

TREARY PORTS

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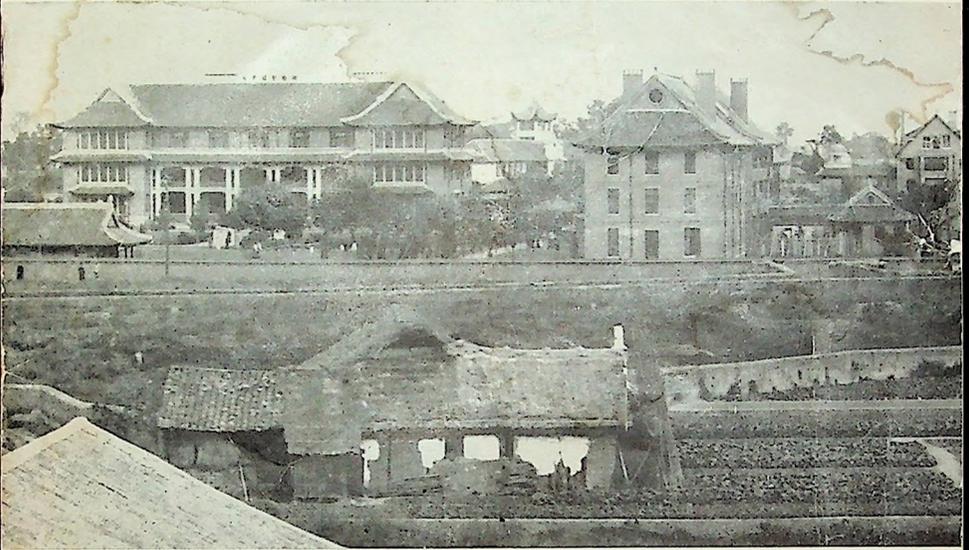
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BIOLA IN CHINA



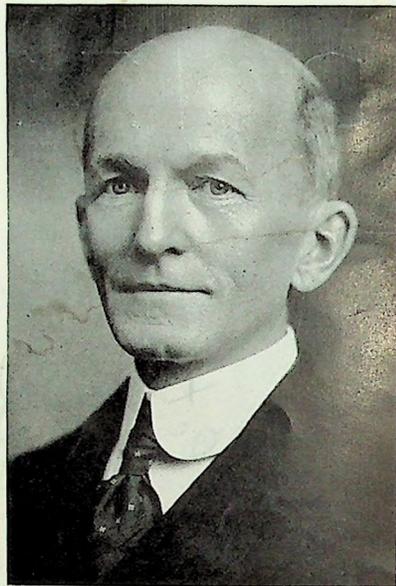
院學經聖南湖

HUNAN BIBLE INSTITUTE

the China Department of
THE BIBLE INSTITUTE OF LOS ANGELES, INC.



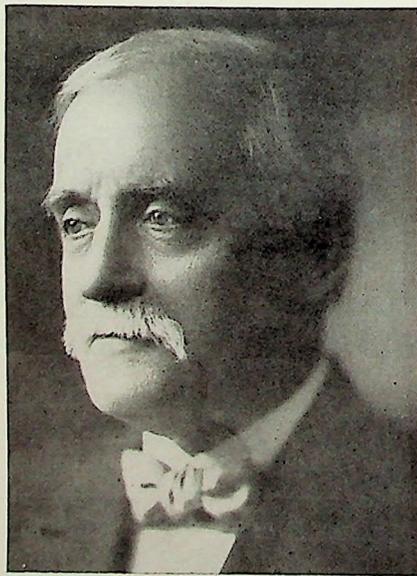
Dr. Louis T. Talbot, President



Dr. Frank A. Keller, Founder



Dr. Charles A. Roberts, Superintendent



Mr. Milton Stewart



PRESENT FACULTY AND STAFF AT CHANGSHA



Former Graduating Class



Top, left—Joseph Ma, Music Graduate,
Now Studying in America

Above—Mrs. C. K. Cheng, Scofield
Correspondence Course Secretary



Bottom, left—Brother and Sister
in Seminary Department



Evangelistic Band Leaders



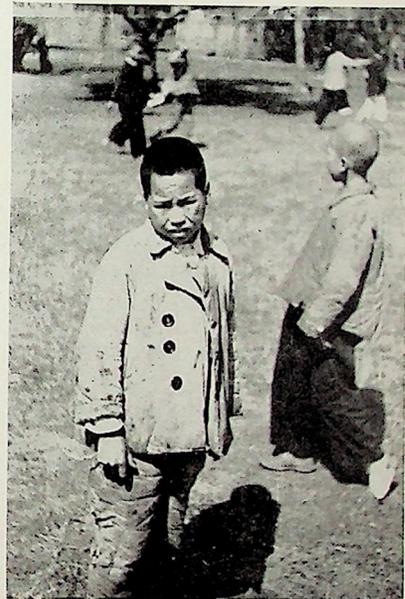
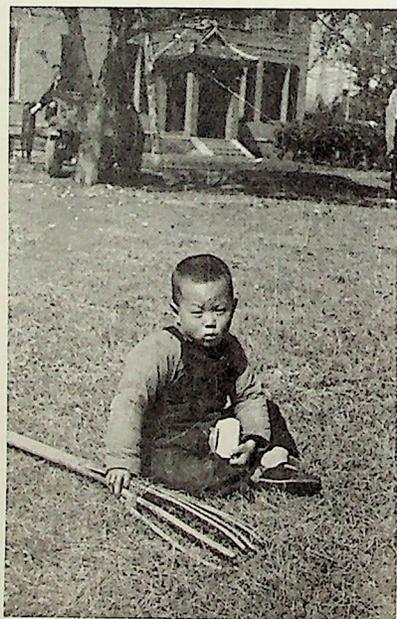
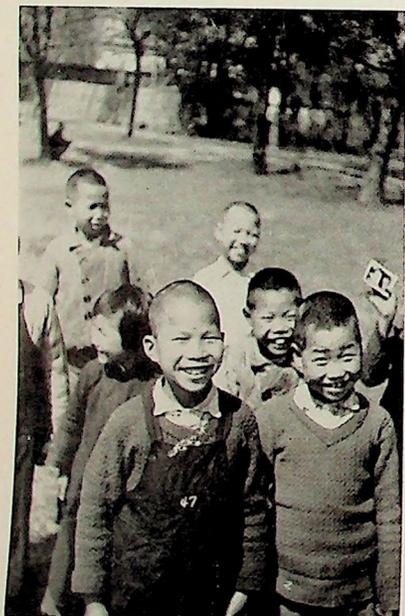
Institute Basketball Team



BIOLA FAMILY IN CHINA



A large and important division of the work of the Hunan Bible Institute is our Orphanage. At the close of the war there was a desperate need to care for fatherless and motherless waifs. On our campus today there are



over 150 of these precious little ones. They are being fed, clothed, given medical care and best of all, being taught concerning the love of God for them as it is found in the Lord Jesus Christ.

THE STORY OF BIOLA IN CHINA

The Hunan Bible Institute was established in 1917 by the Rev. Frank A. Keller, B.A., M.D., as the result of need for training Chinese Christian laymen who were enthusiastic to preach the Gospel to their own people. Prior to the erection of the beautiful campus at Changsha, Hunan, where the Institute is located, Dr. Keller had gathered around him a number of intelligent young men who later became organized into what are now known as the Biola Evangelistic Bands. These bands are the original Evangelistic Bands in China to follow a methodical type of Evangelism by systematically visiting towns and villages in a designated area, preaching the Word, and distributing Gospel portions.

The Institute was first opened in a temporary building at Changsha. Other Evangelical Missions hearing of the new Institute, asked the privilege of sending men and women for training as there was no other Bible Institute in Central China. At that time Mr. Milton Stewart and Mr. Lyman Stewart, Christian laymen, gave liberally to the support of the Evangelistic Bands, and later contributed largely to the building of the Institute at Changsha. Students came from all the provinces in China, and over seven hundred have been graduated and now hold responsible positions as pastors, teachers, and Bible women.

World War II brought a cessation of the work at Changsha by the occupation of our city and campus by the Japanese. Severe damage was suffered by heavy bombing.

At the close of the war Dr. Roberts returned to Changsha and the ruins; but by God's grace and the united effort of Christian people, the buildings have been restored and today there is greater activity on the campus than ever before.

Student body is the highest on record. The Evangelistic Bands are back at work and in addition a new department for War orphans housing 155 children has been opened. A new feature of the work is the cooperation of Hudson Taylor Memorial Hospital on the campus. This is the only mission hospital in the city and county with resident missionary doctors.

HERE IS THE WAY TO HELP BIOLA IN CHINA:

Like our parent Institute, we are not endowed. We depend on the prayers and stewardship of our friends. And through the years we have been most grateful for the fine fellowship that has existed.

EVANGELISTIC BANDS

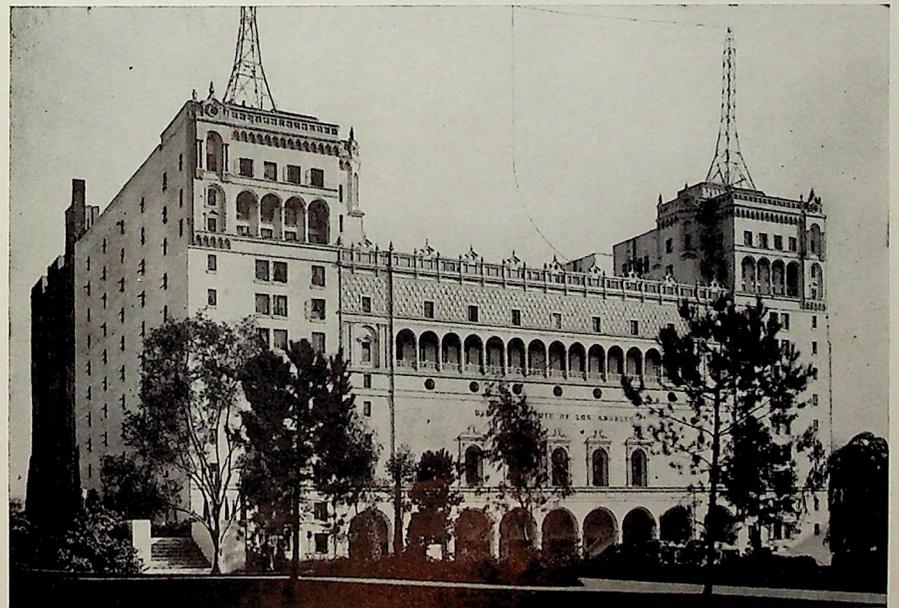
Each Band includes seven to nine trained evangelists and a leader. To sponsor a leader costs \$300.00 per year, or \$25.00 per month. The evangelists may be sponsored by a gift of half that amount, or \$150.00 per year.

ORPHAN CARE

Orphans are given shelter, clothing, food, training, medical care and all necessities. The present cost for a year's complete care of one of China's little ones is approximately \$100.00.

STUDENT SPONSORSHIP

Students are trained without any cost to them for their tuition. At the present time (with some fluctuation) a Chinese student may be supported for approximately \$100.00 per year.



CHINA HEADQUARTERS

HUNAN BIBLE INSTITUTE

Changsha, Hunan, China

Dr. Charles A. Roberts, General Superintendent



AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS (U.S.A.)

BIBLE INSTITUTE OF LOS ANGELES

558 South Hope Street, Los Angeles 13, California

Dr. Louis T. Talbot, President

Mr. Ray Myers, Chairman of the Board

D0059

Joyce Roberts
551 Avenue Adobe
San Clemente, California 92672

Feb. 21-1995

Dear Old China Hands -

Enclosed a check for
481- for an AIR MAIL delivery
of the book, "Near to Heaven".

Also enclosed some
pictures and information
printed ca 1948 about the
Heenan Bible Institute

Thank you for
all you are doing in
putting on these books.

Sincerely

Joyce Roberts

the Governor-General of *Kuan-tung*. The Governor-General has to be either a general or a lieutenant-general of the Japanese army, of *Shin-nin** rank. His official functions are two-fold, civil and military,—certain diplomatic powers being also vested in him. He personally administers military affairs, through several organs such as the headquarters of the commander of fortresses, the headquarters of the independent garrisons, etc., all with Head Offices at *Lushun*. In regard to civil administration, the Governor-General superintends the work of the Chief of the Civil Administration,—the latter having under him two Local Civil Administration Offices, one at *Lushun* and the other at *Dairen*. The jurisdiction *Lushun* and environs as far as the line drawn through *Jin-cheng-tzu* and *Hsiao-pin-tao*; while the *Dairen* Civil Administration Office has jurisdiction over all the rest of the Leased Territory of *Kuan-tung* with its Branch Office at *Chin-chow* and Sub-Branchees at *Pa-lun-tien* and *Pi-tzu-wo*. Other offices under the *Kuan-tung* Government consist of the Local and Higher Courts of Justice, the Communication Bureau, the Marine Bureau, etc. The judicial courts have their Chief Offices at *Lushun*, but the Communication and Marine Bureaus are located in *Dairen*. In short, while the official headquarters of the *Kuan-tung* Government are at *Lushun*, the real administrative centre, i.e. the place where the practical dealings and intercourse of the government with the people are mostly carried on, is at *Dairen*.

Government Offices.

	<i>Location & References</i>
Dairen Civil Administration Office (<i>Tu-lien Min-ch'eng-shu</i>).	S. W. of the Great Square, (Pl. 1, II 7).
Post and Telegraph Bureau (Dairen Post Office).	<i>Kambu-dōri</i> , 1st Str. (Pl. 15, II 6).
Marine Bureau.	No. 2 Wharf (Pl. 27, M5).
Telephone Exchange Office.	<i>Oyama-dōri</i> , 3rd Str. (Pl. 12, II 6).
Agricultural Experimental Station	in W. Park (Pl. F 8).
Dairen Meteorological Observatory	<i>Ssu-er-kou</i> (Pl. N 6).
Dairen Water-works Office.	<i>Sado-machi</i> (Pl. 5, II 7).
Dairen Custom-House.	<i>Oyama-dōri</i> , 2nd Str.
Dairen Branch of the Army Accountant Office. (Headquarters of <i>Kuan-tung</i> warehouses)	<i>Higashi-Kōyen-dōri</i> (Pl. J 7).
Dairen Branch of the Headquarters of the Commander of the Fortresses.	<i>Higashi-Kōyen-dōri</i> (Pl. J 8).
Department of the Gendarmerie.	<i>Kambu-dōri</i> , 1st Str. (Pl. 14, G 6).
Central Laboratory.	<i>Fushimi-dai</i> (Pl. C 9).
Branch of the Army Traffic Department.	(Pl. 28, M 5).

Religious Associations, Temples, Schools and Journals.

Religions. The religious work of *Dairen* is practically in the hands of three parties; the *Nippon Kiristo Kyōkwaï* (Japan Christian Church—Presbyterian), the Western Branch of *Hon-gwan-ji* (Buddhist), and the Great Shrine of *Izumo* (Shintō). These three are quite active, both in the propagation of faith, and in carrying on various charitable works.

(1) *The Presbyterian Church* (in the W. Square) is a large edifice erected in 1907 by *Mr. N. Hibiki* and others. *Mr. Hibiki*

* *Shin-nin* Officials are appointed by the Emperor personally, in the same way as the Cabinet Ministers.

Japan Imperial Bait Reviews
Manchuria & Chosen 1913

PORTS & EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN EARLY 20th CENTURY CHINA

From the web
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COMPILED BY PHIL ABBEY

Please send comments, suggested improvements, additional information, and
corrections to sdys@geocities.com
- Revised and Uploaded July 2, 1997 -

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EXTRATERRITORIALITY

From the beginning of foreign contact with China the status of foreigners residing in or doing business with China was a puzzle. In European eyes Chinese courts under the Ming Qing emperors operated with different rules of evidence and objectives than they were accustomed to.

Punishments were highly variable and frequently less humane than the accepted European norms. What developed was the principle of extraterritoriality. Under this principle nationals of treaty nations were subject to the laws of their home nation rather than the laws of China. This was to avoid unpleasantness and misunderstanding.

By the beginning of the 20th Century, eighteen nations had treaties with China that established consular court jurisdiction over their nationals. These nations; Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States were highly jealous of these rights. Obviously this situation lead to much discord as a modernizing

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China began to assert its self in the family of nations.

The concept of Extraterritoriality is not unique to foreign relations in China. The Ottoman Empire, Japan, and Thailand (Siam) had treaties with some Western nations giving the western nationals special protection from local laws and courts. There were undoubtedly other instances through history.

Some aspects of extraterritoriality continue today. It is not uncommon for foreign military forces to have their home nation's laws applied to them while serving in a friendly country. A status of forces agreement giving the home nation legal control over their personnel is fairly normal. In addition, diplomats and diplomatic premises are nearly always accorded diplomatic immunity by the host nation.

TREATY PORTS, SETTLEMENTS & CONCESSIONS

During the century of strong foreign commercial and political influence in China between 1842 and 1942, foreign power emanated from treaty ports. These were enclaves scattered throughout much of eastern and central China. A few were in such isolated regions as Tibet and Sinkiang. Treaty ports were of three primary types. The general term, treaty port, applied to all cities, usually on the coast or along navigable waterways, that were open to foreign commerce and usually contained a foreign administered Imperial, later Chinese Maritime Customs office. In many instances these towns and cities had no de jure foreign district although foreign residents tended to congregate in one or two areas. After 1860, foreigners were legally free to travel anywhere in China. Direct commercial activities and property rights were restricted to designated treaty ports and other designated cities open to foreign trade. Missionaries had the right to live, own or lease property, and work anywhere in China.

The other two types of treaty ports, settlements and concessions were true enclaves of foreign control.

Settlements were usually designated districts under the control of the resident foreign consuls and, normally, an organized municipal council that provided the local government. Settlements were separate municipalities from the surrounding Chinese cities providing the normal municipal services of public safety, streets and other services paid for by the ratepayers. Both foreigners and Chinese were allowed to own property, live in the settlement area, and generally had open access. Without exception the settlements' municipal councils were dominated by foreign nationals although Chinese nationals were serving on many councils by the late 1920s. Settlements were generally considered Chinese soil governed by foreigners.

In small, closely confined concessions, such as Canton's Shameen Island (1/9 sq. mi.), and at Hankow (less than 1 sq. mi.), foreign residents barely equaled the Chinese in numbers.

Located within treaty ports were the foreign consulates, local offices of foreign business concerns, and other manifestations of Western and, later, Japanese influence. Within the concessions and settlements foreign courts, foreign officered and staffed police forces and, in some instances,

military formations provided security. The larger settlements and concessions were blessed with reliable public utilities, responsible government, and civic amenities such as race courses, upscale clubs, tidy public parks and well kept streets, not usually available in the surrounding Chinese cities.

None of these settlement or concession areas were large. The International Settlement at Shanghai, the largest single settlement, was approximately 8.73 square miles (5,583 acres). The adjoining and separately administered French Concession was just under 4 square miles (3.95 square miles - 2,525 acres). Shameen Island, at Canton, was about 71 acres (1/9 square mile), evenly divided between the closely cooperating but separately administered British and French Concessions. Their impact, as foreign administered territory, was of much greater impact than their small size. Treaty areas provided a safe haven beyond the reach of central government authorities for revolutionary elements during the Qing Era and later to other dissidents. After the Japanese occupation of northern China, Chinese banks and customs authorities continued to function in the foreign concessions generating revenue and doing business for the Chinese government beyond the control of the Japanese until the end of 1941.

During the colonial era six foreign nations had possessions in addition to concessions and treaty ports.

- * Great Britain - Hong Kong 1842-1997 (Ceded and leased areas)(1)
Weihaiwei 1898-1931 (Leased area)
- * France - Kwangchowan 1898-1946 (Leased area)(2)
- * Germany - Tsingtao 1898-1914 (Former leased area occupied by Japan
1914 until 1922)
- * Russia - Port Arthur 1898-1905 (Leased area)
- * Portugal - Macau 1557-1999 (3)
- * Japan - Taiwan 1895-1945 (4)
Port Arthur 1905-1945

(1) Japanese occupation from Christmas of 1941 through the middle of August, 1945. British Civil government re-established approximately August 14th, 1945 using released prisoners of war. The British Navy arrived August 30-31, 1945.

(2) France, remaining neutral in the war with Japan, maintained nominal civil control over Kwangchowan during the war despite Japanese occupation. It relinquished its lease to China in 1946.

(3) Portugal remained neutral and maintained at least nominal civil administration over Macau during World War II.

(4) As a result of a brief war in 1894 Japan obtained the island of Taiwan (Formosa) which it governed, first as an occupied territory, then a colony and finally as a partially integrated appendage of the Japanese Home Islands. This status ended with the end of World War II.

TERMINATION OF TREATY RIGHTS

The first nations to relinquish treaty rights were Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1917. China had declared war on these two powers and terminated their special treaty arrangements while maintaining some of the extraterritorial features of the former concessions. China also terminated Russia's treaty rights in 1920 as its agreements were with the Russian Empire and China did not recognize the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

On January 1, 1929, all foreign concessions at Hankow and Kiukiang reverted to Chinese control. The German and Russian Concessions had been converted to Special Administrative Districts in 1917 and 1920 respectively. Anti-foreign riots in 1927 had prompted the remaining concession holders, Great Britain, France, and Japan to relinquish their leases after a nearly two year transition. Hankow remained the headquarters of British business within the Yangtze Valley and prospered without the need for special protection or naval gunboats until the advent of the 1937 Japanese War.

In 1929 Mexico relinquished its special treaty rights.

During the late 1920s and early 1930s many treaty powers relinquished their extraterritorial status. By 1940 only Japan, the United States, France, and Great Britain retained their privileges.

The United States and Great Britain formally ended their special status in January of 1943. Japan had its treaty rights terminated at the end of World War II. Vichy France, remaining neutral in the war with Japan, maintained a nominal control over its concessions at Tientsin and Shanghai and the Kwangchowan leased area during the war. France relinquished its special treaty rights and leased areas to China in 1946 in exchange for the Chinese Army evacuating Tonkin in what is now northern Vietnam. By 1946 the only remaining foreign settlements, the last two treaty ports, were Hong Kong and Macau.

The Soviet Union leased the naval base area around Port Arthur in 1945 but recognized Chinese sovereignty. It terminated its lease in 1954.

On July 1, 1997 Hong Kong reverted to China. It is now a Special Administrative Region with its own currency, police, legal system, regional flag, and administration. In December, 1999, Macau, under Portuguese administration since at least 1557, will also revert to Chinese governance.

Nepal maintained a special extraterritorial relationship with Tibet for merchants from c. 1904 until 1956. Following the military occupation of Tibet by China in 1950 Nepalese traders retained extraterritoriality and guaranteed access to Tibet until the treaty was terminated in 1956. Nepalese traders have been allowed continuing access to Tibet depending on the variable attitudes of the Chinese government since that time. Depending on one's view of history, this treaty represented a special treaty arrangement with Tibet as an independent nation or an illegal treaty signed between Nepal and a dependency of China without the participation of the Central Government.

FOREIGN FORCES IN CHINA

In 1920 foreign land forces were maintained at Peking, Tientsin, Chinwangtao, Shanhaihuan, Shanghai, Tongshan, Leichwang, Fengtai, Laofa, Weihaiwei, Yangtsun and Tangku.

During the heydays of the treaty ports before 1914 several foreign nations maintained forces in China. Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, the United States, Russia, and after 1895, Japan all maintained a naval/military presence of varying qualities in one or more locations. These forces were concentrated at Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai with smaller forces at Hankow and other points. Britain, Portugal and France also maintained forces in their possessions of Hong Kong, Macau, and Kwangchowan. Landing parties and naval gunfire from the foreign flotillas were sometimes used to protect the lives of resident foreigners and their property.

From the 1920s to the beginning of World War II, Great Britain, Japan, the United States, France and Italy maintained naval and sometimes ground forces at various points in China.

Great Britain, with the largest European economic stake in China, maintained a significant gunboat and destroyer flotilla in the Yangtze Valley based on Shanghai and on the coast based on Hong Kong. Ground forces were posted at Tientsin, Shanghai, Weihaiwei until 1931, and Peking. Strength varied depending on conditions. During the troubles in 1926-1927 the British had the equivalent of a reinforced division posted in Shanghai and a battalion in Tientsin. The 1932 and 1937 troubles caused the British to reinforce Shanghai while the single battalion garrison at Tientsin was maintained at the status quo ante bellum.

Great Britain evacuated all forces from China during August of 1940 except for a small force in Hong Kong. These units along with two reinforcing Canadian rifle battalions were essentially destroyed in December 1941 and surrendered on Christmas Day. Following the Japanese cease fire in mid-August, 1945, Britain re-occupied Hong Kong on August 30. Colonial civil government had been restored by surviving civil servants released from prison approximately two weeks prior to fleet elements arriving. Following the war, Britain re-established a flotilla on the Yangtze. Extraterritoriality had ended but treaties regarding friendly patrol of rivers and protection of commercial traffic had been retained. Old habits are hard to change. Following a number of bloody and embarrassing incidents involving British naval ships and communist forces, all British naval units were removed from the Yangtze Valley by the end of 1949.

France put most of its energy in Asia into its French Indo-China colony. Kwangchowan was actually governed as an appendage of Tonkin. The French concessions in China were generally garrisoned, if they were garrisoned at all, with French officered Vietnamese troops in small numbers. Gendarmes were French and maintained a thin veneer of French control. During the inter-war period the French administration in Shanghai was known to be corrupt. In fact, the Shanghai French Concession's Chief of Detectives (a Chinese) was known to be the head of one of the largest underworld gangs in Shanghai.

Italy, never a major economic player in China, maintained marine garrisons at Shanghai and Tientsin along with a number of ships on station in Asian

waters. These units and their ships' crews became isolated in 1939 and disintegrated as organizations early in the war. Personnel were left to their own devices for survival until repatriated individually to Italy in 1945-46.

As a footnote in history, the HMS Peterel, on station at Shanghai as a communications ship, refused a Japanese request for surrender and was sunk at its mooring by gunfire on the morning of December 8, 1941. Thus it became the first British ship sunk by the Japanese during World War II.

AMERICANS IN CHINA

"Americans in the Far East, prior to the Civil War, played a mixed role. They had been far less truculent toward the Chinese than either the British or French, the other principal powers involved. But thanks to the brilliant diplomacy of the American envoy Cushing, they had gained most favored nation status, enjoying any privileges given others by treaty. This would have profound effect on the lives of Americans in China for another century. Through 'extraterritoriality' they would enjoy the same personal rights and guarantees as if they had been at their own firesides in the United States; Chinese law could not touch them anywhere in China.

Concessions and foreign settlements* had been established which were in practically every sense of the word a piece of the sovereign territory of the country concerned, and in which the controlling foreign powers retained the rights of policing and governing, delegated to a council of resident merchants."

American commercial interests were ever small players in China. In the 1920s and 1930s American interests were responsible for only 12% of the export traffic emanating from China.

EXTRACT FROM TREATY OF WANGSIA, 1844
NORMALIZING RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES AND ESTABLISHING
EXTRATERRITORIAL STATUS FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS

"Subjects of China who may be guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China, and citizens of the United States who may commit any crime in China shall be subject to be tried and punished only by the Consul or other public functionary of the United States thereto authorised according to the laws of the United States; and in order to secure the prevention of all controversy and disaffection, justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides."

COMMENTARY

Under the "most favoured nation" clause in the treaties all western countries signed with China, the rights obtained by any one country could automatically be claimed by all the others, extra-territoriality included. One of the theories justifying this clause was that all nations could benefit equally and avoid destructive competition. Of course, China itself was left out of the equation.

"* A concession, such as at Hankow, Kuikiang, and Tientsin, was a foreign leasehold where land could not be subleased to Chinese and from which Chinese could be individually denied entry. In a settlement, such as at Shanghai, foreigners might lease land directly from native proprietors, who could as well hold properties for their own use." Except in emergencies access to settlements was open to all comers.

-From Kemp Tolley in Yangtze Patrol. Annapolis, MD: U.S. Naval Institute Press. 1971. page 23.

AMERICAN FORCES IN CHINA

Navy maintained a variable strength squadron of small ships and gunboats in China from 1854 until 1942. Beginning in 1854 patrols were made along the Yangtze showing the flag and providing a visible American presence. This mini-squadron had, in the 1930s, eight ships on regular assignment with periodic visits by destroyers and cruisers venturing as far inland as Hankow.

The patrols were organized as a part of the East Indies or later Asiatic Squadron until 1907 when all U.S. Navy ships in the Pacific were folded into the Pacific Fleet. In 1910 the Asiatic Fleet was established and the gunboats included in it. The gunboats evolved into the South China Patrol and Yangtze Patrol in 1919. Three of the five remaining gunboats evacuated to the Philippines in late November of 1941 where the Yangtze Patrol disbanded with units participating in the defense of the Philippines until May of 1942.

Marines participated in the defense of the Legation Quarter during the Boxer Rebellion's siege of 1900. U.S. Marines, naval personnel and soldiers also participated in the international force taking Tientsin and relieving the legations.

The United States also maintained garrisons of Marines and soldiers at three locations during much of the early 20th Century. The U.S. Army provided a legation guard at Peking intermittently from 1900 until 1905 when U.S. Marines took over the assignment on a full time basis. The U.S. Army's 15th Infantry was garrisoned at Tientsin and other nearby points from late in 1911 until 1938 when Marines assumed the duty. From March, 1927, until late November, 1941, the 4th Marines were garrisoned in Shanghai's International Settlement to protect American interests and incidently, the integrity of the the Settlement.

During the troubled times of 1927-1928 a reinforced Marine Brigade supplemented the local American forces at Tientsin and Shanghai. Naval landing parties from fleet elements also supported the Marines ashore at Shanghai. Yangtze and South China Patrol sailors cooperated with British and other foreign forces at Chungking, Hankow, Changsha, Nanking, and other points protecting foreign nationals and assisting in their safe evacuation to Shanghai when necessary.

In 1932 the 31st Infantry, garrisoned in the Philippines, was sent to Shanghai to reinforce the 4th Marines during the battles between Japanese and Chinese forces in districts adjacent to the International Settlement.

It was returned to its normal station after hostilities moved further afield.

During the 1937-38 battles around Shanghai, Marines from Pacific Fleet ships and the United States again reinforced the Fourth Marines. On December 12, 1937 the well marked USS Panay was attacked by Japanese warplanes and sunk while at anchor in the Yangtze River with a convoy of neutral merchant ships near Nanking. Not willing to create a major international incident at this time, Japan apologized and the United States accepted the apologies.

By the end of 1939 all sea-going U.S. Navy ships had been withdrawn from China. This left the Marines at Peking, Tientsin, and Shanghai as well as the Yangtze and South China Patrol ships, five river gunboats in all, as the residual American military presence until just before the outbreak of World War II.

In November of 1941 three of the five remaining gunboats, and the 4th Marines, were withdrawn to the Philippine Islands where they participated in the American-Filipino defense. The Marine Legation Guard at Peking (now Beijing) and its subsidiary garrison at Tientsin surrendered at the beginning of the war. They were interned, treated as ordinary prisoners of war and held for the duration. By common international standards, these prisoners should have been considered part of the diplomatic staff and exchanged along with the civilian diplomats.

Following World War II American forces were posted in China for logistics support to the Nationalist government and to repatriate Japanese personnel. Naval, Marine and Army personnel in limited numbers remained ashore at several locations in China, including Shanghai and Tsingtao until February, 1949.

No American military personnel were in China from 1949 until the American Embassy was re-established at Beijing in the 1970s. The small Marine security detachment attached to the embassy continues a traditional function dating back to the Boxer Rebellion in 1899 - 1900.

As a footnote to history, the first U.S. Navy ship to surrender to the Japanese was the U.S.S. Wake posted as a short-crewed communications ship at Shanghai. It was surprised in its undefendable position during the morning of December 8th, 1941 and taken with the crew being interned. The Wake's commanding officer later escaped imprisonment with two other POW's and made his way through Japanese controlled territory to allied forces.

The crew of the last surviving gunboat in China, the U.S.S. Tutuila, stationed at Chungking, was evacuated by air to India in 1942 after the ship was signed over to the Chinese government.

