the present high cost of paper, few of the many magazines founded at one time or another have survived. Among them are *Rubej* (Border) and *Luch Azii* (The Light of Asia) in Harbin, the latter of a monarchist tendency; and in Shanghai the *Shanghai Rubej*, *Kstati* (published by the Shanghai branch of the Union of Russian War Invalids), *Shtandart* (the organ of the monarchists), *Nash Put* (published by the Russian National Labor Party, the former Fas-

cists), and *Vestovoi* (published by the ex-officers of the First Siberian Infantry Regiment).

Among the publishing companies, which have turned out many Russian books, only one has survived: "Nashe Znanye" in Tientsin. That Russian emigrant author who is best known among non-Russians is N. N. Baikov in Harbin, famous for his descriptions of life and hunting in Manchoukuo.

SCHOOLS, STAGE, AND ART

The largest number of Russian schools is to be found in Shanghai, among them being several commercial schools, a middle school, a high school for girls, and some boarding schools, mostly subsidized by the "Russian Central Welfare Committee." In Harbin, the State High School is open to children of both sexes, and education and uniforms are of the cadet type. The Polytechnic Institute, which has a Department of Law, and the Dental School pay their own way, receiving only a small subsidy from the emigrant bureau. There are also emigrant schools in a number of other towns, and Dairen, Mukden, Manchuli, and Hailar can even boast of quite good high schools.

The Russians have always been known for their love of theater and music, and they enthusiastically carry on their traditions in East Asia. In Shanghai, the performances of the various theatrical groups, such as the Russian Dramatic Theater (Director: E. M. Hovans) and the ensemble of A. S. Orlov, usually take place on the stages of the local Russian clubs. Known throughout East Asia is The Ballet Russe in Shanghai, which usually puts on about six different performances every season, most of them directed by N. M. Sokolsky and with Y. V. Bobinina as prima ballerina. Light operas (under the direction of L. I. Rosen and Z. A. Bitner) and even grand operas are also shown from time to time. Their outstanding stars are at present Sophie Zorich and G. V. Kudinov.

In other fields of art, too, the Russian emigrants play a comparatively big role. Numerous Russian musicians are to be

found in the orchestras and concert halls of East Asia. In the field of graphic art George A. Sapojnikov, a collaborator of this magazine, is famous far beyond East Asia. Sapojnikov, known to the world at large as "Sapajou," was born in Russian Turkestan, the son of an officer of railway troops and took up a military career. But like his father, who left the Army to become an artist and devote himself to painting under the great painter Repin, he himself, after having been wounded and discharged from military service in 1915, entered the Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg. During the Revolution he joined the White armies in Siberia and arrived with them in East Asia, where he is now the best-known among Western caricaturists.

Another Russian emigrant artist living in East Asia who enjoys an international reputation is the painter V. S. Podgursky. Having studied under famous painters in Moscow and St. Petersburg, he left Russia after the Revolution and settled in Shanghai, where he joined the Shanghai Chinese Academy of Art. Many prominent buildings in Shanghai are decorated with murals by his hand, and in 1933 an exhibition of his works in Florence met with great success among European art critics.

THE CHURCH

There are a number of Orthodox dioceses in East Asia: (1) the diocese of Peking, which is in charge of all Orthodox parishes in China, with Archbishop Victor of Peking and China as its head and Bishop Yoann as its representative in Shanghai; (2) the diocese of Tokyo, in charge of all Orthodox parishes in Japan and Chosen and headed by Bishop Nikolai of Tokyo, a Japanese; (3) the diocese of Harbin, which has the largest number of members. In this latter diocese are also included Archbishop Nestor, who still bears his prerevolutionary title of "Archbishop of Kamchatka," Bishop Dmitry of Hailar, and Bishop Yuvenaly of Tsitsihar. It is headed by the venerable Metropolitan Melety of Harbin and Manchuria, who is also the East Asia representative of the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad, which has its seat in Karlovac, Croatia.

The oldest of all Orthodox missions in the world is that in Peking, which has existed for 262 years, i.e., since 1682 when the first Orthodox Russians, prisoners taken on the Amur River, arrived in Peking and built a small Russian church. However, the real founder of the Orthodox Church in China was Peter the Great: he sent Bishop Innocence to Peking, who was later declared a saint and became a miracle worker, greatly revered, particularly in Siberia. When a Bolshevist commission of scientists opened his grave in Irkutsk in 1922, his body was found uncorrupted. Although the Chinese authorities did not allow Innocence to enter Peking, and he stayed to the end of his life in Irkutsk, he must be considered the first head of the Orthodox Mission in China. In addition to its land in the northeastern corner of Peking, this mission at present owns lands and church buildings in other Chinese towns such as Mukden, Dairen, Harbin, Peitaiho, Tientsin, Tsingtao, and Shanghai. The number of Russian emigrants living and working in the missions is now quite small, as most of the economic enterprises connected with the missions have been closed.

The present head of the Russian Orthodox Mission in China, Archbishop Victor, is a former officer, whose name at that time was Leonid Svyatin. On his father's side a descendant of a priest's family, while his mother came from a Cossack home, he graduated from the Orenburg seminary in 1915 and soon afterwards entered the military school at Tiflis. As an officer he participated in the Great War, and in the civil war against the Bolsheviks. In 1920 he crossed into China with Ataman Annenkov's army; via Hankow he reached Peking, where he entered priesthood under the name of Victor. For ten years he was in charge of a church in Tientsin, where he did much for the welfare, education, and spirit of the Russian emigrants. In 1932 he was appointed bishop, and in the following year, upon the death of his predecessor, head of the Russian Orthodox Mission in China. For

tized themselves to life in East Asia and are prepared to make their living in many different fields and professions. After finishing school, the majority of the boys try to find work in Russian or foreign firms, while a few of them have gone into business on their own.

The situation is somewhat more difficult for the girls. Although they, too, try to find jobs, and many of them keep them even after they are married, their choice of proper occupation is very limited. Most of the foreign firms, where many of them were employed, have been closed. A large number of the girls work in places of amusement but, owing to the closing of many of them as a result of the war, employment in this field, too, has been greatly curtailed. In general, the difficulties facing Russian women in making a decent living have increased considerably during the last few years.

LOOKING AT BOLSHEVISM

Up to the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, the Russian emigrants as a whole had preserved the same attitude of hostility toward Bolshevism which they had felt ever since they left their native land. Only a small group, mainly among the young people, had been influenced by the Young Russian movement toward a different attitude; they regarded the Red Army as a "Russian National Force" and believed that it would eventually turn against Bolshevism. This wishful thinking with regard to the Red Army—which, although consisting of Russians, is fighting for the aims of the Bolshevik leaders—served later on as a basis for the growth of so-called "Soviet patriotism."

On June 22, 1941, the guns began to speak on the Soviet border, and the Red Army withdrew before the powerful German war machine. Many emigrants sincerely rejoiced, believing that this was the beginning of the end of Bolshevism and the liberation of Russia. They looked upon the Germans as their allies. But the Bolsheviks immediately started to appeal to all Russians by advancing the slogan of "Defense of the Fatherland"

and by carrying through reforms in the Red Army which, although completely insincere, were meant to create the impression that the Red Army was truly a Russian army. As the war dragged on, an increasing number of emigrants began to fall in line with the "Defense of the Fatherland" idea. The return of shoulder straps and national decorations in the Red Army, and many other measures (described in the February 1944 issue of this magazine), were naïvely taken by them as proofs of the approaching transformation of the Bolshevik into a national Russian state. The Bolshevik press turned out "patriotic" propaganda day in and day out. The advance of the Red Army since the winter of 1942/43 seems to have convinced these emigrants not only of the strength but, for some reason, also of the Russian nature of this army.

Deafened by the noise of Soviet propaganda, these emigrants wish neither to see nor to hear of the way the GPU treats the population of the "liberated" areas, nor the large-scale flight of Russian people westward, away from their "own" Red army. The clever Soviet propaganda has succeeded in winning many emigrants and making them forget the real, unchanged character of Bolshevism.

PASSPORTS WITH STRINGS

One of the consequences of Bolshevik propaganda among the emigrants has been the growing number of applications for Soviet citizenship. It is believed that since the outbreak of the German-Soviet war some 2,000 emigrants in Shanghai have made such applications with the local Soviet Consulate. Upon this they have received receipts entitling them to join various Soviet organizations and clubs. However, the possession of such a receipt does not necessarily mean that the owner will be given Soviet citizenship or obtain a Soviet passport. These latter are issued only in small numbers and after detailed enquiries about the applicant have been made. By no means do they entitle their owner to go to the USSR. In fact, as far as is known, only

his tireless and successful work in this capacity he was given the rank of archbishop in 1939.

The number of Orthodox churches in East Asia is considerable. Some of them were built before the Revolution, others in recent years through the contributions of the emigrants. Among the latter are the St. Sophia Church in Harbin, an exact duplicate of the Kronstadt Navy Cathedral, and the chapel in Harbin which was built in memory of the murdered monarchs, Tsar Nicholas II of Russia and King Alexander I of Yugoslavia. It looks like a huge replica of the ancient Russian Monomakh crown. Inside, all icon lamps represent Tsarist crowns and are covered by the medals and orders donated for this purpose by officers and soldiers of the Imperial Russian Army. The Svyato-Pokrovsky (Intercession of the Holy Virgin) Church in Tientsin was built with money donated by the Japanese military authorities to replace the Russian church destroyed during the Boxer Rebellion. In Shanghai the Cathedral of the Blessed Virgin was built in 1936 with donations, chiefly from Mrs. Y. N. Litvinova, while the St. Nicholas Church was erected in memory of the murdered Tsar and his family. Its icons were either painted by the best Russian artists in East Asia or had been brought from Russia by the emigrants.

There are several Orthodox monasteries and convents in East Asia: the Kazan Holy Virgin Monastery and the St. Olga Convent, both in Harbin, the latter with a branch in Shanghai; a convent in Dairen, and one in Peking.

A small number of the Russian emigrants belong to other churches. Some are Adventists; others Baptists or Evangelists; and some, chiefly in Shanghai, belong to the Uniats, known as the Russian Catholic Church, which is headed by Archimandrite Nikolai, who has gone over to it from the Orthodox Church.

WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

The main welfare activities for the support of needy emigrants were concentrated from the beginning in the

hands of the military leaders and large refugee organizations. In Manchuria, the remnants of the White Army received about two million gold rubles from Ataman Semyonov to organize the change-over of officers and men to a civilian life. With these funds, co-operatives, shops, restaurants, and small factories were organized. Unfortunately, the inexperience of the ex-soldiers in business matters, coupled with the dishonesty of certain "advisers," impeded the success of these undertakings, and soon many of them had to be closed again. As long as the Chinese Eastern Railway remained in White Russian hands, its management supported the emigrants by giving them work, land, and even loans and other help.

The Church has greatly contributed toward the alleviation of the sufferings of the needy. Archbishop Nestor has been particularly active in aiding the old and the orphans. In addition, many private individuals and enterprises gave large donations.

In Shanghai, the former Russian Consul, V. F. Grosse, energetically organized the support of needy refugees. In February 1923 one of his chief assistants, the physician D. I. Kazakov, organized the "Russian Orthodox Brotherhood," which became a center of welfare work. At present these activities are carried on mainly by the "Central Welfare Committee," the honorary president and most active leader of which is Bishop Yoann. This committee takes care of a great number of institutions, such as the Public Russian Kitchen, which provides cheap dinners as well as free dinners every day; orphanages; the Russian hospital; and various schools. Independent of this committee, there exist such additional organizations as the "White Flower" for the fight against tuberculosis and the "Cradle," a home for small children.

THE YOUNGER GENERATION

Most of the younger Russians, many of whom graduated from Russian and other schools, have completely acclima-

one emigrant from Shanghai, the composer Alexander Vertinsky, has so far been allowed to travel to the Soviet Union.

The best way, of course, to open the eyes of the young people would be for them to go to the Soviet Union and see for themselves all the falseness of the Soviet propaganda and the dreadful conditions under which the Russian people must live. But the Bolsheviks are smart enough to withhold permission to the young emigrants who wish to go to Russia for the "Defense of the Fatherland."

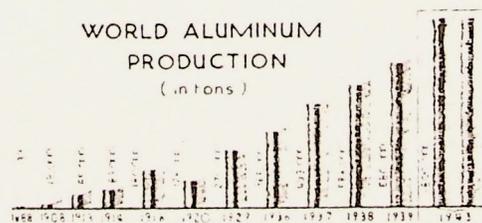


Although the Russian emigrants in East Asia are not united, their most outstanding members have retained the same, immutable spirit of irreconcilability toward Bolshevism. This group consists of the best Russian nationalists, tried in battle and loyal to the end. When the hour strikes, thousands of Russian people who have credulously been following pseudopatriotic slogans will rally around these men. Then the love for Russia and the hatred for Bolshevism will reappear in increased strength and will unite all Russian emigrants in one single body.

Number Two Metal

War and iron are almost synonymous. Iron (or steel) has been the metal of war, from the sword of the ancient Greek and Roman to the modern cannon and tank. But just as iron and steel once replaced bronze, steel may one day be replaced by another metal. Perhaps future generations will think first of aluminum when they speak of war-important metals.

Aluminum was discovered by Wöhler in 1827. In 1852, Bunsen succeeded in producing a small quantity of aluminum by electrolysis. At the Paris World Exposition of 1885 a few bars of aluminum, weighing altogether about one kilogram, caused a sensation, and everybody went to see the "silver made from mud." In those days, a ton of the metal cost about US\$50,000. The Great War brought the first boom in aluminum production. After the war, production receded, and by 1930 the price was down to US\$400 per ton.



Then, in the thirties, came the preparations for the second world war, and more and more aluminum was produced. After 1940, production shot up to such an extent that by now aluminum has probably taken second place by volume, if not by weight, in the metal production of the world, being surpassed only by iron and steel.

A. BERNIKOFF
6076 GLENEAGLES DR.
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the bearer, *Morris Gedich*,
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Wen School and has received satisfactory grades in the subjects
named below.

Reading

Grammar

Geography

Bookkeeping

Public Speaking

Civics

Wm. C. Booth

June 28, 1927

Principal.

From Alex. BERNIKOFF
6076 GLENEAGLES DRIVE
WEST VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA, V7W 1W2

PHONE # 604-921-8014

Dec 4/01

Dear Ms. Johnston:-

Herewith more copies of miscellaneous documents to enlighten, educate or amuse you for a couple of winter evenings.

I don't know what the photograph is about, Mr G is in it, perhaps the Chinese writing explains it. My guess, it is an opening celebration at China Motors in the 1930's.

On one of the letters I would translate the Russian into "Russian Technical Society".

I can't explain my uncle Maurice attending Thomas Hamburg School for Girls. Maybe boys could attend to a certain grade.

Re the reason that Mr Gedich was not listed in the Shanghai Directories. I don't really know as I am not familiar with that publication and don't know the criteria for being included in it. I don't think that I would be listed in it. (1935-1949).

Many thanks for your offer the assist us while visiting Shanghai,

Best regards

Alex B. (VANCOUVER, CANADA
BRANCH OLD CHINA
HANDS RESEARCH ??)

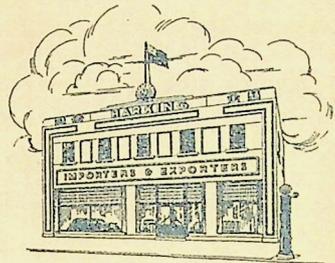
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Reference our
File No. IG-2

Shanghai, China,
25th June 1951.

Inspector-in-Charge concerned,
Department of Citizenship & Immigration,
CANADA.

