2 Copies

A PLACE OF REFUGE
THE HONGKEW "RESTRICTED AREA"
February 1943 to August 1945

Shanghai as a refuge for Jews fleeing Hitler's Europe? Why would they come halfway around the world to a country whose language they did not speak, whose culture they did not share? That these Jewish refugees did come--and that they lived among the Chinese, sharing their wartime hardships and their final victory--is one of the incredible stories of Shanghai, a legendary city as well as a Place of Refuge.

The Jewish refugees who fled to Shanghai, and who ultimately lived in the so-called "restricted area", came in three waves. First came those from Germany who saw the handwriting on the wall when Hitler came to power in 1933. Many were able to escape with both money and possessions, a luxury denied most of those coming later. The second wave were the Austrians who left after the 1938 *Anschluss* in which Germany annexed Austria as part of the German Reich. A third and much smaller group of Polish Jews came shortly after September 1, 1939, with the invasion of Poland and the start of World War II in Europe.

These refugees came to Shanghai because it was the only place in the world which would accept them. There was initially no documentation required; one stepped off the boat and entered the city without formalities. And the city was accessible: Italian steamship lines had regular runs to Shanghai until December 1941, and when these ceased, there was still the more arduous overland route from Europe by train across Siberia to Japan and then by ship to Shanghai.

Even after December 7, 1941 and the start of the war in the Pacific these refugees were still able to live and work in the French Concession and the International Settlement. There they had to compete for scarce jobs with Russian refugees, many also Jewish, who had arrived earlier. Some were able to start new lives in their old professions.

All this ended with the Japanese Proclamation of February 18, 1943 which ordered all refugees to move into a "restricted area" in Hongkew, once again shattering their lives with upheavals and forced relocation. This time the relocation was to an area less than one mile square--an area already crowded with 100,000 Chinese! This was to be the final wartime home of Shanghai's Jewish refugees.

Hunger and disease were rampant, conditions were deplorable--and as the war progressed got worse. Crowded into unsanitary tenament flats, often several families together, these refugees lived in the lanes with their Chinese neighbors, suffering their hardships and trying to adapt to their spartan life. Gradually however in this ghetto in the heart of a Chinese city a distinctive European and Jewish life emerged, a microcosm of the larger world the refuees had left.

Every profession was represented among these refugees: doctors, engineers, lawyers, singers and musicians, composers and conductors, professors and scientists, stage stars and film directors, writers, poets, rabbis. The refugees slowly began to rebuild their lives yet once again. Newspapers were published in several languages, musical performances and cabarets provided escape, schools were opened, lectures held, hospitals and clinics set up and staffed, along with the *Heime* (homes) already organized with outside help, to provide communal kitchens and housing for the less fortunate, the aged and infirm.

In keeping with the names "Little Vienna" or "Little Berlin" which the refugees had designated this, their temporary home, space was somehow found for roof gardens, cafes and coffee shops, pale imitations of those in their native cities, but still places to meet and exchange news and ideas. European-style shops sprang up along the streets and lanes: one could buy everything from a Viennese pastry to a glass of pure cold water. Tailors abounded, copying with skill the latest styles; one could find hand-knit sweaters, chic hats or handmade toys, all cleverly crafted out of the remnants of former abundance.

Sadly, for sale also were priceless antiques, jewelry, cameras, carried halfway around the world only to be sold, piece by piece, to eke out another day's existence. Streets were lined with refugees offering their last meager possessions of value to gawking Chinese. The end must surely come--although what end they knew not--if only they could survive yet another day or week or month.

By the end there was not only increasing hunger and disease but also Allied air raids, which unfortunately killed Chinese and refugees alike in their attempt to hit Japanese installations. Then the day came when they heard rumors that they were no longer restricted, no longer had to stand in endless lines for permission to leave the area, and they knew that the end was near. On August 22, 1945, it was all over. Life had suffered but they had survived. Shanghai had been truly a city of refuge--and had saved them from the fate which they now learned had befallen most of the Jews interned in Europe: the Holacaust.

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We have talked above only of the Ashkenazi or European Jews who came to Shanghai. No story would be complete however without mentioning the earlier Jewish settlers, the Sepahardi Jews who came here from the Middle East before the turn of the century. Theirs was a totally different story, one of prosperity, indeed to the point where many became Shanghai's richest citizens. From their positions of wealth and power they were initially able to help their co-religionists, setting up schools, supporting *Heime* and communal kitchens, until they too were deported or interned. Their names are still remembered in Shanghai, often connected with the buildings they left behind. Pictured here are two of the most famous: the Kadoorie and the Sassoon mansions, still intact and a reflection of their taste, their culture, and their wealth.

Acss's ?