LIST OF TREATY PORTS

Treaty ports in the most basic form were simply locations where foreigners were allowed to trade and conduct business. Some became more developed and became settlements and concessions. The following table is a list of 49 cities and towns where the Chinese Maritime Customs maintained an office in 1920. Following that table is a list of 33 additional towns that were

declared by the Chinese government to be open for international trade. These were other cities where foreigners were allowed to own or lease property and conduct business. In the following section is a comprehensive listing of settlements and concessions operating in 1920.

TREATY PORTS

TREATY PORT	PROVINCE	WHEN OPENED	TREATY PORT	PROVINCE	WHEN OPENED
Aigun	Heilungkiang	July 1909	Manchouli	Heilungkiang	Feb 1907
Amoy	Fukien	April 1862	Mengtze	Yunnan	Aug 1889
Antung	Shengking	March 1907	Nanking	Kiangsu	May 1899
Canton	Kwangtung	Oct 1859	Nanning	Kwangsi	Jan 1907
Changsha	Hunan	July 1904	Newchwang	Sengking	May 1864
Chefoo	Shangtung	March 1862	Ningpo	Chekiang	May 1861
Chinkiang	Kiangsu	April 1861	Pakhoi	Kwangtung	April 1877
Chinwangtao	Chihli	Dec 1901	Samshui	Kwangtung	June 1897
Chungking	Szechuan	March 1891	Sansing	Kirin	July 1909
Darien	Shengking	July 1907	Santuaio	Fukien	May 1899
Foochow	Fukien	July 1861	Shanghai	Kiangsu	June 1854
Hangchow	Chekiang	Oct 1896	Shasi	Hupei	Oct 1896
Hankow	Hupei	Jan 1862	Soochow	Kiangsu	Sept 1896
Harbin	Kirin	July 1909	Suifenhoo	Kirin	Feb 1908
Hunchun	Kirin	Jan 1910	Swatow	Kwangtung	Jan 1860
Ichang	Hupei	April 1877	Szemaio	Yunnan	Jan 1897
Kiaochao	Shangtung	July 1899	Tatungkow	Shengking	March 1907
Kiukiang	Kiangsi	Jan 1862	Tengyueh	Yunnan	May 1902
Kiungchow	Hainan	April 1876	Tientsin	Chihli	May 1861
Kongmoon	Kwangtung	March 1904	Wenchow	Chekiang	April 1877
Kowloon	Kwangtung	April 1897	Wuhoo	Kwangsi	June 1897
Lappa	Heilungkiang	June 1877	Wuhoo	Anhui	April 1877
Lungchingsun	Kirin	Jan 1910	Yangtung	Tibet	May 1894
Lungchow	Kwangsi	June 1889	Yochow	Hunan	Nov 1899
Lungkow	Shangtung	Nov 1915			

OPEN PORTS

OPEN PORT	PROVINCE	WHEN OPENED	OPEN PORT	PROVINCE	WHEN OPENED
Taonan	Mongolia	1915	Hailar	Heilungkiang	1905
Mukden	Shengking	1903	Chihfeng	Chihli	1914
Fakumen	Shengking	1905	Dolonor	Chihli	1914
Fenghuangcheng	Shengking	1905	Kueihuacheng	Chihli	1914
Hsinmintun	Shengking	1905	Hulutao	Chihli	1914
Tiehling	Shengking	1905	Kalgan	Chihli	1914
Tungkiangtze	Shengking	1905	Kashgar	Sinkiang	1860
Yingkow	Shengking	1905	Choutsun	Shangtung	1904
Liaoyang	Shengking	1915	Tsinanfu	Shangtung	1904
Taonan	Kirin	1905	Weihaiwei	Shangtung	1899
Changchun	Kirin	1915	Weihhsien	Shangtung	1904
Kirin	Kirin	1915	Woosung	Kiangsu	1898
Ninguta	Kirin	1909	Kwangchouwan	Kwangtung	1899
Chuitzuchien	Kirin	1909	Wanhhsien	Szechuan	1917
Toutaokou	Kirin	1909	Gartok	Tibet	1904
Paitsaokou	Kirin	1909	Gyangtze	Tibet	1904

Tsitsihar Heilungkiang 1905

LIST OF SETTLEMENTS AND CONCESSIONS

The following is a list of the 39 Settlements and Concessions in China in
October, 1920
(The China Year Book 1921-2)

- The Original five Ports -

- * Shanghai - International Settlement (Created in 1863 by the consolidation of the
British Concession-1843 and American Settlement-1854)
French Concession (1849)
Woosung (1898)
- * Amoy - British Concession (1851-52)
Japanese Concession (1900)
American Concession (1899)
Kulangsu International Settlement (1902)
- * Canton - (Located at Shameen Island on the site of the old 17th
Century factories)
British Concession (1859)
French Concession (1859)
- * Foochow (opened in 1842; no defined area)
- * Ningpo (Campo set apart in 1844; no defined area)

- Upper Yangtze Ports -

- * Hankow -
British Concession (1861, extended 1898) - Terminated 1.1.1929
Ex-Russian Concession (1886) - Chinese administration after 9.1920.
Special status terminated 1.1.1929
French Concession (1886, extended 1902) - Terminated 1.1.1929
Ex-German Concession (1895, extended 1898) - Chinese administration
after 9.1920. Special status terminated 1.1.1929
Japanese Concession (1898, extended 1906) - Terminated 1.1.1929
- * Changsha - General Foreign Settlement (1904)
- * Chungking - Japanese Settlement (1901)

- Lower Yangtze Ports -

- * Kiukiang - British Concession (1861) - Terminated 1.1.1929
- * Wuhu - General Foreign Settlement (1904, originally marked out in
1877 for a British Concession but never taken up)
- * Nanking - General Foreign Settlement (1899)
- * Chinkiang - British Concession (1861)

Seige of the Legations - 1900.

- Northern Ports & Peking -

- * Peking - Legation Quarter (1861, restricted to diplomatic missions)
- * Tsinanfu - General Foreign Settlement (1916)
- * Choutsun - General Foreign Settlement (1916)
- * Weihsein - General Foreign Settlement (1916)
- * Tientsin - British Concession (1861, extended in 1897 and extramural)

area added in 1903)
French Concession (1861)
Ex-German Concession (1899) - Chinese administration after 4.1917.
Ex-Russian Concession (1903) - Chinese administration after 9.1920.
Japanese Concession (1895)
Belgian Concession
Ex-Austro-Hungarian Concession - Chinese administration after 4.1917.
Italian Concession (1898)
* Newchang - British Concession (1861)
Foreign Quarter (1900)
* Hangchow - Japanese Concession (1895)
General Foreign Settlement
* Soochow - Japanese Concession (1895)
General Foreign Settlement

LINKS TO RELATED PAGES ON OTHER WEBSITES

Tales of Old Shanghai - Nice Photos
Boxer Rebellion - Seige of Legation Quarter
China Marines as POWs 1941-1945 - China Marine Association
China Marines - The Fourth Marines in Shanghai 1927 - 1941
Yangtze Patrol - U.S. Navy in China 1854 - 1949
China's Dragon Flags of 1872 & 1890 - China's Flags Since 1912
Window on China - Chinese History - Nagasaki Trading Post

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Comments to Phil Abbey at sdys@geocities.com

Dear Tess
Thanks for the
pleasant painting
book you asked
Tom to bring to me.
Here is an article
about a Christian
school reunion.
Regards, Peter



The REUNION IN TIANJIN Class of '48

Story and Photographs by
David C. Hulme

Few outside China could tell you much about Tianjin, China's third-largest city after Beijing and Shanghai. Yet men and women of many nationalities fondly call the place home.

Tianjin played a crucial role in the history of the Chinese people. As a gateway to Beijing and Manchuria to the north, the port city was also a magnet for commerce, a migration conduit, and a strategic point of keen concern to foreign powers. Astonishing diversity characterized Tianjin until Communist forces took over in 1949.

Almost half a century after being uprooted by that epochal turmoil, the pupils of two Tianjin schools reunited last year in their first homeland. In the hotel lobby that day the noise level rose up to the ceiling as old friends relived old times, filled in the missing years—for some it had been five decades. For Atsuo "Alex" Tsukuda, who had found his former classmates through a series of unlikely coincidences that culminated in the gathering, it was nothing short of miraculous.

"There must be somebody up there," he chuckled self-consciously, pointing skyward.

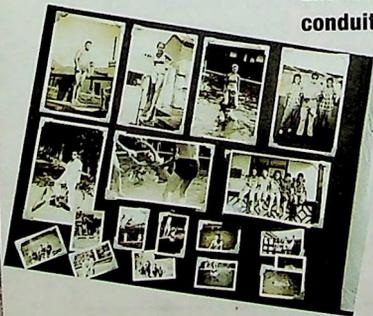
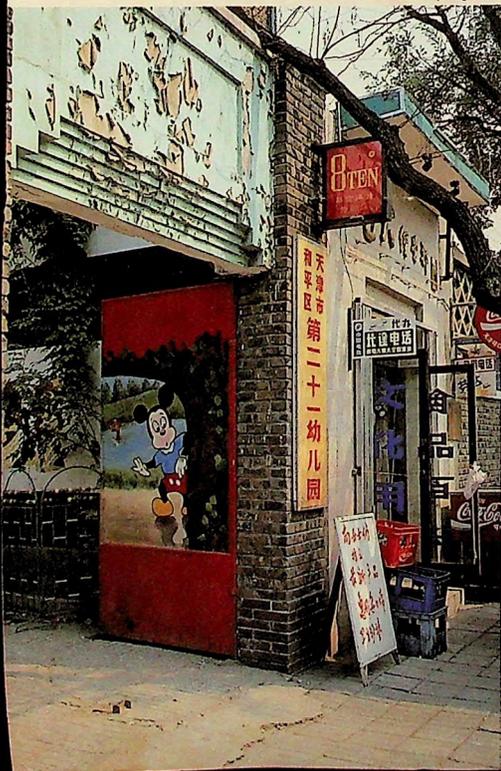




Photo courtesy Sydney Reunion

Photo by Ginger Chih



The last 50 boys to graduate from St. Louis' College are seen in this 1951 class photograph (above). Many attended the recent reunion, including **George Nathing** (last row, far right) and the principal, **Brother Kenny** (second row, third from left).

It did not seem so in Tientsin (now Tianjin, under the new official Pinyin spelling system) in 1948. Communist forces were advancing everywhere against a demoralized Nationalist government.

Tsukada's father, an industrialist with close ties to the Nationalists, decided to return to Japan in April of that year. Young Atsuo parted solemnly from his classmates at St. Louis' College, signing their form books and vowing to keep in touch. One by one, in the neat script drilled into them by the Brothers, they signed for their intensely studious little Japanese friend. The names were a strange mixture reflecting the turmoil of the times in northern China. There were the sons of displaced Russians: Visnevetsky, Hodireff (carefully repeated in Cyrillic script) and Bogolenoff; Chinese names Shen, Yen and Kuo; and Koreans. There was a Tatar boy, T. Utush. Jean Tardieu, James Manley and Robert Schilling placed their names. When Tsukada's best friend signed in the lower center of the page the name, "R. Skidelsky" stood out from all the rest in bright green.

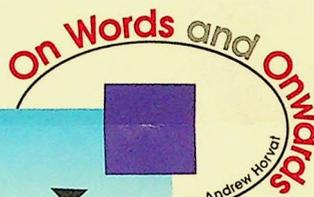
Others would soon flee. Among the last to

Tokyo's resale market.

Demand for vintage jeans is also high. Dealers says prices continue to rise—as much as 20% per year. Popular designs include “Redlines,” an older type of Levi’s 501 made until 1986 with red lines running up the inseams, and the “Double X” Big E 501 model, produced until 1965 and distinguished by rivets

inside the back pockets.

For a student climbing out of his regulation school uniform, a pair of vintage jeans might seem the perfect way to make a personal statement about life and values—at least until he can afford to buff the tailfins and head for the wide, open road. ■



A Japanese friend, an otherwise brilliant speaker of English, asked recently if I had found the *rikido* I was looking for. She was referring to hair tonic, which in Japanese is known as *hea rikido*, or “hair liquid.”

A few days later, I found myself listening over and over again to the same passage of a taped interview with the president of one of Japan’s major retailing companies. The man kept using a word that sounded like *ekitei*. After a dozen tries I finally figured out that the *ekitei* this captain of industry referred to was the “equity” of his company.

The above two words, “liquid” and “equity,” as well as words such as “bilingual” and “language,” have one thing in common—they contain a “kw” or “gw” sequence of sounds in which the “w” is consistently dropped by native speakers of Japanese.

Lost in Time

It wasn’t always that way. Centuries ago, the Japanese place name Kansai was pronounced “Kwansai.” But that “kw” combination, along with other uses of “w,” has largely disappeared from the language. Today “w” is only heard in

front of “a,” such as in the expression “*Wakarimasu ka?*” (“Do you understand?”). As a result, people are no longer accustomed to pronouncing the sound in certain key environments.

The case of the missing “w” might seem like trivia, but if you are trying to communicate with Japanese speakers of English you’d be surprised at just how important that little phoneme can be. Perhaps the biggest single problem is posed by the word “would.” The vast majority of Japanese speakers of English drop the “w” and end up saying something like “uddo,” an utterance which tends to trigger puzzled looks from native speakers.

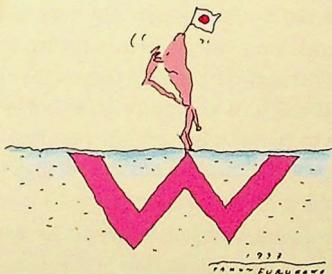
The disappearing “w” poses equally big problems in loan words that are likely to have undergone major changes in other ways as they were imported into Japanese. Take for example the word “question.” I recall listening to a debate on American TV in which a Japanese diplomat kept referring to the issue at hand as today’s “keshchon.” Had he just taken care to pronounce the “w” after the “k,” he would surely have appealed much more effectively to his audience.

Quilts and Kilts

The word “quilt” provides another example of the difficulties a disappearing “w” can leave in its wake. In recent years, American quilts have gained a reputation for artistic excellence in Japan. Still, if you tell a Japanese friend that you like American patchwork you might end up drawing a blank. The reason for the stare is that in Japanese, the American “quilt” and the Scottish “kilt” are pronounced exactly the same (*kiruto*). Thus, to avoid any confusion, the American quilt has been lengthened in Japanese to *kirutingu* (“quilting”). In other words, an English verb has come to function as a noun in Japanese.

Another case of the disappearing “w” can be seen in the word “equal”—so commonly used as a loan word that one can actually call up an equal sign (=) on a Japanese PC by simply typing out the word. But inputting “equal” in English will not do the trick; you have to punch in *iko-ru*. (The dash lengthens the “o.”) Here, too, the “w” sound was dropped at the gate. ■

The Case of the Disappearing “W”

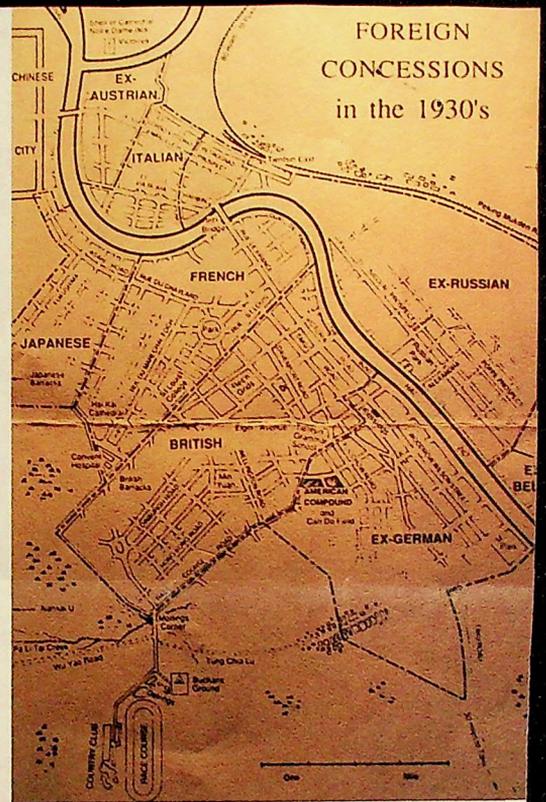


leave before Communist forces took Tientsin in mid-January 1949, only two weeks before they claimed Peking (Beijing), was Nick Visnevetsky. Born in the summer resort of Peitaiho and fluent in Mandarin, the boy listened in confusion to bullets pinging off the hull as the last U.S. Navy landing ship tank (LST) to leave the city carried him eastward along the Hai Ho River to the Po Hai Gulf. The Communists were sure the British-escorted LST carried vast treasures in gold and other valuables taken by foreigners. (In fact, some of those who left Tianjin early bragged afterward about the valuables they had spirited out of China. Their boasting imperiled those left behind. In later years many departees were subjected to humiliating strip-searches.)

School of Hard Knocks

Tsukada was only at SLC from January of 1947 until May of the next year. The principal's letter of reference acknowledged his hard work, stating that the boy "made such good use of his time that he always ranked first in his class..." But it was the diminutive lad's gregarious openness that endeared him to classmates and has made

The labeling of Tianjin's foreign concessions belied the cosmopolitan makeup of each; SLC was located in the French sector. Below: George Nathing, one of Alex Tsukada's first friends at SLC, relaxes in a Sydney hotel.



studied very, very hard at St. Louis' because I felt it was the only way to get ahead of the guys attacking us," Tsukada wrote decades later to the school's principal, Bro. Kenny.

him an effective catalyst in rebuilding old ties.

One of his first friends at SLC was George Nathing, whose father had practiced as a doctor in Tianjin for a quarter of a century. Nathing had attended the Tientsin Russian High School until 1945, when the property of Russian émigrés was suddenly handed over to the Soviet government. It had a catastrophic effect on the school. Like others with parents alienated from Moscow, Nathing was moved to SLC, where he was assigned to the bottom grade.

"I knew what two plus two was but I didn't



O

ther orders might have taken harsh exception to dissent, but not the Marist Brothers. The mission of Bro. Kenny and his colleagues was to teach, and nothing distracted them from it.

know the English word for four,” he explains now.

While his friend struggled with the language, Atsuo Tsukada struggled with local resentment—being Japanese, he and his two brothers were frequently harassed and attacked on their way to and from school by Chinese children. Sometimes adults joined in. This treatment had a profound effect.

“I studied very, very hard at St. Louis’ because I felt it was the only way to get ahead of the guys attacking us,” Tsukada wrote decades later to the school’s principal, Bro. Kenny.

Faith in the Brothers

Tsukada’s pal Robert Skidelsky, destined for greater distinction than most, is remembered as remarkably shrewd but somewhat of a loner. He distinguished himself at SLC, Nothing recalls, “by developing a hardheaded attitude toward the brothers and their Christian teachings.”

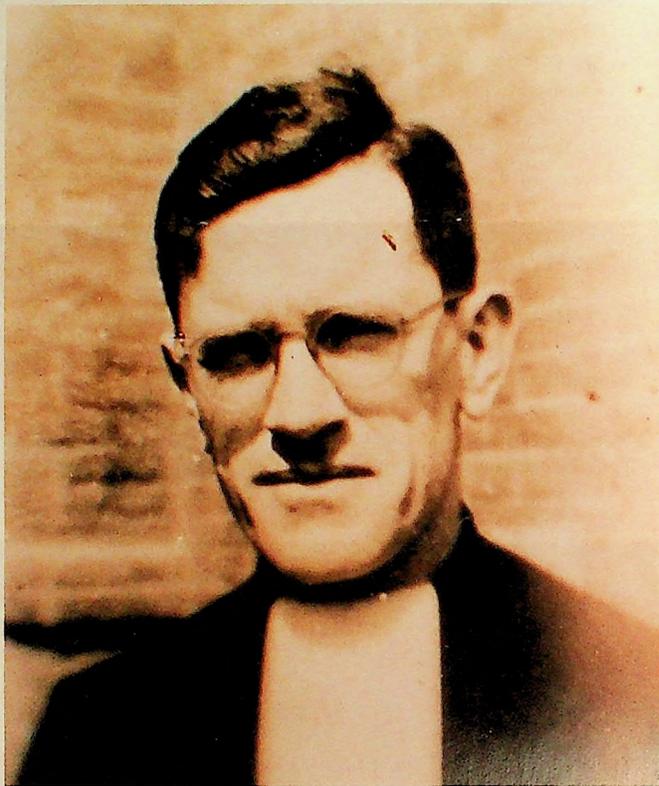
Other orders might have taken harsh exception to dissent, but not the Marist Brothers. The mission of Bro. Kenny and his colleagues was to teach, and nothing distracted them from it. Jesse Tractongaerts, who now lives in Sydney, was one of several Russian Jews at the school.

“We were never pressured to change in any way,” he recalls gratefully, adding that the same applied to children whose parents belonged to the Russian Orthodox Church.

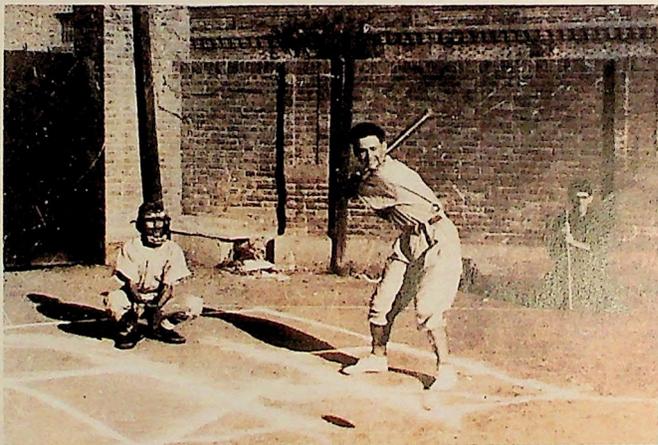
Neither was race or social standing any bar.

George Wang came to SLC as a waif plucked from the streets of Tientsin by a trio of soft-hearted U.S. Marines who pooled a fund to enroll him, under the care of Bro. Kenny, and to cover dormitory costs.

To Nothing, Wang is an icon of the Chinese



Bro. Kenny (circa 1947)



Photos courtesy G. Nothing

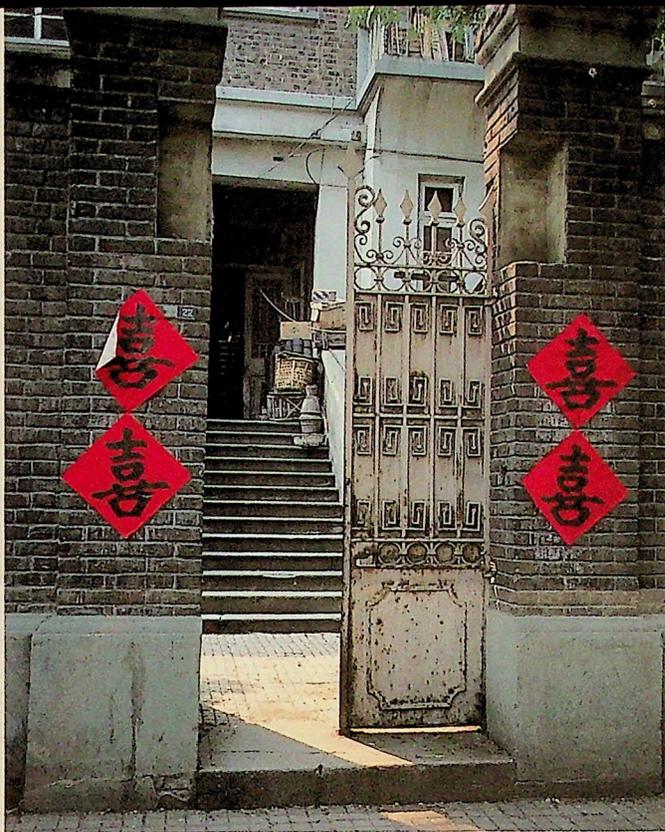
SLC students who survived and succeeded through all the upheavals as China sought to remake itself into the modern world's socialist Central Kingdom. The Chinese boys, some from very wealthy families, were eventually the ones with nowhere to go.

Brothers Jacques, Joe and François Barbé were happy enough their parents held Belgian passports when they had to leave an increasingly hostile Tientsin in late November 1950. But they would be foreigners anywhere. Their father was half Belgian and half Vietnamese, their mother half Indian, part Chinese and part German. The Belgian economy was a mess, jobs were scarce and the outbreak of the Korean War made people edgy.

"We were the first Eurasians that Belgians had ever seen. They were curious and suspicious," Jacques Barbé remembers.

New Horizons, New Hardships

Many of the exiles sought lands their ancestors never dreamed of. After rejections by several countries the efforts of a lawyer retained for the Nathing family by friends in Australia finally paid off. But each adult was allowed to leave



G.C.

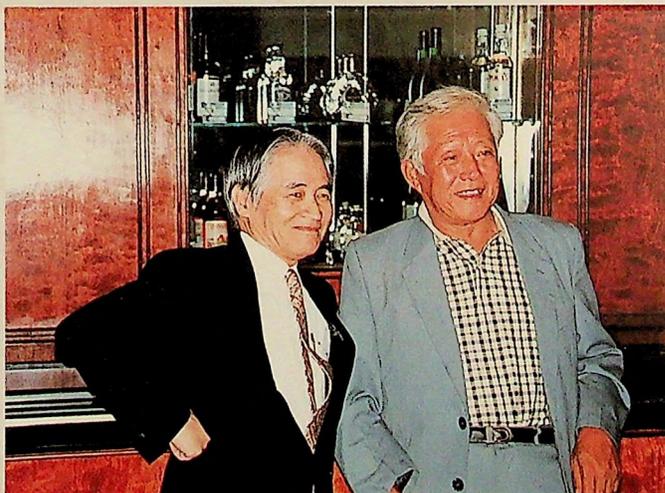
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any of the exiles sought lands their ancestors never dreamed of. "All of us had to go through hardship. Maybe that's why the ties are stronger than usual," Tsukada says.

with a mere US\$12 (half that amount for George, who was still under 16). By the time they reached Hong Kong the \$30 had dwindled to about \$11.

Even though Dr. Nathing had a substantial following of former patients in Australia he could not practice. George's mother became the breadwinner. Asked what eventually forced the family to leave Tientsin, Nathing heaves a deep sigh.

"China had declared China was for the Chinese. All foreigners had to go." Easier said than



Alex Tsukada and George Wang

Tianjin Then and Now

It is eerie how much and how little Tianjin (from *T'ien chin wei*—"Defense of the Heavenly Ford") has changed in half a century. The city has grown upward and outward. It is a major producer of heavy machinery, ships, steel and chemicals, and is pulling in major overseas investment. World brands such as Coca Cola, Motorola and Kraft Foods grace the fast-growing Tianjin Economic Development Area. In 1996, Toyota Motor Corporation set up a \$248-million joint venture with a local company to produce engines as part of its plan for full-scale car production in China.

This city of nine million lags behind Beijing and Shanghai in terms of access to luxury consumer goods, but the Wing On and Isetan department stores thrive, and McDonald's has arrived.

Parts of Tianjin were flattened by a killer earthquake in 1976, but there remain commercial and administrative structures built by foreign concessionaires, in the European and Japanese colonial architecture of the 1920s and 1930s. The former residence of the British Governor is in remarkably good condition. Also in the former British sector, the imposing Greek-columned building of the huge Kailan Mining Administration can still be seen, now used as a headquarters for the Tianjin Communist Party.

Chinese names have replaced Bristow Road and Victoria Road, Rue St. Louis (where SLC stood) and Rue de France, Nicolai Road and Romanoff Avenue, Asahi Road and Via Roma. Yet the men who were boys in these streets have little trouble finding their way around and spotting landmarks.

George Nathing gazes in wonderment at the old Masonic Hall. Nobody knew the Japanese were storing ammunition there, he says, until one night a guard sneaked inside for a clandestine cigarette and accidentally started a fire. Charred brickwork can still be seen where windows were blown out, but there was no major explosion.

Nathing had a ringside seat by virtue of living almost directly opposite, in a building called Empire Flats.

"That was the biggest fireworks in town," he laughs.

done, however.

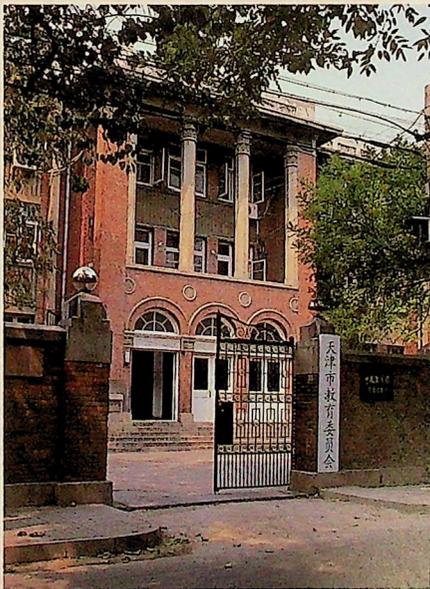
"They shut down all the foreign legations. There was no diplomatic service," Nathing explains. Private networks were established with relatives abroad in the quest for entry visas to other countries, without which China would issue no exit visa. The problem was compounded for the Russians rendered stateless, since few countries (Australia, Brazil and a couple of others) would accept refugees without passports.

The journeys were cruel. Australia, though open to displaced Russians, held to its bigoted "White Australia" policy. When Alex Tolstikoff arrived in Sydney he decided to remain there with his older sister, who had looked after him in China since his parents died. His older brother, however, had a Chinese wife, who could not leave the ship. He traveled on to Brazil. The two brothers would not see each other again for 45 years.

"All of us had to go through hardship. Maybe that's why the ties are stronger than usual," Tsukada says.

Graduation Day

SLC struggled on until 1951 with ever-diminishing rosters of private tuition. The Brothers were thrown out or left under pressure of one sort or another, including the usual charges of being spies, agents and corrupting influences. The remaining handful of students received increasing portions of their education at St. Joseph's



G.C.

G.C.

girls' school, which was run by the Sisters of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary. SJC itself would not last long. Nothing was enrolled there until June of 1952, then became one of those taking sporadic tutoring in private homes. Six months later a poignant service at the St. Joseph's church was attended by Tientsiners of many denominations, drawn together for mutual support.

"We all knew it was our last Christmas together," Nothing remembers.

Among SJC graduates that year was Frennie Beytagh, at 16 years of age already made wise and sensitive by experience and a unique background. Her mother was Russian, from Vladivostok, her father a Persian Parsee from Bombay who had followed an adventurous uncle to the far East to join his business. After amassing a fortune trading candle wax for furs in Siberia, the family owned and operated a hotel, a theater and the American Barracks in Tianjin.

In a conversation at her Sydney home, Beytagh remembers the post-War years fondly. Friends dropped in often. Children were expected to make progress with their piano and ballet. On Sunday afternoons the owners of shiny new automobiles showed them off along Victoria Road.

It was a dream world shattered by Mao's flinty, disciplined communists.

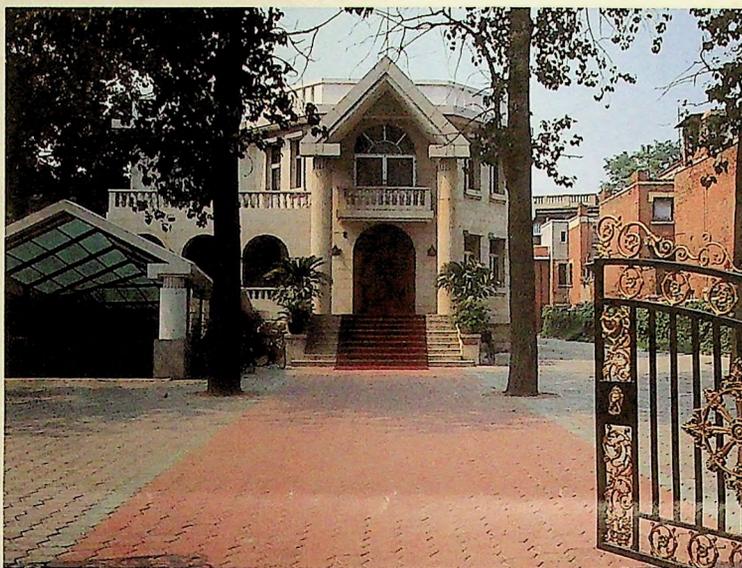
"I remember rifle shots, deserted streets, Nationalist soldiers literally shedding their uniforms in the streets...Our parents wouldn't let us go to school for several weeks," Beytagh recalls.