Dear Sir,

The bearer, Mr. Maurice V. Gedich, and his wife, Nina Vasilienva, are proceeding to Canada to become established. Will you kindly extend the assistance or supply the information which may be required.

Yours sincerely,

Frank G. Ballachey
Frank G. Ballachey,
Vice-Consul.

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Nov. 27th, 1929.

A/C No. 321

Nov. 27th

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Grave No. 210

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R. O. Scott
Managing Director

The Yih Wen School.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the bearer, Morris Gedich,
has completed two semesters of work in The Yih
Wen School and has received satisfactory grades in the subjects
named below.

Reading

Grammar

Composition

Geography

Bookkeeping

Economics

Civics

Public Speaking

Typewriting

June 1928.

William C. Booth

Principal.

РУССКІЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКІЙ КОМИТЕТЪ

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE

新
委
員
會

HOUSE No. 1.
LANE 118, MOULMEIN ROAD
TEL. 36913.

Shanghai, 6th June 1939.

C E R T I F I C A T E .

This is to certify that the bearer Mr. Moris V. GEDICH, a Russian Emigrant, born on the 14th January 1910 at Harbin, Manchuria, is duly registered at this Committee. He is a loyal person and does not belong to any political group or organization whose principles are against Law, Order and Government.



(Ch. Metzler)
Chairman.

No 52038

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Address reply to:—

A. G. Clark
Room 509,
27 The Bund,
P. O. BOX 1736
SHANGHAI

File No. 51/39

8th June, 1951.

Dear Sir,

It would be appreciated if you could call
at this office immediately to advise if you are still
desirous of entering Australia.

Yours faithfully,

G. K. Hué

Australian Consulate-General.

Mr. Maurice Gedich,
194 Rue Magniny,
(Kaping Lu),
Shanghai.

Ref. No. D 8264/313

Shanghai Municipal Council.



POLICE FORCE.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

P. O. BOX NO. 158.

August 25 1939.

Mr. M. V. Gedich,
House 4, 147 Avenue Haig,
Shanghai.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated August 16, 1939, I send herewith the Police Certificate which you require.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner of Police
in Charge.

РУССКОЕ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО
В ШАНХАЙ

RUSSIAN ENGINEERING SOCIETY
OF SHANGHAI

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TELEPHONE 31735

Shanghai, 24th Oct. 1934

Господину
Mr.

Morris V. Gedih
159/2 Avenue Haig
Shanghai

Милостивый Государь.
Dear Sir;

Правление настоящим уведомляет о принятии Вас в число действительных/членов соревнователей Общества
I have the honour to inform you that your application was accepted and you were duly elected a full/associate member of the Russian Engineering Society

с. 23rd October 1934 г.
from

С совершенным почтением
Yours faithfully

P. N. Zemanoff
Секретарь О-ва
Secretary

4

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號九五六七號掛報電
號四二〇〇三話電
號三八九一箱信政郵

經售
汽道
車奇
及牌
正客
式車
道運
奇輪
牌車
零公
件共

No. 8289

FILE No.

SUBJECT: Recommendation.

9th May, 1939.

To whom it may concern:

Mr. M.V. Gedich has been known to me since 1930, during which period I have found him to be extremely reliable, conscientious and adaptable. He is a highly trained mechanic both on gasoline and Diesel engines and has had experience in the operation of reciprocating steam engines. Being a practical man Mr. Gedich is of invaluable use to those who may have to rely upon his services.

I have every confidence in recommending Mr. Gedich to any position inviting trust, local experience and mechanical ability.

Yours very truly,

CHINA MOTORS FED. INC., U.S.A.

V. J. Donald
Asst. Gen. Manager.

vjh; oac



Shanghai Municipal Council

Thomas Hanbury School for Girls

Report for Christmas Term 1918

Name Morris Gedih

Form I

SUBJECT	EXAMINATION		REMARKS	MISTRESS INITIALS
	Percentage	Class		
Scripture Stories			Is not attentive enough.	F.M.C.
Arithmetic	78	<u>I</u>	Good	F.M.C.
Reading	60	<u>II</u>	Fairly good. Has improved.	F.M.
Writing	80	<u>I</u>	Good.	F.M.A.
Composition	18	<u>Fail.</u>	Very poor. Does not try at all.	F.M.C.
Education			Fair	F.M.
Dictation	54	<u>III</u>	Has improved. Is still somewhat careless.	F.M.C.
Handwork			good.	F.M.C.
Drawing			good.	F.M.C.
Painting			Fairly good.	F.M.
Needlework				F.M.
Physical Exercises			Fair.	
Music				

Next Term Begins

January 6th

School Open 142 Times

Absent 0 Times

General Progress Good.

Conduct Fairly good.

Frances M. ...
L.H.

Shanghai Municipal Council

Thomas Hanbury School for Girls

Report for Summer Term 1919

Name Morris Cedric

Form II

SUBJECT	EXAMINATION		REMARKS	MISTRESS' INITIALS
	Percentage	Class		
Scripture Stories			Fair, inattentive.	C. W. M.
Arithmetic	96	I	Good, has much improved.	C. W. M.
Reading	64	II	Good.	C. W. M.
Writing	67	II	Can write very well if he likes.	C. W. M.
Composition	58	II	Should be much better.	C. W. M.
Education			Fairly good.	F. M. C.
Dictation	64	II	Rather erratic, can do well if he likes.	C. W. M.
Handwork			Good.	C. W. M.
Drawing			Fairly good.	C. W. M.
Painting			Does good work sometimes.	C. W. M.
Needlework				
Physical Exercises				
Music			Fair. V. Good. has made excellent progress.	R. W. R. U. W. T.

Next Term Begins

September 8th

School Open 87 Times

Absent 2 Times

General Progress Satisfactory.

Conduct Fairly good.

C. W. Meech. Form Mistress

E. H. Mayhew. Head Mistress

豫江
鄂浙
湘皖
川贛
黔閩
獨家
經理

702 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
SHANGHAI

CABLE ADDRESS:
"MECHANIC" SHANGHAI

CODES USED:
ACME, GENERAL, BENTLEY

PHONE: 30024 (2 LINES)

P. O. BOX NO. 1983

LETTER No. 2929.

SUBJECT: DISPENSING WITH SERVICES.

司公限有車汽國中商美

China Motors

Federal Inc., U.S.A.

DISTRIBUTORS OF:
DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CARS, TRUCKS & BUSES
AND
GENUINE DODGE PARTS
FOR
CENTRAL CHINA

號二〇七路寺安靜海上

號九五六七號掛報電

號四二〇〇三話電

號三八九一箱信政郵

FILE NO. 70.

經售
道奇牌
汽車及
客車
正式
道奇牌
運輸車
零件
公共

28th July, 1937.

Mr. Maurice Geditch,
Present.

Dear Sir:

Due to the fact that we have no stock of new cars or second hand cars and will not have same for some time, we regret to inform you that your services will be dispensed with at the end of July, 1937.

Yours very truly,

CHINA MOTORS FED. INC., U.S.A.

M. J. Brewster

GENERAL MANAGER.

MF/LD.



豫江
鄂浙
湘皖
川贛
黔閩
獨家
經理

702 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
SHANGHAI
CABLE ADDRESS:
"MECHANIC" SHANGHAI
CODES USED:
ACME, GENERAL, BENTLEY
PHONE: 30024 (2 LINES)
P. O. BOX NO. 1983

司公限有車汽國中商美

China Motors

Federal Inc., U.S.A.

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DODGE BROTHERS
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AND
GENUINE DODGE PARTS
FOR
CENTRAL CHINA

號二〇七路寺安靜海上

號九五六七號掛報電

號四二〇〇三話電

號三八九一箱信政郵

FILE NO. 70.

經售
道奇牌
汽車及
正式客
車運輸
車牌零
件公共

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CHINA MOTORS FED. INC., U.S.A.

M. J. Brewster

GENERAL MANAGER.

MF/ND.



In haste

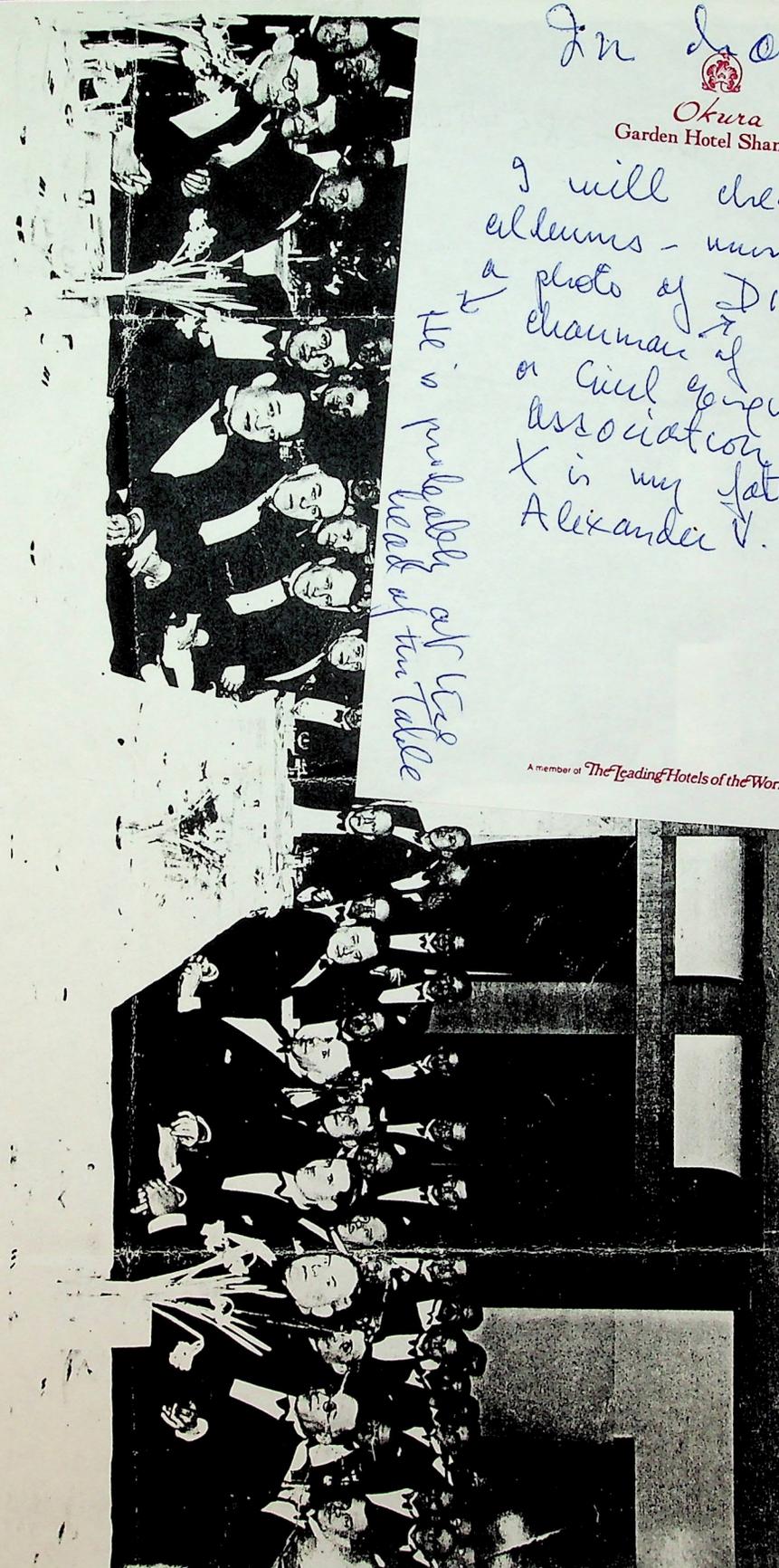


Okura
Garden Hotel Shanghai

I will check in my
albums - must have
a photo of DIMA GRAN
chairman of Architects
or Civil Engineers
Association
X in my father
Alexander V. SKVORZOV

He is probably at the
head of the table

A member of *The Leading Hotels of the World*





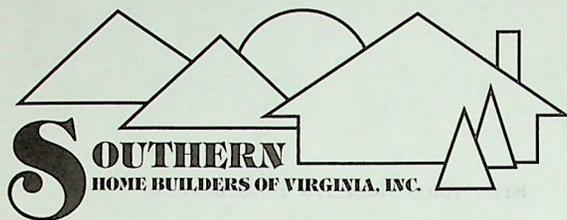
Ravee's
FAX

852-28544200

RUSSIAN DOCUMENTATION

Mrs. Anna Maskova Bouianovsky

1. Page in Russian dated 13.1.1918 (GET TRANSLATION)
2. Certificat de Residence Tenant Lieu de Piece D'Identite, Concession Francaise de Changhai, Services de Police, 10/13/38, residing at 741 rue Ratard (front cover and inside)
3. Certificate of Registration, Bureau of Police, Special City Government of Shanghai, 8/23/43 (front cover and inside)
4. Certificate of Marriage with Edward Porta, 12/23/48 plus Marriage Contract (civil)
5. Russian Emigrants' Assn. Shanghai Certificate of Registration 11/19/48, in name of Anna Porta
6. ADD IN? Obligation der Russischen 5% Inneren Anleihe (1864)
7. In addition to small pictures of Anna, ADD IN? Russian woman smoking cigarette



Dear Lake Monticello property owner,

With mortgage rates at an all time low, now is the perfect time to consider improving your Lake Monticello property with a fine home. As the area's premier custom home builder, Southern Home Builders of Virginia, Inc. is here to assist you in turning your dreams into a reality. Enclosed, please find our new brochure of homes and pricing for your review.

Our capabilities include custom planning and design of your favorite home plan or, customizing one from our gallery of homes which will result in a plan that is a statement of your lifestyle. Whether you desire a stunning 1 level home or a striking 2 level colonial or contemporary, Southern Home Builders has the plan for you.

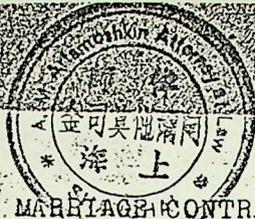
At Southern, we have assisted many families in the transition from their present locations to the Charlottesville, Virginia area, one of the most sought after relocation destinations in the United States. This assistance will include short term rentals until your new home is completed and total finance packages, if necessary.

Come see for yourself why more and more families are custom building with Southern Home Builders of Virginia. Please feel free to call us with any questions concerning our floor plans or construction methods which consist of the highest possible standards. Our Toll Free number is 1-800-344-8471.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Stuart Guskind', is written over a horizontal line.

Stuart Guskind, President
Southern Home Builders of Virginia



MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Shanghai, November 18, one thousand nine hundred and forty eight. We, the undersigned, Italian subject, Mr. Edoardo PORTA, 53 age, bachelor, residing in Shanghai, 1676, Avenue Joffre, First Party and Russian Emigrant, Mrs. Anna N. BOUIANOVSKY, 46 age, widow, residing in Shanghai, 1676, Avenue Joffre, apt. 12, Second Party, in accordance with the Laws of the Chinese Republic, announced publicly in open ceremony at 1676/12, Avenue Joffre, in the presence of witnesses and guests, that we, Mr. Edoardo Porta and Mrs. A.N. Bouianovsky, concluded this Marriage Contract, this 18th November, 1948 of our own free will.

The parties promise to fulfil the rights and duties towards each other as husband and wife, as well as to third parties according to Law and to esteem and take care of each other.

The parties mutually agreed and declared that with the signing of the Marriage Contract from now onwards Mrs. Anna N. Bouianovsky will bear and sign the name as: Mrs. Anna N. PORTA on all occasions.

The parties agree to regulate all rights and relations between each other during their married life, according to matrimonial property regimes. (Art. 1016-1030 of the Civil Code of the Republic of China).