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ACTING CONSUL GENERAL'S SCHEDULE
March 2, 1994

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2

0815 Staff Meeting

1500 ADM Meeting

1800 Depart for Jianguo Hotel, 439 Caoxi Lu, 4th fl, for
1830 Welcoming Banquet for AMT Delegation

2130 To Airport for
2150 Arrival of Asst Secy Shattuck on MU-5104

THURSDAY, MARCH 3

0930 Depart for (Huai Hai Lu? or location TBA) for
1000 Meeting with Film Bureau Officials (w/RMG)

1200 (tent) Lunch (location TBA) for DAS Shattuck (CG, PS)

1600 Depart for Russian ConGen, 20 Huangpu Lu, for
1700 Tea party with Mme. Chaplina (Mrs. O. only)

FRIDAY, MARCH 4

(1530 Possible departure for airport for
1650 AS Shattuck's departure for Hong Kong on MU 535)

1730 AMT Reception in Residence (65)

SATURDAY, MARCH 5

0730 To Golf Course

SUNDAY, MARCH 6

MONDAY, MARCH 7

TUESDAY, MARCH 8

0830 FCS, PE, PC Meeting

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9

0815 Staff Meeting

1130 Depart for (Location TBA) for
1200 Luncheon by Bank of Hawaii CEO

1500 ADM Meeting

COPIES FOR: CG, DPO, MSG (2), ADM, RSO, LK, PC, MOTOR POOL: Ms. He, Mr. Zhang, Mr. Xu, Mrs. Ogden, Ms. Li (for Cook's Calendar)

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By TESS JOHNSTON (1994)

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TESS JOHNSTON
AMCONGEN SHANGHAI
PSC 461, BOX 200
FPO AP 96521-0002

Check for Jewish names?

CEMETERY STONES WITH WESTERN NAMES 0640E

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	COMMENT
AATTMAH	G.M.	
ABKIN	ZYGMUT	
ACHULTZ	JOHANN H.	SCHULTZ?
AHN	TAI KOOK	
ALLAN	HARRY T.	
ALLEN	J.	
ALMEIDA	FMD	
AMBROSE	JAMEO	
ANAMOV	STEVC	
ANDERSEN	CLAUS LAURITS	See variant spelling below
ANDERSEN	J.C.V.	
ANDERSON	ARTHUR JAMES	
ANDERSON	C. FREDERICK T.	
ANDERSON	CLAUS LAURITS	See variant spelling above
ANDERSON	DAVID LAWRENCE	
ANDERSON	GUSTAF ALEXANDER	
ANDERSON	HALLE WESTBROOK	
ANDERSON	JANE E.	
ANDERSON	JOHN	
ANDERSON	OSGA	
ANDERSON	TOKA	
APPLEGAFE	WILLIAM	APPLEGATE?
ASERCION	MANUEL	
ATKINSON	BRENAN	
ATKINSON	GEORGE BURGELAD	
AUGKERINOS	NICHOLAS	
AVASIA	CATHERINE	
BACK	WILHELM LIN	
BACKER	THOR	Two stones, diff. locations
BACKER	THOR	
BAHR	MARIE	See BARR, MARIE below
BAINES	ARTHW W.	
BALLONI	G.M.M.	
BALLONI	MRS. M.	
BAPLSTA	GERMAIN MANCEL	
BAREND	DIRK KAPTEYN	
BARR	MARIE	
BARTELS	ERNGST	
BARTLETT	HERBERT	
BASRIEN	EWILE	EMILE?
BAVADIA	THEMISTOKLIO	
BECK	YEORGE	GEORGE?
BEGG	THOMAS DARLING	
BEGLEY	ALFRED JOHN	
BELL	LESLIE MALCOLM	
BELL	EDWARD JOHN	
BENGTSSON	JOHN	

BERTELS	ERNEST	
BERTHEL	CHARLOTTE	
BERTHEL	ERNEST EDWARD	
BETINES	ALFONSO	
BETINES	WILLIAM JOHN	
BETINNEN	MARY ANNE	
BETINS	JOHN JOSEPH	BETINES?
BIGEL	MARIE	
BIGEL	ROBERT	
BILYEU	VIOLET	
BLAKE	WILLIAM FRANCES	
BLATCHFORD	HERBERT JOHN	
BLATCHFORD	RONALD HERBERT	
BLOCKWOOD	EILEEN CECELIA	BLACKWOOD?
BOGOLUBSKY	KAZIMIR	
BOJESON	AGNES M.	
BOJENSEN	CARL C.	
BOJESEN		No other name on stone
BOJESON	H.S.	
BOJESON	JENS A.	
BOROVSKY	MODEST	
BOTESON	SATSIO ANNIE	
BOY	HELD B.	
BOYD	FRANK	
BRACCO	GIULIA	BRAGGO?
BRAGGO	CARLO	BRACCO?
BRAND	EDWARD A.	
BRANDT	FREDERICK JOHN	
BRANDT	ROOE ELIZABETH	ROSE?
BRETFLOD	AGNES A.	
BRETFLOD	HENRY	
BROTBIED	CARL LUDAIG	LUDWIG?
BROWN	THOMAS	
BRUMFIELD	E.G.	
BRUNNER	ALFRED ULRICH	
BSNEGGIC		No other name on stone
BUDICH	EMIL	
BUNTAIN	ALEXANDER	
BUNTAIN	WILLIAM STEWARD	
BURCHA	TEISEN	
BURGESS	ALFRED J.	
BURTON	RUSSEL WILLIAM	
CALVAVITIS	GREGORY	
CAMPBELL	EMILY	
CAMPBELL	LIUT. G.G.	
CAMPBELL	JEAN MARGARET	
CAMPBELL	JOHN M.	
CAMPBELL	KENNETH WILLIAM	
CANAYARRO	CARLOS COSTA	
CARSTENSEN	HENRY FRANCES OWEN	
CAVADIA	RATO C.	
CHANG	E.V.H. DUCLOS	