Fifty Years of Recess

Back in Japan, Tsukada had to do with little in the way of further education. At 15 he followed his brother Takeo "Thomas" to Yokohama for a job behind the reception desk at the Seamen's Union there. "Shortie," as the seamen called him, put both his natural charm and newfound English skills to good effect, and was soon providing indispensable interpretation services. At just 17 he landed the only officer's job open for Japanese in the U.S. Navy, as a ship's purser. Like many before him, Shortie Tsukada found life on the boundless sea less enchanting, and even less boundless, than expected.

"My first ship was a transport ferrying the bodies of Americans out of Korea," he recalls.

The job improved, and the pay was excellent. He stayed with the navy through the Vietnam war, along the way developing a passion for gambling that is unquenched even now. The



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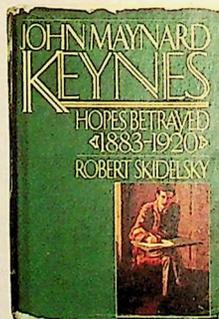
seaman's life is far behind him, but there is still a salty tang to Atsuo Tsukada's impish humor.

On completing high school in Sydney, young George Nothing had to decide on a career. He was acquainted with only two professions. One was medicine.

"I had heard enough gory tales from my father to avoid that," he says. But one grandfather had been a signals engineer and the other was an engine driver on the Trans-Siberian Railway. With two engineers in the family he picked engineering, studied hard, became a design engineer and eventually a management consultant. These days he uses his language skills and contacts in China and Russia to develop opportunities for Australian companies.

Skidelsky, one of the few to pursue an academic career, turned out an odd fish by any measure. His best work, he says, is "on the bor-

The appearance of this scholarly work was of more than passing interest to Tsukada, who had been keeping an eye out for his former classmate. On the flyleaf of his copy is written "To Dear Alex....," unmistakable in vivid green.



dérs between history, politics and economics.” He was made a life peer of the British House of Lords in 1991, and the next year became chairman of the Social Market Foundation, one of Britain’s most influential think tanks.

A Serendipitous Exchange

Tsukada, by this time, was ideally positioned to search for his former schoolmates. Involvement with personnel management in the navy had led to positions at Coca Cola Japan, then Nestlé, then to recruitment by executive-search firm Boyden International.

During the company’s 1991 directors meeting in Brussels, one of the partners struck up a conversation with Tsukada, who was in charge of operations in Japan.

“Hey Alex. Where did you learn English?” she asked.

were reunited that very afternoon. Tsukada readily confesses that the religious talk of his Marist Brothers teachers at St. Louis was mere background noise at the time, but such an incident can be inspiring.

Human Networking

With another uncanny stroke of luck Tsukada uncovered the long-lost Tatar, Talip Utush (who had migrated first to Turkey, then the U.S.), also in 1991. Tsukada had been asked by the multinational Johnson & Johnson to assess an employee, Kobe-born Zia Muhamad Kani, who wished to be transferred back to Japan. During the interview, Zia told Tsukada he had attended a missionary school in Kobe. Tsukada recollected that the principal there was a certain Bro. Charles. Zia’s eyes grew wide, and this exchange ensued:



“I was astounded,” says Salischeff remembering the day Nothing finally reached him in 1989. “He must have spent a fortune going through the phone books.”

“In China,” he replied.

“You must be kidding.”

Without a word, Tsukada fished from his pocket a photograph that included himself and his older brother. The woman gazed in puzzlement. The school building in the background looked very European, and most of the faces were Caucasian. Then she happened to glance at the reverse side, and caught her breath in astonishment at the caption: St. Louis’ College, Tientsin, China—1947.

“Alex! I placed an executive a few months ago who was born in Tientsin,” she said.

It was Tsukada’s turn to gasp.

“Barbé! Was the name Barbé?”

“Yes...Jacques Barbé.”

It had been 43 years. The school chums



Jacques Barbé



went to a lot of schools,” says Dieter Utech, who has returned to China to manage an airline office in Beijing, “but Saint Louis’ was the one that gave us something to build our lives on.”

“How do you know Bro. Charles?” Zia wanted to know.

“He was a teacher in Tientsin when I was a student there.”

“Well! Then you must know Talip Utush!”

“We were in the same grade. Do you know him?”

“Of course!”

“Where is he?”

“In San Francisco. I met him yesterday.”

Bit by bit, link by link, the network grew. George Nathing in Sydney looked for Salischeff, whom he had heard was somewhere in Western Australia, working for the government.

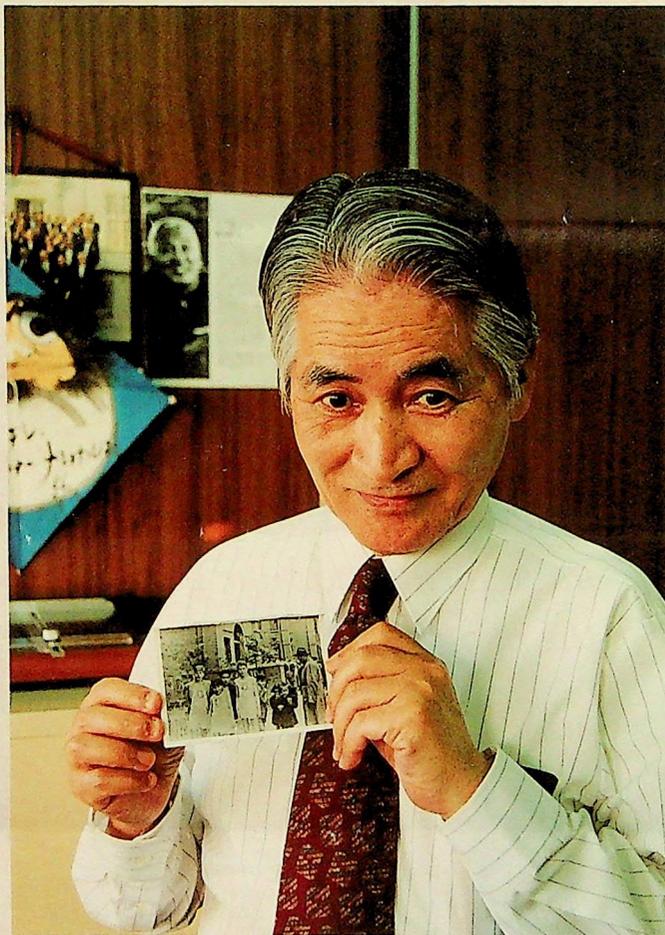
“I was astounded,” says Salischeff remembering the day Nathing finally reached him in 1989. “He must have spent a fortune going through the phone books.”

An important detail had eluded Nathing as he scoured Australian agencies; Salischeff’s employer at the time was the government, alright—the U.S. Government, in its Department of Defense.

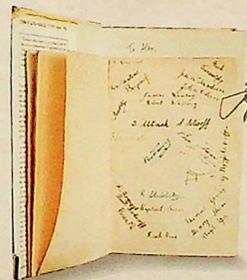
Details are important now to the boys from SLC. Tsukada takes the first weighty volume of Skidelsky’s Keynes biography from the crowded shelf in his Tokyo office and places it open on the desk. There on the flyleaf is Skidelsky’s crisply written fountain-penned note “To Dear Alex...,” unmistakable in vivid green.

Rockin’ Roll Call

At the reunion in the Tianjin hotel lobby that day, there were hugs, kisses, laughter. Even some tears, but not as many as there would be at departure. The excitement reached almost delirium pitch and stayed there for four days and nights of dinners, parties, tours, visits to old haunts in groups both large and small. SLC



Alex Tsukada always carries with him this snapshot of himself at Saint Louis’ College. Another treasured memento is this SLC yearbook (right), filled with the signatures Tsukada collected on his 1948 departure from the school.



boys, SJC girls, and their spouses, rebuilt old friendships and forged new ones.

And joyous they certainly must have been. On the third night of the reunion the spirit was recaptured, and surely magnified, in a singalong that absolutely flabbergasted bystanders and hotel dining room staff. Led by a couple of lustily played guitars the building rocked to strains of campfire classics like "Bicycle Built for Two," "Five-Foot-Two" and "Tavern in the Town."

Looking around at former students—company presidents, successful entrepreneurs, local government officials, prominent surgeons, researchers and educators—Bro. Kenny was content.

In its day SLC won only modest academic distinction, but it achieved much more.

"I went to a lot of schools," says Dieter Utech, who has returned to China to manage an airline office in Beijing, "but Saint Louis' was the one that gave us something to build our lives on."

Example in case: Tsukada senior, ruined by the War and intent on giving his sons an English-language education, needed the help of a Chinese friend in 1947 to plead for relief from part of the school's fee. Bro. Kenny agreed to a hefty discount. As for George Wang's U.S. Ma-

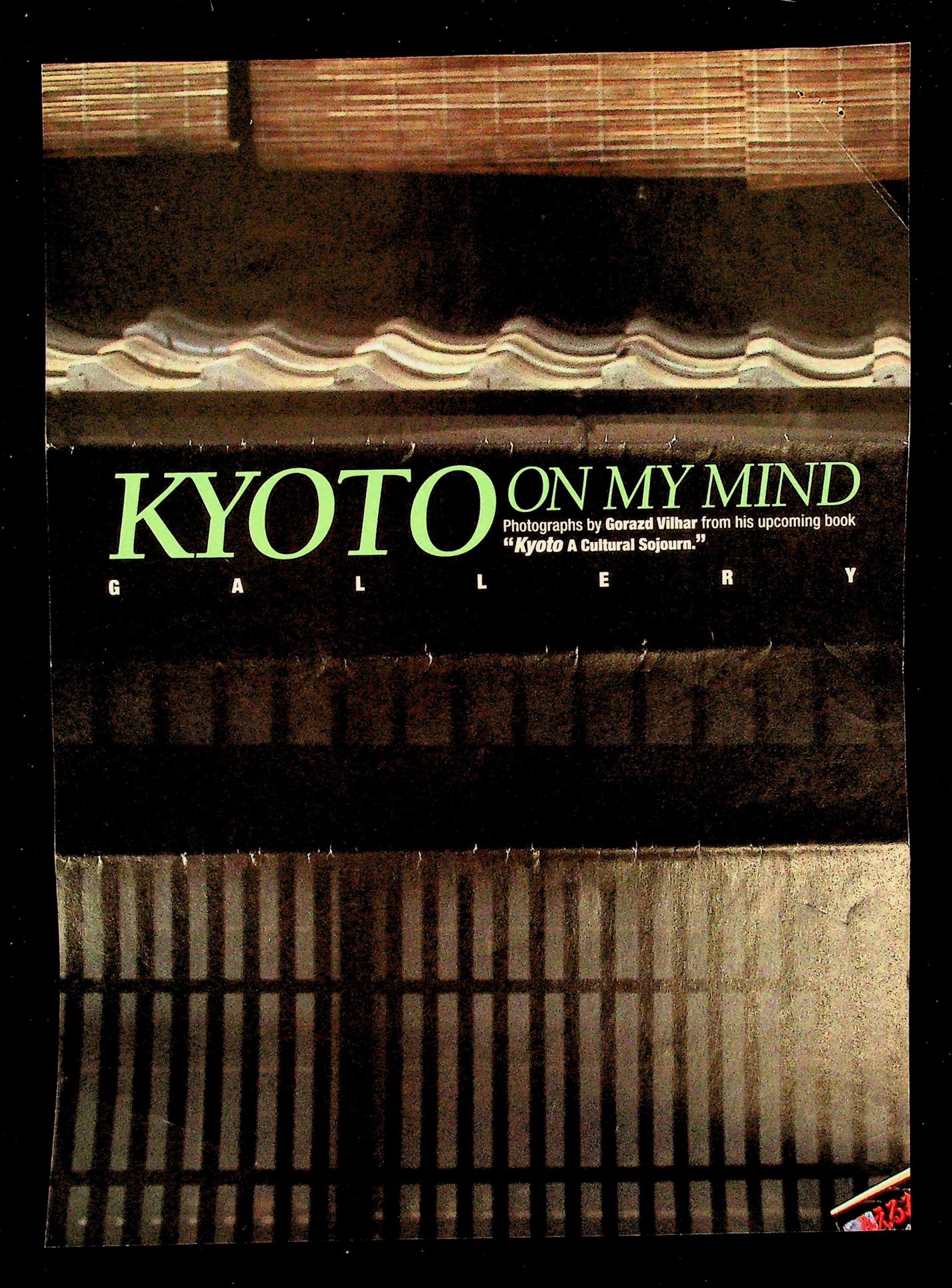


rines benefactors, contributions ended shortly after their transfer out of the city. The boy continued to receive the full support of the school. Though many hard years lay ahead he remained in Tianjin and became highly influential in local business and government.

The 86-year-old school Director ponders the two cases momentarily.

"What a great investment!" he says happily. ■





KYOTO ON MY MIND

Photographs by Gorazd Vilhar from his upcoming book
"Kyoto A Cultural Sojourn."

G A L L E R Y

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More of these
should you
wish to include
them in
an anthology,

Hanny Gaster

SHORT STORY
INTERNATIONAL

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"I hear you are writing down stories
about how we Tientsinners lived and how
we got out of China."

The Dowry

BY ALEX AUSWAKS

FEW people in Tientsin knew their family history as well as Alexandra Isakovna Blomberg. What is more, she couldn't wait to tell it to everybody and anybody. When she came for tea, my mother used to look round desperately for a total stranger to sit next to her. We had all heard the story so often, we were thoroughly fed up with it. Most of us knew it by heart.

In 1863 a rebellion broke out in Poland against Russia. Russia was then ruled by the Emperor Alexander II, known in most textbooks as a liberal emperor who gave the serfs their freedom. Ask the Poles and they will tell you a different story.

Many Jews in Poland threw their lot in with the Poles. They took their punishment alongside the Poles and were exiled to Siberia.

Amongst the Jewish rebels was Yefim Arkin. His sentence was to be served on the eastern shores of Lake Baikal. When his wife, Haya, discovered where he was, she took her daughter and set off. She

walked across Poland, across Russia and then across Siberia. Her daughter, Nehama, was seven years old when they left, ten when they arrived. Haya loved her husband very dearly and all along the way she dreamt of being with him, lighting the Sabbath candles for him. On Friday night a Jew returns to his wife. No matter how faraway he is on Friday night, he goes home and makes love to his wife. Some say this is really why the Friday evening service should be over before the first star is seen in the night sky.

But since her husband couldn't come to her, she trudged to him. She arrived to find him dying of his wounds.

After he was buried she said to her daughter, "Forgive me! I cannot live without him." Soon after, she died too.

On the Sabbath following her funeral, the rabbi called the congregation to order. "We have an orphan in our midst. Who amongst you wishes to receive the blessing of the Almighty and the benediction of angels in the world to come?"

As usual, it is the poor who are most anxious, while in this world, about their status in the next. A poor family took her in.

Six years went by.

At the end of the Sabbath immediately before Nehama's sixteenth birthday, the rabbi called the congregation to order. "There are too many bachelors in our congregation," he announced. "Bachelors must be saved from sin. Fortunately we have a single girl amongst us who comes of age in a few days. But she is an orphan. Tonight, before we leave, she will have a dowry, and before the end of the next Sabbath, I hope, a bridegroom."

It had been a long service. In six years the congregation had grown, even sent away for a cantor. This had been a great mistake. The new cantor was a great stickler for doing things properly. Things had come to the point where, by the time he was finished, everyone was starving for their dinner. The rabbi wasn't one of those who ever worried about the finer points of ritual. He'd become a rabbi in the old days. But on some things he was stern. Nobody was leaving until a dowry was provided.

This is how Nehama was married off to Aaron Nahman. She was a proud girl. She had heard the rabbi call for a dowry for her. She swore her own daughter would never have her dowry collected by a

charitable congregation. She worked hard and saved every penny. She scrounged. She made do with very little. Her husband grumbled and finally left her.

She saw her daughter, Rachel, married with a dowry she provided. The dowry was substantial enough for Rachel to carry out yet another custom with a certain panache. When a Jewish boy is confirmed, his parents present him with a talith, a prayer shawl. When he marries, his bride uses part of her dowry to buy him another prayer shawl. When he dies, he is buried in it. Rachel presented her husband with a prayer shawl with the benediction, which he had to pronounce when he put it on (lest he forget it), in gold thread. The talith itself was edged with real silver. The night before the wedding Nehama made Rachel kiss the Bible, "Swear to me that you will see your daughter has a dowry and you will make her swear on the night before she marries that she, too, will see her daughter has a dowry."

Rachel was unable to keep her promise. When the revolution came to Russia she and her husband and their daughter, Alexandra, fled to Khabarovsk, from thence to Harbin. In Harbin they were very poor. Everyone told them that they would be better off in Tientsin. Tientsin was an international port. Foreign troops guarded rich concessions. The French concession was like Paris. The British concession was reputedly like London, although nobody had ever seen the latter. The local English teacher, a Mrs. Yourieff, had been to Cambridge and was full of stories about it, but she couldn't remember London.

Rachel and her husband, Isaac, didn't do very well in Tientsin. They had a tiny flat in the Italian concession. Isaac worked as a bookkeeper. Rachel sewed. Their daughter, Alexandra, went to the Jewish school in Tientsin until she was fifteen and then went to work as a cashier for Karatzas, the Greek cafe in the French concession.

It was there that Blomberg fell in love with her.

Blomberg (as he was universally known, nobody ever called him anything else) was a Polish Jew. His family were furriers. He had come to North China to buy furs for export home. He fell in love with China. He loved the North Chinese people and their tolerant ways. He also liked Tientsin's cosmopolitanism. Before long he knew a bit

of Greek and a bit of French and a bit of English but lots of Chinese. He lived in an apartment full of Chinese furniture and works of art. "If only I had a wife to share my happiness!" he would exclaim.

Blomberg literally laid siege to Alexandra. At first she did not respond. Who was this fellow who spoke Yiddish so unlike the Jews she knew, and who could never put the stress on the correct syllable when he spoke Russian?

However, Blomberg managed to get invited to her home. He told her family his life story and they told him theirs. This is when Alexandra discovered her family on her mother's side were Polish Jews. When it transpired that her grandmother had been born in the same place as Blomberg's, something stirred in her. Two descendants of Polish Jews from the same place meet in a Chinese provincial city.

"Yes," said Alexandra, she would marry Blomberg.

There is an old Jewish custom that the bride and groom must not see each other the whole of the day before the wedding. Perhaps that was when mothers told their daughters the facts of life.

But Tientsin being a modern city and Alexandra a modern girl, what did they talk about?

"How I wish your grandmother could see you marry someone from her town," said Rachel. Then she added the fatal words, "Mind you, she'd remind me that I hadn't kept my promise."

"What promise?" asked Alexandra. Every family has secrets that are kept from their children.

"Well, I don't suppose it matters any more, but you see, we used to be very poor..."

And Rachel told the story of the dowry.

Alexandra was very affected by the story. "I don't think I can marry Blomberg," she said.

"Don't be ridiculous," her mother said. "It was a silly, old-fashioned custom."

"But you gave your word on it."

After that nothing would dissuade Alexandra. She was determined to march off to Blomberg that very moment to tell him it was all off.

"You can't see him now!" said Rachel. "You're not supposed to see him the day before the wedding."

"There will be no wedding. I will not marry without a dowry."

"But anything I can offer would be a laughable token," said Alexandra's father.

"I will be responsible for my own!"

Poor Blomberg. He was relaxing at home the night before his wedding. A ring at the door. His gentle bride now looking like a virago stood there, her distressed mother in tow.

Blomberg argued and pleaded, but Alexandra was adamant.

"If you love me, you will wait," said Alexandra. "Isaac waited seven years."

"He wasn't halfway round the world from home," said Blomberg bitterly, "and the Bible tells us he got two wives."

Alexandra was not without humor. She laughed at this and put her arm round him. "Remember, it wasn't only Isaac who waited seven years. His Rachel, too, had to be patient.

"Well, if we are not to marry tomorrow, at least, tell me more about this grandmother of yours and the promise she exacted."

Alexandra's mother wrung her hands and as the guilty do when they confess, told the story in considerable detail.

"Just a minute," said Blomberg when the recital was nearly over. "The essence of the promise is that there should be a dowry for every girl in the female line."

"True!"

"I do a lot of business with the English and the remarkable thing about them is that they always seek a compromise acceptable to all parties."

"How can there be a compromise?" said Alexandra hotly. "Either there is a dowry or there is not. I haven't one."

"Oh, I agree. There has to be a dowry. The English, in their search for a um...solution, leave no avenue unexplored and consider it may be necessary not to compromise but for all parties to um...give way a little. The question is, who is the dowry for? When you and I marry, as I hope and pray we will, you will obviously wish our daughters to have a dowry. As their father I will be bound to provide it. Is that not so?"

"I would insist you bind yourself in the marriage contract. As a matter of fact, one reason why we cannot marry tomorrow is that

there is no such provision in ours," said Alexandra.

Alexandra spoke as she did, not because she was mercenary or legalistically inclined. It was because a Jewish marriage is essentially a civil contract, not a sacrament. The terms are written down in a document called the "ketubah" and the actual wedding ceremony consists of the ketubah being affirmed by the couple.

"Well then," said Blomberg, trying hard to put every stress in the correct place to ensure that neither his meaning was misunderstood nor his accent causing offense to the ears of his bride-to-be, "what you and I really have to do is to think of our children. The most important thing is that our daughters should have a dowry. I will give my word of honor that I will have the ketubah amended immediately, this very moment, to the effect that I bind myself to provide a dowry for each of our daughters. In fact, I have the dowry for the first one ready."

Like all Tientsin merchants, Blomberg paid in gold and kept a supply at home. Gold, for trading purposes, came in one ounce and ten ounce bars. Blomberg fetched a string bag, upturned it and the dull gold rolled out. "Here are ten bars of ten ounces each. Would you consider that sufficient dowry for our first daughter? If not, give me a few minutes and I'll get as many as you think appropriate."

"I think you'd better get the ketubah amended quickly," said Alexandra.

One after another, three sons were born to the Blombergs. They were plump and roly-poly, and the Blombergs, husband and wife, got rounder and more roly-poly themselves, Alexandra especially after each pregnancy, her husband because of her cooking. Then came a daughter. She was named Nehama after her great-grandmother. Everyone in Tientsin knew the story and at school they used to call her "Nehama the Dowry" and "One Hundred Ounces Nehama."

Unlike her parents and her brothers Nehama grew tall and lissome. She had long legs that seemed to start at her waist. Her bosom and waist were tiny. She wore her brown hair long and she was beautifully sloe-eyed.

She was hardly out of school when she was seen with a soldier. The new Jewish school was next door to the American consulate.

Two handsome American marines guarded the entrance. They used to hand out chocolate bars to the children emerging from school, and we used to practice our English on them. The reason why so many pupils from the Tientsin Jewish School had American accents was because of the generosity of two marine guards. One of them was sweet on Nehama.

Of course, it was reported to Blomberg and his wife. Blomberg tried persuasion, but it turned out to be neither a case for persuasion nor compromise. Somehow Nehama went on seeing her American marine. There were arguments and quarrels. The Blombergs refused her entreaties to invite him home.

This went on for some time. Then the news went round that this marine's tour of duty in North China was over. Blomberg and his wife heaved a sigh of relief. It was premature. Letters began to arrive. They bore strange stamps and unusual postmarks. Well, they thought, at least he is far away.

Then came the bombshell. Nehama informed her parents that her American marine wished to marry her and she wished to marry him.

Blomberg lost all sense of proportion. He just raged. His daughter was still a teenager. She was too young to throw herself away on a private in the marines who handed out chocolate bars to school children and spoilt their pronunciation and accents.

"But he did a business course," said Alexandra. "He can type and do shorthand. At the consulate they used to ask him to type classified documents for the consul-general."

"Are you crazy?" asked Blomberg. "Is that a job fit for a man?"

"He's learning Spanish!" said Nehama.

"A curse on that country for what they did to our ancestors!" exclaimed Blomberg.

"My fiancé says Russian and Polish Jews are not descended from Jews who came from Palestine to settle in Spain. They are probably descendants of Hazars."

"Your who? What nonsense he talks!"

"My fiancé. I've accepted. And I'm going. It's not nonsense. He read it in a book."

"And who will pay your fare? Since he seems to spend money on books..."

"I've got a dowry and I will use some of it. As a matter of fact, he..."

"You have no dowry. Not if you marry a male secretary!"

"Well, he says he has been working overtime and will gladly pay my fare, and I am going."

All this happened before the Second World War. In those days distances seemed greater than today. In Europe the persecution of Jews had begun. America was suffering from the depression and excluded migrants. Jews lived happily in China and saw little reason to go anywhere else. Life was idyllic, unless one's daughter fell in love with an American marine whose only skill was typing and who knew a little Spanish. Blomberg's world fell apart. He and his wife and the three boys now looked pinched and miserable.

Every eligible Jewish male was now paraded before Nehama. Berelle Swartig was invited to dinner and arrived in the full uniform of the Tientsin Volunteer Corps. Nehama turned her head, those dark sloe-eyes as if looking out of one side of her profile, and said his buttons weren't polished. He wouldn't have survived an inspection in the U.S. Marines. Barry Sobol sat beside the Blombergs (by arrangement) in the uniform of the Jewish Legion at its annual tattoo. He still had the dust on him from his act. Nehama asked him very sweetly if he knew that American marines had to be able to shave using their shoes as mirrors? And so it went on. We ran out of Jewish males in uniform.

"I'm going," said Nehama. "Nothing will stop me."

The night before her departure it was like a house in mourning at the Blombergs. Her mother, Alexandra Isakovna, helped her pack. Just before the packing was completed, she went to her husband, "Give the girl her dowry," she said.

"No dowry," said Blomberg. "I shall donate it to the home for the aged on the day of her wedding."

"You'll do nothing of the sort!" said Alexandra Isakovna. "It's in my ketubah."

"I don't want his money," said Nehama. "We will do without it."

"You shut up and mind your own business!" shouted Alexandra Isakovna at her daughter. She turned to her husband. "I have fulfilled my part of the contract. Now fulfill yours. My daughter is not going to a foreign country to marry a stranger and to live amongst strangers

without a dowry."

"Never!" said Blomberg.

"Then I shall see the rabbi about non-fulfillment of a contractual obligation. If you hadn't sworn to give our daughter a dowry I would never have married you."

Poor Blomberg. Out came the string bag. Ten gold bars weighing ten ounces each were counted out.

"Be careful what you do with them," said Blomberg.

"I'll give this to Harry to keep in the consulate safe!" said Nehama.

"I hope he remembers to hand it back when he leaves you," said Blomberg.

"I am your daughter," said Nehama. "If you can make a good marriage, I can make a good marriage."

And she sailed away.

After she left the Blombergs got out their sons' old school atlas. Where was this place Cuba to which Harry had been posted to stand at the door, hand out chocolate bars and perhaps type classified documents?

"He'll be handing out my gold bars next," sighed Blomberg. True, a ten ounce bar of gold is the size of a small chocolate bar.

After my family and I left China I never saw Blomberg again. But I visited his widow, Alexandra Isakovna, when I passed through New York. She was white-haired and as plump as ever. She embraced me warmly and welcomed me into her apartment. The walls were covered with mementos of the U.S. Marine Corps and portraits of her grandchildren. The boys were all in U.S. Marine Corps uniforms.

"I hear you are writing down stories about how we Tientsinners lived and how we got out of China," she said. "Make sure you write about Blomberg. He was a good man. He wasn't on the Board of the Synagogue, or the Committee of the Jewish Club Kunst, but he never sent away anyone who came for help and he never said an unkind word about anybody."

"Except the U.S. Marines," I said. "Though I look at the photos on your walls and I wonder..."

Alexandra Isakovna laughed. She was such a jolly person, she laughed all over. "Our grandchildren were in college when everyone

was tearing up their draft cards. Blomberg called them all in and waggled his finger at them. 'Listen to me! You can demonstrate against the U.S. Army. That is your right. You may demonstrate against the U.S. Navy. That is your right. But I tell you, I may be an old man and you're young and healthy, but so help me God Almighty, if one grandchild of mine demonstrates against the U.S. Marine Corps I will...' and what he said was so crude he shocked even them."

We laughed.

"Tell me how it happened. All we knew was you all disappeared one day," I said.

"Those were bad days. We all went as quietly as possible. Often without telling our closest friends. Let me make a pot of fresh tea. Help yourself, eat."

It was like being back in Tientsin. My mother had the same teapot from Whiteways, Laidlaw & Co. in Victoria Road. Slices of bread, brown and white, lay ready to be buttered. Bits and pieces were laid out for guests to make their own sandwiches. We drank tea out of glasses set in silver holders. She poured fresh tea to the brim until it slopped over, in the Siberian style, lest the hostess be considered lacking in hospitality.

"I'll tell you how it all happened," she said. "Nehama went off to her American marine guarding the American consulate in Cuba. How we worried during the war! Was he all right! Blomberg would have sent him another ten gold bars to know he was alive. After all, he was her husband. If he died, how would Nehama make out in a strange land! After the war we had a couple of postcards. Harry was all right. He'd served at the front and was back in his old job. Nehama was all right. The baby was all right. She sent the usual photos.

"As you know, Blomberg and I were very stupid. We didn't think the Communists would ever take over China. We became desperate. Blomberg lost everything. We couldn't even bribe anyone to obtain a visa and, in our case, we needed five. We didn't even ask Nehama. We knew Harry had nothing.

"Then, out of the blue, a very short letter. Nehama never spoils us with letters:

'Dear Mamachka and Papachka,

Please go to Lifshitz and have him take three photos each, the boys with Mamachka. Take them to the Cuban consulate. Love to you and the boys.

Harry and me and Babs.'

"Of course, we knew the Cubans were selling visas but we had no money to buy them. We wrote and told her. Back came a telegram: 'DO AS TOLD STOP HARRY.'

"We did as we were told. In fact we all went to the consulate together, in case, you know. Just as well. To our amazement our visas were ready. They stuck the photos on, put seals and stamps all over them, made us sign our names thirty-three times. It was a miracle!

"'Harry must have worked a lot of overtime at his typewriter to pay for all this,' Blomberg said to me."

"And had he?" I asked Alexandra Isakovna.

"Not at all! We arrive in Havana and there is Harry and Nehama and the baby.

"'Harry,' said Blomberg, 'first of all, I owe you a very great apology. Secondly, I must owe you a fortune for those visas.'

"'Not at all, Dad,' says Harry. It was so funny to be called Mum and Dad by him. 'I used to play poker with the Cuban guards. One day, just for fun, I used those funny gold bars you gave Nancy for poker chips.'

"'Who?'

"'Sorry, Dad. We call her Nancy. It's easier to pronounce. Anyway, Vargas got very excited about them. When I made enquiries about visas for you, he offered me a deal. One for him. Nine for his contact. Nancy was very upset. Said it was the only thing she had to remember Mum and Dad by. You're gonna have Mum and Dad here, I told her. Whaddya want a souvenir for? It's only money in another form. So—ten gold bars and you all got visas. By the way, you can leave for the U.S. of A. when you want, though Nancy and I sure are glad you are here and hope you stay for at least a while.'

"'Leave for America,' says Blomberg. 'How did you arrange that?'

"The visa consul was my CO on Okinawa,' says Harry. 'He just needed some photos.'

"Blomberg and I had thought that God had forgotten us and the children. Now it appeared he had remembered us twice over.

"And so we came to America. Some fellow called Dick, who had been with Harry at Iwo Jima, drove us from the airport. And Jack, who had been with him somewhere else, had a sister going away for a year, so we had a flat for free."

"And Nehama was happy?" I asked.

"Nehama? You mean Nancy. Of course. Mind you, they had problems at first."

"Why, what was wrong?" I asked.

"Well," explained Alexandra Isakovna, "it was the usual story. Harry came from some place in America I can't pronounce the name of even now. No other Jews there. He comes to Tientsin, meets our Nancy and thinks, if he marries her, he will have a real Jewish home, not like his mother. Such a terrible woman! Not even candles on Friday night. And him such a nice Jewish boy. Well, our Nancy, unfortunately, wasn't very good about such things, not like the boys. Always a rebel. Of course, as soon as we arrived I put things straight. Kosher. Sabbath candles. Special tablecloth. Everything as it should be. Why do you think Harry was so glad to see me!" She preened herself like a huge turkey cock.