In Witness and Confirmation of the above written, Marriage Contract made out in three copies, it is certified with the signatures of our own and with the signatures of the witnesses written below.

Parties: Man *Edoardo Porta*
Wife *A. Bouianovsky*

In the presence of: *M. Artamoshkin*
1168 Long Sen Lu (Ave Joffre)
018345
020594

This Marriage Contract is composed by me, A.M. Artamoshkin, Attorney-at-Law, duly registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of China, in accordance with the Laws of China. (Art. 972, 982, 1000 and 1004 of the Civil Code).

This Marriage Contract was signed by the parties and witnesses in my presence.

For identification the parties produced: Mr. E. Porta - Passport, issued Ambasciata D'Italia in Cina Repubblica Italiana No. 33909. - P. Reg. 95, date 18-5-46, prolonged Console Generale d'Italia, Shanghai, 19 Agosto 1948, and Residence Certificate of Police No. 2614, and Mrs. A.N. Bouianovsky - Residence Certificate No. 073406.

The own signatures of Mr. E. Porta and Mrs. A.N. Bouianovsky and witnesses and the above written, I certify with my hand and seals.

18th August, 1948. Shanghai, 159/10, Mowming Road.

Registered No. 205418



A. Artamoshkin

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING
165 CHANG-LO ROAD (RUE BOURGEAT)
SHANGHAI-CHINA

FOL. 270

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE

On the 23rd day of December 1948

Edward Porta

born in Felizzano, Alessandria, Italy on Sept. 27, 1894

baptized in Felizzano on

son of Cesare Porta

and of Maria Barrera Porta

has contracted marriage before Rev. Father Joseph J. Gatz, S.J.

with Mrs. Anna Bouianovsky

born in Saratov, Russia on Feb. 14, 1901

baptized in Saratov (Russian Orthodox) on 1901

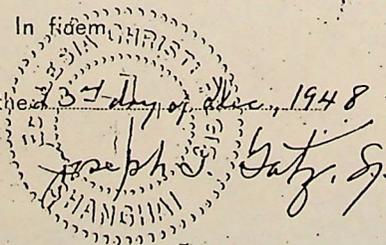
Received into Roman Catholic Church, on Dec. 23, 1948, by Rev. A. Curoussoff, S.J.
daughter of Nicolai Mossakov in Russian Catholic Church

and of Anna Jakubinsky Mossakov Shanghai, China

the witnesses being L. J. McCreal S.J.

and Albert R. Ottens, S.J.

Shanghai, the 23rd day of Dec. 1948



RUSSIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
SHANGHAI - CHINA

— o —



CERTIFICATE OF REUNION
WITH THE
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

On the 22 day of XII 1948

Mrs. Anna N. Porta

born in Sarator (Russia) on 1901, 1/XII

baptized in Sarator on —

was received into the Roman Catholic Church, according to the

Byzantine Slavonic rite

by Rev. Father Andrew Durossoff

the witnesses being Mr. Edwards Porta and Eugene Saltikoff

In fidem,

Andrew Durossoff

Shanghai, the 22 / XII / 48



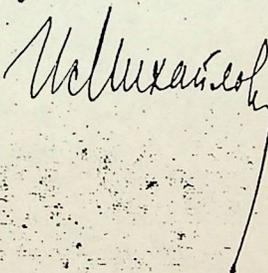
Министръ Финансовъ
СИБИРИ.

13 " 1 ю л я 1918 г.

Господину Товарищу Министра Финансовъ
Николаю Демьяновичу БУЯНОВСКОМУ.

Отъѣзжая въ командировку по дѣламъ служ-
бы съ 13-го іюля 1918 г., исполненіе обя-
занностей Министра Финансовъ поручаю Вамъ.

Министръ Финансовъ



ВНУТРЕННЯГО ПЯТИПРОЦЕНТНАГО СЪ ВЫИГРЫШАМИ ЗАЙМА

100

Серия 09705



№ ВОСЕМНАДЦАТЫЙ 18^н

Б И Ж Е Т Ь

ВНУТРЕННЯГО 5% СЪ ВЫИГРЫШАМИ ЗАЙМА,

разрешеннаго Высочайшимъ указомъ отъ 13 Октября 1864 г.

НА КАПИТАЛЬ ВЪ СТО РУБЛЕЙ.

ГОДОВОЙ ДОХОДЪ ПЯТЬ РУБЛЕЙ.

OBLIGATION DER RUSSISCHEN 5% INNEREN ANLEIHE
MIT PRAEMIEN-VERLOOSUNGEN VON 1864.
Ein Hundert Rubel.

Извлечение изъ Высочайшаго Указа, даннаго на имя Министра Финансовъ 13 Октября 1864 г.

- § 2. Заемъ сей внести въ Государственную долговую книгу подъ названіемъ внутренняго пяти процентнаго, съ выигрышами, займа, и соответственную оному сумму списать со счета долговъ Государственнаго Казначейства Государственному Банку.
- § 3. Возложить на Государственное Казначейство отпускъ Государственному Банку суммъ, потребныхъ на платежъ процентовъ, капитала и выигрышей по билетамъ сего займа.

Auszug aus dem Allerhöchsten Ukas an den Finanz-Minister vom 13^{ten} November 1864.

- § 2. Diese Anleihe ist unter der Benennung: innere 5% Anleihe mit Prämienverloosungen in das Reichsschuldbuch einzutragen, und die derselben entsprechende Summe von der Schuld des Reichsschatzes an die Staatsbank abzuschreiben.
- § 3. Der Reichsschatz ist beauftragt der Staatsbank die Summen zu verabfolgen, welche zu den halbjährigen Zahlungen an Zinsen, Capital und Gewinnsten der Obligationen dieser Anleihe erforderlich sind.

Управляющій Государственнымъ Банкомъ *Баронъ Мушкетеръ*

Книга К. Листы

Бухгалтеръ

09705
1864

18

ВНУТРЕННЯГО ПЯТИПРОЦЕНТНАГО СЪ ВЫИГРЫШАМИ ЗАЙМА

100

жегия о внутреннемъ 5% съ выигрышами, займъ.

сего займа выкупаются в течение 60 летъ по выходящимъ днямъ, отъ р. за каждый. Съ этою цѣлю производится ежегодно, согласно составленному плану, по 1-го Июля тиражъ для погашения; при чемъ погашается, каждый разъ, число билетовъ, дѣляя серіями, на основаніи прилагаемаго рисунка. Всего на каждый периодъ времени выпускается:

100 билетовъ	но 120 р. за каждый.
500	" 125 "
1,000	" 130 "
2,000	" 135 "
3,000	" 140 "
4,000	" 145 "
5,000	" 150 "
6,000	" 150 "

но по выходящимъ въ тиражъ билетамъ производится, спустя три мѣсяца послѣ удачныхъ выходовъ Банкомъ и его Контрорки. Въ сѣхъ же мѣстахъ уплачиваются купонами, комъ минулъ срокъ.

е процентомъ по выходящимъ въ тиражъ билетамъ прекращается со дня тиража; по годовому купону отъ билетовъ, вышедшихъ въ первый тиражъ для погашения, одновременно съ уплатою, вышедшихъ по тиражу билетовъ, будетъ недостатка, комъ срокъ платежа еще не наступилъ, то следующая по онымъ сумма и въ капиталъ.

исмено отъ вышеописаннаго тиража для погашения билетовъ, производится, въ тѣхъ же два, а въ послѣднія 30 лѣтъ по одному разу въ годъ, тиражъ выигрышнымъ, вскаждый разъ, выигрываютъ следующие выигрыши:

1	въ 200,000 р.
1	" 75,000 "
1	" 40,000 "
1	" 25,000 "
1	на 30,000 "
3 по 10,000 р.	" 40,000 "
5 " 8,000 "	" 40,000 "
8 " 5,000 "	" 20,000 "
20 " 1,000 "	" 130,000 "
60 " 500 "	на 600,000 р.

00 выигрышей определяются тиражемъ не на цѣлыя серіи, а на отдѣльные билеты, и въ одною козела выигрываютъ номера серіи, а изъ Другаго номера билетовъ. Выигрыши серіи и билетовъ, послѣ объявленія каждого выигрыша, вновь опускаются по одинъ и тотъ же билетъ въ одинъ и тотъ же тиражъ можетъ получить только одинъ билетъ.

на выигрышей производится спустя три мѣсяца послѣ тиража, по предъявленіи билетовъ въ Государственный Банкъ, который, наложивъ штемпель, возвращаетъ билеты.

не билеты возвращаются владѣльцамъ ихъ и пускаются во всеъ послѣдующее время по тѣхъ поръ, пока не будутъ выкуплены въ одинъ изъ тиражей, произведенныхъ для погашения билетовъ.

на выигрышей и тиражъ, для погашения билетовъ производимый, дѣлается въ тѣхъ же день въ тѣ сроки, какіе по плану назначены для того и Другаго тиража; тиражъ выигрышей предшествуетъ тиражу погашения. Въ первый разъ оба тиража производятся 1-го Июля 1865 года.

исательно приема билетовъ сего займа въ залогъ по подрядамъ, поставкамъ и обязательствамъ частныхъ лицъ съ казною, а равно выдачи ссудъ изъ Государственного Банка и Контроръ его подъ залогъ сѣхъ билетовъ будетъ сдѣлано, въ свое время, по распоряженію. (*)

тиража для погашения и тиража выигрышей по внутреннему 5% съ выигрышами, займу въ 100.000.000 р.

День тиража.	Погашение.		Тиражъ выигр.	День тиража.	Погашение.		Тиражъ выигр.
	Число биле-товъ.	Выкупная цѣна за ка-ждый билетъ.			Число биле-товъ.	Выкупная цѣна за ка-ждый билетъ.	
Июль 1865 г.	1800	120	8000000	61	1 Июль 1895 г.	10300	130
Июль 1866	1900	120	8000000	62	2 Января 1896	5600	130
Июль 1867	2000	120	8000000	63	1 Июля 1897	10600	130
Июль 1868	2100	120	8000000	64	2 Января 1898	6100	130
Июль 1869	2200	120	8000000	65	1 Июля 1899	10900	130
Июль 1870	2300	120	8000000	66	2 Января 1900	6500	130
Июль 1871	2400	120	8000000	67	1 Июля 1901	11200	130
Июль 1872	2500	120	8000000	68	2 Января 1902	6800	130
Июль 1873	2600	120	8000000	69	1 Июля 1903	11600	130
Июль 1874	2700	120	8000000	70	2 Января 1904	7100	130
Июль 1875	2800	125	8000000	71	1 Июля 1905	11800	135
Июль 1876	2900	125	8000000	72	2 Января 1906	7300	135
Июль 1877	3000	125	8000000	73	1 Июля 1907	11800	135
Июль 1878	3100	125	8000000	74	2 Января 1908	7400	135
Июль 1879	3200	125	8000000	75	1 Июля 1909	11800	135
Июль 1880	3300	125	8000000	76	2 Января 1910	7500	135
Июль 1881	3400	125	8000000	77	1 Июля 1911	11800	135
Июль 1882	3500	125	8000000	78	2 Января 1912	7600	135
Июль 1883	3600	125	8000000	79	1 Июля 1913	11800	135
Июль 1884	3700	125	8000000	80	2 Января 1914	7700	135
Июль 1885	3800	125	8000000	81	1 Июля 1915	11800	135
Июль 1886	3900	125	8000000	82	2 Января 1916	7800	135
Июль 1887	4000	125	8000000	83	1 Июля 1917	11800	135
Июль 1888	4100	125	8000000	84	2 Января 1918	7900	135
Июль 1889	4200	125	8000000	85	1 Июля 1919	11800	135
Июль 1890	4300	125	8000000	86	2 Января 1920	8000	135
Июль 1891	4400	125	8000000	87	1 Июля 1921	11800	135
Июль 1892	4500	125	8000000	88	2 Января 1922	8100	135
Июль 1893	4600	125	8000000	89	1 Июля 1923	11800	135
Июль 1894	4700	125	8000000	90	2 Января 1924	8200	135
Июль 1895	4800	125	8000000	91	1 Июля 1925	11800	135
Июль 1896	4900	125	8000000	92	2 Января 1926	8300	135
Июль 1897	5000	125	8000000	93	1 Июля 1927	11800	135
Июль 1898	5100	125	8000000	94	2 Января 1928	8400	135
Июль 1899	5200	125	8000000	95	1 Июля 1929	11800	135
Июль 1900	5300	125	8000000	96	2 Января 1930	8500	135
Июль 1901	5400	125	8000000	97	1 Июля 1931	11800	135
Июль 1902	5500	125	8000000	98	2 Января 1932	8600	135
Июль 1903	5600	125	8000000	99	1 Июля 1933	11800	135
Июль 1904	5700	125	8000000	100	2 Января 1934	8700	135
Июль 1905	5800	125	8000000	101	1 Июля 1935	11800	135
Июль 1906	5900	125	8000000	102	2 Января 1936	8800	135
Июль 1907	6000	125	8000000	103	1 Июля 1937	11800	135
Июль 1908	6100	125	8000000	104	2 Января 1938	8900	135
Июль 1909	6200	125	8000000	105	1 Июля 1939	11800	135
Июль 1910	6300	125	8000000	106	2 Января 1940	9000	135
Июль 1911	6400	125	8000000	107	1 Июля 1941	11800	135
Июль 1912	6500	125	8000000	108	2 Января 1942	9100	135
Июль 1913	6600	125	8000000	109	1 Июля 1943	11800	135
Июль 1914	6700	125	8000000	110	2 Января 1944	9200	135
Июль 1915	6800	125	8000000	111	1 Июля 1945	11800	135
Июль 1916	6900	125	8000000	112	2 Января 1946	9300	135
Июль 1917	7000	125	8000000	113	1 Июля 1947	11800	135
Июль 1918	7100	125	8000000	114	2 Января 1948	9400	135
Июль 1919	7200	125	8000000	115	1 Июля 1949	11800	135
Июль 1920	7300	125	8000000	116	2 Января 1950	9500	135
Июль 1921	7400	125	8000000	117	1 Июля 1951	11800	135
Июль 1922	7500	125	8000000	118	2 Января 1952	9600	135
Июль 1923	7600	125	8000000	119	1 Июля 1953	11800	135
Июль 1924	7700	125	8000000	120	2 Января 1954	9700	135
Июль 1925	7800	125	8000000	121	1 Июля 1955	11800	135
Июль 1926	7900	125	8000000	122	2 Января 1956	9800	135
Июль 1927	8000	125	8000000	123	1 Июля 1957	11800	135
Июль 1928	8100	125	8000000	124	2 Января 1958	9900	135
Июль 1929	8200	125	8000000	125	1 Июля 1959	11800	135
Июль 1930	8300	125	8000000	126	2 Января 1960	10000	135
Июль 1931	8400	125	8000000	127	1 Июля 1961	11800	135
Июль 1932	8500	125	8000000	128	2 Января 1962	10100	135
Июль 1933	8600	125	8000000	129	1 Июля 1963	11800	135
Июль 1934	8700	125	8000000	130	2 Января 1964	10200	135
Июль 1935	8800	125	8000000	131	1 Июля 1965	11800	135
Июль 1936	8900	125	8000000	132	2 Января 1966	10300	135
Июль 1937	9000	125	8000000	133	1 Июля 1967	11800	135
Июль 1938	9100	125	8000000	134	2 Января 1968	10400	135
Июль 1939	9200	125	8000000	135	1 Июля 1969	11800	135
Июль 1940	9300	125	8000000	136	2 Января 1970	10500	135
Июль 1941	9400	125	8000000	137	1 Июля 1971	11800	135
Июль 1942	9500	125	8000000	138	2 Января 1972	10600	135
Июль 1943	9600	125	8000000	139	1 Июля 1973	11800	135
Июль 1944	9700	125	8000000	140	2 Января 1974	10700	135
Июль 1945	9800	125	8000000	141	1 Июля 1975	11800	135
Июль 1946	9900	125	8000000	142	2 Января 1976	10800	135
Июль 1947	10000	125	8000000	143	1 Июля 1977	11800	135
Июль 1948	10100	125	8000000	144	2 Января 1978	10900	135
Июль 1949	10200	125	8000000	145	1 Июля 1979	11800	135
Июль 1950	10300	125	8000000	146	2 Января 1980	11000	135
Июль 1951	10400	125	8000000	147	1 Июля 1981	11800	135
Июль 1952	10500	125	8000000	148	2 Января 1982	11100	135
Июль 1953	10600	125	8000000	149	1 Июля 1983	11800	135
Июль 1954	10700	125	8000000	150	2 Января 1984	11200	135
Июль 1955	10800	125	8000000	151	1 Июля 1985	11800	135
Июль 1956	10900	125	8000000	152	2 Января 1986	11300	135
Июль 1957	11000	125	8000000	153	1 Июля 1987	11800	135
Июль 1958	11100	125	8000000	154	2 Января 1988	11400	135
Июль 1959	11200	125	8000000	155	1 Июля 1989	11800	135
Июль 1960	11300	125	8000000	156	2 Января 1990	11500	135
Июль 1961	11400	125	8000000	157	1 Июля 1991	11800	135
Июль 1962	11500	125	8000000	158	2 Января 1992	11600	135
Июль 1963	11600	125	8000000	159	1 Июля 1993	11800	135
Июль 1964	11700	125	8000000	160	2 Января 1994	11700	135
Июль 1965	11800	125	8000000	161	1 Июля 1995	11800	135
Июль 1966	11900	125	8000000	162	2 Января 1996	11800	135
Июль 1967	12000	125	8000000	163	1 Июля 1997	11800	135
Июль 1968	12100	125	8000000	164	2 Января 1998	11800	135
Июль 1969	12200	125	8000000	165	1 Июля 1999	11800	135
Июль 1970	12300	125	8000000	166	2 Января 2000	11800	135
Июль 1971	12400	125	8000000	167	1 Июля 2001	11800	135
Июль 1972	12500	125	8000000	168	2 Января 2002	11800	135
Июль 1973	12600	125	8000000	169	1 Июля 2003	11800	135
Июль 1974	12700	125	8000000	170	2 Января 2004	11800	135
Июль 1975	12800	125	8000000	171	1 Июля 2005	11800	135
Июль 1976	12900	125	8000000	172	2 Января 2006	11800	135
Июль 1977	13000	125	8000000	173	1 Июля 2007	11800	135
Июль 1978	13100	125	8000000	174	2 Января 2008	11800	135
Июль 1979	13200	125	8000000	175	1 Июля 2009	11800	135
Июль 1980	13300	125	8000000	176	2 Января 2010	11800	135
Июль 1981	13400	125	8000000	177	1 Июля 2011	11800	135
Июль 1982	13500	125	8000000	178	2 Января 2012	11800	135
Июль 1983	13600	125	8000000	179	1 Июля 2013	11800	135
Июль 1984	13700	125	8000000	180	2 Января 2014	11800	135
Июль 1985	13800	125	8000000	181	1 Июля 2015</		