"Mind you, recently she's begun to let things slip again. So I went to visit them. 'Nancy,' I said, 'you want to be like all those wives? The only ritual they share with their husbands is the weekly shopping.'"

I laughed. "By the way, we never knew Harry was Jewish."

Alexandra Isakovna looked at me in mock indignation. "I can say it now, Blomberg isn't here. We never knew. Nancy says she tried to tell us but Blomberg wouldn't listen."

"When did you find out?"

"We arrive in Havana. They meet us. They take us home. A candelabra for Hanukkah. Candlesticks for the Sabbath. In the morning Harry puts on his prayer shawl and phylacteries.

"I don't believe my eyes,' says Blomberg to me. Well, I'm a woman. I worked it out before Blomberg did, bless his memory. I

liked to pull his leg a little. 'You think my daughter wasn't going to marry a nice Jewish boy,' I said. 'Shame on you for such a thought.'"



Alex. Auswaks, who comes from China, ~~now~~ lives in an old house in St. Albans where he writes stories dealing mainly with politics and the occult, as well as crime novels. He commuted to London daily to lecture on linguistics. He now lives in Jerusalem.

Following is a complete list of the treaty ports in China:

Ports.	Provinces.	By treaty with—	Year of treaty or decree.	Date of opening.
Algun	Heilungkiang	Japan	1905	August, 1900
Sansing	Kirin	do	1905	July, 1909.
Manchouli	Heilungkiang	do	1905	February, 1904.
Harbin	Kirin	do	1905	July, 1909.
Suifenh	do	do	1895	February, 1908
Hunchun	do	do	1905	January, 1910.
Lungchingtsun	do	do	1905	Do.
Antung	Shengking	United States	1903	March, 1907.
Tatungkow	do	Japan	1903	October, 1907.
Dairen	do	do	1907	July, 1907.
Newchwang	do	Great Britain	1858	April, 1864.
Chinwangtao	Chihli	By imperial decree.	1898	December, 1901.
Tientsin	do	Great Britain	1860	May, 1861.
Lungkow	Shantung	By Chinese Government		November, 1915.
Chefoo	do	Great Britain	1858	March, 1862.
Kiaochow (T-lustau)	do	Germany	1905	July, 1899
Chungking	Szechwan	Great Britain	1890	March, 1891.
Telung	Hupeh	Great Britain	1876	April, 1877.
Shansi	do	Japan	1895	October, 1896
Changshu	Hunan	do	1903	July, 1904.
Yochow	do	By imperial decree.	1898	November, 1899.
Hankow	Hupeh	Great Britain	1858	January, 1863.
Kiukiang	Kiangsi	do	1858	January, 1862.
Wuhu	Anhui	do	1876	April, 1877.
Nanking	Kiangsu	France	1858	May, 1899.
Chinkiang	do	Great Britain	1858	April, 1861.
Shanghai	do	do	1842	November, 1843.
Soochow	do	Japan	1895	September, 1896.
Hangchow	Chekiang	do	1895	Do.
Ningpo	do	Great Britain	1842	1843.
Wenchow	do	do	1858	April, 1877.
Santuo	Fukien	By imperial decree.	1898	May, 1899.
Foochow	do	Great Britain	1842	1844.
Amoy	do	do	1842	1843.
Swatow	Kwangtung	do	1858	January, 1860.
Canton	do	do	1842	1843.
Kowloon	do	do	1886	April, 1877.
Kongmoon	do	do	1902	March, 1904.
Samshui	do	do	1897	February, 1897.
Lappa	do	do	1897	June, 1871.
Wuchow	Kwangsi	Great Britain	1897	June, 1897.
Nanning	do	do	1897	March, 1907.
Klungchow	Hainan	do	1876	April, 1876.
Pakhoi	Kwangtung	do	1876	April, 1877.
Lungchow	Kwangsi	France	1888	June, 1889.
Mengtsz	Yunnan	do	1886	July, 1889.
Sze-mao	do	do	1895	January, 1897.
Tengyueh	do	Great Britain	1897	May, 1902.

Following is a list of the principal additional towns that have been "opened to trade":

Towns.	Province.	Manner in which town was opened to trade.
Taonan	Mongolia	By treaty with Japan, 1915.
Mukden	Shengking	By treaty with United States, 1913.
Fakumen	do	By treaty with Japan, 1905.
Fenghwangcheng	do	Do.
Hsinmintun	do	Do.
Tiehling	do	Do.
Tungkiangtze	do	Do.
Yingkow (port of Newchwang)	do	Do.
Liaoyang	do	Do.
Changchun (Kwanchengtze)	do	Do.
Kirin	Kirin	Do.
Ninguta	do	Do.
Chuitzuchien	do	Do.
Towtaokow	Chientau	By treaty with Japan, 1909.
Faitsaokow	do	Do.
Tsitsihar	Heilungkiang	By treaty with Japan, 1905.
Hallar	do	Do.
Kashgar	Sinkiang	By treaty with Russia, 1860.
Chowtsun	Shantung	By imperial decree, 1904.
Tsinanfu	do	Do.
Weihsien	do	Lensed to Great Britain.
Woosung (near Shanghai)	do	By imperial decree, 1904.
Hongkong	Kiangsu	By imperial decree, 1899.
Macao	Kwangtung	Ceded to Great Britain.
Kwangchow	do	Ceded to Portugal.
Wanhsien	do	Lensed to France.
Qartok	Szechwan	By Chinese Government, 1917.
	Tibet	By Tibetan treaty with Great Britain, 1904 (confirmed by China, 1906).
Gyanise	do	Do.
Yatung	do	By treaty with Great Britain, 1893.



Treaty party
fax'd 8/13/01

American Consulate General

1469 Huai Hai Zhong Lu

Shanghai, 200031

China

Date: August 13, 2001

To: Ms. Helen Hudson & Crew
AmConGen Shenyang

Fax: 024-2322-1942 #2

From: Non-immigrant Visa Unit
Information Unit

Fax: (86-21) 6471-1148

~~Header:~~ *Barbara:*

Attached is a photocopied page of snaps of old Mukden I came across in my unpacking recently. (FYI, I have moved to: 1202 Huai Hai Zhong Lu, Apt. 905, Shanghai 200031, T/F: 021-6437-0280).

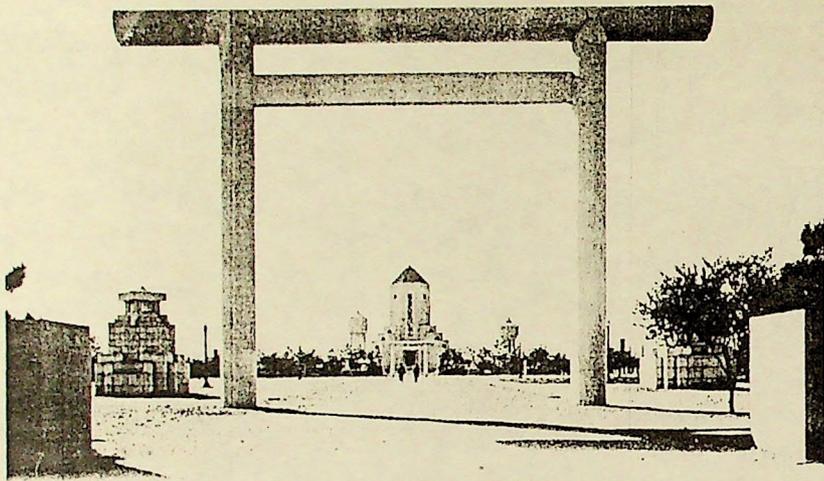
I am not sure how they will come out – a fax of a photocopy is not a good bet – but it might give you some ideas for exploring.

When are you coming to visit (I will be gone month of Sept. but otherwise am here)?

Cheers,

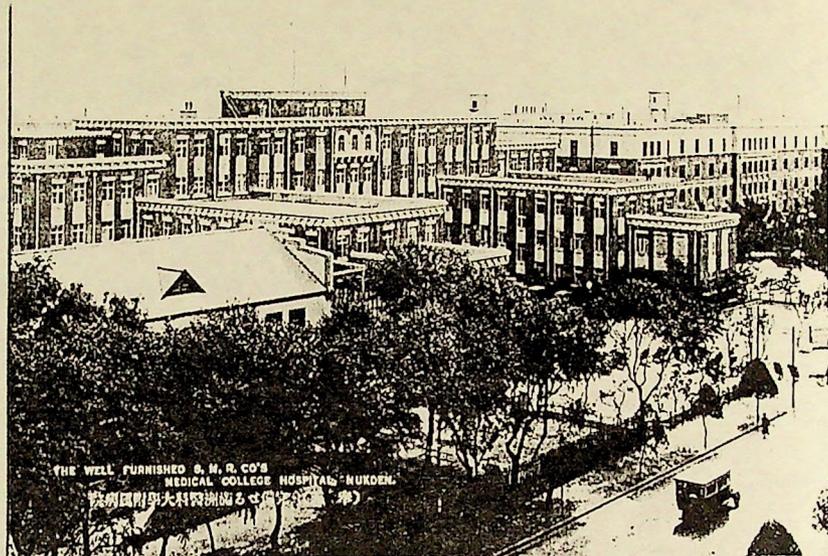
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tess".

Tess Johnston
Congressional Correspondence Unit

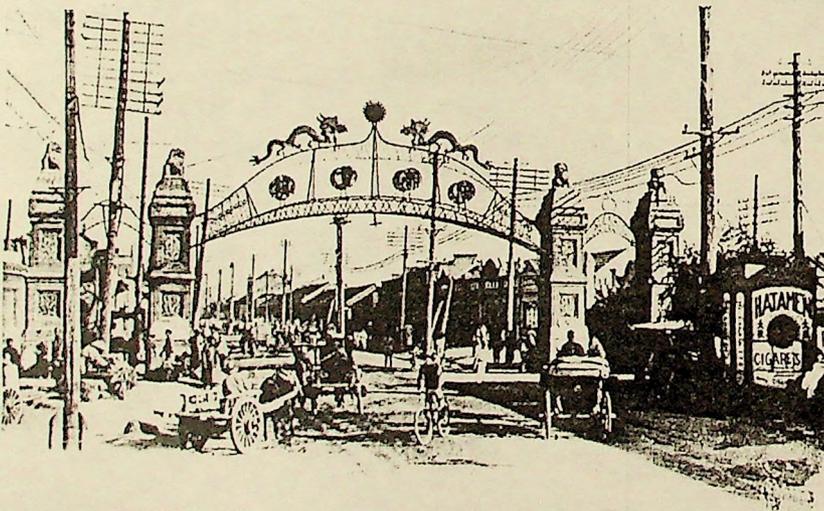


IREI MONUMENT DEDICATED TO THE ROYAL SOLDIERS.

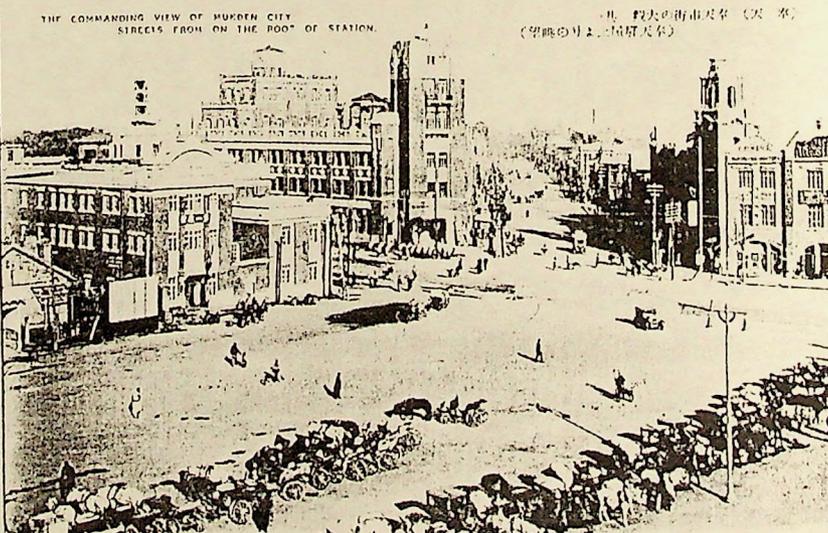
塔塔忠志を祀る上野皇女御患多護 (天 右)



THE WELL FURNISHED S. M. R. CO'S
MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL - MUKDEN.
鉄道區附野大科醫測函るせ備学館(天 左)

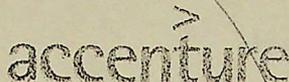


IN CASE OF MUKDEN CASTLE
AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.



THE COMMANDING VIEW OF MUKDEN CITY
STREETS FROM ON THE ROOF OF STATION.

一見、觀大の街市天華 (天 左)
(望眺の町上二四層天華)



Accenture
30/F., Shanghai Central Plaza
381 Huai Hai Zhong Road • Shanghai 200020, China
Tel: +86-21-6391 5588 • Fax: +86-21-6386 9322
accenture.com

April 13, 2001

The Consulate General
Of U.S.A.
1469 Huai Hai Zhong Road
Shanghai, 200031
P.R.China

Re: Visa Request for Our Professional Staff

Dear Sir/ Madam,

This is to confirm that Ms. Wu Ying (吴颖) is an employee of Accenture Shanghai office.

As a critical process of our professional staff development scheme, she will attend a training named Delivering Client Value in our training center U.S.A. for one week beginning on April 23, 2001.

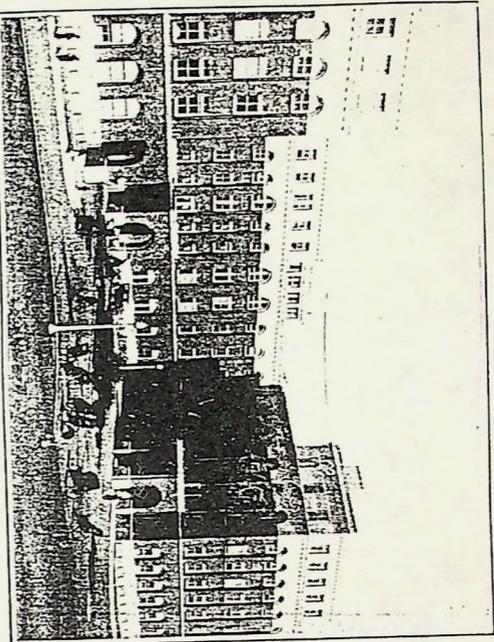
The firm will be responsible for all her necessary expenditures, including airfares, accommodations, etc., expected to be incurred for attending the training course in U.S.A. Her return passage will also be paid for and she will resume duty in this firm after completion of the training course. In this regard, your favorable approval in issuing her U.S.A. visa will be much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

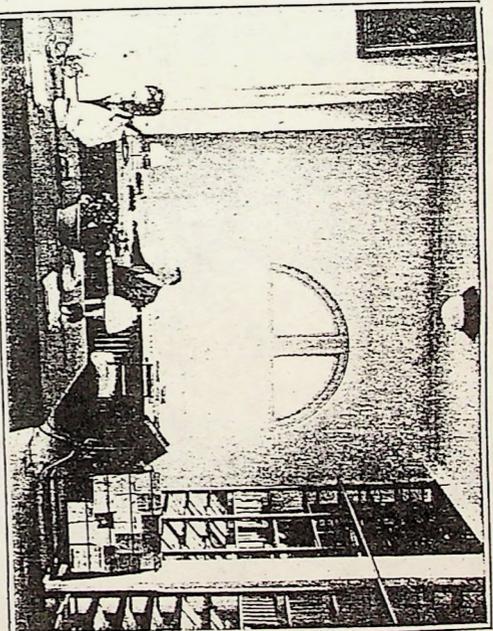
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gong Li", written over a horizontal line.

Gong Li
Country Managing Partner

Part of Dairen



The Main Entrance is at the Rear



The Reference Library

The New Dairen Hospital

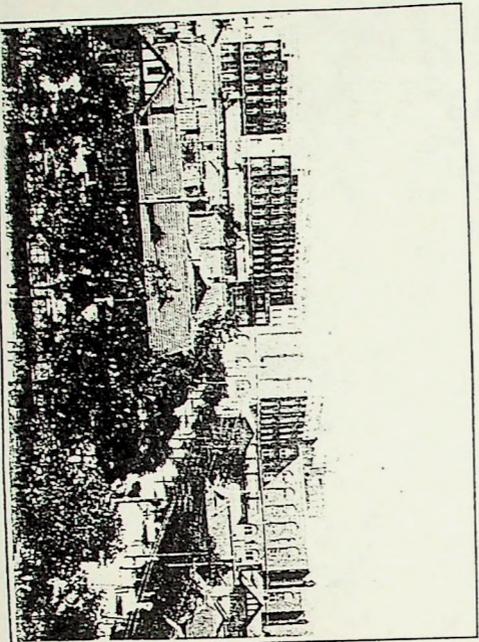
THE new Dairen Hospital, constructed by the South Manchuria Railway, to take the place of older buildings which had served a similar purpose, has now been open sufficiently long for it to be shown that it is meeting in a generous way the demands made upon it. Construction of the main building, which now houses what is considered to be the largest and best equipped institution of its kind in Manchuria, and one of the two largest in the eastward of Asia, was started in 1923, but was not finished until two years ago. The structure, which has been planned on a Romanesque design, is of reinforced concrete with hollow tile facing. It was built by George A. Fuller and Company (of Japan), Ltd., and is a monument to American building ingenuity.

The central building cost approximately ¥6,000,000, but annexes and other auxiliaries have brought the total cost to about ¥8,000,000. The site, considered particularly suitable, required leveling. The heights on which the building stands are 70 feet above sea level, and command, in front, a view of Dairen Bay and, in the distance behind, Nanzan Hill.

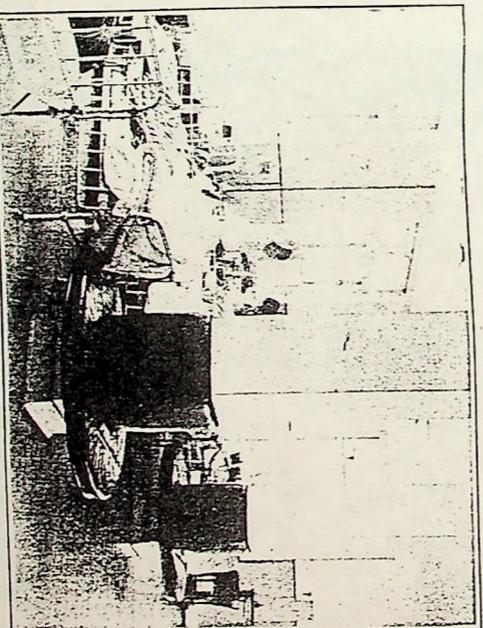
The site is said to have been reserved at the time of Russian occupation of Dairen, or Dalny as it was then known, for an imperial villa for the Tsar. It is valuable now because of its being near to the chief government and railway administration offices, the Yamato Hotel and the downtown business section, while it is not far from the railway station and docks and shipping offices.

It is a long stride from the first medical establishment in Manchuria, a crude orphanage started at Tieling in 1851 by a Catholic mission, to the elaborate equipment to be found here. A recent article in the Manchuria Daily News pointed out that, "The level of civilization of a country may be judged by what hygienic installations it has," and it is a policy developed from this feeling that has led the South Manchuria Railway administration to sponsor hospitals or hospital branches at several important places along its line, as at Mukden, Fushun, Wafangtien, Tashichiao, Linoyang, Kungchuling, Tieling, Tsaohtokou and Antlung.

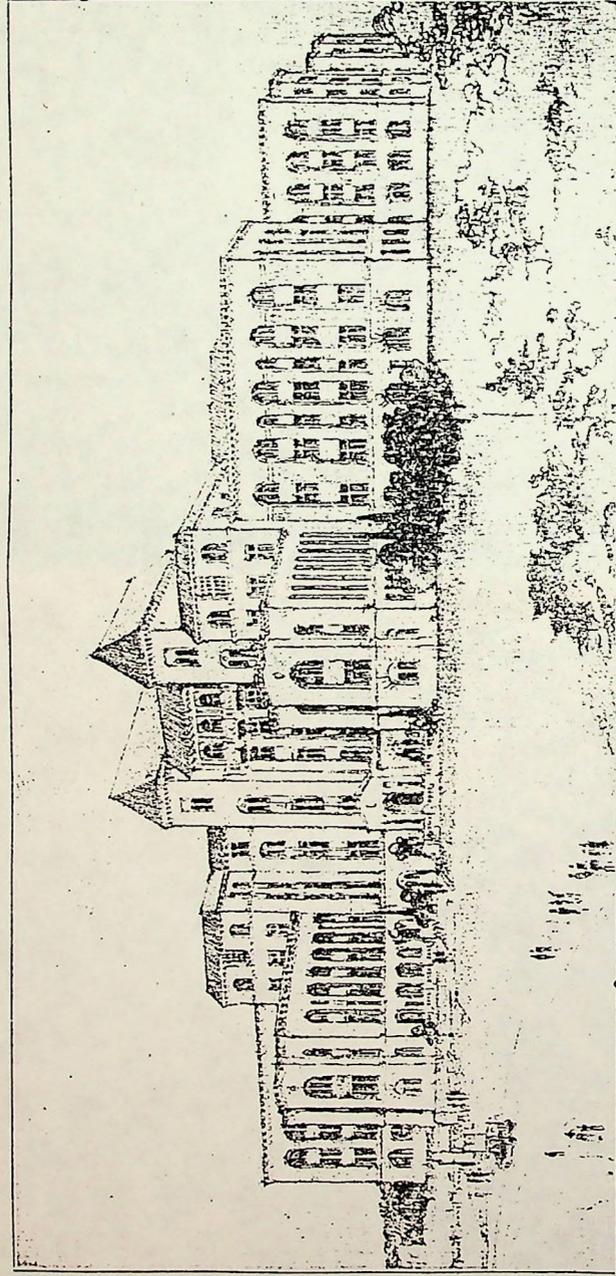
Japanese hospitalization in the Kwantung Leased Territory dates back to the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 when the Japanese wounded were sent south to Dairen from the front. The officers



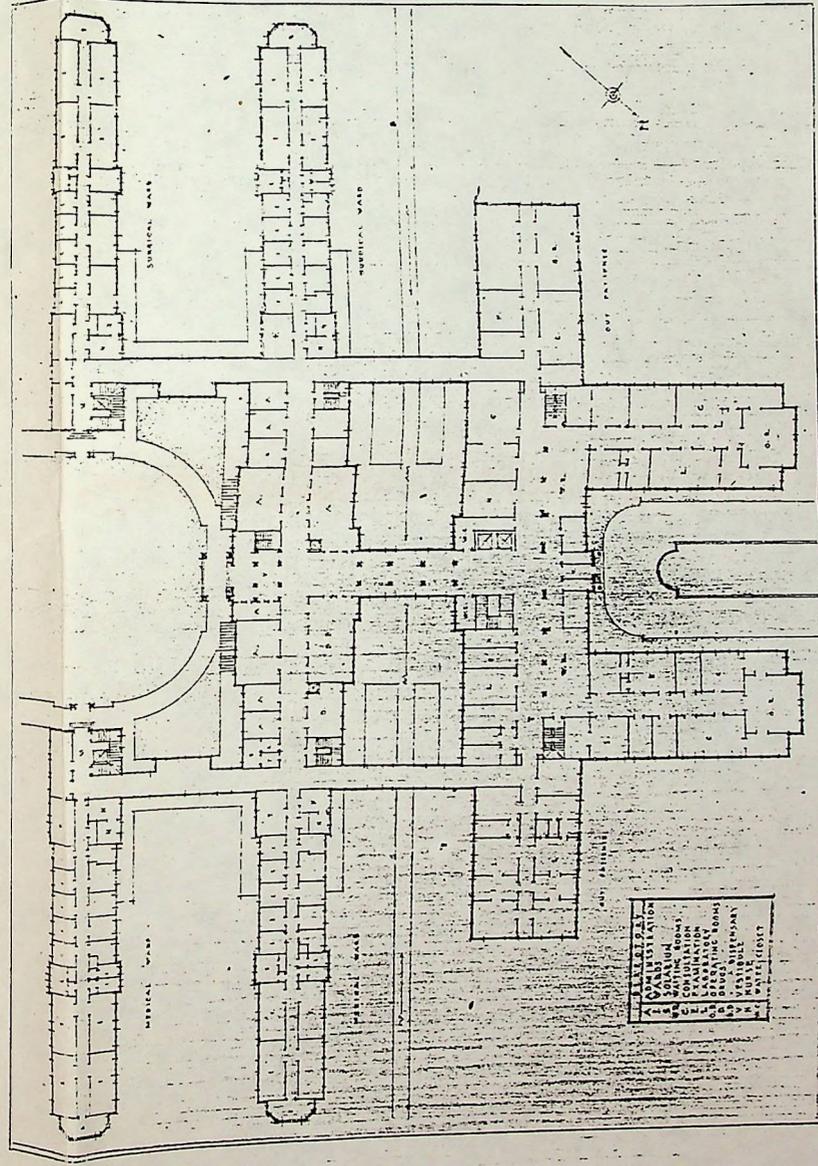
The Massiveness of the Hospital Building



A Ward in the Hospital



MANTSU GENERAL HOSPITAL, DAIREN
 Under Erection by the Geo. A. Fuller Co. of the Orient, Ltd.



Ground Floor Plan : Mantsu General Hospital, Dairen.

at home in the carrying out of American policies. The one man who has such a thorough grasp on the situation and who has already done so much towards rehabilitating American prestige in the islands and throughout the Orient, should remain at his post, prepared to meet any emergency that may arise. Americans in China need Wood in Manila fully as much as he is needed by those whose interests are more intimately interwoven with his immediate duties.

Already he has brought the islands back to a stable financial basis by rehabilitating the currency system and paring down the budget expenses. The oligarchy which dominated insular politics has been overthrown, the judiciary has been reformed, an efficient civil service established and public works pushed forward. Sanitation, hygiene and agriculture have been given a larger measure of official support and harbor works extended. Much has been accomplished. Much more remains to be done. The work of years was destroyed in a wave of sentiment, and it will take years to recover lost ground and restore to the islands the material prosperity and political stability that marked the close of the first era of American unselfishness in the role of an alien people. From all angles Americans need Leonard Wood where he now is. The nation is to be congratulated that he is to remain to finish his task, until the time is ripe for his successor to take over and carry out his policies. When that time arrives, the situation will still demand a man of Wood's type to maintain the high standard he has set.

Pan-Pacific Conference

A REMARKABLE gathering is scheduled to be held in the centre of the Pacific Ocean this fall.

From October 25th to November 8th in Honolulu the "key men," in matters of commerce and finance, from the lands bordering the greatest of waters are to meet each other daily to formulate plans for future interracial co-operation in bringing about the development of those interests common to all the peoples of the Pacific area.

These men representing government departments or commercial bodies are being carefully selected from each country. They will be guests of the Pan-Pacific union. These delegates will represent the two-thirds of the world's population which is tributary to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. They realize that the Pacific is to be the future theatre of the world's commerce. They know that the traditions of peace that have always prevailed in the Pacific can and action in Pacific lands meeting together and establishing among themselves a foundation of mutual confidence on which will be built co-operative effort.

Following the precedent established at the other conferences of Pan-Pacific scientists, educators and press men, called by the Pan-Pacific union, it is expected that President Harding will sound the key note of the commercial conference in his message, to be read by the governor of Hawaii at the opening of its sessions. Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover has already penned his message and is sending unofficial delegates as are the departments of agriculture, navy and interior in the United States, as well as the department of trade and commerce in Canada and the proper governmental departments in the other countries of the Pacific. Besides these delegates from governmental departments the U.S. chamber of commerce has appointed five delegates. It is understood that the president and secretary of the national foreign trade commerce will attend with a proper delegation from that body; the presidents of the Pacific coast city chambers of commerce propose attending with delegations composed of leading business men, while from Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan and other Pacific lands, financial organizations or boards of trade will send their leaders.

The presidents and premiers of Pacific lands are heads of the Pan-Pacific union, which, although an unofficial body, is supported

in part by appropriations from Pacific governments. The state department has transmitted the invitation of the union to the Pacific governments to send their delegates and it is expected at this conference in Honolulu that a firm foundation will be laid for future friendly commercial understanding in the Pacific area.

An interesting feature of the conference will be the presence and participation on the part of the deans of a number of commercial colleges connected with Pacific universities—this at the request of Japan. It is said that throughout Pacific lands, including the United States, a full million men have taken or are taking foreign trade study courses. These men will guide the future commerce of the Pacific area, and their co-operation is desired by the commercial conference. Viscount Shibuzawa is organizing the Japanese delegation, and Hawking Yen, one of the delegates to the Washington conference, with H. Y. Moh of the Shanghai chamber of commerce, the Chinese delegation. Manila and even far off Java on the edge of the Pacific expect to send their delegations, and Siberia has already appointed hers.

Alexander Hume Ford, director of the Pan-Pacific union, has made a tour of the United States and Canada in the interests of the conference and is now meeting in their home cities those who will attend from the Orient. Percy Hunter, one of the Australian founders of the union, has made a trip from London to Hawaii and back to Australia to interest that country in sending a representative delegation.

The delegates from the Pacific lands will be entertained in Hawaii for two weeks. Here they will be together all of the time and as all of the delegates will speak English, it is expected that many lasting international friendships will be brought about.

The American, Canadian and Latin delegates will sail from San Francisco on October 18th.

The chief topics to be discussed at the conference are communication and transportation, development and conservation of natural resources, finance and investments, inter-national relations in the Pan-Pacific area.

Four cabinet members and many men of highest standing in Pacific lands are preparing papers on these topics and it is expected that more than a hundred of the "key men" of the Pacific will attend the conference to further trade and commerce between Pacific lands.

Fuller will Build Dairen Hospital

THE contract for the design and construction of the Mantetsu General Hospital at Dairen, Manchuria, has been granted to the George A. Fuller Company of the Orient by the South Manchurian Railway Company. The hospital is to cost approximately ¥3,000,000 and its construction will require about two years.

The most serious problem faced in the construction of large buildings in Manchuria is the extreme cold winter weather, which prevents heavy construction during about half the year. The Fuller company has had considerable experience in putting up concrete and steel buildings in Canada, where construction has gone on when the mercury reached the extreme point of 40 degrees below zero, according to Mr. James Lee Kauffman, managing director of the branch company here, and with this experience it will inaugurate winter construction in Manchuria, where the temperature reaches that low mark.

Mr. H. A. Harris, managing director of the company, left for New York last Thursday to select the directing personnel for the work to be done in Dairen. Architects and structural and mechanical engineers will come at once to the Orient; to be followed by superintendents and foreign foremen. A staff of 16 or more foremen will direct the construction and about 800 native laborers will be employed.

switchboard requires 31 rotary connectors, even granting that it is fitted with only 70 lines.

In passing, the maximum number of connectors to be installed for a switchboard is 32, with 8 switches and 4 shelves.

Thus, at present, 70 lines per board are regarded as the maximum.

SPECIAL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

The special telephone numbers are as follows:

	Spec.
Tel. No.	
Toll Recording Board	0
Shahokou Branch Station	9
Fire and Police	19
Test Desk	101
Information Desk	102
Complaint Desk	103
Time Service	104

Remarks: The number for calling the test desk is not published. It is used in direct communications between the repairing gang and the testers concerned.

The second selectors are for the general subscribers and are to answer the requirements of the hundreds. How each level of the special second and third selectors (for the exclusive use by the central exchange people) is used as indicated in the trunking diagram (Plan 1).

The numbers of the trunk lines between the line switches and the different desks are as follows:

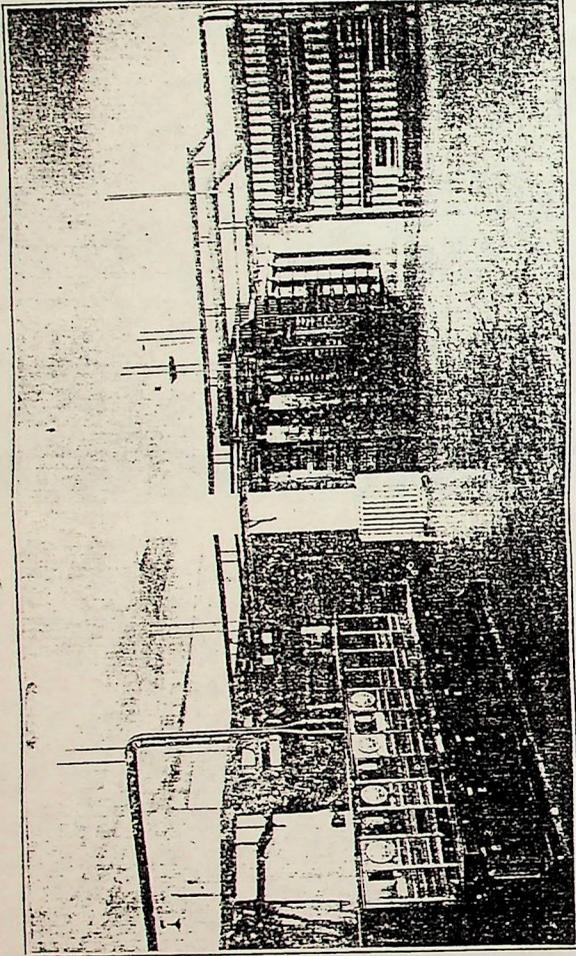
	No. of Trunk Lines.	Where Installed.
Toll Recording Board	10	Test Desk.
Toll Board	33	Toll Board.
Dead Number Service	10	Information Desk.
Information Desk	10	"
Fire and Police	1	"
Complaint Desk	5	Complaint Desk.
Hospital	1	"
Inspectors' Trunks	11	"
Test Distributors	6	Test Desk.
Test Trunks to Main Distributor	4	"

As to the disposition of 34 outgoing trunk lines from the toll desk to the automatic telephone service, for each of the four groups of 1,000 lines each, having P.B.X. trunks, 6 lines are assigned, and for each of the two groups containing no P.B.X. trunks, 5 lines are allotted, making the total 34 lines, which are made to connect direct with the second selectors.

The trunks for the dead numbers are to be kept connected with all cases of withdrawal from subscription, changes of the numbers, etc.; so that any one calling any of these numbers may be informed to that effect.

The Mantetsu General Hospital

GROUND has been broken for the construction of the Mantetsu General Hospital at Dairen, and building operations have started on such a scale that the completion of the im-



General View of Automatic Telephone Exchange at Dairen

mense group of buildings may reasonably be expected within two years.

The site for the proposed improvement is on a plateau of solid rock in the centre of the city of Dairen, and has every advantage that could be desired for an institution of this kind.

A fireproof building of reinforced concrete, five stories high, and containing some 1,800 *tesbos* of floor space per floor, has been designed, and many special features have been incorporated in the plans to make the service efficient for the patient and convenient for the medical staff. Five electric elevators and seven enclosed stairways will insure comfortable service to all parts of the buildings, which is divided into the customary hospital departments, and includes a large assembly hall and library.

The major operating rooms are on the fifth floor, and arranged in such a manner that several operations may be had at the same time. These, in addition to special operating rooms, located in different departments and making a total of twelve in number, will render unique service for the institution now and in the future.

The building is divided into two parts consisting of suites and departments for the treatment of out-patients, as well as four separate ward units for medical and surgical patients.

Manchurian granite, tapestry brick and terra cotta will be used on the exterior, which will be imposing and of high architectural character. The partitions throughout will be of hollow tile or metal lath and plaster. Marble, tile and other high grade materials are used extensively.

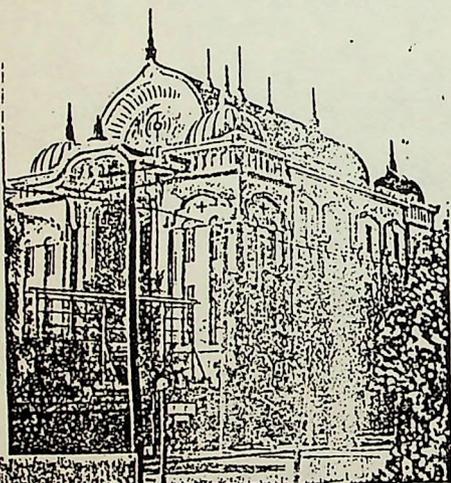
A tunnel will connect the various new buildings to those already in operation on the present site, and a new power house will be built to furnish steam for heating purposes. The heating of certain parts of the buildings will be by means of filtered and washed air conveyed by ducts, motors and fans to the various rooms, insuring a constant change of pure and tempered air irrespective of the season or temperature outside. A large salarium and roof garden is provided on the roof and arranged for use in summer as well as in winter.

The buildings are being erected under the supervision of the George A. Fuller Co. of the Orient, Ltd. for the South Manchuria Railway Company, and when completed, together with the present buildings and those contemplated in the future, will give Manchuria a plant the like of which does not at present exist in the Far East.

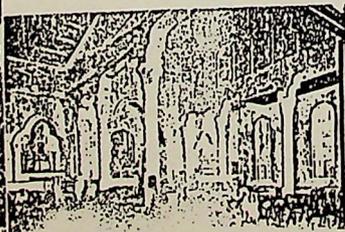
NO. 80213

NO. 80214

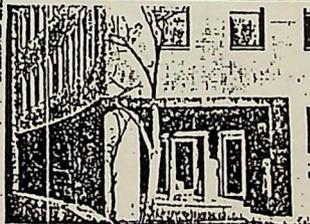
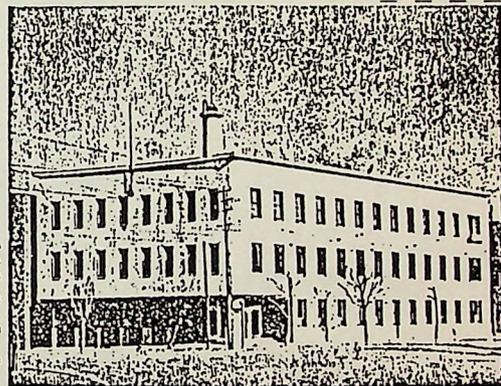
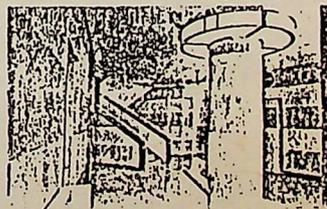
建築名	大鷲文工団 : Shinto?		旧用途	
当初建築名	明照寺		旧用途	寺院
所在地(現)				
所在地(旧)	大連市			
建築年	1937	構造概要		
設計者	谷口素線			
施工者	園田 慶三			
備考	満洲建築雑誌 Vol 18 162			

大
連
明
照
寺

上 谷口素線 下 園田慶三



建築名			現用途	
当初建築名	大日本鹽業株式会社		旧用途	事務所
所在地(現)				
所在地(旧)	大連市			
建築年		構造概要	RC 3	
設計者	山下建築事務所			
施工者	三川 利			
備考	満洲建築雑誌 160 18 149			

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AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
 1469 HUAI HAI ZHONG LU
 SHANGHAI 200031, PRC
 TEL: 433-6880 FAX: 433-4122
 PRESS & CULTURE: TEL: 471-8689/90
 FCS FAX: 433-1576 P&C FAX: 431-7630
 #6005P 12/07/92

DIRECT LINES

Exec 433-6886
 FCS (Mr. Murphy) 433-2492
 FCS 433-1681
 Mr. Xu 437-0687
 Gate Guard 437-2004
 CPU 433-6885
 ACS 437-5173
 GSO 437-7595

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Marine after hrs 433-3936
 FAO Consular Div 255-2102/3
 FAO Duty Officer 256-5900
 Fire Department 119
 Public Security Bureau 321-1997
 372-3030 x627
 Police direct 323-3936
 switchboard 321-5360
 Ambulance 324-4010
 Huadong Hospital 256-3180/1
 Hua Shan Hospital 433-3986/99
 Hongqiao Airport 255-8899
 Hong Kong Airport 852/769-7531
 Hong Kong Dragonair 852/769-7017
 Mr. Xu-Admin (Home) 252-8838
 Mr. Jiang-GSO " 253-8874
 Mr. Lu-Travel " 540-1346
 Mr. Wang-Cashier" 241-8885

HOME PHONE NUMBERS

Ogden (2517207) 433-5864
 Anderson (HH 304) 431-9598
 Deutch (SC 2307W) 279-8250
 Gallant (HQ 32) 275-8334
 Hand (SC 2405E) 279-8964
 Johnston (HH 1006) 437-7677
 Kovac (HH 402) 437-7601
 Kubiske (HQ 40) 275-9201
 Guinn (SC 2208W) 279-8031
 Lavache (ITC 3406) 275-4299
 MSG Det. (SC 1708W) 279-8036
 McGunigle (HQ 53) 275-0450
 Mudge (SC 2301E) 279-8985
 Murphy (SC 2007E) 279-8752
 Montgomery (HH 702) 433-5424
 Pemberton (YD 22-C) 372-5491
 Polson (HH 406) 433-5986
 Riggins (HQ 69) 275-9546
 Slutz (SC 2307W) 279-8250
 Smith (SC 1707E) 279-8927
 Snead (SC 1207E) 279-8754
 Stephenson (HQ 35) 275-7844
 Stephenson (Westin) 275-8888
 Stevens (HH502) 433-5967
 Walden (SC 2207E) 279-8747

HOTELS/GUEST HOUSES

City Hotel 255-1133
 Equatorial 279-1688
 Garden Hotel 433-1111
 Hengshan Guest House 437-7050
 Hilton Hotel 255-0000
 Holiday Inn 252-8888
 Huating Sheraton 439-6000
 JC Mandarin 279-1888
 Jinjiang Hotel 256-2582
 Jinjiang Tower 433-4488
 Jing'an Guest House 256-3050
 Nikko Longbai 255-9888
 Ocean Hotel 545-8888
 Olympic Hotel 439-1391
 Peace Hotel, North 321-1244
 Portman Hotel 279-8888
 Shanghai Hotel 471-2712
 Westin Hotel 275-8888
 Yangtze New World 275-0000
 Hotel Reservation Off 258-1328

AIRLINES

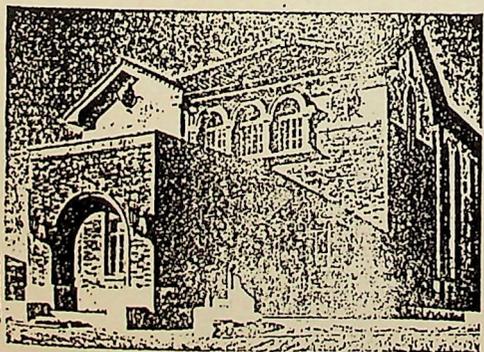
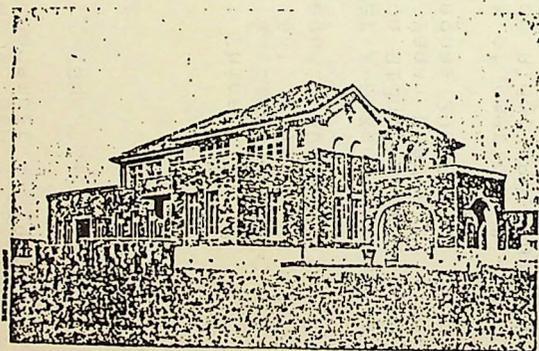
CAAC (Int'l) 253-2255
 (Domestic) 253-5953
 Dragon Air 258-2582 x123
 Direct Line 433-6435/4852
 Airport 255-8899 x5307
 JAL Ruijin Bldg 433-6337-9
 Northwest-Resvns 279-8088
 Manager's Off 279-8100
 Airport 255-8899 x5319
 Shanghai Airlines 255-1551
 Singapore Airlines 279-8000
 United 255-3333/3334
 Airport Office 255-8899 x5304
 Hong Kong Airport (852)769-7531
 CONSULATES
 Australia (Goode) 433-4604/437-3951 (CG)
 FAX: 433-1732
 Britain (MacDonald) 433-0508/FAX: 433-3115
 P&C 471-4849
 Canada (Belliveau) 279-8400/FAX: 279-8401
 Cuba (Valdes V.) 275-3078/FAX: 275-1745
 Czech (Lajciak) 275-7203/8502
 FAX Direct line CG 275-9033
 France (Montagne) 437-7414/433-2639 (CG)
 FAX: 433-9437
 FRG (Arndt) 433-6953/FAX: 471-4448
 Hong Kong-Trade (Leung) 326-4196/FAX: 328-7478
 Italy (Ballero) 252-4373/252-6683
 FAX: 251-1728
 Japan (Hasumi) 433-6639/FAX: 433-1008
 Poland (Pawelczyk) 433-9288/433-4735
 Singapore (Huat) 437-0776/FAX: 433-4150
 USSR (Chablin) 324-2682/8383
 US MISSIONS IN CHINA
 Embassy Beijing (01) 532-3831/532-3431
 532-3840 (ADMIN) 532-5063 (RMO)
 TX: 22701 AMEMB CN / FAX: 532-3178 (POL)
 FAX: 532-2483 (ADM)/532-5074 (AIS)
 532-6057 (FMO)
 Amqonqen Guangzhou (020) 882-200 (ADMIN)
 882-000 (GSO) 888-911 (CONS) 883-000 (ACS)
 TX: 44439 GZDFH CN / FAX: 882-341
 Amqonqen Shenyang (024) 220-000/220-054
 TX: 80011 AMCS CN FAX: 220-074
 Amqonqen Chenduo (028) 582-222
 TX: 60128 ACGCH CN/ FAX: 583-520/792 (P&C)
 Amqonqen Hong Kong (00852) 523-9011
 TX: 74644 ACGHK HX/ 63141 USDPC HX
 FAX: 845-1598

MISCELLANEOUS

American School 252-1687
 Huai Hai Electrician 437-0879/5852
 Hong qiao Office 275-0031
 Shanghai Ctr Office 279-8600
 CITS 321-7200/4960
 (PM/321-9965)
 Department of State: (001) then:
 OPS Center (202) 647-1512
 AmCit Emergency (202) 647-5225
 China Desk (202) 647-6300
 China Desk Fax (202) 647-6820
 EAP/EX (202) 647-6820
 EAP/EX Fax (202) 647-6142
 Call USA Direct 1061
 Domestic Long Distance 666-7321
 BEIJING (01)
 Jinglun 500-2266
 Telex: 210011 JLH CN
 Great Wall 500-5566
 Telex: 22003 GHMBJ
 Jianguo 500-2233
 Telex: 20421 JGHBJ CN
 Beijing 500-7766
 Telex: 22426 BHCTL
 HONG KONG (00852)
 American Express 844-8656/844-8668
 Telex 61055 AMETH HX Fax 810-4757
 Hilton 523-3111
 Telex: 73355 HILTL HX
 Mandarin 522-0111
 Telex: 73653 MANDA HX
 Harbor View ("Y") 802-0111
 Telex: 61073 CYMCA HX FAX 802-9063
 OTHER HOTELS
 Nanjing-Jinling Hotel (025) 742888
 Telex: 34134 JLHJ CN
 Hangzhou Hotel (0571) 777951
 Telex: 35005/6 HOTCH CN
 Suzhou Hotel (0512) 224646
 Telex: 36302 SZTLX CN
 RESTAURANTS
 Green Wave/Lubolang 328-0602
 Mei Long Zhen 256-2718
 Ruijin 433-1076
 TAXIS
 Friendship 258-4584
 Jing'an 253-1310
 Shanghai 258-0000
 Hongqiao 432-8030

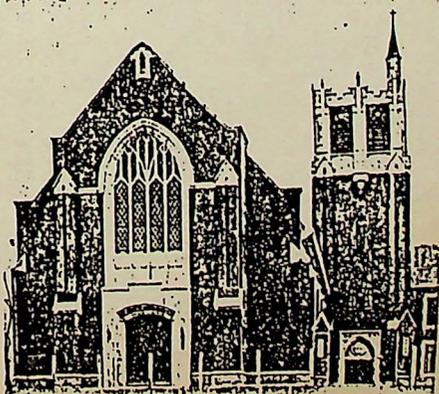
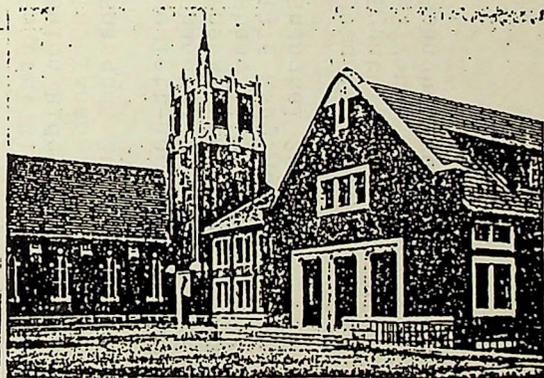
NO. 80229

建築名		現用途	
当初建築名	関東州長官官邸	旧用途	官舎
所在地(現)			
所在地(旧)	大連		
建築年		構造概要	2
設計者	関東州庁管繕課		
施工者	石井組		
備考	滿洲建築雜誌 Vol.19, No.1		



NO. 80230

建築名	大連音楽学校	現用途	
当初建築名	双葉学院	旧用途	教会
所在地(現)			
所在地(旧)	大連市		
建築年	13.4.3 ~ 14.12.11	構造概要	煉瓦 洋付
設計者	ウーリス建築事務所		
施工者	合資会社 艾達組		
備考	滿洲建築雜誌 Vol.19 No.1		



双葉學院 (1)

CODEL BOREN RECEPTION
December 4, 1992

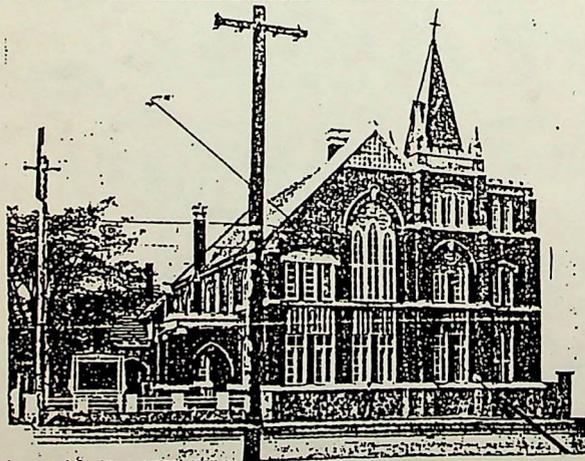
GUESTLIST

Representative Offices:

1. Hanh Tu	AT&T, China, Inc. The American Int'l Centre Rm. 661, 1376 Nanjin Xi Lu Shanghai 200040 China	279-8628 (Tel) 277-8623 (Fax)
2. John Grobowski	Baker & McKenzie Consultants Ltd. Union Bldg., Suite 2609 100 Yanan Road East Shanghai 200002	326-5522 (Tel) 320-1948 320-1769 (Fax)
3. Agnes Lam	Bank of America NT & SA Union Bldg., Rm. 104-107 Shanghai 200002 China	320-2491 (Tel) 329-2828 320-1297 (Fax)
4. David Livingston	Bell South Shanghai Centre Ltd. Shanghai Centre 1376 Nanjing Xi Lu Shanghai 200040 China	279-8900 (Tel) 279-8910 (Fax)
5. Roger Yue	Citibank NA Union Bldg., Suite 509 100 Yanan Road East Shanghai 200002 China	328-9661 (Tel) 328-9662 373-1317 (Fax)
6. Norman P. Givant	Coudert Brothers Union Bldg., Suite 1804 Shanghai 200002 China	326-5800 (Tel) 320-0203 (Fax)
7. Bill Zee	General Electric (USA) China Co. Union Bldg., Suite 2003 100 Yanan Road East Shanghai 200002	326-5270 (Tel) 320-0322 (Fax)
8. Anben Ma	Hewlett-Packard Co. China Shanghai Branch The American Int'l Centre Shanghai Centre 1376 Nanjing Xi Lu Shanghai 200040	279-8668 (Tel) 279-8677 (Fax)
9. Robert B. Adelski	Hutchin Limited Equatorial Office Bldg. Rm. 306 65 Yanan Xi Lu Shanghai 200040 China	256-6322 (Tel) 256-6258 (Fax)

No. 80072

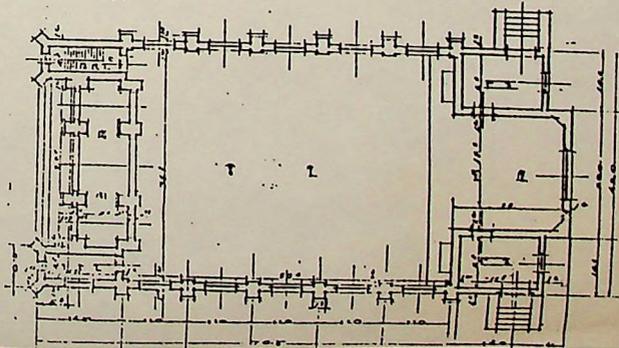
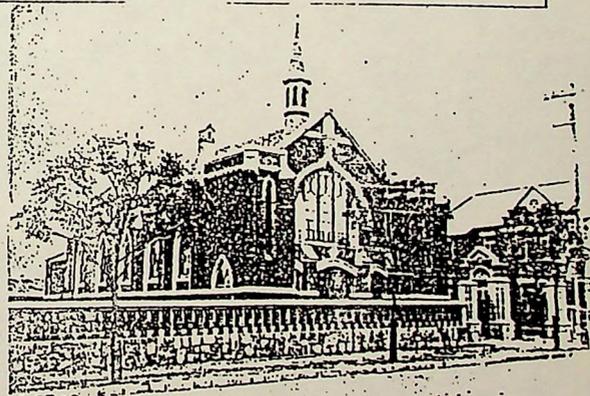
建築名		現用名	
当初建築名	日本メソヂスト大連支教会	旧用名	教会
所在地(現)	(旧) 大連市西公園町		
起工	52.3.20起工, 52.9.10竣工	構造概要	煉瓦一部 地工有
設計者	鈴木正雄 (長畑建築事務所)		
施工者	三田工務所		
備考	『満洲建築協会雑誌』Vol. 8, No. 12		



メソヂスト Methodist 監理教
カトリック 獨, Katholiek 天主教

No. 80073

建築名		現用名	
当初建築名	大連カトリック教会	旧用名	教会
所在地(現)	(旧) 大連市千歳町		
起工	52.10.22, 53.6.22竣工	構造概要	煉瓦
設計者	田代隆		
施工者	名越工務所		
備考	『満洲建築協会雑誌』Vol. 8, No. 12		



redo

Chinese Guests

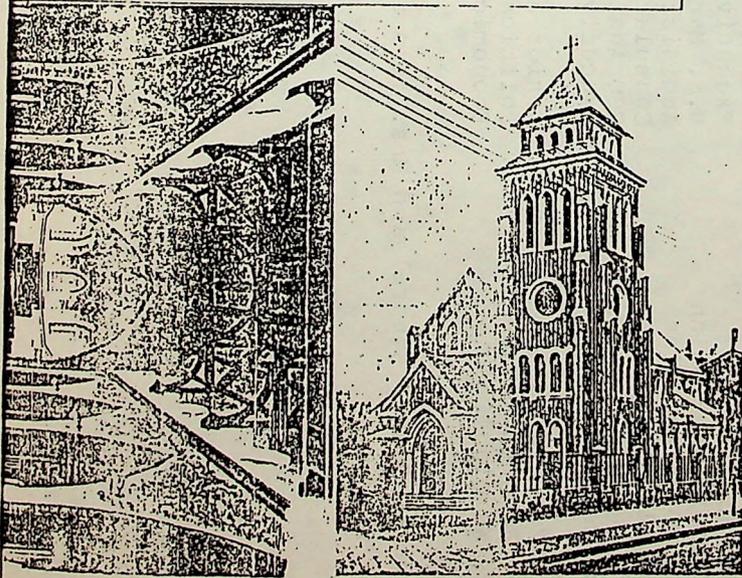
- Mr. Xu Kuangdi Executive Vice Mayor, Shanghai Municipal People's Government
- Mr. Zhao Qizheng Vice Mayor, Shanghai Municipal People's Government
- Mr. Xia Keqiang Vice Mayor, Shanghai Municipal People's Government
- Mr. Tan Jiazhen~~X~~ Vice Chairman, Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress
- Mr. Tao Zujix President, Shanghai Industrial Consultants
- Mr. Ding Xinghao~~X~~ Shanghai Institute for International Studies
- Rev. Aloysius Jin Luxian~~X~~ Shanghai Diocese & She Shan Seminary *Rector*
Rector
- Mr. and Mrs Wang Daohan~~X~~ and interpreter Senior Advisor to Shanghai Government
- Mr. Zhou Hanmin~~X~~ Chairman, International Economic Law *Dept,*
Department, Shanghai Foreign Trade *Dept,*
Institute
- Mr. Wang Xinkui~~X~~ Chairman, Economic Department, Shanghai Foreign Trade Institute

Eight CPIFA Officials

- Mr. Li Shunshan~~X~~ Deputy Director, Shanghai Municipal Foreign Affairs Office
- Mr. Chen Binghui~~X~~ Division Chief, Shanghai FAO
- Mr. Gong Guoyix Division Chief, Shanghai FAO
- Ms. Hua Daming~~X~~ Deputy Division Chief, Shanghai FAO
- Mr. Yang Zhihua~~X~~ Executive Vice Chairman, Shanghai Foreign Investment Commission
- Mr. Yu Haoming~~X~~ Director of the Board and Executive Vice President of SITCO
- Mr. Shen Ruixing~~X~~ Chief, International Business, Shanghai Securities Exchange
- moved* Mr. Ivan Chan, General Manager and Partner, Arthur Andersen
- Ms. Yin Baoyu~~X~~ General Manager, International Trade, Bank of Communications

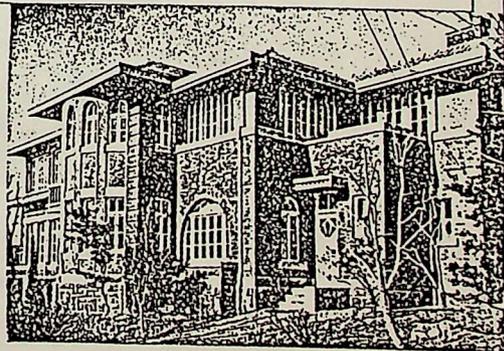
No. 80074

建名				現用途	
当初建名	大連聖公會聖堂	旧用途	教会	旧用途	
所在地(現)					
	(旧) 大連市向後町20, 29, 28 在り				
建年	1939.11竣工. 1941.10竣工	構造概要	煉瓦・煉塔石		
設計者	WILLIAM WELLS				
施工者	東京工務局				
備考	工務主任 西條武三... 助4 西小佐大				
	大連建築協会誌 No. 12				



No. 80075

建名				現用途	
当初建名	K氏住宅	旧用途	住宅	旧用途	
所在地(現)					
	(旧) 大連市青洲区磯子北方丘陵				
建年		構造概要	煉瓦・RC	2	地下1
設計者	宗像圭一				
施工者	長谷川針織一				
備考	大連建築協会誌 No. 9 No. 3				



Congressional Delegation

3

Senator David Boren	
Ms. Molly Boren	(Senator Boren's wife)
Ms. Barbara Halpern	(Senator Levin's wife)
Ms. Nuala Pell	(Senator Pell's wife)
Mr. Chris Straub	
Mr. Zach Messitte	
Mr. Rick Kessler	
Ms. Janice Demers	
Mr. Don Keyser	
Mr. Joseph Pallone	
Mr. James Cook	
Mr. Thomas Burns	

American Consulate General

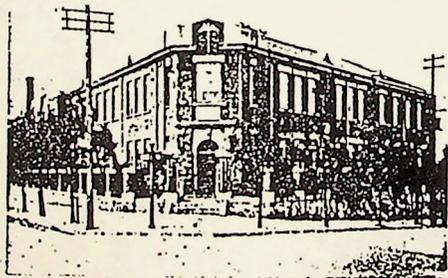
Ms. Pamela Slutz	Chief, Political Section
Mr. Ronald Deutch	Chief, Administrative Section
Mr. David Murphy	Chief, Commercial Section
Ms. Lisa Kubiske	Economic Officer (Control Officer)
Mr. Keith Riggin	Economic Officer
Mrs. Lan Riggin	Communications Assistant
Mr. Henry Hand	Consular Officer
Mr. Dal Polson	Regional Security Officer
Mrs. Virginia Polson	Consular Assistant
Mr. Tony Smith	Communications Officer
Mrs. Lisa Smith	Executive Assistant
G/SGT Patrick Guinn	U.S. Marine Security Guard Commander
Mrs. Deborah Guinn	Administrative Assistant
Ms. Alia Pemberton	Consular Assistant
Mr. Daniel Kubiske	GSO Assistant
Ms. Tess Johnston	Executive Assistant
Mr. Xu Bailing	Senior Administrative Assistant
Mr. Fang Chuanbao	Political Assistant
Mr. Wu Qianli	Economic Assistant

Hosts: Consul General and Mrs. Jerome Ogden

TOTAL:

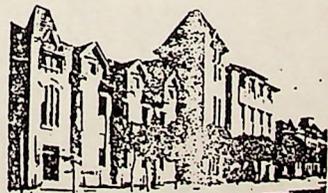
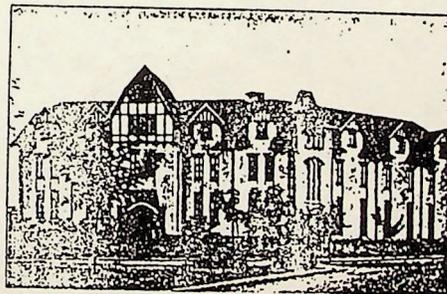
NO.80010

建筑名				现用途	
当初建筑名	大連商業学校			旧用途	学校
所在地(现)					
所在地(旧)	大連市天神町				
建造年	M末~T初	建造数量	棟之		
设计者					
施工者					
備考	『関東行政政二十年史』、『南滿洲写真帖』				



NO.80011

建筑名				现用途	
当初建筑名	大連基督教会公会			旧用途	福祉会
所在地(现)					
所在地(旧)	大連市泉崎町				
建造年	M43竣工, T末1増築	建造数量			
设计者	(建築) 西村作助				
施工者	(建築) 和泉組				
備考	『南滿洲写真帖』、『酒州建築協会雑誌』V.16, No.7				



— 関東行政政二十年史 大連市編 —

WEST GERMANY
(Federal Republic of Germany)

OFFICE: Consulate General
ADDRESS: 181 Yongfu Lu
Shanghai
TELEPHONE: 379-953
TELEX: 33140 AASGH CN

Dr. Hannelore Theodor
Consul General

151 Yongfu Lu
Tel: 378-812

Jprst Uhrig
Deputy Consul General
(Mrs. Christa Uhrig)

1202 Huai Hai Zhong Lu
Apt. 704
Tel: 374-849

Helga Manneck
Consul

1202 Huai Hai Zhong Lu
Apt. 1004
Tel: 370-280

Kirsten C. Ohlandt
Consul

1202 Huai Hai Zhong Lu
Apt. 1005
Tel: 374-785

Gunter Plambeck
Attache

1202 Huai Hai Zhong Lu
Apt. 102
Tel:

Michaela Ziegler
Attache
(Mr. Wolfgang Ziegler)

1202 Huai Hai Zhong Lu
Apt. 106
Tel: 373-932

Hubert Holder
Attache
(Mrs. Eligija Holder)

1202 Huai Hai Zhong Lu
Apt. 705
Tel: 375-875

Ingrid Chwolik
Attache

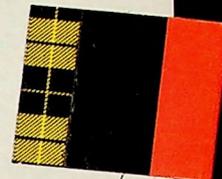
1202 Huai Hai Zhong Lu
Apt. 704
Tel: 374-849

Maria Ott
Attache

1202 Huai Hai Zhong Lu
Apt. 404
Tel: 372-056

Frank Klupiec
Attache

1202 Huai Hai Zhong Lu
Apt. 504
Tel: 374-090



THE AMOY AMERICAN CONSULATE
--REDISCOVERED!

The old Amoy American Consulate building on Gulangyu (the island off of Xiamen, which was Amoy's old name). While our happy Waiban Trippers climbed the island's highest peak (all 297 feet), the Consul General, Eva and Tess decided to try to find the old Consulate, abandoned in 1950. With only vague recollection of a recent magazine picture of white columns and a red star over the door, we kept wandering and asking. A toothless old gentlemen gestured us in the right direction and we strolled along quiet, trafficless streets (no cars or bicycles are allowed on the island), peering at the lovely old houses above high walls and through ornate gates. Suddenly there it was, red brick with white columns, complete with the star--just as I had recalled in the picture.