Signature of Bearer

(II)

Bureau of Police
Special City Government of Shanghai

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

In conformity with the Provisional Regulations concerning Registration, Passports, Visas and Certificates, this Certificate of Registration is hereby issued upon the application filed by

Mrs. Anna N. Bouianovskaya
Former Russian subject or citizen

now residing in Shanghai, for registration at this Bureau. **23 AUG. 1943**

Shanghai _____ 19____

Expiration **22 AUG. 1944**



Looying

Commissioner of Police
Special City Government of Shanghai

(III)

Page: deux

ÉTAT-CIVIL

Nom de famille *Bouianovskaya*
Prénoms *Anne Nicolaevna*
Date de naissance *14 Février 1901*
Lieu de naissance *Saratov*
Nom de famille du père *Maeakoff, Nicolas*
Nom de famille de la mère *Yakubinskaya*
Nationalité: origine russe n'ayant acquis aucune autre nationalité
Profession *Cosmetique*
Adresse *741 rue Rataud, apt. 22*

Le soussigné, **Robert JOBEZ,** Commandant en Chef, Directeur des Services de Police de la Concession Française, certifie que la photographie et la signature apposées ci-contre sont celles du titulaire du présent document et que l'intéressé réside bien dans la Concession Française depuis le *30 Septembre mil*



cent quatre-vingt
Shanghai, le *13 Octobre 1938*
Le Directeur des Services de Police *R. Jobez*

page: trois

SIGNALEMENT

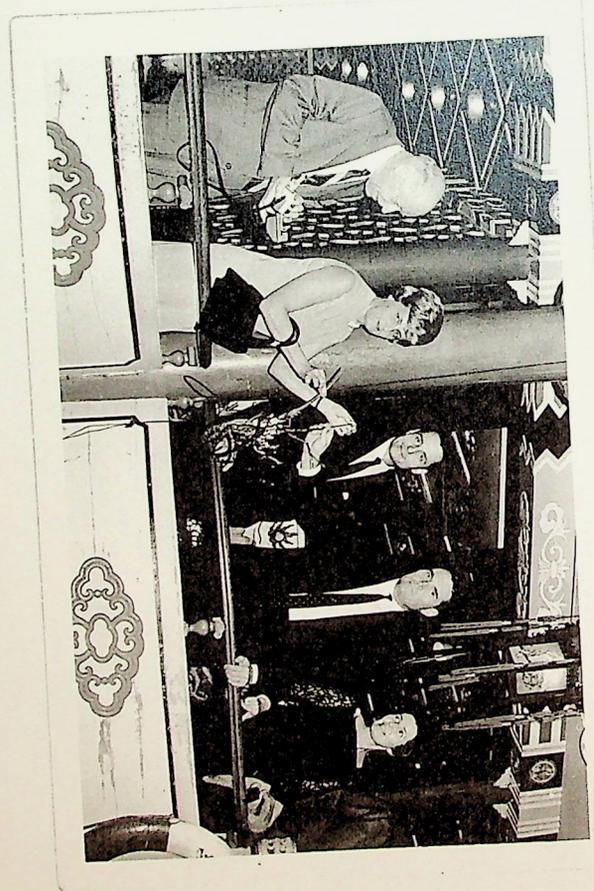
Age *37 ans*
Taille *1m68*
Yeux *marons*
Cheveux *châtains cl.*
Visage *long*
Nz *oreille*
Signes particuliers *rien*



Observations

Signature du titulaire

Anna Bouianovskaya



BUREAU OF POLICE
SPECIAL CITY GOVERNMENT OF SHANGHAI

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CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

27

CONCESSION FRANCAISE DE CHANGHAI

Services de Police

CERTIFICAT DE RESIDENCE TENANT
LIEU DE PIECE D'IDENTITE



Japanese photo -
Grapher has all
the rights -
DO NOT USE!



111-2

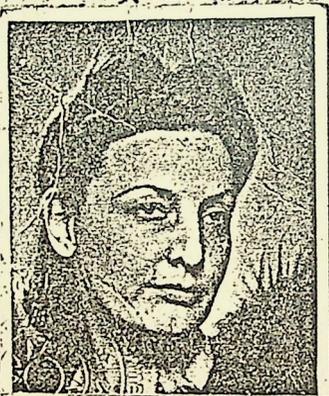


110-2

CONCESSION FRANCAISE DE CHANGHAI

Services de Police

CERTIFICAT DE RESIDENCE TENANT
LIEU DE PIECE D'IDENTITE



Signature of Bearer

(II)

Bureau of Police
Special City Government of Shanghai

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

In conformity with the Provisional Regulations concerning Registration, Passports, Visas and Certificates, this Certificate of Registration is hereby issued upon the application filed by

Mrs. Anna N. Bavianovsky
Former Russian subject or citizen,

now residing in Shanghai, for registration at this Bureau.

2 3 AUG. 1943

Shanghai _____ 19 _____

Expiration 2 2 AUG. 1944



Looying

Commissioner of Police
Special City Government of Shanghai

(III)



21 JULY 1940

VACANCES

Ladies! If you wish to preserve your skin from destructive influence of wind, water and sun, call before leaving for summer resort and buy:—

VACANCES

—cream for a beautiful tan

VACANCES

—cream for freckles and spots

VACANCES

—special lotion

VACANCES

—special face powder

Obtainable only at

Universite de Beaute

BIANNA

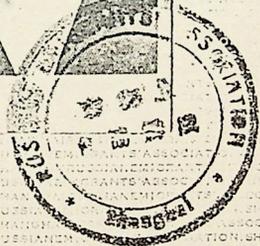
1168 Avenue Joffre

Hanray Mansions

Telephone 78111

Pupils taken for cosmetic training

111-3



Anna N. Porta

Signature of Bearer

執書人自己簽名

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' ASSOCIATION
Shanghai

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

No. 04463

In conformity with the Constitution of the Russian Emigrants' Association duly registered with the Bureau of Social Affairs, Shanghai Municipal Government on the 26 June, 1946 (Order No. 16), this Certificate of Registration is hereby issued upon the application filed

by Mrs. Anna N. Porta

a Russian Emigrant, now residing in Shanghai, for registration at this Association.

Shanghai 19 Nov. 1948

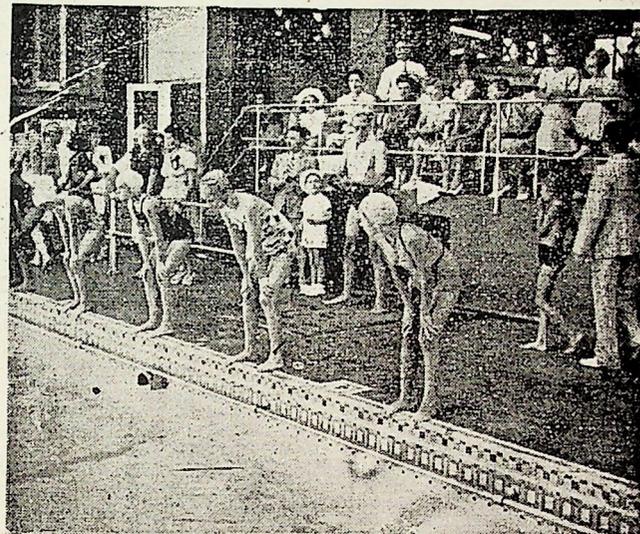
EXPIRATION 18 Nov. 1949

St. Bolocart
President

Executive Committee

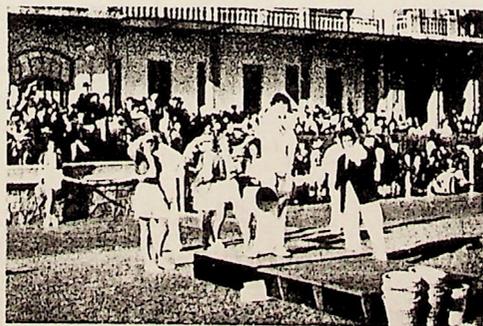
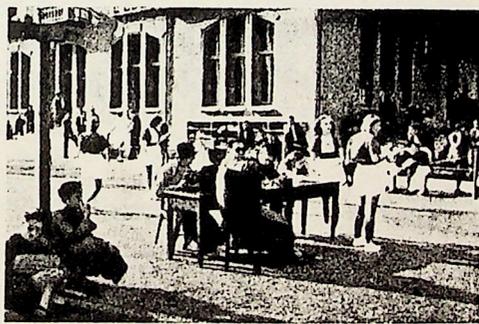
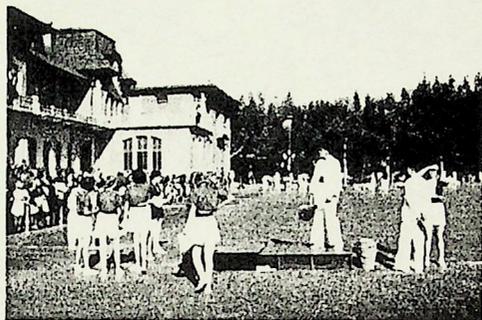
Russian Emigrants' Association

AS THE C.S.F. HELD ITS ANNUAL GALA



A. PAUL, C. COBB, W. WARD, R. BULL, W. KANE, A. FINEDELL, H. CALVERLAND.
 Shown above are two glimpses of the successful Children's Gala held at the Cercle Sportif Francais on Saturday. In the top photo are shown some of the youthful competitors going through their paces, while the bottom one shows the victorious A. S. F. water polo team which beat the C. S. F. representation. (World News.)

Juges et Commissaires dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions



RUSSIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
SHANGHAI - CHINA

— o —



CERTIFICATE OF REUNION
WITH THE
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

On the 22 day of XII 1948

Mrs. Anna M. Porta

born in Saratov (Russia) on 1901, 1/XII

baptized in Saratov on —

was received into the Roman Catholic Church, according to the
Byzantine Slavonic rite

by Rev. Father Andrew Dourousoff

the witnesses being Mr. Edoardo Porta and Eugene Saltikoff

In fidem,

Andrew Dourousoff

Shanghai, the 22 / XII / 48.





MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Shanghai, November 18, one thousand nine hundred and forty eight.
We, the undersigned, Italian subject, Mr. Edoardo PORTA, 53 age, bachelor, residing in Shanghai, 1676, Avenue Joffre, First Party and Russian Emigrant, Mrs. Anna N. BOUIANOVSKY, 46 age, widow, residing in Shanghai, 1676, Avenue Joffre, apt. 12, Second Party, in accordance with the Laws of the Chinese Republic, announced publicly in open ceremony at 1676/12, Avenue Joffre, in the presence of witnesses and guests, that we, Mr. Edoardo Porta and Mrs. A.N. Bouianovsky, concluded this Marriage Contract, this 18th November, 1948 of our own free will.

The parties promise to fulfil the rights and duties towards each other as husband and wife, as well as to third parties according to Law and to esteem and take care of each other.

The parties mutually agreed and declared that with the signing of the Marriage Contract from now onwards Mrs. Anna N. Bouianovsky will bear and sign the name as: Mrs. Anna N. PORTA on all occasions.

The parties agree to regulate all rights and relations between each other during their married life, according to matrimonial property regimes. (Art. 1016-1030 of the Civil Code of the Republic of China).

In Witness and Confirmation of the above written, Marriage Contract made out in three copies, it is certified with the signatures of our own and with the signatures of the witnesses written below.

Parties: Man *Edoardo Porta*

Wife *A. N. Bouianovsky*

In the presence of:

Mariella de Portella
1168 Singsenue (Ave Joffre)
018345

col. de H. M. Ave Joffre 159/12
020594

This Marriage Contract is composed by me, A.M. Artamoshkin, Attorney-at-Law, duly registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of China, in accordance with the Laws of China. (Art. 972, 982-1000 and 1004 of the Civil Code).

This Marriage Contract was signed by the parties and witnesses in my presence.

For identification the parties produced: Mr. E. Porta - Passport, issued Ambasciata D'Italia in Cina Republica Italiana No. 33909. - P. Reg. 95, date 18-5-46, prolonged Console Generale d'Italia, Shanghai, 19 Agosto 1948, and Residence Certificate of Police No. 2614, and Mrs. A.N. Bouianovsky - Residence Certificate No. 073406.

The own signatures of Mr. E. Porta and Mrs. A.N. Bouianovsky and witnesses and the above written, I certify with my hand and seals.