The gate was closed but the caretaker let us in. The lawns are all weedy now and the unclipped hedges tower above the entry walkway. Inside the building, although badly deteriorating, the architecture is stunning: high ceilings, plaster molding, marble fireplaces, well proportioned rooms. In the ground floor's main parlor an ornately carved counter still stands in forlorn splendor amidst the debris and trash. We hypothesized that the Consulate served both as an office and a residence for all its officers. In its 15+ rooms there was certainly space for all.

A climb to the second floor revealed more desolation and debris from subsequent tenants, but there were large bathrooms and a nicely tiled kitchen. French windows still open onto small balconies under the porch overhang. Most dramatic was a long gallery running along the side of the Consulate facing the sea. This offered an unparalleled view--of a factory that had been built on the premises. The caretaker volunteered that between the Consulate and the water there was at one time a garden, so large that it was later converted into a ball field. The white columns of the front of the building are repeated here on the side with dramatic effect, although the entire gallery is now glassed in, much like our Consulate building here.

When asked if there was anything left from the American tenancy, the caretaker indicated that there were still some items in the attic. I climbed the rickety backstairs to find a steel-barred cage across the entry, but the skylight revealed piles of old office furniture, a few broken lamps, dishes, etc. We did not try to rusty lock as the flooring looked unreliable; however, I did take a picture of the interior--which alas did not come out.

The present caretaker is not the one who guarded the property after 1949; he was pensioned off by us last year. However, we had informative conversations with the current one. Throughout our tour he was very helpful--mostly in impenetrable Fujianese dialect. He told us that the Philippine Consulate had taken over the premises after the Americans had pulled out, and had stayed there for six years. He pointed above the door to the place where the great seal obviously had been affixed, a darkened round circle with bolt-holes (just the size of our present seal--we checked it out when we got back). The tranquility of the setting and the sad dignity of the derelict old Consulate building afforded us a nostalgic glimpse into a bit of United States consular life in old China.

-- by Tess Johnston, from
HUAI HAI HOWLER NO. 17 (2/22/90)

TREATY PORTS

HINA 1928

GENERAL OUTPORTS SECTION

(Ichang) GIL—ROM

G

GILLESPIE & SONS, L. C.—Wood Oil Exporters, Shipping & Insurance—Cable Add.: "Mogul."
C. R. Cox, *Mgr.*

I

ICHANG CUSTOMS CLUB.

ICHANG GOLF CLUB.
C. R. Cox, *Secretary.*

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Cher-Erh-Mei, *Treas.*

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—Hankow R. H.
(See under Han-Yueh-Chuan Railways,
Hankow Section).

ICHANG-KUEICHOWFU RAILWAYS.
(Szechuen-Hankow Railway, I-Kwei
Section).
E. Wang, *Mgr.* (Hankow).
Chen Chang Ling, *Deputy-in-Charge.*
C. J. Carroll, *Engr.-in-Chief* (H'kew).
Li Wen Chi, *Engr.-in-Charge.*

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Ch'en Chung Ch'uan, *Mgr.*

ICHANG RECREATION CLUB.
R. D. Wolcott, *Sec.*

會 蓄 儲 國 萬
(Van kuo tse sho hui)
Wang Chang Sen, *Agent.*

J

JAPANESE CONSULATE.
M. Urakawa, *Vice-Consul.*
O. Takesa, *Chancellor.*
O. Takeska, *Chancellor.*
S. Inui, *Chancellor.*
K. Kubo, *Police Insp.*
I. Kozaki, *Asst. Insp.*
N. Seki, *Asst. Insp.*

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Merchants & Shipping Agents.
E. F. Ratti.

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tween Ichang and Chungking.

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Chen Chung-chuan, *Mgr.*

M

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W. G. Pitcairn, *Agent.*

MASCARELLO STEAM NAVIGATION Co.—
C. C. Wong, *Mgr.*

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S. H. Coulter, *Partner.*

NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA—Shipping Agents.
T. Masutau, *Mgr.*
C. Yasuda. I. Ohta.

R

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.
Rt. Rev. Trudo Jans, Bishop & Vicar
Apost.
Very Rev. P. Angelus Timmers, Vicar
General.
Very Rev. Mathias Vlaminck, Pro-Vicar
& Procurator.
Hubertus Adons.
Thomas Kempensaers.
Seraphinus Melissen.
Thaddeus Jacobs.
Robertus Van Voorden.
Achilleus Van den Bosch.
Xaverius Corbisier.
Theodoricus Hesselting.
Marinus Adons.
Carolus Goethals.
Peregrinus Teunissen.
Arnulphus Merchier.
Leo Lippens. Felix Mevis.
Hermenegridus Turf.
Piatius Wantz. Berchmans Moris
Victor Stolle. Eliseus Adons.
Ubalduus Van Sever.
Gaudentius Wouters.
Pancratius Vercauteren.
Maternus Perlot. Odilo Wiaux.
Methodius Van Steenwinckel.
Fidelis Delaporte.
Generosus Van Nieuwenhuysse.
Bruno Van Weert.
Methodius, Van Steenwinckel.
Monulphus Smects.
Clementinus Van der Borght.
Dunstanus Putt.
Tiburtius Cloodts.
Gentilis Hugelier.
Faustinus Libens.
Thomas Ag. Uyttenbroeck.
Patrius Diricken.
Repertus Fynaerts.
Br. Donatus Sammels.
Br. Solanus De Cock.
Br. Libertus Callebaut.
Br. Valentinus Van der Straeten.

Commercial

(CHINA),

Consul.

ANCE Co.

Customs.

Officer.
Insp.
T'yor.
Exam.

UE.

rs and

G

GILLESPIE & SONS, L. C.—Wood Oil Exporters, Shipping & Insurance—Cable Add.: "Mogul."
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ICHANG GOLF CLUB.
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(See under Han-Yueh-Chuan Railways, Hankow Section).

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Li Wen Chi, *Engr.-in-Charge.*

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會蓄儲國萬
(Van kuo tse sho hui)
Wang Chang Sen, *Agent.*

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O. Takesa, *Chancellor.*
O. Takeska, *Chancellor.*
S. Inui, *Chancellor.*
K. Kubo, *Police Insp.*
I. Kozaki, *Asst. Insp.*
N. Seki, *Asst. Insp.*

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.—General Merchants & Shipping Agents.
E. F. Ratti.

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KWANG MING ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., LTD.—Chen Chung-chuan, *Mgr.*

M

MACKENZIE & Co., LTD.
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MASCARELLO STEAM NAVIGATION Co.—
C. C. Wong, *Mgr.*

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C. Yasuda. I. Ohta.

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Very Rev. P. Angelus Timmers, Vicar General.
Very Rev. Mathias Vlamincq, Pro-Vicar & Procurator.
Hubertus Adons.
Thomas Kempensaers.
Seraphinus Melissen.
Thaddoeus Jacobs.
Robertus Van Voorden.
Achilleus Van den Bosch.
Xaverius Corbisier.
Theodoricus Hesselings.
Marinus Adons.
Carolus Goethals.
Peregrinus Teunissen.
Arnulphus Merchier.
Leo Lippens. Felix Mevis.
Hermenegildus Turf.
Platus Wantz. Berchmans Moris
Victor Stolle. Eliseus Adons.
Ubalduus Van Sever.
Gaudentius Wouters.
Pancratius Vercauteren.
Maternus Perlot. Odilo Wiaux.
Methodius Van Steenwinckel.
Fidelis Delaporte.
Generosus Van Nieuwenhuysen.
Bruno Van Weert.
Methodius Van Steenwinckel.
Monulphus Smeets.
Clementinus Van der Borght.
Dunstanus Putt.
Tiburtius Clodts.
Gentilis Hugelier.
Faustinus Libens.
Thomas Ag. Uyttenbroeck.
Patritius Diricken.
Repertus Fynaerts.
Br. Donatus Sammels.
Br. Solanus De Cock.
Br. Libertus Callebaut.
Br. Valentinus Van der Straeten.

Commercial

(CHINA),

Consul.

RANCE Co.

Customs.

Officer.

Insp.

Tyor.

n, Exam.

NUE.

ers and

THE AMOY AMERICAN CONSULATE
--REDISCOVERED!

The old Amoy American Consulate building on Gulangyu (the island off of Xiamen, which was Amoy's old name). While our happy Waiban Trippers climbed the island's highest peak (all 297 feet), the Consul General, Eva and Tess decided to try to find the old Consulate, abandoned in 1950. With only vague recollection of a recent magazine picture of white columns and a red star over the door, we kept wandering and asking. A toothless old gentleman gestured us in the right direction and we strolled along quiet, trafficless streets (no cars or bicycles are allowed on the island), peering at the lovely old houses above high walls and through ornate gates. Suddenly there it was, red brick with white columns, complete with the star--just as I had recalled in the picture.

The gate was closed but the caretaker let us in. The lawns are all weedy now and the unclipped hedges tower above the entry walkway. Inside the building, although badly deteriorating, the architecture is stunning: high ceilings, plaster molding, marble fireplaces, well proportioned rooms. In the ground floor's main parlor an ornately carved counter still stands in forlorn splendor amidst the debris and trash. We hypothesized that the Consulate served both as an office and a residence for all its officers. In its 15+ rooms there was certainly space for all.

A climb to the second floor revealed more desolation and debris from subsequent tenants, but there were large bathrooms and a nicely tiled kitchen. French windows still open onto small balconies under the porch overhang. Most dramatic was a long gallery running along the side of the Consulate facing the sea. This offered an unparalleled view--of a factory that had been built on the premises. The caretaker volunteered that between the Consulate and the water there was at one time a garden, so large that it was later converted into a ball field. The white columns of the front of the building are repeated here on the side with dramatic effect, although the entire gallery is now glassed in, much like our Consulate building here.

When asked if there was anything left from the American tenancy, the caretaker indicated that there were still some items in the attic. I climbed the rickety backstairs to find a steel-barred cage across the entry, but the skylight revealed piles of old office furniture, a few broken lamps, dishes, etc. We did not try to rusty lock as the flooring looked unreliable; however, I did take a picture of the interior--which alas did not come out.

The present caretaker is not the one who guarded the property after 1949; he was pensioned off by us last year. However, we had informative conversations with the current one. Throughout our tour he was very helpful--mostly in impenetrable Fujianese dialect. He told us that the Philippine Consulate had taken over the premises after the Americans had pulled out, and had stayed there for six years. He pointed above the door to the place where the great seal obviously had been affixed, a darkened round circle with bolt-holes (just the size of our present seal--we checked it out when we got back). The tranquility of the setting and the sad dignity of the derelict old Consulate building afforded us a nostalgic glimpse into a bit of United States consular life in old China.

EVOKING THE MEMORIES OF THE PAST IN HA'ER'BIN

-----VISITING OLD HOME BACK FROM RUSSIA AND U.S.A.

Three friends came from HARBAROFSK during the negotiation fair. They are not Russian businessmen but old HA'ER'BIN's overseas Russian Yelaina, Sasa and Far-east history study specialist Tholia.

I got to know them in the day of Ha'er'bin overseas Russian party. I heard they had come from HARBAROFSK, so I asked them if they had known Auntie Walia's old boy friend Anatholi.Welerf (please see the article of June, 11th <<Beautiful Walia>>). Sasa said he and Welerf's younger brother Ronia(pet name for Yepugani) were friends. What a happy coincidence!

Ballerand Yelaina.Alexandarofna.Skevorzwa now follows her husband's surname as Balalanda. Her name is changed to Helen. Sasa was originally named Alexander.Bolisowqi.Skevorzf. They are cousinship with same grandfather. They both were born in Ha'er'bin in 1930s.

Yelaina's father, Alexander.Waxiliyeviqi, majored in railway transportation in Peterburg. After graduation he worked in Ha'er'bin and was assigned as a head of Double-cityburg Railway Station in 1917. He went to work in Shanghai with his family in 1935. In 1937 Japanese army invaded Shanghai. Yelaina's father went to Hongkong in 1938 and worked in an architectural design institute because Yelaina's auntie married a Britisher in Hongkong. In 1935 Yelaina's whole family arrived in Hongkong without nationality. Before Pacific War broke out, father had been a volunteer. The Japanese army arrested father, auntie and uncle after they had invaded and occupied Hongkong. Mother and kids fled Hongkong back to Shanghai living in another auntie's until the War ended in Aug.1945. Family members were released from prison. Uncle was promoted as a high-ranking officer in British Army and the family members met together again in Hongkong.

Yelaina married a frenchman, Balalanda. She got to know him in Shanghai in 1948. Yelaina migrated to U.S. with her hasband in 1986. Balalanda's father worked as a french teacher in a military institute in Harbarofsk in 1913. This time when Yelaina went to Harbarofsk, she found his dossier at Tholia's side.

Since Yelaina left Ha'er'bin in 1935, she came back once only in summer vacation time of 1937. But she can still remember clearly the house of her grandpa and grandma, though she was very young at that time. After 1962, she has been to Harbarofsk looking for the dossiers of his grandpa, grandma and other relatives. Then they came back to Ha'er'bin. But in her memory the old house has been pulled down.

They invited auntie Walia and I to visit Ha'er'bin together. So, with their footsteps, I walked into Ha'er'bin's history again and again.

We firstly went to the Museum of the province. Sasa's father was in charge of the Museum work in 1920s. At that time, the plants and birds specimens were

on display, too. Then we went to No.1 Yiyuan garden where was Pole timber business tycoon Govalisk's private residence. It spent him four-year time in building this residence. Govalisk's daughter Weka was Yelaina's good friend. Weka married Japanese Ambassador in Sweden and now she lives in Taiwan. She has been back here to visit this old house. This time she entrusted Yelaina to have a look at the condition of this old house. Unfortunately, the house is under maintenance. They can't go inside. But she was satisfied when she heard that this house had been listed as a first-class protected construction of the State and a special fund of eight hundred thousand RMB had been given by the State for its maintenance.

They searched the site of the former Yiwel Church for something, pushing bush aside and seeing through the crevices of the lath shed built illegally by the residents. Around the church there was a cemetery where Yelaina's maternal grandfather had been buried. But this place was destroyed seriously. They found nothing but a black marble grave beside the main entrance stepstones of the church. Auntie Walia said the Father of this church had been buried there.

Yelaina asked me why this church couldn't be renovated like Sophia. Many overseas Russian would like to contribute their money to this renovation.

At the Sophia--Ha'er'bin Architecture Art Gallery they were accorded a cordial reception by the head of the gallery Mr. Jiang Qingbin. They were glad to learn from Mr. Jing's introduction that they were going to restore the mural paintings and Holy images inside the Sophia Church. Tholia said immediately that he would like to mail him the materials of the Orthodox Eastern Church that Tholia had collected.

At the entrance of the Central Avenue, they specially went to look at the auntie Walia's home building which was being removed then. There were many old constructions along the Central Avenue that made them stop and enjoy from time to time. At the Mardle Hotel, they met the general manager Mr. Liu Liangkun coincidentally. He is auntie Walia's student. We walked under Mr. Liu's guide into the room where the world famous bass vocalist Shaliabin had stayed. Yelain went downstairs taking the pictures of the windows and balcony of this room purposely.

They also took the pictures as a memento in front of the old familiar buildings like Barlarce (Zhao Lin Cinema), Karpedole (Purple Lilac Concert Hall), Song pu Firm (Education Bookstore), and etc. Of course, I didn't tell them that the vulgar dance of poor taste was performed in Karpedole (meaning the palace of ancient Rome art). Walking along the Tongjian street, they visited Glazurof Conservatory of Music (No. 2 Korea Middle School) and Synagogue (eastern entertainment center).

They were pleasantly surprised at two unexpected things. One was that they had found Oksgofski girl's private middle school (people's mailing and visiting office of the province) where Yelaina's mother had studied despite of the rain with help of the friends from Hei Longjiang Daily. The other was that after Yelaina had left Ha'er'bin, Sasa and Tholia had met with Mr. Li Shuxiao who

was the vice research fellow of the Social Sciences Institute history college in He Longjiang Province as well as the specialist of the Ha'er'bin's local history. When Sasa was looking at the material which Mr.Li had brought over, Sasa pointed at the photo on the newspaper surprisedly shouting out:" This is my grandpa!"

Sasa and Yelaina's grandpa Washili. Alexanderoviqi.Skeworzf worked in Lushun Local Court in 1900 and it was moved to Ha'er'bin in 1904. This court was renamed as Border Local Court in 1906. He started to handle official business in the Ha'er'bin Railway Bureau building from 1907. Grandpa Washili was the president of the court. East province special district regained the Border Local Court in 1920. Its name was changed as East Province Higher Court. Washili served as an advisor. Washili died in 1938 and was buried in Ha'er'bin Alien's Cemetery (inside Cultural Park). The Border Local Court was introduced in a special extra of Ha'er'bin's Russian newspaper <<New Life>> at its 20-year issue anniversary in 1927. Mr. Li Shuxiao brought this material to Sasa when he heard Sasa's surname.

Sasa was born in Ha'er'bin in 1932. His father Baolis. Waxiliyeviqi was a famous physicist. He had been engaged in the scientific research in the East-North Forestry University and Published more than four hundred theses. Several subjects of his theses were also published in Mr. Li Shuxiao's another material.

Baolis migrated to Brazil in 1960 with Sasa's two younger sisters. In 1950 when Sasa was 17 years old, he was suspected of anti-Soviet Union by the Soviet Union Consulate and was arrested because of too many overseas relatives. He was sent to the Amor State Prison and kept in the prison for three years and eight months. He was released until 1953 when Starlin died. He served in army from 1952 to 1956 and then transferred to work in Reya Climatological Station. Later again he transferred to work in Harbarofsk Climatological Station as a head of the station. Sasa's wife Saveya is a Ha'er'bin Russian, too. They have grandson and granddaughter. Sasa told me "a grandson and granddaughter" in chinese with East-North accent. Sasa retired 7 years ago with meager retirement pay. Therefore, he has to go hunting for three months in winter every year to help out with the family expenses.

Sasa went to Ha'er'bin with a visiting mission in 1992. This was his first time after he had left for 42 years. He travelled there again in 1995. But he didn't find his grandpa's cemetery and his own old house. He said clearly in Chinese that his home had been at "West Bridge Mulan Street". That place had changed completely. He also could remember his neighbour a chinese boy Zhang Shuqi (transliteration). He was Sasa's friend when he was younger and called Sasa as "Shula" (Alexander's another pet name). Sasa studied in primary school at Sha Man Tun (near He Xin Road), and studied in No. 2 middle school at Zhong Shan Road (Blue Sky Hotel's former address). ALL had been disappeared.

There was a "old Ha'er'biner Club" in Harbarofsk where Sasa and Tholia had known each other and had been good friends.

Sasa said he was very excited to have found grandpa's material this time.

Tholia's blue eyes were always smiling. However, when he told us that his grandpa was a Gersaker, we felt a bit of disappointment in our heart. We knew that Tholia had been born in Amor State, so we couldn't help thinking of the Hilanpo (Blargowishesk) incident and East River 64 villages. But Tholia was always blessing the people's friendship of two countries, wishing good health and praising the beautiful Chinese women. He should be a real peaceful messenger.

Tholia's original name was Anatholi. Miharyirovici. Rukof. He was infatuated with Far East area history when he was young and started to study China, Japan, Korea, Russia and any other Far East area's history in his spare time. When he touched the Ha'er'bin Russian's file (a female officer of KGB brought from Ha'er'bin to Harbarofsk), he noticed that many Russian intellectuals went to Ha'er'bin after the October Revolution. He had great interest and started to accumulate materials. He had been engaged in this field for nearly 30 years and published almost 100 articles and theses. He said humorously: "I'm not a KGB, but I have three big cases of valuable materials, including all Ha'er'bin Russian's file." He knew Ha'er'bin Russian's situation accurately and completely. Ha'er'bin Russian settled in different places around world often write to him to inquire about their relative's whereabouts. When I gave him the name card of Ha'er'bin's Jew Peter. Borton (see the article <<57 years longing for homeland>> of Jun. 26th, 1998) who had settled in u.s., he told me excitedly at once that Mr. Borton came to Harbarofsk for a seminar a year ago and they got to know each other at that time. But he lost his name card carelessly. He was happy to find it back in Ha'er'bin. He also knew Sabina. Boya who studied overseas Russian in Tugenif Library in Paris, France (see the article << a Paris woman in Ha'er'bin>> of Sep. 22nd, 1998). This was his first time to Ha'er'bin. He was going to see this city that he had been familiar with through materials and photos by his own eyes. Ha'er'bin city and people gave him a wonderful impression.

Yelaina had great interest in the old Ha'er'bin photos on <<He Longjiang Daily. Ha'er'bin Newspaper>>. She suddenly remembered the carton that she had brought from u.s. to Harbarofsk and then to Ha'er'bin. There were a lot of family photos inside taken by his father and grandfather in Ha'er'bin several decades ago. But she didn't find it in hotel. She thought she must have forgotten it at airport hall when she changed money at Ha'er'bin Airport. There were many other materials inside like the files of relatives to be inquired in Harbarofsk. She felt anxious when she knew that nobody returned this carton after contacting the Airport, because these photos couldn't be made up again. It made her trip to Shanghai colorless though she had prepared for long time.

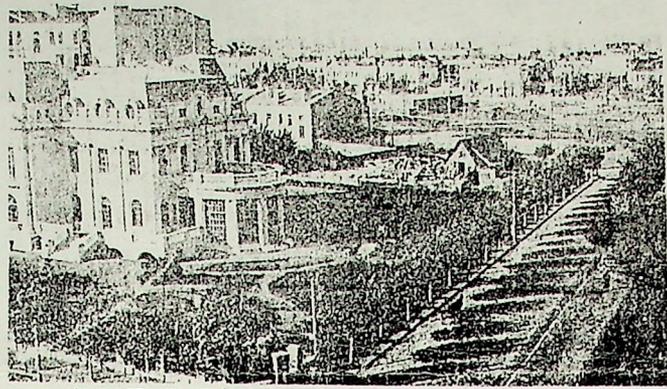
Yelaina went Shanghai. Before she left, she said: "I'm not an American but a Chinese." Sasa and Tholia were back to Harbarofsk after two days. They were going to bring <<the beautiful Walia>> to Anatholi. Welerf. The real old memories they had evoked would make this city richer and more colorful.

巴罗夫斯基的)时,看到许多俄国知识分子在十月革命后来到哈尔滨,产生浓厚的兴趣,开始积累资料。他从事这方面的工作已近30年,发表的论文、文章近百篇。他幽默地说:“虽然我不是克格勃,但已有三大箱珍贵的资料,包括所有哈尔滨俄侨的档案。”他对哈尔滨俄侨的情况掌握得比较全面、准确。在世界各地定居的哈尔滨俄侨经常给他来信,打听亲友的下落。

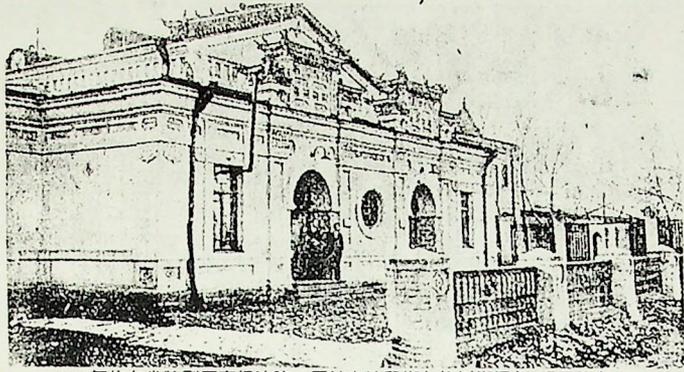
当我把在美国定居的哈尔滨犹太人彼得·伯尔顿(见本报1998年6月26日《57年思乡曲》一文)的名片给他看时,他立即高兴地说,一年前,伯尔顿到哈巴罗夫斯克开研讨会时与他结识,但不慎将他的名片遗失,没想到在哈尔滨找到了。他也认识法国巴黎居格涅夫图书馆专事俄侨研究的萨宾娜·波亚(见本报1998年9月22日《一个巴黎女人在哈尔滨》一文)。这次是他第一次到哈尔滨来,他要亲眼看看多年来通过照片和资料熟悉的这座城市。哈尔滨和哈尔滨人给他留下很美好的印象。

当叶莲娜看到《黑龙江日报·哈尔滨新闻》上刊登的一系列哈尔滨老照片时,非常感兴趣,猛然想起自己从美国带到哈巴罗夫斯克又带到哈尔滨的一个纸箱中,爷爷、爸爸几十年前在哈尔滨拍的家庭照片,但回到宾馆房间没找到,这才想起是在哈尔滨机场换钱时,遗忘在机场大厅了。箱子里还有她在哈巴罗夫斯克查找的亲人的档案等资料。经与机场联系,知道无人送还此箱,她顿时忧心如焚,因为这些照片是无法弥补的。这使她兴致盎然地准备了许久的上海之行也顿时黯然失色。

叶莲娜去了上海,走前说:“我不是美国人,我是中国人。”两天后,萨沙和托里亚也回到哈巴罗夫斯克。他们回去,要把《美丽的瓦莉亚》这篇文章带给阿那托里·维列日夫,他们唤醒的一桩桩鲜活的哈尔滨往事使这座城市的历史愈加丰富。



30年代的颐园街一号(原名医院街)。No. 1 YiYuan Garden 许健提供 in 1930s. (Former name is 'Hospital street')



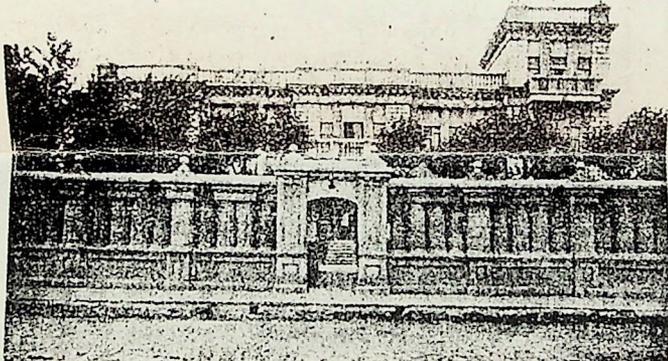
1927年的东省特别区高级法院。原址在地段街与柳树街拐角,现已无存。
2st Province special district higher court in 1927 李述笑提供
It's original address was at the corner of Di Duan street and Lin Shu street.

Now it has been disappeared.



叶莲娜萨沙的爷爷瓦西里·亚历山大罗维奇·瓦希利。
大罗维奇·瓦沃尔佐夫。
李述笑提供

Yelaina & sasa's grandpa Washili. Aleksandrovich Kevoraj.



30年代的奥克萨果夫斯科依女子中学。Oksyotski girl's middle school in 1930s. 许健提供

This is the Oksyotski girl's middle school where Yelaina's mother has been studied (now is people's meeting & visiting office).

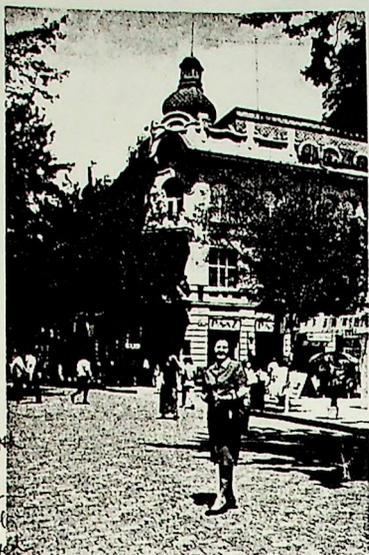


这里曾是叶莲娜的母亲读书的奥克萨果夫斯科依女子中学(含信访问)。



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The room with the balcony at the corner of the 3rd floor has been stayed by my Shaliabin.

叶莲娜在马尔达宾馆前。三楼拐角阳台即夏里亚宾住过的房间。at the Needle Hotel.

是同一个爷爷的叔伯兄弟，他们都在30年代出生于哈尔滨。

叶莲娜的父亲亚历山大·瓦西里耶维奇在彼得堡学习铁路运输专业，1917年毕业后来哈尔滨工作，被派往双城火车站任站长。1935年，他携家眷去上海工作。1937年，日军侵略上海。因叶莲娜的姑妈嫁给香港的英国人，其父便于1938年去香港，在一家建筑设计院工作。1939年，叶莲娜全家来到香港，已是无国籍人。太平洋战争爆发之前，父亲是英国的志愿兵，日军侵占香港后逮捕了父亲和姑姑、姑父。母亲带领孩子们逃离香港，返回上海，在另一个姑姑家居住，直到1945年8月战争结束。亲人们出狱了，姑父晋升为英国的高级军官，他们一家人才又在香港团聚。

叶莲娜1948年嫁给在上海时认识的法国侨民巴勒兰德。1986年随夫移民美国。很巧，巴勒兰德的父亲1913年曾

在托里亚那里找到了他的档案。

叶莲娜自1935年离开哈尔滨后，只在1937年暑假回来一次，尽管当时她还很小，但清楚地记得爷爷和姥爷家的房子。62年后，她到哈尔滨与堂弟萨沙和朋友托里亚一起查找爷爷、姥爷及其他亲属的档案，然后来哈尔滨，不过，她记忆中的旧宅已经拆除。

他们邀请我和瓦莉亚阿姨与他们同游哈尔滨，于是，我随着他们的脚步，一次又一次踏入哈尔滨的历史。

先到了省博物馆，萨沙的父亲曾于20年代在这里主持工作，那时这里陈列着植物、鸟类的标本。然后去颐和街1号，这里曾经是波兰巨富木材商瓦利斯基用4年时间修建的私宅，而又瓦利斯基的女儿维卡是叶莲娜的好朋友。维卡嫁给瑞典驻日本大使，现居住在台湾，她曾回来看望过这座老房子，这次又委托叶莲娜替她看看房子的情况。遗憾的是，这里正在维修，无法进入楼内。不过，听说这里被列为国家一类保护建筑，并由国家拨款80万维修，她很满意。

他们在伊维尔教堂旧址旁寻觅着什么。拨开灌木丛，从居民们私建的板棚的缝隙中张望。原来，教堂四周曾是墓地，叶莲娜的外祖父就埋葬在这里。这无从寻找，只有教堂正门石阶旁还残留着一个黑色大理石墓，据瓦莉亚阿姨说，那里埋的是本堂神父。

叶莲娜问我，这个教堂为什么不能像索非亚那样重新修复呢？许多居住在国外的侨胞都想为此事捐款。

在索非亚——哈尔滨建筑艺术馆，他们受到馆长姜庆滨的热情接待。听姜庆滨介绍，正准备恢复索非亚教堂内部的壁画和圣像，他们非常高兴，托里亚立即表示，愿把他收藏的东正教圣像资料寄来。

在中央大街入口处，他们特意去看了瓦莉亚阿姨家正被拆迁的楼房。沿着中央大街，便是让他们时时驻足的老建筑了。在马尔达宾馆，巧遇总经理刘连珉，他也是瓦莉亚阿

又能有什么用呢？她讲普通话，无非是因为，从理论上讲社会是提倡讲普通话的，她无非想证明她也能把普通话讲得很标准很好，而且还想身体力行地推广普通话。她因此抛弃方言，在课上讲一切场合都讲普通话，把普通话讲得字正腔圆。又因为地那时也还稚气，曾有人问起，你在家也这么讲么？她断然地答道：我一向这样讲的。人家就暗暗地笑了。仿佛她说了大假话。其实这事根本没怎么了不起，她这样回答，本来是只想挡一下因放弃母语方言讲普通话而带来的压力，谁知却适得其反了，一段时间里，就有人因此在她身后点点戳戳，他便受到了一种无形的压力。在这种压力之下，她使与满口方言的其他同学有了距离，她及她的普通话就显得落落寡合。就这样，就一个讲普通话，竟使好端端的王美英变得失其常态了，谁都觉得她是很做作、很矫情的人，无形之中就和大家对立起来。可不要小看了这种盲目的乡土情结，那时还真使王美英处于一种尴尬境地，使他很孤独。甚至是孤立。

我女儿来上海有两年了，她其实已经能说一口上海话了，但她执意不说，非跟人说北方话。

亲友问她：你会说上海话吗？

她用上海话答：做啥非要讲上海话？上海话里用词成音。

然后马上改为普通话说，现在提倡普通话噢。边说边朝人家翻白眼。一副恹恹可拘的傻样。

她的普通话已经明显带有很浓的上海腔了。看来在上海的两年到底没有白住。可是她一张口还是普通话说。她只在接到沪上亲友打来的电话时，无意中说上海话跟人家对答。

在她的潜意识里，上海话是外来语。而北方话则是她的母语。她甚至白愣着眼睛说：“干吗要讲上海话啦？我同学还特别乐意用普通话来跟我交谈，我还要顺便给她们纠正发音呢。”语气颇自豪。

这在她，一来是习惯，二来，也是她故意要跟上海方言较较劲儿。有时，她明明知道人家说的是什么，却偏偏不客气地对人家说：“我听不懂你说什么。”逼人家用普通话说向她再说一遍。

我女儿还很不乐意听到任何贬低北方的说法，一听到那路话，她就会跟人家急，跟人家较真。同时倒举出上海及上海人的种种不是来……在她心里，她是和北方连在一起的，尽管她的户口早已到了上海，但心里面对上海还没有认同感。潜意识里她认为她的根还在北方。就像我，虽然早已从上海的户籍册里除了名，在东北的生活，从时间讲也超过上海了，但我心底里的认同感还是偏向上海。这就是一种乡土情结吧。

这种乡土情结甚至会使你变得不可理喻。

就是这较劲儿，使我想起了我像女儿一般大时，曾遇到过的另一种较劲儿。

那是我的同学王美英，她曾经在中学里硬撑着讲了三年普通话说。并因此成为一桩怪事。之所以说她硬撑，是因为在一片以方言为习惯的地域环境里，这位王同学的讲普通话说，就显得格格不入了，显得十分怪异，有人竟对她侧目而视了，进而暗暗地有点排斥她了。

而在王美英，则又因为已经讲开了头，讲得一本正经的，有点收不回来，改口也难了；这样就有点强以为之的意思，就显得硬撑了。

其实，她起先并没有别的用意，讲普通话

母语——乡土情结

城市话

戴洪龄

于那种不可理喻之中的吧，至少我心里是嘲笑过她的。那天同班同学聚会时，王美英没来，她若来了，我是想重提这桩旧事，并当面向她道个歉。不知道别人怎样，我是真想过这个事的，就在谈笑中把自己的这个心意表白一下，但愿能安慰一下她曾经被排过的。即使那早已结过了疤，道歉也许不那么必要，但作为我的自省却是必须的。

什么，拨开灌木丛，从居民们私建的板棚的缝隙中张望。原来，教堂四周曾是墓地，叶莲娜的外祖父就埋葬在这里。这无从寻找，只有教堂正门石阶旁还残留着一个黑色大理石墓，据瓦莉亚阿姨说，那里埋的是本堂神父。

叶莲娜问我，这个教堂为什么不能像索非亚那样重新修复呢？许多居住在国外的侨胞都想为此事捐款。

在索非亚——哈尔滨建筑艺术馆，他们受到馆长姜庆滨的热情接待。听姜庆滨介绍，正准备恢复索非亚教堂内部的壁画和圣像，他们非常高兴，托里亚立即表示，愿把他收藏的东正教圣像资料寄来。

在中央大街入口处，他们特意去看了瓦莉亚阿姨家正被拆迁的楼房。沿着中央大街，便是让他们时时驻足的老建筑了。在马尔达宾馆，巧遇总经理刘连珉，他也是瓦莉亚阿

托里亚带着萨沙的两个妹妹移民巴西。1950年，17岁的萨沙由于国外亲友太多，被苏联领事馆怀疑叛逃而被捕，送到阿穆尔州监狱关押了3年零8个月，直到1953年斯大林逝世后获释。1953年至1956年在部队服役，转业后到热亚市气象站工作，曾任站长，后又调到哈巴罗夫斯克气象站。萨沙的妻子萨维娜也是哈尔滨侨胞，他们已有了孙子、孙女。萨沙用东北味的中国话告诉我：“一个姑娘，一个小子。”萨沙已退休7年，退休金很微薄，因此每年冬天萨沙要用3个月时间打猎，以贴补家用。

1992年，萨沙随一个访问团来哈尔滨，这是他离开42年后第一次回来，1995年他又来旅游，但都没有找到爷爷的墓地，也没有找到自己的旧居。他用中国话清楚地说自己家在“西大桥木街”，但那里已完全变了样。他还记得邻居中国男孩张树奇（译音），这是他小时候的朋友，称萨沙为“舒拉”（亚历山大的另一爱称）。萨沙在沙漫屯上的小学（和兴路一带），在中山路上的第二中学（蓝天宾馆原址），都已不见了。

哈巴罗夫斯克有一个“老哈尔滨人俱乐部”，萨沙和托里亚就是在这里认识的，并成为好朋友。

萨沙说，没想到这次能找到爷爷的资料，真是太高兴了！

托里亚的蓝眼睛总在微笑，然而，当他说他的爷爷是个哥萨克时，不由让人心里感到一阵寒意。再想到托里亚的出生地阿穆尔州，不能不使人联想到海兰泡（布拉戈维申斯克）事件、江东64屯。但是托里亚总在祝福两国人民的友谊，祝福朋友的健康，赞美漂亮的中国人。他应该是真正的和平使者。

托里亚本名阿那托里·米哈伊罗维奇·茹科夫，他在年轻时就迷上了远东地区的历史，开始在业余时间研究中、日、朝、俄等远东地区的历史。当他接触到哈尔滨俄侨的档案（是当年克格勃的一个女军官从哈尔滨带回哈



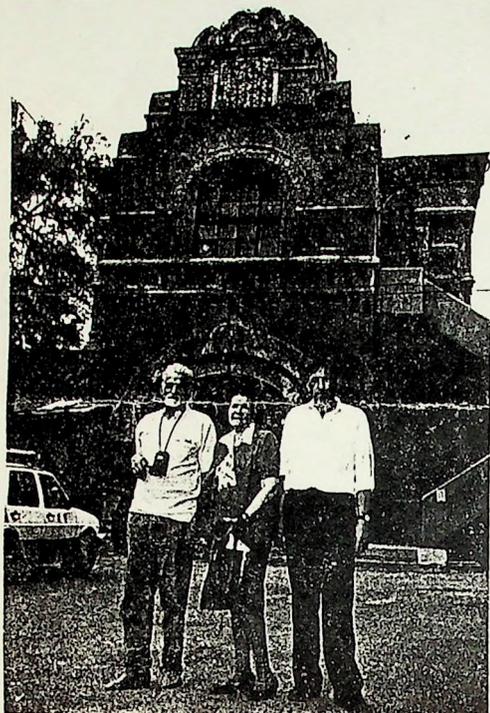
与哈尔滨俄侨及侨后裔相聚。

Harbin Russian and Polish descendants

城与人

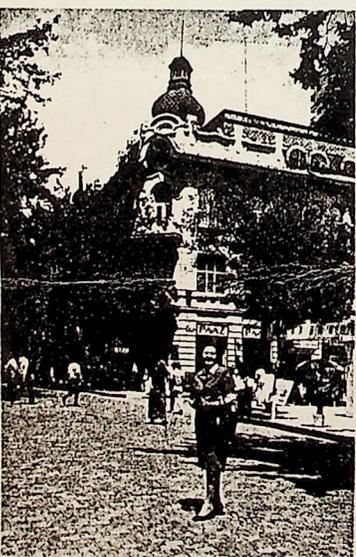


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在伊维尔教堂旧址。左起，萨沙、叶莲娜、托里亚。
at former address of Iivell Church.
洽谈会期间从哈巴罗夫斯克来了三位朋友，不过，他们并不是俄罗斯商人，而是自费来哈尔滨寻访旧居旧址的老哈尔滨俄侨叶莲娜、萨沙和研究远东历史的专家托里亚。

我是在哈尔滨俄侨聚会的日子里结识他们的，听说他们来自哈巴罗夫斯克，便问他们是否认识瓦莉亚阿姨过去的男朋友阿那托里·维列日夫（见本报6月11日《美丽的瓦莉亚》一文）。果



叶莲娜在马迭尔宾馆前。三楼拐角阳台即夏里亚宾住过的房间。

我女儿来上海有两年了，她其实已经能说一句上海话了，但她执意不说，非跟人说北方话。
亲友问她：你会说上海话吗？
她用上海话答：做啥非要讲上海话呢？上海话里囤囤成音。
然后马上改为普通话，现在提倡普通话噢。边说边朝人家翻白眼。一副憨态可掬的傻样。
她的普通话已经明显带有浓浓的上海腔了。看来在上海的两年到底没有白住。可是她一张口还是普通话。她只在接到沪上亲友打来的电话时，无意中用上海话跟人家对答。
在她的潜意识里，上海话是外来语。而北方话则是她的母语。她甚至不会说

又能有什么用呢？她讲普通话，无非是因为，从理论上讲社会是提倡讲普通话的，她无非想证明她也能把普通话讲得很标准很好，而且还想身体力行地推广普通话。她因此抛却方言，在课上课下一切场合都讲普通话，把普通话讲得字正腔圆。又因为她那时也还年轻，曾有人问她，你在家也这么讲么？她断然地答道：我一向这样讲的。人家就暗暗地笑了。仿佛她说了大假话。其实这事根本没了不起，她这样回答，本来是想抵挡一下因改讲方言讲普通话而带来的压力。谁知却适得其反了，一段时间里，就有人因此在她身后指点戳戳，她便受到了一种无形的压力。在这种压力之下，她便与满口方言的其他同学有了距离，她及她

有朋自远方来

唤醒的往事

从俄罗斯、美国回来看望老家

文/彩色摄影曾一智

在哈巴罗夫斯克的军事学院担任任法语教师，这次叶莲娜去哈巴罗夫斯克时，在托里亚那里找到了他的档案。
叶莲娜自1935年离开哈尔滨后，只在1937年暑假时回来一次，尽管当时她还很小，但清楚地记得爷爷和她家房子的房子。62年后，她到哈巴罗夫斯克与堂弟萨沙和朋友托里亚一起查找爷爷、姥爷及其他亲属的档案，然后来哈尔滨，不过，她记忆中的旧宅已经拆除。
他们邀请我和瓦莉亚阿姨与他们同游哈尔滨，于是，我随着他们的脚步，一次又一次踏入哈尔滨的历史。
先到了省博物馆，萨沙的父亲曾于20年代在这里主持工作，那时这里也陈列着植物、鸟类的标本。然后去颐园街1号，这里曾经是波兰巨富木材商瓦利斯基用4年时间修建的私宅，而瓦利斯基的女儿维卡是叶莲娜的好朋友。维卡嫁给瑞典驻日本大使，现居住在台湾，她曾回来看望过这座老房子，这次又委托叶莲娜替她看看房子的情况，遗憾的是，这里正在维修，无法进入楼内。不过，听说这里被列为国家一类保护建筑，并由国家拨款80万维修，她很满意。
他们在伊维尔教堂旧址旁寻觅着什么，拨开灌木丛，从居民们私建的板棚的缝隙中张望。原来，教堂四周曾是墓地，叶莲娜的外祖父就埋葬在这里。但这里破坏严重，已无从寻找，只有教堂正门石阶旁还残留着一个黑色大理石墓，据瓦莉亚阿姨说，那里埋的是本堂神父。
叶莲娜问我，这个教堂为什么不能像索比亚那样重新修复呢？

姚的学生，在他的指引下，他们来到了世界著名男低音歌唱家夏里亚宾曾下榻的房间。叶莲娜还特意去楼下拍摄这个房间的窗户和阳台。

又去巴拉斯（兆麟电影院）、卡皮道尔（紫丁香音乐厅）、松浦洋行（教育书店）等他们熟悉的老建筑前留影。当然，没敢告诉他们卡皮道尔（古罗马艺术殿堂之意）如今正在上演低俗的“艳舞”。沿着通江街，又看望了格拉祖诺夫音乐学校（朝鲜二中）、犹太教堂（东方娱乐城）。

他们有两个意外的惊喜，一是在黑龙江日报朋友的帮助下，冒雨找到了叶莲娜的母亲曾就读过的奥克萨果夫斯科依女子私立中学（省信访办）。二是叶莲娜离开哈尔滨后，萨沙和托里亚与黑龙江省社科院历史所副研究员、哈尔滨地方史专家李述笑见面，在翻看李述笑带来的资料时，萨沙指着一张报纸刊登的照片惊喜地大叫：“这是我的爷爷！”

原来，萨沙与叶莲娜的爷爷瓦西里·亚历山大罗维奇·斯科沃尔佐夫1900年来到旅顺地方法院工作，该法院1904年迁来哈尔滨，1906年改称边境地方法院，1907年起在哈尔滨铁路局楼内办公。萨沙的爷爷瓦西里曾任法院院长，1920年东省特别区将边境地方法院收回，改称东省特别区高级法院，瓦西里任顾问。1938年，瓦西里逝世，葬于哈尔滨外侨墓地（文化公园内）。哈尔滨的俄文报纸《新生活报》在1927年纪念创刊20周年的专号中，有一项是介绍边境地方法院的。李述笑听到萨沙的姓氏，特意找了这份资料带来。

萨沙1932年生于哈尔滨，他的父亲鲍里斯·瓦西里耶维奇是著名的植物学家，曾在东北林业大学从事科研工作，发表过400多篇论文。李述笑的一份资料中还刊有鲍里斯的几篇论文的题目。
1960年，鲍里斯带着萨沙的两个妹妹移民巴西。1950年，17岁的萨沙由于国外亲友太多，被苏联领事馆怀疑反苏而被捕，送到阿穆尔州监狱关押了3年零8个月，直到1953年斯大林逝世后获释。1953年至1956年在部队服役，转业后到热亚市气象站工作，曾任站长，后又调到哈巴罗夫斯克气象站。萨沙的妻子萨维娜也是哈尔滨俄侨，他们已有了孙子、孙女。萨沙用东北味的中国话告诉我：“一个姑娘，一个小子。”萨沙已退休7年，退休金微薄，因此每年冬天萨沙要用3个月时间打猎，以贴补家用。

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阎立勋戎装英姿。

这张泛黄的老照片上，人正俯身为一部直播电视外景沙盘。三十七、八年前，电视尚处于起步阶段，制作时不得不用这种土办法。
照片是我用一架旧卓尔相机拍的，照片上的一人叫阎立勋，电视台创业时期的美术组。片拍于1965年夏天，地点大厦九楼美术组工作间。一史无前例的文化浩劫开始，阎立勋终于没能逃脱那制造的大灾难，含冤而死。照片也就成了他留在人间的最后影像。

第一次见到老阎是1995年，那年他四十多岁，个子敦敦实实，像举重运动员。高高鼻梁，面部轮廓清晰，剑眉，一双大眼睛眨巴眨巴，透出七分豪气。两只嘴角向上去挺威严，可这威严保持不久，就忽而和人开玩笑，哈哈大笑起来；或忽而又和人争论，面红耳赤，扭头呱呱呱吐过会儿回来，照旧说说笑笑。一位有血性、很豪爽、好较真、管闲事、哪里打锣哪里有他的东北汉子。

1960年初，电视台迁到大厦，老阎先我几个月从黑龙江调来当组长。他干起工作不要命，不管星期天节假日，小时以外，只要有任务，从不讨价还价。
老阎分工管布景，他让他设计的图纸制作出几十块能够随意折叠拼装出不同的

巴罗夫斯克分子在十月革命的兴趣已近百万。他勃，但已有哈尔滨俄侨的情况界各地定居，打听亲戚。
当我找人彼得·伯26日《57年》看时，他立到哈巴罗夫但不慎将他滨找到了。图书信息（见本报19女人在哈尔滨到哈尔滨来照片和资料哈尔滨人给叶莲娜（滨新闻）上时，非常感带到哈巴罗个信封，那个滨拍的家底到，这才想遗忘在机场巴罗夫斯克。经与叶莲娜聊时，她顿时忧心你补的。这位的上海之行叶莲娜美国，我是托里亚也回去，要把《美阿那托里·

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agree to this, before long our Anhui will be garrisoned with multitudes of foreign soldiers. When these foreign soldiers are in possession they will oppress the people, rob them of their wealth, outrage their women and desecrate their graves. My fathers and brethren! Can you bear to look on this? It does not matter how wealthy you are, you will not be able to resist them. And if then you make up your minds to oppose them, even at the risk of your lives, it will probably be too late. If you do not believe me, make inquiries regarding the state of Formosa a few years ago and the present state of the three eastern Provinces. What is the condition of the people there? The people of Soochow and Hangchow know these things and therefore they will die rather than submit; but, if the people of Soochow and Hangchow have land and wealth, have we in Anhui no lands and wealth? The people in Soochow and Hangchow have their ancestral graves. Have we in Anhui no ancestral graves? The men of Soochow and Hangchow are men. Are we men of Anhui not men? The people of Soochow and Hangchow dare to resist to the death. Shall we of Anhui not dare to resist? The beggars, ricksha coolies and women of Soochow and Hangchow contribute to the fund to oppose the railway loan. Is it possible that the gentry, scholars and people of Anhui are not as good as the beggars, ricksha coolies and women of Soochow? Now everywhere in Anhui it has been decided to hold meetings. On the one hand we will protest against the present policy of the Board of Foreign Affairs and, on the other, we will take shares to open mines and build railways ourselves. We in this place are also Anhui people. If we cannot be before others do not let us lag behind. I invite all you good people to come to the meeting and let us plan a good scheme. It is our earnest expectation that you will all open your purses, contribute and buy shares. We shall then be able to keep the profits in our own hands, to save the situation, and by and by business will flourish so that we will have good returns. Is this not killing two birds with one stone? In my opinion this is a better thing for you to do than to buy houses or lands. Listen! Listen!"

Issued by the Association for the Conservation of Mines and Railways in Anhui.

★ 20TH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS OF HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND THE TREATY PORTS.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF A BOOK
IN THE MAKING.

Those who have no acquaintance with such an undertaking as the publication of a large standard book of reference containing 700 to 1,000 pages with numerous illustrations, on an important part of the world, possessing its own Governmental machinery,

having productive resources of its own, perhaps of a unique or special character, and peopled, may be, by divers races, would, were they initiated into the methods of preparing a volume of this kind and magnitude, be greatly surprised at the immense amount of labour such preparation entails. The responsibility of preserving absolute accuracy of information in a publication of this order weighs heavily on those who have to edit the work, and necessitates the most careful verification of details. The editor-in-chief, in his final revision of the matter submitted, may not pass on to the printer a single statement about which there is the least doubt; and much trouble is continually caused by the necessity for tracing the sources of the various information supplied and establishing the authenticity of important particulars. Often a whole day may have to be spent by a member of the news-collecting staff in searching for and verifying some indispensable item of information; and the daily correspondence in connexion with the necessary researches and inquiries is very large. A wrong date or a wrong name, among the thousands given in the book, constitutes a blur on the work, and may even seriously detract from its character for reliability.

Attention to the smallest details of the intended letterpress is therefore imperative. No statement may be taken for granted. No tables of figures may be accepted unchecked. Not a single phrase, not even a single word, may be passed unscanned or unconsidered for its fitness of expression or position. For, once an error has been allowed to appear in cold print, it cannot be wiped out as from a slate, but remains a standing reproach and conspicuous reminder of carelessness so long as a single copy of the work is extant; and a book is not, like a newspaper, glanced through, thrown away, and forgotten tomorrow. Hence the necessity for the exercise of the utmost care in revising the proof sheets; and only an expert in this line, or rather an editor to the manner born—for your true editor, like the poet, is born rather than made—can be trusted to supervise the preparation and compilation of standard works of reference such as those produced by Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Company, Ltd. A whole army of writers are employed on such a work—a staff of professional scribes, including experienced publicists and skilled journalists, accustomed to handle a variety of general topics from information supplied; also contributors who are authorities on the special subjects demanding treatment.

WORK OF SPECIALISTS.

A brief outline of the history of the country has first place in the book, and must consequently come from a well-informed head and practised hand. Other specialists have to be engaged to deal with the agricultural resources and agronomic peculiarities, meteorological and climatic conditions, geology, geography, botany, flora and fauna, ethnology, industries, trade and commerce, finance, methods of government, constitution, politics, municipal affairs,

judicial system, educational aims and establishments; while the general section must give an account of the character of the various parts of the country, with numerous illustrations of typical scenery, leading features and beauty spots. The social conditions and general progress and development must be fully and faithfully described, no interesting details being omitted; and an important section of the work is a collection of portraits of the pioneers and the leading residents, with a brief biographical sketch in each case. The main aim of the "Twentieth Century Impressions" series is to show the countries described exactly as they are in all their various aspects, thus affording a ground-work of reliable information upon which speculations may be safely based as to their future prospects and the relative position which each is assuming, or may be expected to assume, in the brotherhood of the world.

As the manuscript matter which is to form the letterpress of one of these volumes is corrected and passed by the editor, it is typewritten, once more revised in that form, and then dispatched in instalments to the printers, Unwin Brothers, Ltd., London, whose well-known "Gresham Press" "does the rest." The books are printed in first-rate style, on heavy art paper, and are superbly bound in full morocco, with gilt-edged pages. They are thus veritably, as well as literally, gilt-edged productions, as attractive in outside guise as valuable in their contents.

The Company has already published volumes of close on 1,000 pages each on Western Australia, Natal, Orange River Colony and Ceylon, and their work on the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States is now being passed through the Press in London. They hope to make "Twentieth Century Impressions of Hongkong, Shanghai and the Treaty Ports" even more comprehensive than their previous publications.

Mr. Lanning, who is now actively engaged in historical research, is writing the historical section of the work and the Municipal Council are the patrons of the Shanghai section and Mr. Lyeson and the other officers of the Municipality are offering every assistance in their power.

Many writers of local repute are contributing their quota and the most authoritative and interesting volume on Shanghai ought to be the outcome of the publishers' endeavours.

THE DUMA'S PROGRAMME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Petersburg, November 18.

"What will the Duma do?" would not be an easy question to answer, for if it is a thoroughly reactionary Duma, it will do nothing, as action in this case implies advance.

Tess



Side view of BiOLA in China - taken 1940
built by Milton Stewart (who founded
Union Oil Co.) - in 1920

CHINESE PORTS AND SHIPPING FACILITIES.

By Trade Commissioner Paul Page Whitham.

INTRODUCTION.

China's commercial contact with the outer world being chiefly by the sea, it is fortunate that the country possesses an extensive coast line with numerous harbors. While there are many small ports served by coasting steamers and native junks, the first-class ports frequented by the large trans-Pacific and European liners are few in number. Each premier port is supported by an important hinterland, and embraces within its trade influence a number of outports. Using these chief trade centers as the bases of description, it will be advantageous to indicate three divisions of China, two of the sections including a premier port. The three divisions may be designated as Central China ports, North China ports, and South China ports.

Shanghai is not only the chief port of Central China, but also the premier port of all China. Its foreign trade as indicated by the Maritime Customs reports for the year 1918 represents nearly half of the entire foreign commerce of China. Its trade importance is the result of the position of the port relative to the Yangtze basin, the rich central section of China, and to the river, which, with its tributaries, forms a great inland water highway system.

In the northern division it is not altogether clear as to which of several ports may be said to hold the chief position. Furthermore, the district is more or less tributary to Shanghai by means of the coasting steamship services. Therefore a description of the northern division would naturally follow that of the Central China ports.

The southern division contains the premier port of Hongkong, which though not Chinese (being a British colony), nevertheless serves as the gateway through which passes most of South China's foreign trade.

Following is a complete list of the treaty ports in China:

Ports.	Provinces.	By treaty with—	Year of treaty or decree.	Date of opening.
Aigun.....	Hellungkiang.....	Japan.....	1905	August, 1900.
Sansing.....	Kirin.....	do.....	1905	July, 1909.
Manchouli.....	Hellungkiang.....	do.....	1905	February, 1908.
Harbin.....	Kirin.....	do.....	1905	July, 1900.
Suifenh.....	do.....	do.....	1895	February, 1908.
Hunchun.....	do.....	do.....	1905	January, 1910.
Lünelingtsun.....	do.....	do.....	1905	Do.
Antung.....	Shengking.....	United States.....	1903	March, 1907.
Tatungkow.....	do.....	Japan.....	1903	October, 1907.
Dairen.....	do.....	do.....	1907	July, 1907.
Newchwang.....	do.....	Great Britain.....	1858	April, 1864.
Chinwangtao.....	Chihli.....	By imperial decree.....	1898	December, 1901.
Tientsin.....	do.....	Great Britain.....	1860	May, 1861.
Lungkow.....	Shantung.....	By Chinese Government.....	1858	November, 1915.
Chefoo.....	do.....	Great Britain.....	1858	March, 1862.
Kiaochow (T'singtau).....	do.....	Germany.....	1905	July, 1899.
Chungking.....	Szechwan.....	Great Britain.....	1890	March, 1891.

Ports.	Provinces.	By treaty with—	Year of treaty or decree.	Date of opening.
Ichang.....	Hupoh.....	Great Britain.....	1876	April, 1877.
Shasi.....	do.....	Japan.....	1895	October, 1906.
Changshu.....	Hunan.....	do.....	1903	July, 1904.
Yochow.....	do.....	By imperial decree.....	1898	November, 1899.
Hankow.....	Hupoh.....	Great Britain.....	1858	January, 1863.
Khoiklung.....	Kiangsi.....	do.....	1858	January, 1862.
Wuhu.....	Anhui.....	do.....	1876	April, 1877.
Nanking.....	Kiangsu.....	France.....	1858	May, 1859.
Chinklung.....	do.....	Great Britain.....	1858	April, 1861.
Shanghai.....	do.....	do.....	1842	November, 1843.
Soochow.....	do.....	Japan.....	1895	September, 1896.
Yangchow.....	do.....	do.....	1895	Do.
Ningpo.....	Chekiang.....	Great Britain.....	1842	1843.
Wenchow.....	do.....	do.....	1858	April, 1877.
Santiao.....	Fukien.....	By imperial decree.....	1898	May, 1899.
Foochow.....	do.....	Great Britain.....	1842	1844.
Amoy.....	do.....	do.....	1842	1843.
Swatow.....	Kwangtung.....	do.....	1858	January, 1860.
Canton.....	do.....	do.....	1842	1843.
Kowloon.....	do.....	do.....	1886	April, 1877.
Kongmoon.....	do.....	do.....	1886	March, 1904.
Samsui.....	do.....	do.....	1897	February, 1897.
Lappa.....	do.....	do.....	1897	June, 1871.
Wuchow.....	Kwangsi.....	Great Britain.....	1897	June, 1897.
Nanning.....	do.....	do.....	1897	March, 1907.
Kiungchow.....	Haitan.....	do.....	1858	April, 1876.
Pakhol.....	Kwangtung.....	do.....	1876	April, 1877.
Lungchow.....	do.....	France.....	1886	June, 1889.
Mengtsz.....	Yunnan.....	do.....	1886	July, 1889.
Szeimo.....	do.....	do.....	1895	January, 1897.
Tongyueh.....	do.....	Great Britain.....	1897	May, 1902.

Following is a list of the principal additional towns that have been "opened to trade":

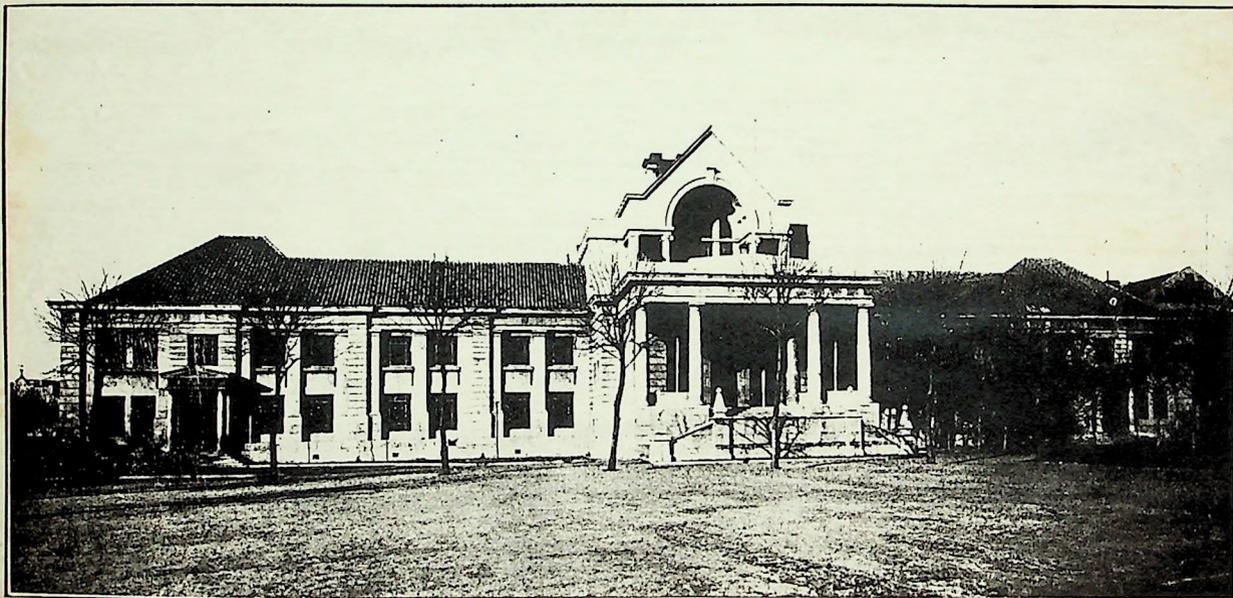
Towns.	Province.	Manner in which town was opened to trade.
Taonan.....	Mongolia.....	By treaty with Japan, 1915.
Mukden.....	Shengking.....	By treaty with United States, 1913.
Fakumen.....	do.....	By treaty with Japan, 1905.
Fenghwangcheng.....	do.....	Do.
Hsinmintun.....	do.....	Do.
Tiehling.....	do.....	Do.
Tungkiangtze.....	do.....	Do.
Yingkow (port of Newchwang).....	do.....	Do.
Jaoyang.....	do.....	Do.
Changeltun (Kwangtung).....	Kirin.....	Do.
Kirin.....	do.....	Do.
Ninguta.....	do.....	Do.
Chuitzuchien.....	do.....	Do.
Towtakow (Chientao).....	do.....	By treaty with Japan, 1909.
Tsitsihar.....	do.....	Do.
Hallar.....	Hellungkiang.....	By treaty with Japan, 1905.
Kashgar.....	do.....	Do.
Chowtsun.....	do.....	By treaty with Russia, 1890.
Tsinanfu.....	Sinkiang.....	By imperial decree, 1904.
Welhatw.....	Shantung.....	Do.
Weihshien.....	do.....	Do.
Wosung (near Shanghai).....	do.....	Leased to Great Britain.
Hongkong.....	Kiangsu.....	By imperial decree, 1904.
Macao.....	Kwangtung.....	By imperial decree, 1893.
Kwangchow.....	do.....	Ceded to Great Britain.
Wansien.....	do.....	Ceded to Portugal.
Gartok.....	Szechwan.....	Leased to France.
Gyantse.....	Tibet.....	By Chinese Government, 1917.
Yatung.....	do.....	By Tibetan treaty with Great Britain, 1904 (confirmed by China, 1906).
	do.....	Do.
	do.....	By treaty with Great Britain, 1893.

CENTRAL CHINA PORTS.

The dominating factor of the transportation situation in Central China is the Yangtze River, one of the greatest of the world's navi-

¹ In Chikil (by treaty with Japan, 1914), Chihfeng, Dolon-nor, Kwelwacheng, Hulutao, and Kalgan have been opened to trade.