18th August, 1948. Shanghai, 159/10, Mowming Road.

Registered No. 205/48



A.M. Artamoshkin

130	137,800	130
135	222,200	135
140	140,100	140
145	196,500	145
150	149,800	150
	1,000,000	

вышедшим в тираж билетам производится, спустя три месяца после вышедшим Банком и его Конторми. В сих же мѣстах улачиваются наик, комъ минуль срокъ.

оцентовъ по вышедшимъ в тиражъ билетамъ прекращается со дня тиража; годовому купону отъ билетомъ, вышедшихъ в первый тиражъ для погаше- одновременно съ сими билетами.

дѣлаемыхъ къ уплатѣ, вышедшихъ по тиражу билетамъ, будетъ недоста- омихъ срокъ платежа еще не наступилъ, то слѣдующая по онымъ сумма капиталъ.

отъ вышепомянутого тиража для погашения билетомъ, производится, въ по два, а въ послѣднѣя 30 лѣтъ по одному разу въ годъ, тиражъ выигры- вской разъ, вынимаются слѣдующе выигрши:

10,000 p.	200,000 p.
8,000	75,000
5,000	40,000
1,000	25,000
500	40,000
	20,000
	130,000
	на 600,000 p.

выигршей опредѣляются тиражамъ не на цѣлыя сери, а на отдѣльныя билети, и того колеса вынимаются номера сери, а изъ другаго номера билето. Выер- и билетомъ, послѣ объявленнаго каждаго выигрши, вновь опускаются лия и тотъ же билетъ въ одинъ и тотъ же тиражъ можетъ получить только

выигршей производится спустя три мѣсяца послѣ тиража, по предѣлени- детомъ въ Государственномъ Банкѣ, который, наложивъ штемпель, возвра- авляется.

билети возвращаются владѣльцамъ ихъ и пускаются во все послѣдующе погашения билетомъ.

выигршей и тиражъ, для погашения билетомъ производимый, дѣлается же день въ тѣ сроки, какіе по плану назначены для того и другаго ти- тиражъ выигршей предшествуетъ тиражу погашения. Въ первый разъ оба тиража 1-го Юля 1865 года.

дѣло время билетомъ сего займа въ залогъ по подрѣдамъ, поставкамъ и ельствамъ частнымъ лицъ съ казною, а равно выданъ суду изъ Государ- а и Контормъ его подъ залогъ сихъ билетомъ будетъ сдѣлано, въ свое время, сие. (*)

оанка для погашения и тиража выигршей по внут- 5% съ выигршима, займу въ 100.000.000 p.

Годъ	Погашение.		Тиражъ выигр.	Тиражъ.	День тиража.	Погашение.	
	Число биле- товъ.	Выкупная цѣна за ка- ждый билетъ.				Число биле- товъ.	Выкупная цѣна за ка- ждый билетъ.
1865	1800	120	600000	61	1 Юля 1865 г.	10300	130
1866	1900	120	600000	62	2 Января 1866	5800	130
1867	2000	120	600000	63	1 Юля 1867	10600	130
1868	2100	120	600000	64	2 Января 1868	6100	130
1869	2200	120	600000	65	1 Юля 1869	10900	130
1870	2300	120	600000	66	2 Января 1870	6500	130
1871	2400	120	600000	67	1 Юля 1871	11200	130
1872	2500	120	600000	68	2 Января 1872	6800	130
1873	2600	120	600000	69	1 Юля 1873	11600	130
1874	2700	120	600000	70	2 Января 1874	7100	130
1875	2800	120	600000	71	1 Юля 1875	11500	135
1876	2900	120	600000	72	2 Января 1876	7300	135
1877	3000	120	600000	73	1 Юля 1877	11800	135
1878	3100	120	600000	74	2 Января 1878	7600	135
1879	3200	120	600000	75	1 Юля 1879	12200	135
1880	3300	120	600000	76	2 Января 1880	8000	135
1881	3400	120	600000	77	1 Юля 1881	12500	135
1882	3500	120	600000	78	2 Января 1882	8400	135
1883	3600	120	600000	79	1 Юля 1883	12900	135
1884	3700	120	600000	80	2 Января 1884	8800	135
1885	3800	120	600000	81	1 Юля 1885	13300	135
1886	3900	120	600000	82	2 Января 1886	9200	135
1887	4000	120	600000	83	1 Юля 1887	13700	135
1888	4100	120	600000	84	2 Января 1888	9600	135
1889	4200	120	600000	85	1 Юля 1889	14200	135
1890	4300	120	600000	86	2 Января 1890	10000	135
1891	4400	120	600000	87	1 Юля 1891	14700	135
1892	4500	120	600000	88	2 Января 1892	10400	135
1893	4600	120	600000	89	1 Юля 1893	15100	135
1894	4700	120	600000	90	2 Января 1894	10900	135
1895	4800	120	600000	91	1 Юля 1895	15500	140
1896	4900	120	600000	92	2 Января 1896	11000	140
1897	5000	120	600000	93	1 Юля 1897	15800	140
1898	5100	120	600000	94	2 Января 1898	11500	140
1899	5200	120	600000	95	1 Юля 1899	16300	140
1900	5300	120	600000	96	2 Января 1900	12000	140
1901	5400	120	600000	97	1 Юля 1901	16800	140
1902	5500	120	600000	98	2 Января 1902	12600	140
1903	5600	120	600000	99	1 Юля 1903	17400	140
1904	5700	120	600000	100	2 Января 1904	13200	140
1905	5800	120	600000	101	1 Юля 1905	18000	145
1906	5900	120	600000	102	2 Января 1906	13800	145
1907	6000	120	600000	103	1 Юля 1907	18600	145
1908	6100	120	600000	104	2 Января 1908	14400	145
1909	6200	120	600000	105	1 Юля 1909	19200	145
1910	6300	120	600000	106	2 Января 1910	15000	145
1911	6400	120	600000	107	1 Юля 1911	19800	145
1912	6500	120	600000	108	2 Января 1912	15600	145
1913	6600	120	600000	109	1 Юля 1913	20400	150
1914	6700	120	600000	110	2 Января 1914	16200	150
1915	6800	120	600000	111	1 Юля 1915	21000	150
1916	6900	120	600000	112	2 Января 1916	17000	150
1917	7000	120	600000	113	1 Юля 1917	21800	150
1918	7100	120	600000	114	2 Января 1918	17800	150
1919	7200	120	600000	115	1 Юля 1919	22600	150
1920	7300	120	600000	116	2 Января 1920	18600	150
1921	7400	120	600000	117	1 Юля 1921	23400	150
1922	7500	120	600000	118	2 Января 1922	19400	150
1923	7600	120	600000	119	1 Юля 1923	24200	150
1924	7700	120	600000	120	2 Января 1924	20200	150
1925	7800	120	600000	121	1 Юля 1925	25000	150

3. Die Auszahlung der gezogenen Obligationen erfolgt drei Monate nach der Ziehung bei der Staatsbank in St. Petersburg und ihren Filialen. An denselben Orten geschieht auch die Auszahlung der falligen Coupons.

4. Mit dem Tage der Ziehung hört die Verzinsung der gezogenen Obligationen auf. Der am 1/13 Januar 1866 fällige Jahrescoupon der in der ersten Ziehung vom 1/13 Juli 1865 am 1/13 October 1865 bezahlt. Der Betrag später falliger Coupons die etwa an den Obligati- onen fehlen, wird bei der Einlösung in Abzug gebracht.

5. Ausser diesen Amortisations-Verlosungen finden für die ersten 30 Jahre jährlich zweimal, und für die letzten 30 Jahre jährlich einmal Prämien-Ziehungen statt, bei denen jedesmal folgende Gewinne gezogen werden:

1 a	R. 200,000
1 a	75,000
1 a	40,000
1 a	25,000
3 a R. 10,000	30,000
5 a	40,000
8 a	40,000
20 a	20,000
260 a	130,000
300 Gewinne.	R. 600,000

6. In den Prämien-Ziehungen werden nicht ganze Serien ausgelost, sondern die gewin- nenden Obligationen einzeln in der Art bestimmt, dass aus einem Glücksrade die Serie, aus einem anderen die Nummer gezogen wird. Die gezogenen Serien und Obligations-Nummern werden nach der Auslosung eines jeden Gewinnes wieder in die Glücksräder zurückgelegt. Eine und dieselbe Obligation kann jedoch in einer Ziehung nur einmal gewinnen.

7. Die Auszahlung der Prämien erfolgt drei Monate nach der Ziehung, gegen Präsenta- tion der betreffenden Obligationen bei der Staatsbank in St. Petersburg, welche dieselben abstampelt und dem Präsentanten zurückgibt.

Die in den Prämienziehungen herauskommenden Obligationen bleiben in den Händen der Besitzer und nehmen an allen späteren Prämien-Ziehungen so lange weiter Theil, bis sie in einer Amortisations-Ziehung gezogen worden sind, und daher zur Tilgung gelangen.

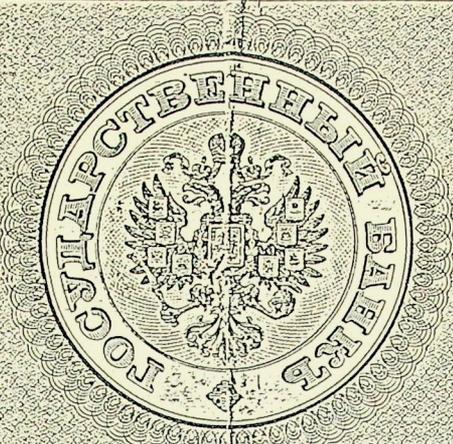
8. Die Prämien- und Amortisations-Verlosungen erfolgen für diejenigen Termine, in welchen nach dem Plane beide Ziehungen statt finden, an denselben Tage, und zwar geht die erstgenannte der letzteren stets voran. Zum ersten Male erfolgen beide Verlosungen am 1/13 Juli 1865.

9. In Betreff der Annahme der Obligationen dieser Anleihe als Caution, bei Contracten, Lieferungen und anderen Verpflichtungen zwischen Privaten und dem Staate, so wie auch über ihre Verpfändung bei der Staatsbank und deren Comptoiren werden seiner Zeit be- sondere Verordnungen ergehen. (*)

Amortisations und Prämien-Verlosungs-Plan zu der Russi- schen inneren 5% Anleihe mit Prämien-Verlosungen.

Ziehung.	Tag der Ziehung.	Amortisation.		Präm. Zieh.	Ziehung.	Tag der Ziehung.	Amortisation.		Präm. Zieh.
		Stück- zahl.	Einlösungs- Preis pr. Stück.				Stück- zahl.	Einlösungs- Preis pr. Stück.	
1	1/13 Juli 1865	1800	120	600000	61	1/13 Juli 1865	10300	130	600000
2	2/14 Jan. 1866	1900	120	600000	62	2/14 Jan. 1866	5800	130	600000
3	1/13 Juli	1900	120	600000	63	1/13 Juli	10600	130	600000
4	2/14 Jan. 1867	2000	120	600000	64	2/14 Jan. 1867	6100	130	600000
5	1/13 Juli	2000	120	600000	65	1/13 Juli	10900	130	600000
6	2/14 Jan. 1868	2000	120	600000	66	2/14 Jan. 1868	6500	130	600000
7	1/13 Juli	2100	120	600000	67	1/13 Juli	11200	130	600000
8	2/14 Jan. 1869	2100	120	600000	68	2/14 Jan. 1869	6800	130	600000
9	1/13 Juli	2200	120	600000	69	1/13 Juli	11600	130	600000
10	2/14 Jan. 1870	2200	120	600000	70	2/14 Jan. 1870	7100	130	600000
11	1/13 Juli	2300	120	600000	71	1/13 Juli	11500	135	600000
12	2/14 Jan. 1871	2300	120	600000	72	2/14 Jan. 1871	7300	135	600000
13	1/13 Juli	2400	120	600000	73	1/13 Juli	11800	135	600000
14	2/14 Jan. 1872	2400	120	600000	74	2/14 Jan. 1872	7600	135	600000
15	1/13 Juli	2500	120	600000	75	1/13 Juli	12200	135	600000
16	2/14 Jan. 1873	2500	120	600000	76	2/14 Jan. 1873	8000	135	600000
17	1/13 Juli	2500	120	600000	77	1/13 Juli	12500	135	600000
18	2/14 Jan. 1874	2600	120	600000	78	2/14 Jan. 1874	8400	135	600000
19	1/13 Juli	2700	120	600000	79	1/13 Juli	12900	135	600000
20	2/14 Jan. 1875	2700	120	600000	80	2/14 Jan. 1875	8800	135	600000
21	1/13 Juli	2700	120	600000	81	1/13 Juli	13300	135	600000
22	2/14 Jan. 1876	2700	120	600000	82	2/14 Jan. 1876	9200	135	600000
23	1/13 Juli	2800	120	600000	83	1/13 Juli	13700	135	600000
24	2/14 Jan. 1877	2900	120	600000	84	2/14 Jan. 1877	9600	135	600000
25	1/13 Juli	2900	120	600000	85	1/13 Juli	14200	135	600000
26	2/14 Jan. 1878	2900	120	600000	86	2/14 Jan. 1878	10000	135	600000
27	1/13 Juli	3000	120	600000	87	1/13 Juli	14700	135	600000
28	2/14 Jan. 1879	3100	120	600000	88	2/14 Jan. 1879	10500	135	600000
29	1/13 Juli	3100	120	600000	89	1/13 Juli	15100	135	600000
30	2/14 Jan. 1880	3200	120	600000	90	2/14 Jan. 1880	10900	135	600000
31	1/13 Juli	3300	120	600000	91	1/13 Juli	15500	140	600000
32	2/14 Jan. 1881	3300	120	600000	92	2/14 Jan. 1881	11000	140	600000
33	1/13 Juli	3400	120	600000	93	1/13 Juli	15800	140	600000
34	2/14 Jan. 1882	3500	120	600000	94	2/14 Jan. 1882	11500	140	600000
35	1/13 Juli	3500	120	600000	95	1/13 Juli	16300	140	600000
36	2/14 Jan. 1883	3600	120	600000	96	2/14 Jan. 1883	12000	140	600000
37	1/13 Juli	3700	120	600000	97	1/13 Juli	16800	140	600000
38	2/14 Jan. 1884	3700	120	600000	98	2/14 Jan. 1884	12600	140	600000
39	1/13 Juli	3800	120	600000	99	1/13 Juli	17400	140	600000
40	2/14 Jan. 1885	3900	120	600000	100	2/14 Jan. 1885	13200	140	600000
41	1/13 Juli	4000	120	600000	101	1/13 Juli	18000	145	600000
42	2/14 Jan. 1886	4100	120	600000	102	2/14 Jan. 1886	13800	145	600000
43	1/13 Juli	4100	120	600000	103	1/13 Juli	18600	145	600000
44	2/14 Jan. 1								

Серия 09705



№ ВОСЕМНАДЦАТЫЙ 18

БИЛЕТЪ

ВНУТРЕННЯГО 5% СЪ ВЫГРЫШАМИ ЗАЙМА,

разрешеннаго Высочайшимъ указомъ отъ 13 Ноября 1864 г.

НА КАПИТАЛЬ ВЪ СТО РУБЛЕЙ.

ГОДОВОЙ ДОХОДЪ ПЯТЬ РУБЛЕЙ.

OBLIGATION DER RUSSISCHEN 5% INNEREN ANLEIHE
MIT PRAEMIEN-VERLOOSUNGEN VON 1864.
Ein Hundert Rubel.

Извлечение изъ Высочайшаго Указа, даннаго на имя Министра Финансовъ 13 Ноября 1864 г.

- § 2. Заемъ сей внести въ Государственную долговую книгу подъ названіемъ внутренняго пяти процентнаго съ выигрышами займа, и соответственную оному сумму списать со счета долговъ Государственнаго Казначейства Государственному Банку.
- § 3. Возложить на Государственное Казначейство отпустить Государственному Банку сумму, потребныхъ на платежъ процентовъ, капитала и выигрышей по билетамъ сего займа.

Auszug aus dem Allerhöchsten Ukas an den Finanz-Minister vom 13. November 1864.

- § 2. Diese Anleihe ist unter der Benennung "innere 5% Anleihe mit Prämienverloosungen" in das Reichsschuldbuch einzutragen, und die derselben entsprechende Summe von der Schuld des Reichsschatzes an die Staatsbank abzuschreiben.
- § 3. Der Reichsschatz ist beauftragt der Staatsbank die Summen zu verabfolgen, welche zu den halbjährigen Zahlungen an Zinsen, Capital und Gewinnster der Obligationen dieser Anleihe erforderlich sind.

Управляющій Государственнымъ Банкомъ *Борисъ Ивановичъ*

Книга

№ 18

Бухгалтеръ

09705
1864

Директоръ

Исписъ

ВНУТРЕННЯГО ПЯТИПРОЦЕНТНАГО СЪ ВЫГРЫШАМИ ЗАЙМА

ВНУТРЕННЯГО ПЯТИПРОЦЕНТНАГО СЪ ВЫГРЫШАМИ ЗАЙМА

100

上海蘇聯僑民協會
電話 七 〇 四 一 七
永嘉路(西愛成斯路)三八三號



383 YUNG KIA ROAD
(ROUTE DE SIÉYES)
TEL. 78417

ОБЩЕСТВО ГРАЖДАН СССР В ШАНХАЕ

SOVIET RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI

ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЕ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ РАБОТНИКОВ

1-го апреля 1955 года

С П Р А В К А

Настоящая справка выдана гражданке БУЯНОВСКОЙ - ПОРТА, АННЕ НИКОЛАЕВНЕ в том, что она состояла членом соревнова- телем Объединения Медицинских Работников при Обществе граждан СССР в Шанхае с мая 1950 года по 1-ое апреля 1955 года.

А. И. Сунгуров

А. И. Сунгуров
Председатель Объединения Медицинских Работников

К. В. Мельникова

К. В. Мельникова
Секретарь Объединения Медработников



Т. И. Глейхенгауз

Т. И. Глейхенгауз
Секретарь Комитета Общества граждан СССР в Шанхае

" 26 " апреля 1955 года
г. Шанхай

Вулканизационная Мастерская «Экспресс» Express Vulcanising & Tire Company (Av. Foch).

Мастерская основана в 1928 году. Хорошее оборудование мастерской дает ей возможность производить починку различных покрышек и камер для автомобилей и мотоциклов всех марок.

При мастерской имеется магазин, располагающий выбором автомобильных покрышек и камер, а также снабжающий своих клиентов газодинамом.

В числе других работ, мастерской производится: зарядка аккумуляторов и всевозможные виды электрической проводки, при чем все эти работы выполняются работающими при фирме специалистами монтерами.

Являясь одной из первых в Шанхае русских мастерских подобного рода, «Экспресс» обслуживается в большинстве русскими, и заслуженно славится, как предприятие, поставившее свое дело на должную высоту.

Главным руководителем и владельцем этой фирмы с 1928 г. является Б. И. Хрулинский.

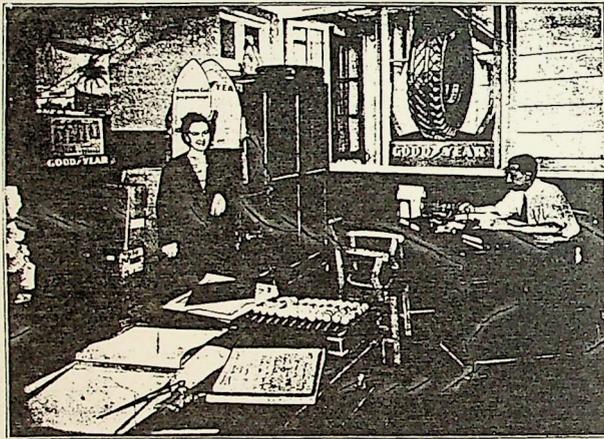
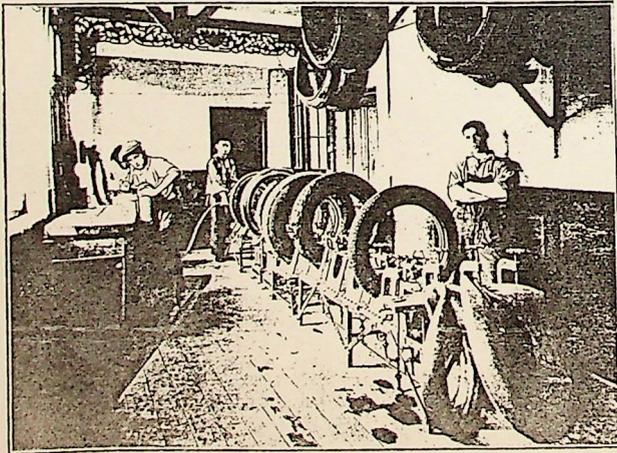


Photo by Ah-Fong 1931
Внутренний вид конторы Вулканизационной мастерской «Экспресс». В центре стоит заведующая конторой — супруга владельца фирмы М-ме Хрулинская.



Снято студией Ah-Fong в 1931 г.

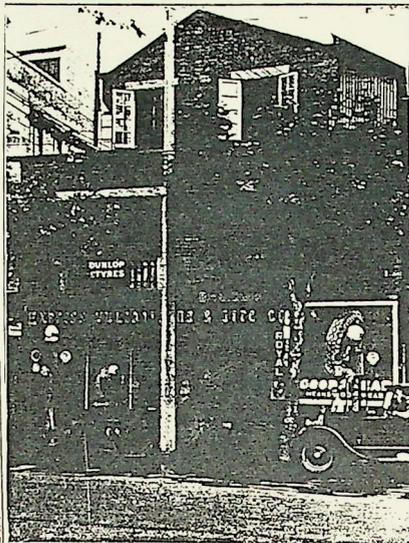
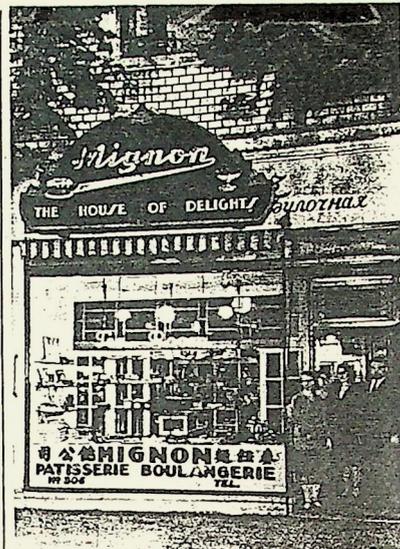


Photo by Ah-Fong.
Фасад мастерской «Экспресс» на Avenue Foch.



Фасад Кондитерской «Миньон».

КОНДИТЕРСКАЯ И БУЛОЧКАЯ „MIGNON“ на Avenue du Roi Albert.

Фирма основана П. П. Петровским в 1930 году.

Благодаря прекрасного качества товаров своего производства, а также выгодного месторасположения магазина являющегося единственным в своем районе, кондитерская «Миньон» в короткий срок приобрела большую клиентуру, что дало ей возможность дальнѣйшего процветания. Магазин всегда снабжен большим выбором: пирожного, тортов, конфет, шоколада и др. кондитерских изделий.

При магазине существует небольшая, очень уютная и комфортабельно обставленная кофейная снабженная мощным радио - приемником принимающим: Париж, Лондон, Москву, Берлин и др. города Европы. Главным руководителем фирмы является П. П. Петровский.



Мастера и служащие магазина кондитерской «Миньон», во главе со своим владельцем П. П. Петровским и его супругой.

the United States will truly flourish in the changing world of the future only if we continue to open up -- to each other and to the world.

On December 15, the United States and the People's Republic of China celebrated the Tenth Anniversary of their formal diplomatic relationship.

January 1989

Historical and Political Background

Like Singapore and Hong Kong, Shanghai grew up as a foreign-ruled city with Chinese inhabitants. Its apogee from the 1890s to the 1930s coincided with the nadir of Chinese national pride, and the idea of Shanghai is linked historically in the Chinese consciousness with corruption and foreign domination. The result has been an interesting love-hate relationship between Shanghai and the rest of the country. Other Chinese regard Shanghai as exotic and cosmopolitan; visiting here is almost like going abroad. Shanghainese are considered China's smartest businessmen and best workers, but somehow "not like the rest of us Chinese." Suspicion of Shanghai was very strong among the peasant organizers who, under Mao's leadership, took over the Communist Party after its urban proletariat-based strategy collapsed. When they took control in Beijing after 1949, this group of Party leaders tried to reduce Shanghai's economic dominance by transferring hundreds of thousands of skilled workers, and several complete factories, to new industrial centers. But at the same time, the central government found itself heavily dependent on Shanghai's established industries, both for products and for profits. The response, from the mid 1950s to the late 1970s, was to use Shanghai's income to finance development everywhere else in the country, returning to the city only such funds as were needed to spur production. As China began to open up in the early 1980s, this policy was revised. A 1985 State Council document ordered Shanghai to become a modern, multi-functional, cosmopolitan center, and Hu Yaobang said the city should regain its role as the "number one metropolis in East Asia."

This will be an exceptionally difficult task. First, Shanghai's basic infrastructure, starved of even minimal maintenance funding, progressively decayed as the population soared. The city's gas, water, and sewage systems were among the most advanced in the world when installed in the 1930s; now they are on the verge of collapse. The situation is beginning to improve, as funds for new infrastructure follow recognition of Shanghai's importance as a hup for the whole country, but massive infusions of capital will be needed. At the same time, these funds are needed to renovate the city's industrial base: half of Shanghai's industrial equipment dates from the 1930s and 1940s, another third from the 1950s. And renovation of any kind is rendered still more difficult by the city's overcrowding. Shanghai's urban area of 140 square kilometers contains over 8000 factories and six million inhabitants, making it three times as crowded as Tokyo.

Second, the city's size and complexity, and multiple channels of communication and control, have produced a monstrosity of local bureaucracy: huge, arrogant, and as well entrenched as the

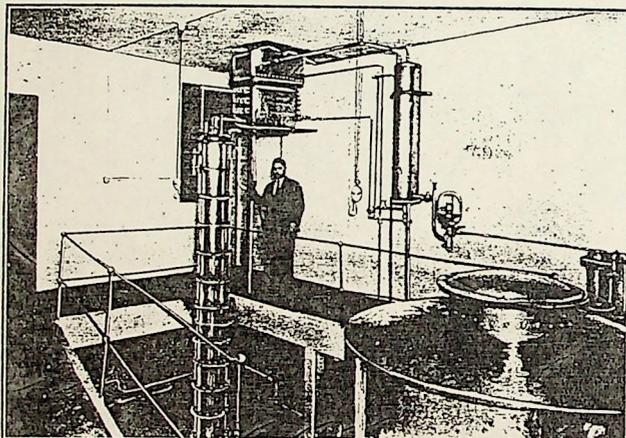
Водочно-ректификационный завод Н. В. Мальцева.

Shanghai Wine Products Co.

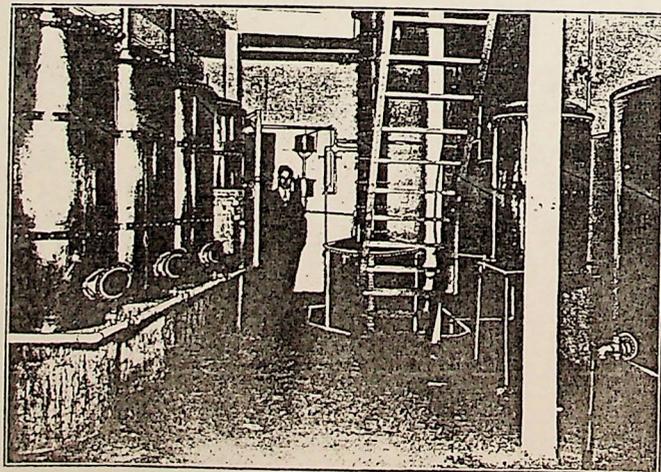
Route Tenant de la Tour.

Завод основан в Шанхае в 1932 году его владельцем, Николаем Васильевичем Мальцевым.

Фирма Shanghai Wine Products Co. выгодно отличается от других аналогичных русских предприятий в Шанхае тем, что с помощью своих ректификационных аппаратов доводит спирт до высшей степени очистки.



Верхняя часть ректификационного аппарата. В центре снимка стеклянный резервуар, в котором струится совершенно очищенный 96° спирт. У аппарата Н. В. Мальцева.



Водочно-очистительные аппараты. Вдали стоит строитель завода Г. А. Кошут.

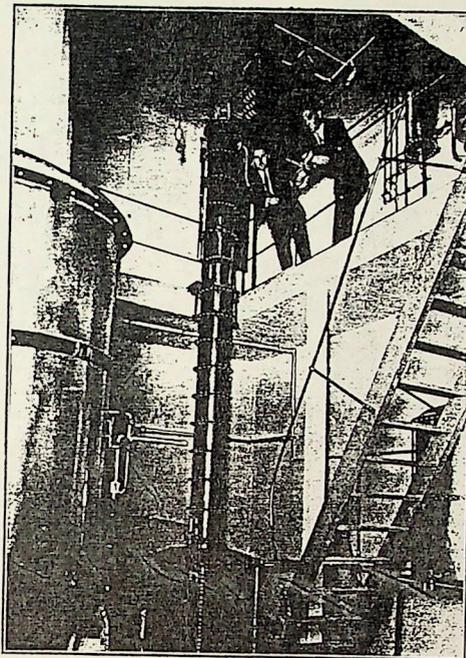
По своему оборудованию завод делится на отделы: спиртовой и водочно-очистительный, снабженные всеми современными усовершенствованиями и тончайшими измерительными приборами.

Располагая огромным ректификационным аппаратом, завод имеет возможность выпускать также и очищенный спирт, по своему качеству и высоте очистки годный для употребления в медицинских целях.

При открытии завод выпустил первую свою водку под маркой «Кумир», за которой последовали «Фортуна» и «Тип-Топ».

Прекрасное техническое оборудование завода, заключающееся в автоматических аппаратах для разлива и упаковки водок, дает возможность фирме доводить свою ежедневную продукцию до 50 ведер водки, помимо самостоятельно выпускаемого спирта.

Строителем завода и его первым техническим руководителем был Г. А. Кошут.



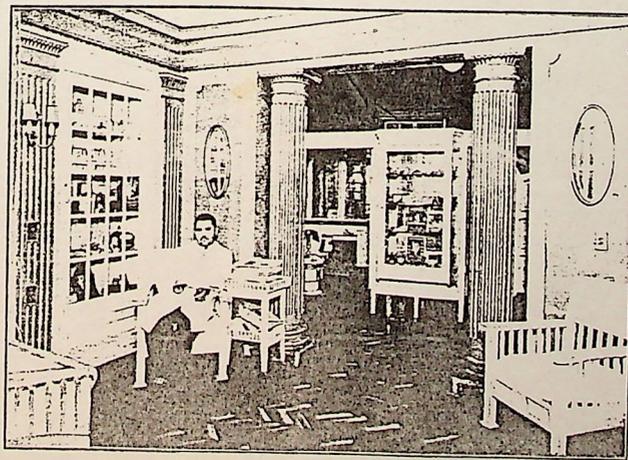
Вид ректификационного аппарата.