MY SCHOOL IN TIENTSIN

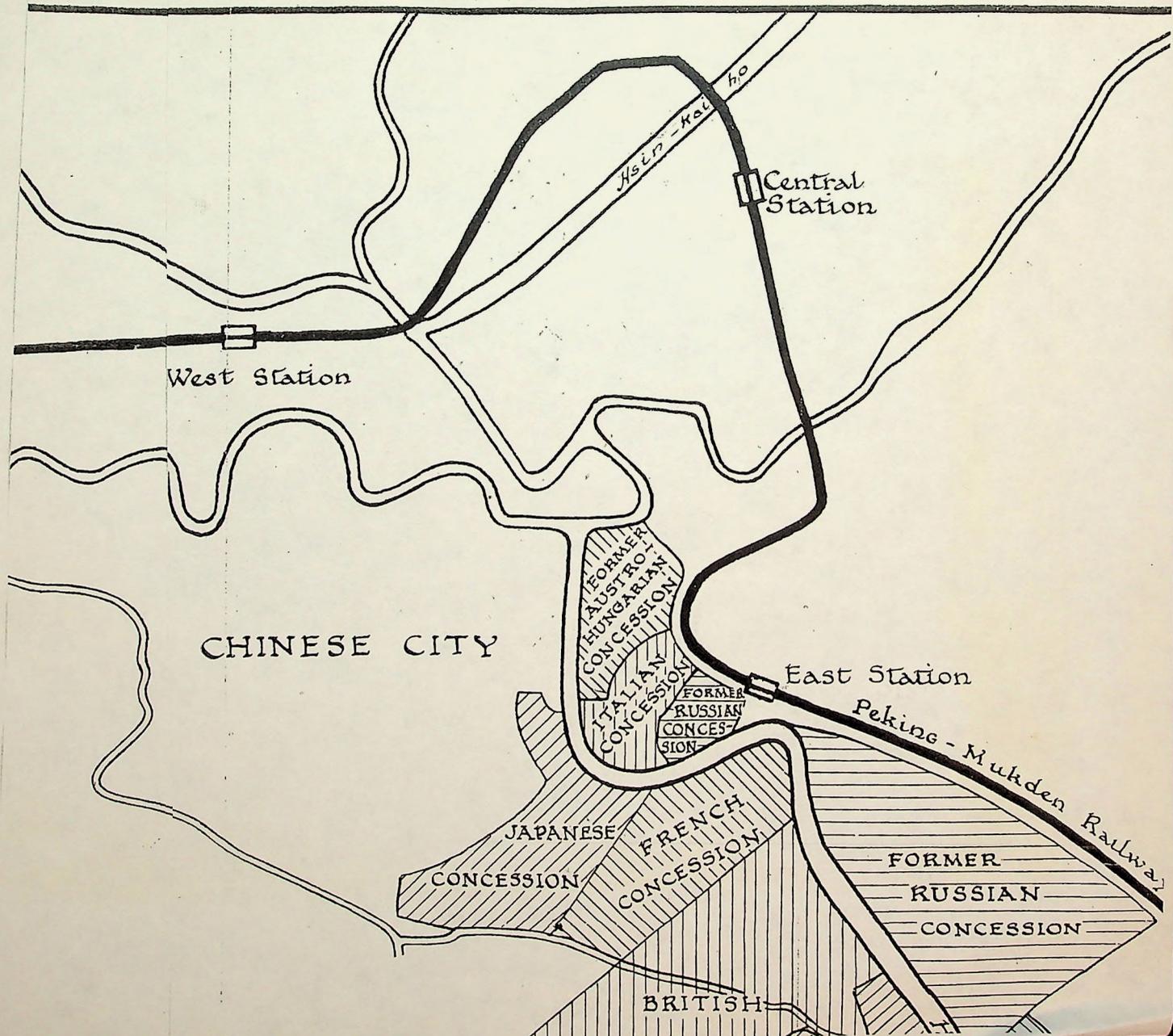


TIENTSIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE JUNIOR CERTIFICATE - 1938
SEYMOUR HOUSE SPORTS TEAMS

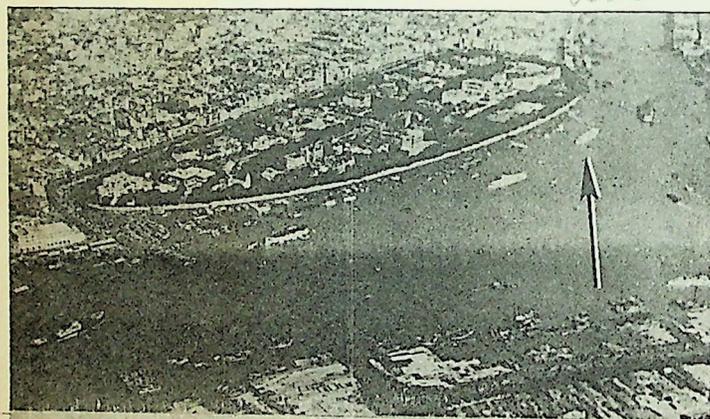
Reproduced from the school magazine
"The Grammarian" - Coronation edition
(May 1937 Coronation of George VI)

PLAN OF TIENTSIN SHOWING PRESENT AND FORMER
CONCESSION AREAS

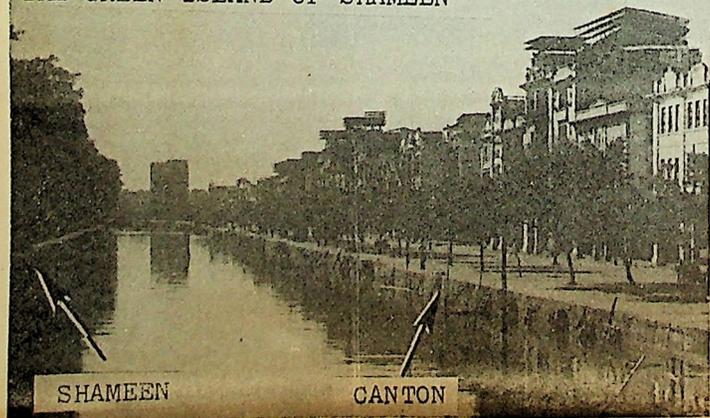




LANDING - GAZEBO UPPER LEFT. CENTER, HAND-OPERATED DREDGE



THE GREEN ISLAND OF SHAMEEN



SHAMEEN

CANTON

CANTON, or

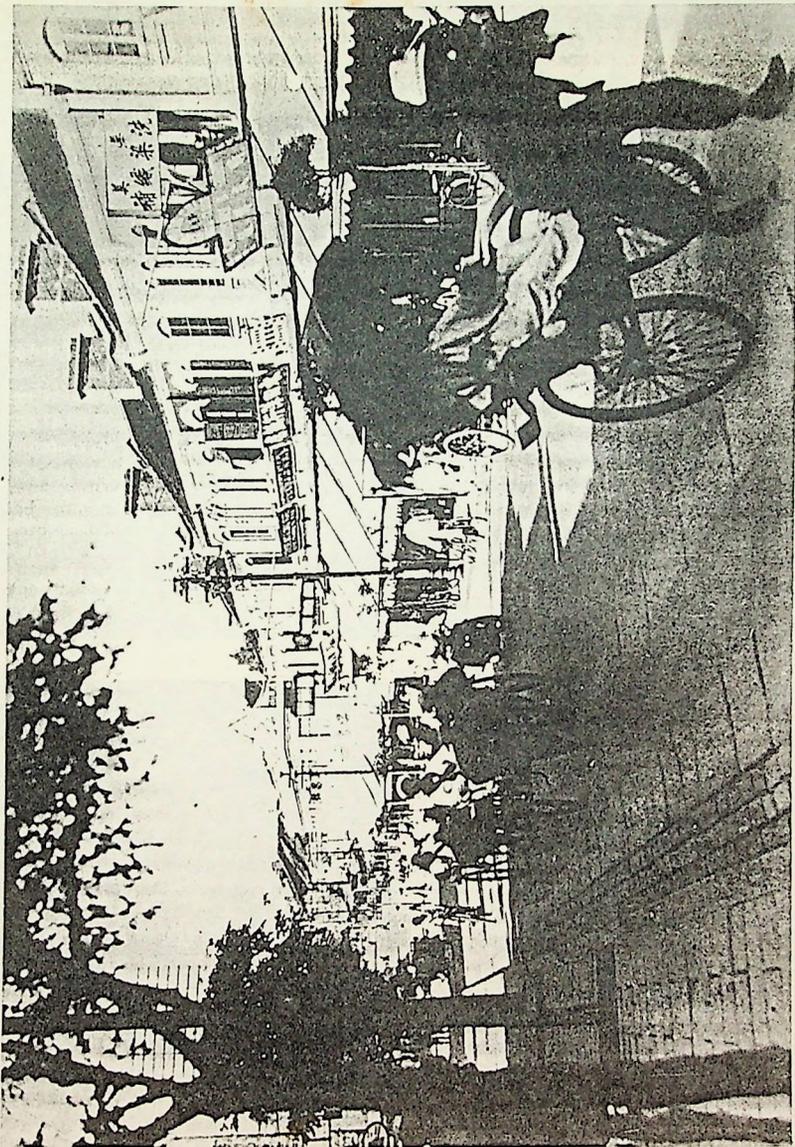
"GUANGZHOU," as the New Breed affects to call it - after 200 years as "Canton," has been the home port of U.S. warships in South China since the turn of the century. In the beginning, it was Portuguese Macao, when in 1784 the first American merchant ship, well armed, arrived in China. Then in 1866, Macao silted up, the U. S. Navy set up headquarters ashore at Hongkong, with godowns, coal pile, supplies and ammunition.

Above is the view from the US buoys off the Shameen bund, location indicated by the arrow on the air view. Below that is the canal between Shameen and the city of Canton, here empty of the hundreds of small junks which habitually filled it except in times of serious Chinese hostility, strikes or local revolution.

(Continued next page)

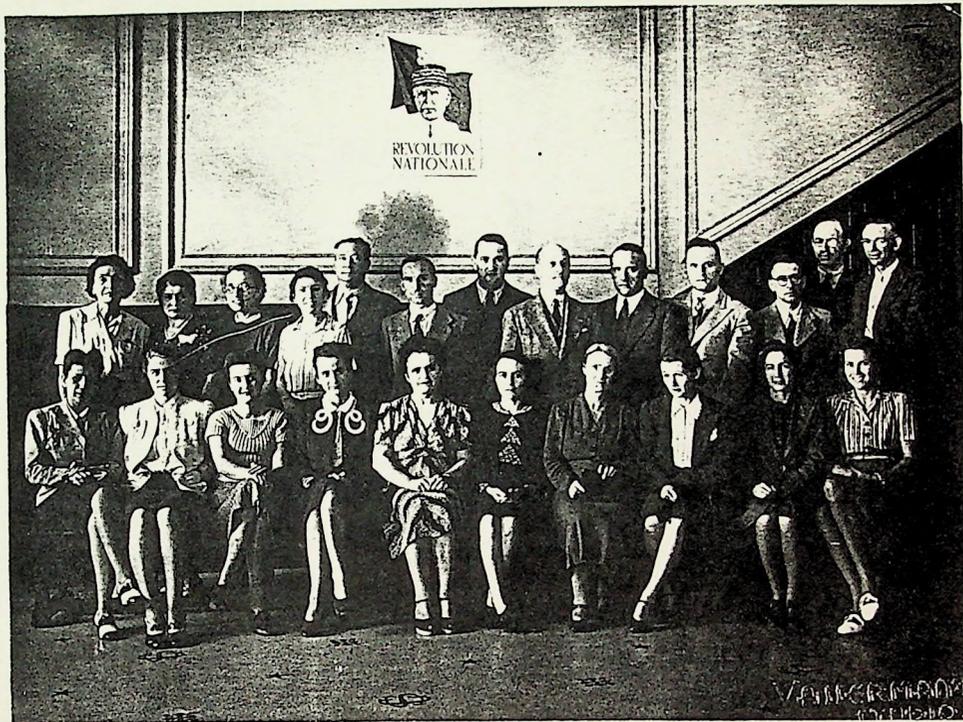
CHINA GUNBOATMAN

1 dec 1992



Tsingtao 1932

美國砲艦水手



nuclear power minister.

Attention now has turned to the fate of Prime Minister Mikhail Kasyanov and the ministers in the so-called economic bloc.

Finance Minister Alexei Kudrin, who also is a deputy prime minister, said Friday that any changes would be part of the overall restructuring of the government, Interfax reported.

The Vedomosti newspaper, citing an unnamed government official, gave specific figures for Putin's planned reform, saying the president intended to cut the number of deputy prime ministers from five to two, and the number of ministries and federal agencies from 58 to 40.

But more important than the cuts would be changes in the way the government functions that would give more authority to the ministers. Interfax cited a highly placed Kremlin official as saying they would become "independent and responsible" political figures, as opposed to their current role as bureaucrats who have to get approval for every project from the deputy prime minister overseeing their ministry.

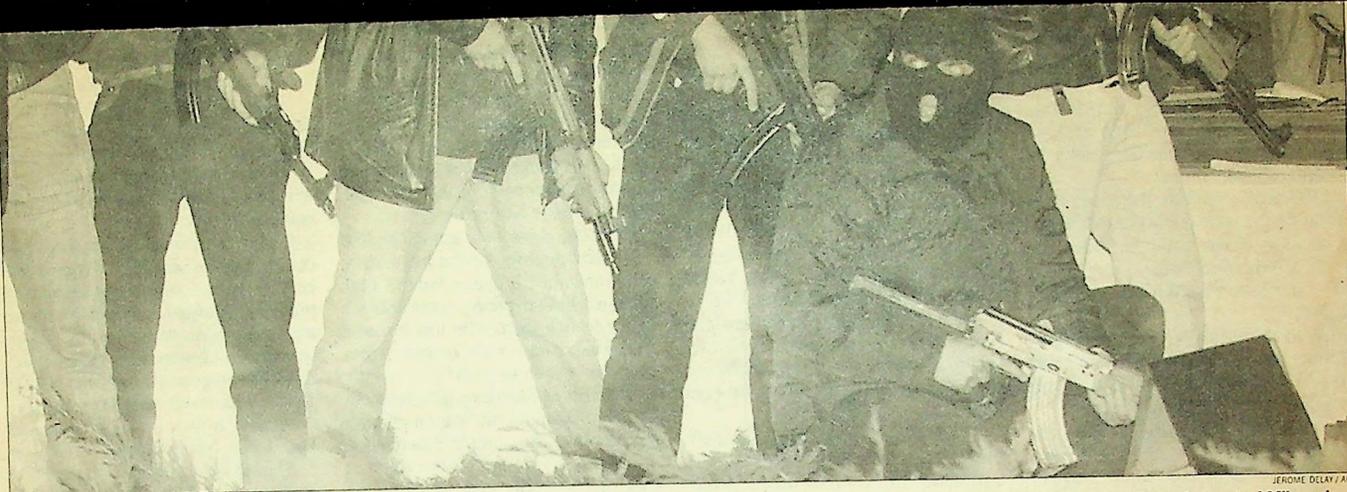
The ministers' independence would be limited only by the "general political line established by the president and the government," the Kremlin official was quoted as saying.

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Krasnov took part in a Kremlin-sponsored team that last year developed a strategy for reforming the executive branch of power, and said he sees many elements of their work in the reported reform plans.

"It's essential to give the ministers the conditions to make independent decisions and take political and personal responsibility for the outcome," he said Friday by telephone. "They shouldn't

See CABINET, Page 2



Yugoslav special forces taking up position outside Milosevic's home early Saturday morning. About 24 hours later, they swooped down on the villa and arrested Milosevic. JEROME DELAY/AP

Chinese Town Capitalizes on Its Colonial Past

By Russell Working
SPECIAL TO THE MOSCOW TIMES

DALIAN, China — Close to the city center is a cobblestone street lined with brick buildings that could almost have been transported whole from Moscow to this Asian seaport. There is a looming brick hotel, a spire-topped structure that resembles a Russian Orthodox chapel and a recreation center whose architecture hints at the Bolshoi Theater.

But the newness of the buildings — and the absence of tenants in their offices and shops — gives them away as modern. Russian Traditions Street, a \$21 million project slated to open May 1, combines new construction and the renovation of historic buildings to create a slightly idealized vision of the past life of this northeastern city, once part of a Russian colony that included Port Arthur.

While some peoples regard their colonial legacy with anger or shame, the authorities in Dalian are trying to cash in on it. The city is also rebuilding a former

Japanese colonial neighborhood at a cost of \$61 million, as Dalian's leadership tries to lure tourists and create homes for its nouveau riche.

"The government wants the streets to bloom, and foreign guests can invest capital here," said the Russian Traditions project's manager Zhou Li Bin. "There will be no need to go to other countries. You can enjoy other countries here."

Dalian is a city of 5.4 million filled with office towers, high-rise construction projects and alleyways crowded with vendors and hung with red lanterns. It boasts deepwater ports and a booming growth rate of 11.1 percent, the government reports. In some ways, with its clean streets and throngs of foreign businessmen, Dalian feels closer to Japan or Korea than a typical Chinese city.

But there is a twist of irony in the Russian and Japanese street projects.

Dalian's strategic position on the Liaodong Peninsula along the Bay of Korea made it a coveted spot for for-

igners for more than half a century. Russia controlled the area from 1898 to 1905, when it lost the territory to Japan following the Russo-Japanese War. After World War II, the Soviet Union reoccupied the city under the Yalta accord until 1955.

But the feelings toward Russia are far less bitter than those toward Japan. Imperial Japan was notorious for atrocities in occupied China. And the wounds have yet to heal, for Chinese survivors of Japanese germ warfare experiments and

See CHINESE, Page 2

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Committed, But Not at Any Price
Putin tells WTO's Moore that the economy remains fragile. Page 7.



Oil History In the Making
Caspian's Kashagan set to grow into a legend. Inside Business.



Call for TV
Thousands rally on Pushkin Square to show their support for NTV. Page 3.



President Milosevic Arrested, Taken to Prison

Prepares Cabinet Revamp

By Ana Uzlaec

With a reshuffle of the "power" ministers behind him, President Vladimir Putin is planning a major reform of the rest of the Cabinet this spring, according to reports citing government and Kremlin sources.

The reform, judging by press reports, would reduce the number of ministries and the number of deputy prime ministers, and could change the very way the government functions.

Last Wednesday, Putin replaced the defense and interior ministers with his loyalists. He also named a new Security Council secretary, Tax Police chief and nuclear power minister.

Attention now has turned to the fate of Prime Minister Mikhail Kasynov and the ministers in the so-called economic bloc.

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See CABINET, Page 2

By George Jahn
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Former President Slobodan Milosevic, architect of a decade of Balkan wars, was whisked away to prison Sunday after a 26-hour armed standoff with police who arrested him to face corruption charges stemming from his ruinous rule.

Milosevic pleaded innocent to all allegations of corruption and abuse of power during interrogation Sunday by an investigating judge, according to his lawyer Toma Fila.

"He decided to defend himself. He will speak up and tell the truth," Fila said.

Fila said the judge ordered Milosevic detained for at least 30 days pending further investigation. Those findings will determine whether Milosevic

actually goes to trial.

A haggard Milosevic surrendered before dawn, ending a chaotic armed standoff and opening the way for a trial on corruption, abuse of power and other charges tied to his 13-year tenure.

Despite months of international pressure to have him extradited to the UN war crimes tribunal, which indicted him for crimes against humanity after his brutal crackdown on ethnic Albanians in Kosovo in 1999, officials insisted he first would be tried at home for running the country. But they held out the possibility of a later trial by the tribunal in The Hague, Netherlands.

"We are expecting him soon. It will be Milosevic in The Hague in 2001," tribunal spokeswoman Florence Hartmann said Sunday.

Another spokesman, Jim Landale, See **MILOSEVIC**, Page 2



Yugoslav special forces taking up position outside Milosevic's home early Saturday morning. About 24 hours later, they swooped down on the villa and arrested Milosevic.

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See **CHINESE**, Page 2

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CABINET

Continued from page 1

he consulting the prime minister or his deputies on every step."

The Kremlin-connected Stranaru web site said the reforms may be officially announced at the end of the month, with any real changes starting in May. The president was planning to introduce the subject of Cabinet reform in his state-of-the-nation speech on Tuesday, but changed his mind and "took a time-out," the web site said.

Vedomosti said the delay was caused by a conflict within the executive branch, with the prime minister, some of the ministers and the presidential administration disagreeing on how the general reform should be implemented.

The Segodnya newspaper, however, speculated Saturday that Putin may announce changes in the Cabinet's economic team within a day or two after Tuesday's speech.

Stranaru said the aim of Putin's planned reform is to merge ministries and at the same time divide the Cabinet into three main groups consisting of the economic, social and power agencies.

According to Vedomosti's sources, the president is likely to keep the power agencies under his personal supervision, leaving the others to the prime minister. The prime minister, in turn, is likely to give control over the social agencies to one of his deputies, keeping the economic agencies under his personal control.

This economic bloc might contain quite a few "super ministries" built by merging existing ones, the newspaper said.

Obvious candidates for mergers, according to Vedomosti, are the Energy Ministry and Nuclear Power Ministry, and the Transport Ministry and Railroad Ministry, now headed by Nikolai Aksionenko, who was close to former President Boris Yeltsin's inner circle known as the Family.

Vedomosti speculated that four of the six existing state committees might be abolished, including the Fisheries Committee headed by former Primorye region Governor Yevgeny Nazdranenko, who has been dogged by allegations of corruption.

The two exceptions, the paper said, might be the state quality certification agency Gosstandart and the State Customs Committee, which might see their status upgraded to federal "services."

With the future shape of the government still up in the air, there has been relatively little speculation on possible personnel changes.

Andrei Ryabov, an analyst with the Moscow Carnegie Center, however, said the president has a whole range of potential prime ministers to choose from, depending on the economic strategy he decides to pursue.

If Putin decides on a radical liberal course, he will need a "kamikaze" like Anatoly Chubais, Ryabov said in an opinion piece published Friday in Segodnya.

If Putin decides on a more moderate course, "then he couldn't find a better candidate than Sergei Stepashin," a former prime minister who now heads the Audit Chamber, another analyst, Dmitry Orlov, deputy director of the Center for Political Technologies, assessed Kasyanov's chances of keeping his post at "fifty-fifty."

Kasyanov is considered close to the web site, which was weakened in last week's reshuffle.

who is seen as the one situation. Russia's foreign debt State Duma this year, forcing the budget in 2001, consider the 2001 debts to be paid.

"Still in the end, he will be able to pay it to find a way out. It's difficult for Putin for the time being," Orlov said, "but I hope to see Kasyanov besides, it's

Korean women forced into prostitution are angry that Japan has failed to issue a formal apology.

In fact, a group of Chinese citizens is suing the Japanese government in an attempt to receive compensation for the imperial army's crimes in this country.

Unsurprisingly, Dalian's government was forced to back away from plans to name their second project Japanese Traditions Street and opted for the neutral Nanshan Street — after the name of the hill atop which the area is situated.

"Many people wouldn't accept it," admits Li Yan, general manager of the Nanshan Street project. "There are many old soldiers who fought against the Japanese who live on this street, and that's why this is no longer called Japanese Traditions Street."

Russians, on the other hand, are perceived as having made amends for their period of occupation.

"Russians in the old days were known as 'Big Noses,'" Zhou confesses. "But our Soviet friends helped liberate Dalian [from the Japanese] and construct it. And that's why we have very good relations with the Russians."

Still, some might ask, why look back with nostalgia to a time when the city was dominated by foreigners?

The answer, like so many in contemporary China, comes down to business. Li said properties on Nanshan Street and in the surrounding neighborhood will sell for \$1,680 per square meter — higher than in other areas. Russian Traditions Street should bring in similar sums. City officials say they have already lured investors from Taiwan, Japan, Hong Kong and Russia.

CHINESE

Continued from page 1

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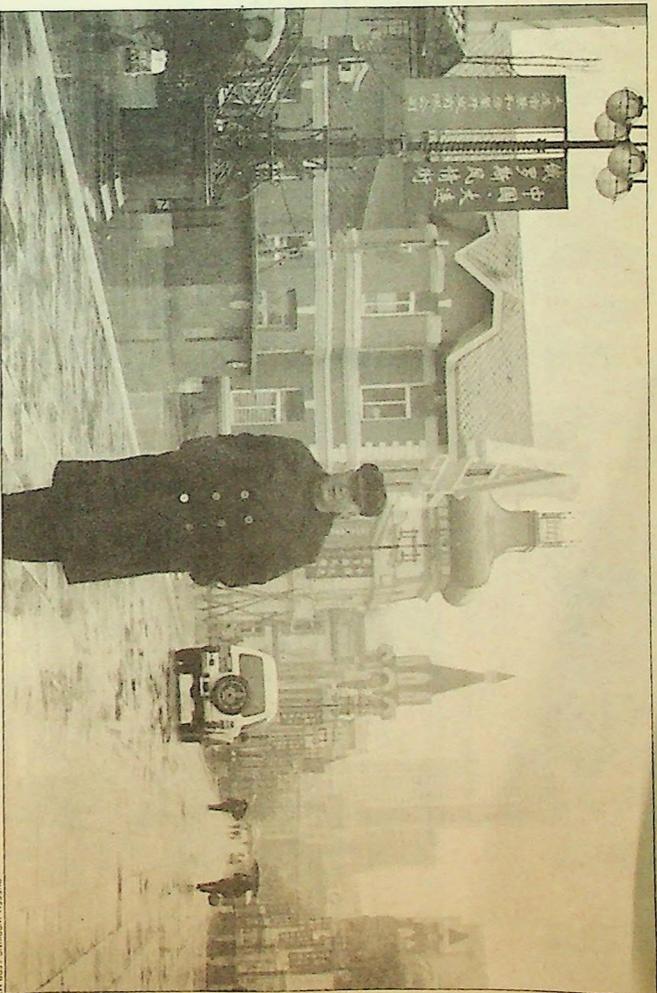
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Pedestrians taking a walk on the newly restored Russian Traditions Street, which Dalian hopes will draw 2 million visitors a year.

and hope to draw 2 million visitors a year to the Russian street alone.

Eight of the Russian project's buildings were erected in the late 19th century; the rest were reconstructed with the help of architects from Khabarovsk Technical University in the Russian Far East city of Khabarovsk. The Russians were brought in because the original blueprints for the project didn't satisfy the former mayor of Dalian, Bo Xilai — an educated man who recognized that the Greek columns and Roman fountains he was being offered had little to do with Russian classical style, according to Vera Luchkova, chairwoman of the university's architectural board.

The initial plans also called for re-

MILOSEVIC

Continued from page 1

said Yugoslavia had a "binding obligation" to turn him over.

But in Moscow, State Duma Speaker Gennady Seleznyov said he did not believe that Yugoslav authorities would surrender Milosevic to the tribunal.

"It is that country's internal affair to try him," Seleznyov was quoted by Interfax as saying. "If he is guilty, he will answer in accordance with the law."

Bundled into a police car, Milosevic was brought to Belgrade's Central Prison early Sunday. Local television showed the iron gates sliding shut behind him.

During the preceding standoff, Milosevic's loyal bodyguards — who barricaded themselves in his luxury villa — had sprayed gunfire at police charging the compound Saturday. Police regrouped and the government sent in negotiators to persuade Milosevic to give himself up and avoid a bloody confrontation. Outside, hundreds of his supporters gathered to taunt police with screams of "Slobod! Slobod!"

As police pulled on woolen masks early Sunday in an apparent preparation for a second assault, a convoy of vehicles suddenly sped through the villa gates. Word came soon after that Milosevic had surrendered — but not before brandishing a pistol during the nightlong negotiations and pledging at one point to die rather than be taken, according to an account by the Serbian interior minister Dusan Mihajlovic.

Just before he was whisked away, his 32-year-old daughter, Marija, fired several gunshots. A police official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said she was apparently aiming at a government negotiator. There were no injuries.

Justice officials said Milosevic — who as president enjoyed unrivaled deference and luxury — would be treated no better than any other prisoner.

productions of the Kremlin and Red Square on the street, but the Russian team squirmed out of it by saying "only a president or king can live in the Kremlin."

Instead, the Russian architects consulted archive photos and blueprints and came up with a historically accurate portrait of the street as it looked some 100 years ago.

"The work was very interesting and very fast," Luchkova said, adding that she was pleased to be a part of rebuilding a historic Russian street. "We decided to work on the project because we wanted to leave a trace of our culture in other countries."

The city plans to fill the street with

"He has his own room," said Serbian Justice Minister Vidadan Batic. "He will be given food, allowed visits, footgear, money, books, newspapers. He will not be subjected to any kind of physical harassment, no psychological pressure."

But Fila said his client, sedated and exhausted after his ordeal, would have to adjust to life behind bars.

"This is no five-star hotel," he told reporters, pointing to the huge, gray, communist-era building behind him. "This is a Balkan prison some cells are better, which means he has hot and cold water, but no TV or radio, or a gym or a swimming pool."

Describing Milosevic as a "reasonable man who did not want any more Serb blood to be spilled," Fila blamed authorities for provoking the violence that preceded the arrest by sending

Bush said the arrest of Milosevic represented a crucial step toward ending 'the era of his brutal dictatorship.'

riot police to storm the residence.

Authorities interrogated Milosevic on Sunday in connection with alleged abuse of power and corruption — charges that carry a maximum of five years in prison on conviction. More serious charges could be raised over the months ahead, possibly including involvement in a series of political assassinations. The questioning was to resume Tuesday.

Milosevic's arrest followed a Saturday deadline on U.S. threats to suspend \$50 million in economic aid if President Vojislav Kostunica's government did not show willingness to cooperate with the war crimes tribunal. But justice officials said the detention was not linked to the deadline.

Kostunica has refused to extradite Milosevic to The Hague, insisting he

should be tried at home for corruption and other alleged crimes. However, Yugoslav authorities clearly hope the arrest will lead to certification that they have met conditions for the aid.

U.S. President George W. Bush said Milosevic's arrest represented an important step toward ending "the tragic era of his brutal dictatorship" and a first move toward his trial at the war crimes tribunal.

"We cannot and must not forget the chilling images of terrified women and children herded onto trains, emaciated prisoners interned behind barbed wire and mass graves unearthed by UN investigators," Bush said in a statement. "France, Germany, Italy and NATO praised Milosevic's arrest as a first step toward his trial at the UN tribunal in The Hague, Netherlands."

"The evidence of his war crimes are all around the Balkans. And I've visited some of the mass graves myself. That evidence is strong and powerful and it should be held to account for it," British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook told Sky Television.

But, arriving in Moscow on Sunday for an official visit, Belarusian President Alexander Lukashenko criticized Milosevic's arrest. "It's a glaring, abnormal and undemocratic fact and this is seen with the naked eye," he said.

Since his ouster from power last fall, Milosevic has lived under police surveillance in the cavernous villa built for former communist dictator Josip Broz Tito.

After gaining power during the waning years of communist rule in Europe, he triggered the bloody breakup of the former Yugoslavia in 1991, sending his army into losing wars against the pro-independence republics of Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia.

His brutal attempts to put down an ethnic Albanian rebellion in Serbia's province of Kosovo provoked NATO airstrikes that pushed his forces out of the province in 1999.

When Milosevic refused to accept electoral defeat, opposition supporters rioted. He conceded defeat Oct. 6, but remained politically active.

tenants who will create Russian- and European-style shops and restaurants. It is working with Russian partners to bring in businesses that would presumably unload fur hats or *mirnyoshki*, the traditional Russian nesting dolls, on tourists from China, South Korea, Japan and — the planners hope — Russia.

CORRECTION

An article titled "FSB Brings Spy Mania to Television" published Thursday on page 3 should have stated that during a conversation between researcher Igor Sutuyagin and U.S. naval attaché Robert Brannon, which was recorded by the Federal Security Service and aired on RTR television, Brannon asked whether Sutuyagin had received his fax, and Sutuyagin answered that he had, adding that he was much more pleased by the envelope Brannon had sent.

W E A T H E R

	MONDAY	Rain	High 6, Low 0.
	TUESDAY	P. cloudy	High 9, Low -2.
	WEDNESDAY	P. cloudy	High 13, Low 4.

CIS	High	Low	Outlook
Irish	9	-5	p. cloudy
Latvia	11	-3	sunny
Minsk	12	-1	sunny
Novosibirsk	-1	-3	snow
Odessa	11	3	sunny
St. Petersburg	5	-1	rain
Tbilisi	10	2	rain
Vladivostok	5	1	p. cloudy
THE WORLD	High	Low	Outlook
Amsterdam	13	9	cloudy
Berlin	15	15	p. cloudy
Buenos Aires	26	18	p. cloudy
Geneva	14	2	sunny
Helsinki	3	1	rain
Hong Kong	24	20	p. cloudy
Jakarta	30	17	sunny
Johannesburg	24	17	sunny
London	16	9	p. cloudy
Madrid	22	6	sunny
Nairobi	25	15	p. cloudy
New York	8	3	cloudy
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