Ladies' Beauty Parlour Institute de Beaute.

1211, Bubbling Well Road.

Tel. 32720.

Салон основан в 1925 году А. И. Ивановой. Прекрасное помещение салона, последних достижений техники усовершенствованные аппараты для электрической завивки волос, их сушки, массажа лица, а также опытные европейские мастера—все это служит гордостью данного предприятия. С 1928 года салон принадлежит Н. В. Мальцеву, являющемуся также и главным его руководителем.



Приемная салона. Сидит Н. В. Мальцев.

Photo by Ah Fong.

FUXING PARK, 105 Yandang Lu is a good venue to watch the qigong and taiqi practioners. But this requires arriving at the park no later than 6:30 a.m. Similar exercises can be observed at most of the major parks in the city and along the Waitan.

SHOPPING IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai and Guangzhou offer the widest selection of consumer goods in China, attracting Chinese as well as foreign tourists. Of special appeal to foreigners are the handicrafts, cashmere sweaters and scarves, silk, silk padded jackets, carpets, down-filled clothing and comforters.

The two major shopping streets in Shanghai are Nanjing Lu and Huaihai Lu.

Before 1949 (Liberation), Nanjing Road was the Oxford Street/Fifth Avenue/Champs Elysee of Shanghai. The Wing On Department Store (renamed Number Ten Department Store), the largest in China, the International Hotel (renamed the Park Hotel), restaurants of every variety including Russian, French, American, and nightclubs appealing to every taste, were all lining the six mile route in what was formerly the International Concession. Today with over 400 stores Nanjing Lu is still Shanghai's busiest street. Specialty shops include Duoyunxuan Painting and Calligraphy Store, the Shanghai Arts and Crafts Store, Jingdezhen Porcelain Artware Store (1175 Nanjing Lu), and Xinhua Bookstore (345 Nanjing Lu). At mid-point is the Park Hotel (170 Nanjing Lu), a convenient place to stop for lunch and access to rest rooms. The old racetrack is gone, but remnants of the former grandstand can be seen on the northwest side of People's Square.

Huaihai Road, a lovely tree-lined street running west from Renmin Lu to Zhongshan Lu, was formerly called Avenue Joffre. It was the main shopping street in the former Fench concession, and remains the second most fashionable shopping street in Shanghai. In addition to the usual assortment of clothing, medicine, food and teashops, a number of consulates can be found on or near Huaihai Zhong Lu. At 1305 Huaihai Zhong Lu is the Chong Shin Old Wares Shops, an antique store exclusively for foreigners. Antiques include lacquer camphor trunks, wedding baskets, jewelry boxes, old silver pieces, watches, clocks, etc.

In addition to Chong Shin Old Wares, antiques can also be found at the Shaanxi Old Wares Store, at the corner of Shaanxi and Yanan West Roads, near the Exhibition Center. The most famous shop, however, is the Shanghai Antique and Curio Store at 218-226 Guangdong Road. It has the widest selection and is worth a visit if only to browse. The staff is friendly and many old-timers speak English.

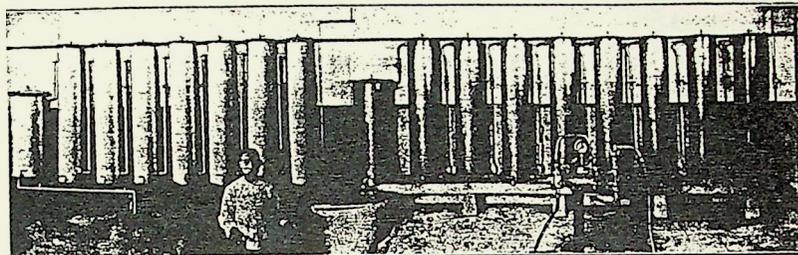


Завод „ТИТАНИЯ“.

148, Rue Gaston Kahn.

Основан в 1925 г.

Tel. 70684.



Водочно-очистительные аппараты.

Водочно-ликерный и минеральных вод завод «ТИТАНИЯ» является одним из старейших русских водочных заводов в Шанхае.

Его основал в начале 1925 году И. В. Бакиновский, специалист винокур-ректификатор.

Как и большинство русских д'ля в Шанхае, начав свою д'ятельность в скромном масштабе, в небольшом доме на авеню Жоффе, завод постепенно вырос и теперь занимает большое помещение.

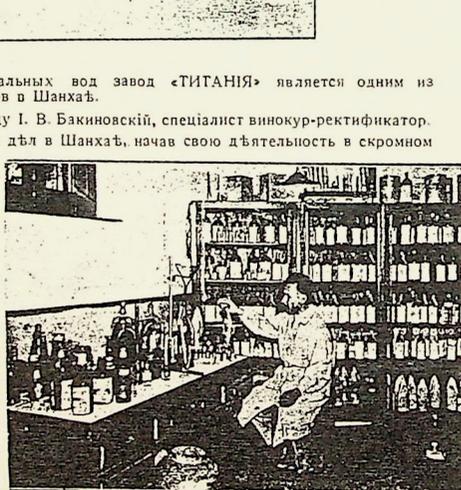
Все время совершенствуя свое техническое оборудование, «Титания» выпускает целый ряд водок: «Империял», «Кристалл», «Мишка» и «Алкогол» и особый, высший сорт — «Монарх», очищающийся на специальном аппарате.

Отдел фруктовых вод зав. «Титания», оборудованный автоматическими аппаратами, выпускает все сорта прохладительных напитков, приготовляя их исключительно на дистиллированной воде с помощью естественных фруктовых сиропов, вырабатываемых в лаборатории завода.

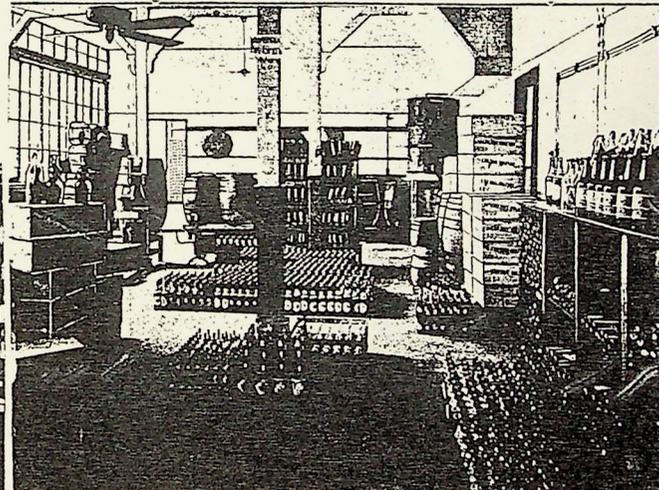
В числе лимонадов, джинджер-элла, фруктовых и хлебных квасов «Титания» изготовляет и «Вишняк», честь создания рецепта которого принадлежит именно И. В. Бакиновскому, впервые ознакомившего с этим прекрасным освежающим напитком Россию еще в 1911 году.

Наличие своей собственной лаборатории позволяет заводу выпускать также и всевозможные ликеры, бренди, джин и др. марки, с успехом занимающие заграничные рынки благодаря хорошему качеству и низким ценам. К числу других винных марок, выпускаемых «Титанией», надо отнести и известную «Зубровку», изготовляемую из специальных трав, выписываемых из Польши.

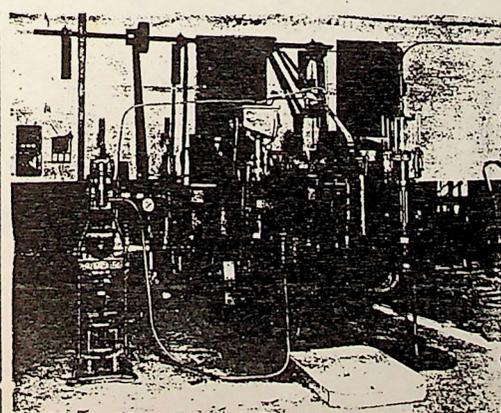
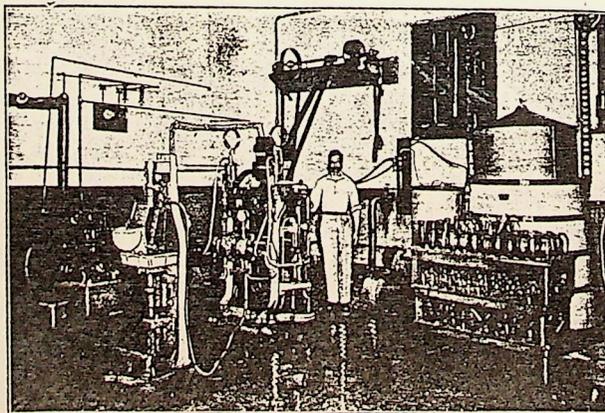
Однако, энергия руководителей завода не ограничилась выпуском водки, вина и фруктовых вод, — большое внимание «Титания» уделяет и своему специальному отделу, производящему всевозможные томаты, соления, маринады и т. д., которыми завод стал первым



И. В. Бакиновский за работой в лаборатории.



Квасное и укупорочное отделение.



CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING
165 CHANG-LO ROAD (RUE BOURGEAT)
SHANGHAI-CHINA

FOL. 270

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE

On the 23rd day of December 1948

Edward Porta

born in Felizzano, Alessandria, Italy on Sept., 27, 1894

baptized in Felizzano on

son of Cesare Porta

and of Maria Barrera Porta

has contracted marriage before Rev. Father Joseph J. Gatz, S.J.

with Mrs. Anna Bouianovsky

born in Saratov, Russia on Feb., 14, 1901

baptized in Saratov (Russian Orthodox) on 1901

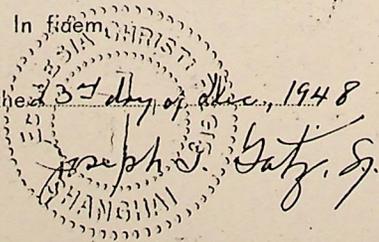
Received into Roman Catholic Church, on Dec., 22, 1948, by Rev. A. Duroussoff, S.J.
daughter of Nicolai Mssakov in Russian Catholic Church

and of Anna Jakubinsky Mssakov Shanghai, China

the witnesses being L. J. McTear, S.J.

and Albert R. O'Hara, S.J.

Shanghai, the 23rd day of Dec., 1948





BENEFIT PERFORMANCE AT FRENCH POLICE CLUB
 Pupils of the French Municipal School taking part in the benefit performance of a Moliere play at the French Police Club on Saturday, February 7, included Messrs. G. Aubert, J. Reynaud, A. Saillens, Miles. Remuzai, A. Plessis, and Mr. J. Van Cutsem. [World.]



ONE ACT PLAY AT FRENCH POLICE CLUB
 Taking part in a play by Labiche presented at the French Police Club by pupils of the French Municipal School for the "Secours National" on February 7 were: Messrs. J. Tchakallan, J. Guillemin, Mile. Calloch, Mr. J. Van Cutsem and Mile. Declety. [World.]



BEAUTIFUL COSTUMED PERFORMANCE
 Miles. A. Plessis, J. Plessis, M. L. Valentin and Mr. H. Ballerand pictured in some of the beautiful costumes worn at a benefit performance under the patronage of M. and Mme. Roland de Margerie held at the French Police Club on February 7. [World.]

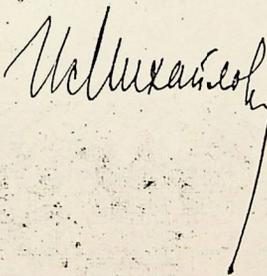
Министръ Финансовъ
СИБИРИ.

13 " і ю л я 1918 г.

Господину Товарищу Министра Финансовъ
Николаю Демьяновичу БУЯНОВСКОМУ.

Отъѣзжая въ командировку по дѣламъ служ-
бы съ 13-го іюля 1918 г., исполненіе обя-
занностей Министра Финансовъ поручаю Вамъ.

Министръ Финансовъ





CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART

This is to certify that Helen Skvorzoff
has merited

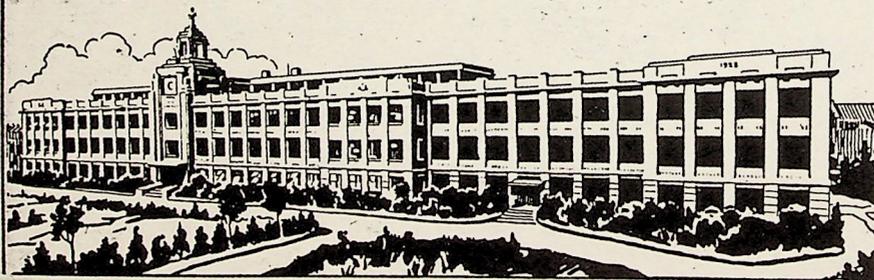
PRIZES for _____

ACCESSITS for Catechism

CERTIFICATES for Application

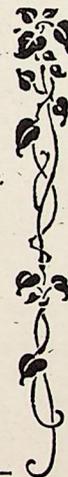


The Pupils have offered the value of their Prize Books to the Building Fund of the new College.



C. Hourry
Superior

Shanghai June 24th 1937



CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART

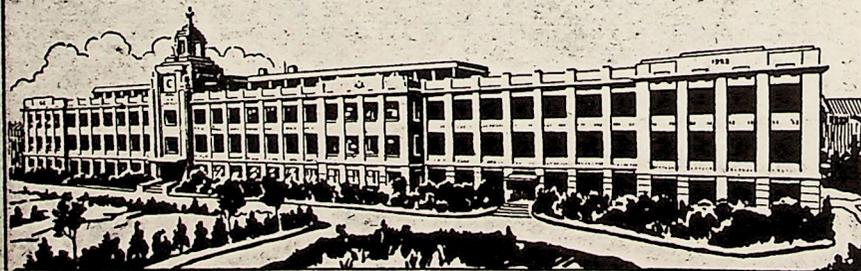
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PRIZES for

ACCESSITS for Catechism

CERTIFICATES for Application

The Pupils have offered the value of their Prize Books to the Building Fund of the new College.



C. Houry
Superior

Shanghai June 24th 1937





BY SAPAJOU

Mr. A. M. Joukovsky-Wolynsky
who is leaving shortly for the United States.

From the *North-China Daily News*, June 1939

prise avant la première séance de la
Légion, au cercle Sportif Français, le Samedi

21 Mars 1942.

C. Toumanoff, A. Leroux, H. Tchakalian, S. Crépin (président du cercle des Jeunes), P. Dupuy,
E. de Margerie, G. Aubert, C. Berthelot, J. Tchakalian, J. Meadmore,
A. Bordes, A. Guinet, R. Ballerand, D. Chollet, P. Thibou, R. Charleux,
H. Le Cuyiat, C. Bar, R. Bellande, Vandebat, E. Paul, J. Charleux,

J. Thibou, H. Ballerand, R. Léoni, A. Xavier
A. Paul, J. Guillemin.

(22 de l'A.J.F. sportive, 6 du "Cercle des Jeunes")

WORLD NEWS PHOTOS

612 MICHIGAN ROAD

SHANGHAI

TEL. 10558

No. 54358

[Signature]



BENEFIT PERFORMANCE AT FRENCH POLICE CLUB
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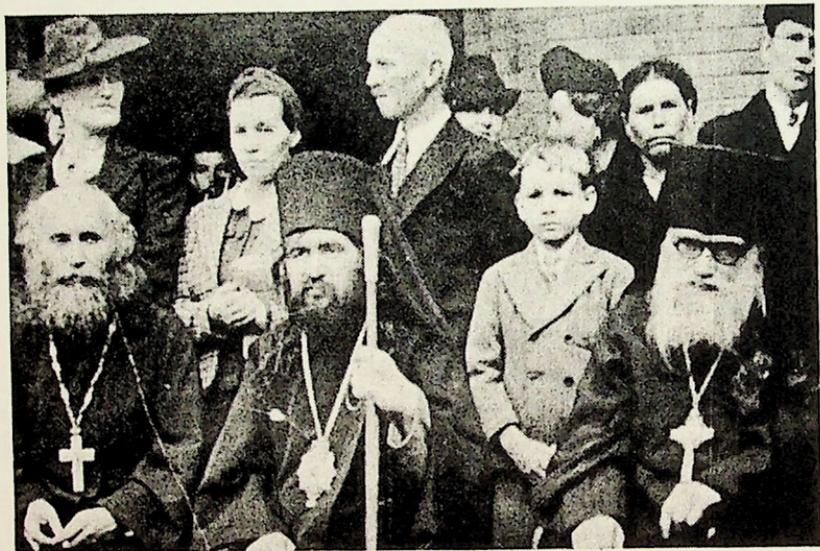


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Епархіальное собраніе. М. А. Шахматова стоить
слѣва отъ Епископа Іоанна.



Шанхайскій Соборъ въ честь иконы Божіей Матери
«Споручница грѣшныхъ». Слѣва видѣнь архіерейскій домъ
со звонницей въ которую по ночамъ удалялся
Владыка Іоаннъ на усиленную молитву.

РУССКАЯ ПРАВОСЛАВНАЯ ЦЕРКОВЬ

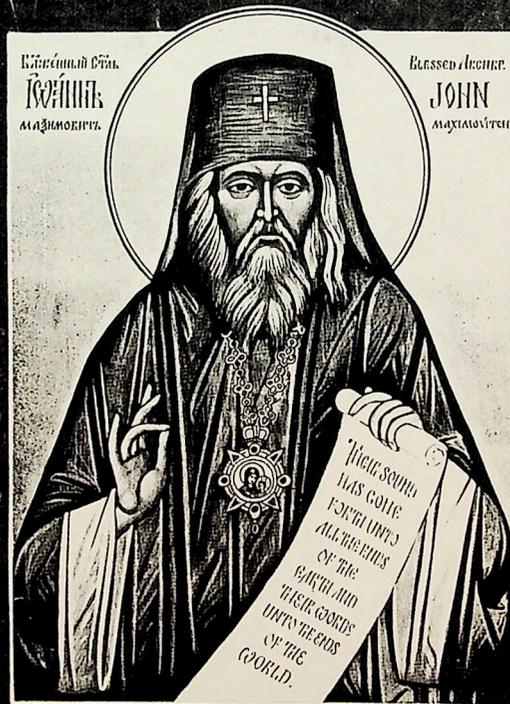
БАЛААМСКОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО АМЕРИКИ
Valaam Society of America: P.O. Box 3858, Chico, CA 95927 U.S.A.

Годъ XXXVII.

№ 9

1994 г.

200-ЛѢТІЕ
ПРАВОСЛАВІЯ
ВЪ АМЕРИКѢ



СВЯТИТЕЛЮ ОТЧЕ ІОАННЕ, МОЛИ БОГА О НАСЪ!

These 2 photos appeared in this publication
You can write to them at the above
address to send you a photograph of
Bishop John - and or give their approval
to reprint these photos in your book - with
the correct translation and few brief facts about
Bishop John's work in America

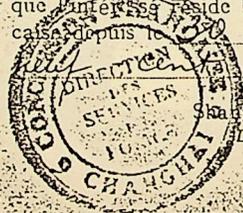
the Mother of God Cathedral
and Bishops House on left

on the corner of Rue Paul Henri
and Route Doumer -
the way it looked in the 30's
During the war there was a
row of apts on the left side
of the road. but there was
still a large piece of bare
land up to Avenue Joffre.

ÉTAT-CIVIL

Nom de famille *Bouianovskaya*
 Prénoms *Anne Nicolaevna*
 Date de naissance *14 Février 1901*
 Lieu de naissance *Taratov*
 Nom de famille du père *Maeakoff. Nicolas*
 Nom de famille de la mère *Yakovinskaya*
 Nationalité: origine russe n'ayant acquis aucune autre nationalité
 Profession *Cosmet. que*
 Adresse *741 rue Ratard, apt. 22*

Le soussigné, **Robert JOBEZ,**
~~Commissaire~~ **LE FABRE,** Directeur
 des Services de Police de la Concession Française, cer-
 tifie que la photographie et la signature apposées ci-
 contre sont celles du titulaire du présent document et
 que l'intéressé réside bien dans la Concession Fran-
 çaise depuis le *13 Septembre mil*



Shanghai, le *13 Octobre 1938*
 Le Directeur des Services de Police *Robert Jobez*

SIGNALEMENT

Age *37 ans*
 Taille *1-68*
 Yeux *marons*
 Cheveux *châtains cl.*
 Visage *long*
 Nez *beux*

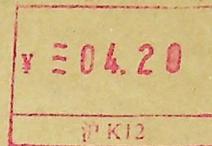


Signes particuliers
Rien

Observations

Signature du titulaire
Anne Bouianovskaya

200031



Tess Johnston
淮海中路 1500 弄 2-2B 室
中国, 上海 200031

Russian does
picked up at
~~Shanghai~~ at Kilostadt

Tami Baldzicki
上海美国妇女俱乐部
青溪路 688 弄
创世纪别墅 38 幢
中国, 上海 200335

邮政编码

川沙邮电印刷厂印制
印量：10万枚
2000年4月出厂
上海市邮政局监制
20-5002-9大型信封



История болезни ребенка № _____

Фамилия, имя, отчество _____ Возраст _____

Занятие и национальность родителей	Отец _____	Поступил _____
	Мать _____	Выбыл _____

Посещает ясли _____, детский сад № _____, школу _____

Адрес, телефон _____

Откуда направлен _____

Диагноз направляющего врача _____

Предварительный диагноз _____ исход болезни _____

_____ выздоровление _____

Окончательный диагноз _____ улучшение _____

_____ без перемен _____

_____ ухудшение _____

_____ умер _____

Сопутствующие болезни _____

Осложнения и вторичные инфекции _____

Анатомический диагноз _____

ЖАЛОБЫ ПРИ ПОСТУПЛЕНИИ

АНАМНЕЗ ЖИЗНИ

Течение беременности матери _____

Условия режима труда во время беременности _____

Роды _____ родился в срок, недоношенным на _____ мес.

с весом _____ ростом _____ закричал сразу, была асфиксия _____

пуповина отпала на _____ день, пупочная ранка зажила на _____ день

Вскармливание: грудное, смешанное, искусственное _____

Когда приложен первый раз к груди _____ как взял грудь _____

Режим кормления: правильный, беспорядочный, кормится _____ раз в сутки, ночью _____

Органы пищеварения и полости живота:

полость рта: слизистая рта и губ _____

язык _____ десны _____

зубы _____

аппетит _____

тошнота _____ срыгивание, рвота _____

стул _____

живот _____

боли в животе, время их появления и локализация _____

печень _____

селезенка _____

Мочеполовые органы _____

Условия и образ жизни: заработок семьи _____ квартира _____

_____ комната _____

общежитие _____, подвал _____ на _____ чел., из них взрослых _____ чел.
детей _____ Режим дня соблюдается, нет

Ухаживает за ребенком _____ Имеет ли кровать _____ спит один, вместе
с _____ питается _____ гуляет зимой _____ летом _____
гуляет мало, не гуляет. Моется в бане, ванне _____ раз в неделю.

Начал учиться _____ лет, число учебных часов _____ смена утренняя, вечерняя
Есть ли заразные больные в семье, в квартире, школе, учреждении (туберкулез и др.) _____

Дополнительные сведения из расспроса родителей _____

Состояние здоровья до настоящего заболевания

Начало и течение настоящего заболевания

прикорм с _____ мес., чем, сколько _____

Отнят от груди _____ кормление к моменту поступления _____

Физическое развитие: вес к 6 мес. _____ к 1 году _____, позднее _____

начал держать головку _____ мес. сидеть _____ мес., ходить _____ зубы

к 1 году _____ зубов.

Психическое развитие: дети раннего возраста — начал улыбаться, фиксировать предметы глазами

_____ мес., узнавать близких лиц _____ мес., произносить первые слоги, понимать речь взрос-

лого _____ мес., произносить первые осмысленные слова _____ мес.

первая речь _____ мес., лет _____

Дети старшего возраста: поведение в семье _____

в коллективе _____ когда научился читать _____

писать _____ успеваемость в школе _____

Перенесенные заболевания: в новорожденном периоде _____

на 1 году _____

на 2 году _____

позднее _____

Имеет склонности к заболеваниям и расстройствам (запоры, поносы, насморк, кашель, сыпь, судоро-
ги и др.) _____

Острозаразные болезни _____

Где лежал _____ форма болезни _____

Прививки: БЦЖ да, нет ревакцинация _____ лет. Оспа привита _____ мес., лет, ревакцинация
_____ лет. Прогиводифтерийная прививка _____ мес., лет, сколько раз _____

Реакция Пирке _____ мес., лет, реакция Манту _____ мес., лет _____

Семейный анамнез:

дед _____ тетки _____

Мать _____ бабака _____ дяди _____

Отец _____ дед _____ тетки _____

бабака _____ дяди _____

Беременность матери:

1) _____ 5) _____

2) _____ 6) _____

3) _____ 7) _____

4) _____ 8) _____

Дополнительные сведения по семейному анамнезу _____

STATUS при поступлении

Назначение при поступлении

STATUS PRAESENS

« » _____ 198 г.

Общее состояние, реакция на окружающее _____

Нервная система (психоневрологический статус): _____

Сознание — ясное, спутанное, отсутствует _____

Поведение _____

Интеллектуальное развитие _____

Внимание _____, память _____, склонность к вымыслам, преувеличению

болезни _____, настроение _____, мышление _____

Речь _____, сон _____

Черепно-мозговые нервы _____

Рефлексы сухожильные _____

кожные _____

патологические _____

Менингеальный синдром _____

Полнота _____, сердечно-сосудистая система _____

Физическое развитие — нормальное, отстает от нормы

Вес _____ рост _____ окр. головы _____ груди _____ живота _____

Телосложение _____

Кожа _____

Подкожная клетчатка _____

Слизистые _____

Лимфатическая система _____

Костная система, форма черепа _____

роднички, _____, швы _____

грудная клетка _____

конечности _____ позвоночник _____

Суставы _____

Мышечная система _____

Состояние статики и движений _____

Зев _____

Органы чувств: глаза _____

уши _____

Органы чувств: нос _____

гортань _____

Дыхание: (характер, частота) _____

одышка _____

кашель _____

легкие _____

Органы кровообращения: пульс _____

сердечный толчок _____

кровеное давление _____

границы сердца _____

тоны сердца _____

шумы _____

прочие данные, объективные обследования _____

История болезни ребенка № _____

Фамилия, имя, отчество _____ Возраст _____

Занятие и национальность
родителей _____

Отец _____ Поступил _____

Мать _____ Выбыл _____

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живот _____

боли в животе, время их появления и локализация _____

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селезенка _____

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_____ комната _____

общежитие _____, подвал _____ на _____ чел., из них взрослых _____ чел.

детей _____ Режим дня соблюдается, нет

Ухаживает за ребенком _____ Имеет ли кровать _____ спит один, вместе

с _____ питается _____ гуляет зимой _____ летом _____

гуляет мало, не гуляет. Моется в бане, ванне _____ раз в неделю.

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История болезни ребенка № _____

Фамилия, имя, отчество _____ Возраст _____

Занятие и национальность родителей _____ Отец _____ Поступил _____
 Мама _____ Выбыл _____

Посещает ясли _____, детский сад № _____, школу _____

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 _____ выздоровление _____

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_____ без перемен _____

_____ ухудшение _____

_____ умер _____

Сопутствующие болезни _____

Осложнения и вторичные инфекции _____

Анатомический диагноз _____

ЖАЛОБЫ ПРИ ПОСТУПЛЕНИИ

АНАМНЕЗ ЖИЗНИ

Течение беременности матери _____

Условия режима труда во время беременности _____

Роды _____ родился в срок, недоношенным на _____ мес.

с весом _____ ростом _____ закричал сразу, была асфиксия _____

пуповина отпала на _____ день, пупочная ранка зажила на _____ день

Вскармливание: грудное, смешанное, искусственное _____

Когда приложен первый раз к груди _____ как взял грудь _____

Режим кормления: правильный, беспорядочный, кормится _____ раз в сутки, ночью _____

STATUS при поступлении

Назначение при поступлении

STATUS PRAESENS

« » _____ 198 г.

Общее состояние, реакция на окружающее _____

Нервная система (психоневрологический статус): _____

Сознание — ясное, спутанное, отсутствует _____

Поведение _____

Интеллектуальное развитие _____

Внимание _____, память _____, склонность к вымыслам, преувеличению

болезни _____, настроение _____, мышление _____

Речь _____, сон _____

Черепномозговые нервы _____

Рефлексы сухожильные _____

кожные _____

патологические _____

Менингеальный синдром _____

Потливость _____, сердечно-сосудистая система _____

Физическое развитие — нормальное, отстает от нормы

Вес _____ рост _____ окр. головы _____ груди _____ живота _____

Телосложение _____

Кожа _____

Подкожная клетчатка _____

Слизистые _____

Лимфатическая система _____

Костная система, форма черепа _____

роднички, _____, швы _____

грудная клетка _____

конечности _____ позвоночник _____

Суставы _____

Мышечная система _____

Состояние статики и движений _____

Зев _____

Органы чувств: глаза _____

уши _____

Органы чувств: нос _____

гортань _____

Дыхание: (характер, частота) _____

одышка _____

кашель _____

легкие _____

Органы кровообращения: пульс _____

сердечный толчок _____

кровеное давление _____

границы сердца _____

тоны сердца _____

шумы _____

прочие данные, объективные обследования _____

прикорм с _____ мес., чем, сколько _____

Отнят от груди _____ кормление к моменту поступления _____

Физическое развитие: вес к 6 мес. _____ к 1 году _____, позднее _____
начал держать головку _____ мес. сидеть _____ мес., ходить _____ зубы
к 1 году _____ зубов.

Психическое развитие: дети раннего возраста — начал улыбаться, фиксировать предметы глазами
_____ мес., узнавать близких лиц _____ мес., произносить первые слоги, понимать речь взрос-
лого _____ мес., произносить первые осмысленные слова _____ мес.
первая речь _____ мес., лет _____

Дети старшего возраста: поведение в семье _____
в коллективе _____ когда научился читать _____
писать _____ успеваемость в школе _____

Перенесенные заболевания: в новорожденном периоде _____
на 1 году _____
на 2 году _____
позднее _____

Имеет склонности к заболеваниям и расстройствам (запоры, поносы, насморк, кашель, сыпи, судоро-
ги и др.) _____

Острозаразные болезни _____

Где лежал _____ форма болезни _____

Прививки: БЦЖ да, нет ревакцинация _____ лет. Оспа привита _____ мес., лет, ревакцинация
_____ лет. Противодифтерийная прививка _____ мес., лет, сколько раз _____

Реакция Пирке _____ мес., лет, реакция Манту _____ мес., лет _____

Семейный анамнез:
дед _____ тетки _____
Мать _____ бабака _____ дяди _____
Отец _____ дед _____ тетки _____
бабака _____ дяди _____

Беременность матери:
1) _____ 5) _____
2) _____ 6) _____
3) _____ 7) _____
4) _____ 8) _____

Дополнительные сведения по семейному анамнезу _____

MRS. SHULTZ