CHEGWIDDEN	CHARLES	
CHELMIS	DENIS	
CHELMIS	EFTIKIA	
CHELMIS	GREGORY	See CLEHMIS below
CHRISTENSEN	B.F.	
CHRISTENSEN	JULIA COLEEN	
CHRISTENSEN	S.	
CHRISTIANSEN	J.P.	
CHRISTIANSON	A.	
CHRISTIANSON	LUDWIG P.	
CLARK	ERNEST DANIEL	
CLAUSON	CLAUS JESSEN	
CLEHMIS	GEORGE D.	CHELMIS?
CLEMENT	A.L. THEODORE	
CLIFTON	ALFRED S.J.	
COLEY	ARTHUR	
COMMISS	ABRAHAM JOHANNES	
COMPTON	CHARLES	
COPPOCK	GRACE LYDIA	
CORNWALL	ARTHUR JAMES	
CORTER	OCTAVIUS H. BONHAM	CARTER?
CUMINE	PETER	
D'ANGELIDES	CONSTANTINE	Two stones, diff. locations
D'ANGELIDES	CONSTANTINE	
DA COSTA	POMPILIO RECPINO	
DA CRUZ	ALBERT LUIZ	
DA COSTA	ANNE M.	
DA COSTO	F.S. GOMES	
DA CRUZ	FILOMENA DOMINGAS DAGUINO	
DA CRUZ	MARIA AUGUSTA CALDAS	
DA SILVA	ALMIRA A.	
DA SILVA	LAVINIA	
DA SILVA	PLINIO AUGUSTO	
DABIAN	SALVADO	
DANBERG	GERTRUDE	
DAYID	IRIS HARVEI	DAVID?
DAZWG	NLELSES	
DE BELLEFEUILLE	MARY	
DE BOLLY	V.V.A.	
DE LA CRUZ	MRS. ISABEL	
DE RAGO	ANTHONY STAPHEN	
DE STUNGUR	FELIKS	
DENCRI	MASSIMD	
DIERCKS	HARRY	
DIMITRIADES	PANDELIS	
DLAY	CHERLES	DALY? CHARLES?
DO	K. O. OTSU	
DOS REMEDIOS	AUGUSTO GUILHERME	
DRESING	F.N.	Two stones, diff. locations
DRESING	F.N.	
DUER	GEORGE	

DZORIO	ANGELICO	
DZORIO	FRANEISCO	FRANCISCO?
DZORIO	MERCEDES	
EBNER	LYDIA	
EDGREN	HJALMAR	
EDNAHDEI		Two stones, diff. locations
EDNAHDEI		No other name on stone
ENCARNAGHO		"
ERIKSEN	EDITH MARY	
ESKELUND	GUNI	
EVANS	ANNIE IRMA	
EVANS	MARY ANNIE	
FEISENETTE	ADOLF CHRISTIAN ZANDEK	
FISCHER	KARL	
FLEMING	WILLIAM STUART	
FNOOD	MARY WINFRED	FLOOD?
FORD		No other name on stone
FOYN	MATHIAS	
FROEMEL	GREGORY	
GAI	BAILIN LEO	
GEDROYTZ	HELEN STANISLAVOVNA	
GEORGACOPOULOS	MRS. GEORGE	
GEORGIADIS	NICHOLAS	
GERRARD	TOM	
GHALAM	HEIDER	
GOLDING	L.H.H.	
GONSALVES	MARIA	
GOODFIELD	JAMES	
GOSSETT	EDWARD	
GOSSETT	EMIL	
GOULD	JOHN YOUNGS	
GRADINAROVA	M. T.	
GROLL	WERNER LUDWIG	
GROM	CHARLES FREDERICK	
GROVE	ALICE	
GUNN	DAVID	
GUTIERREZ		No other name on stone
HACRHENKO	SERGY	
HADER	M.L.	
HALPERN	ROSALIA	
HAN	YAN PUNG	
HANSEN	ANNIE	
HANSEN	CARL CHRISTIAN	
HANSEN	ERLING	
HANSEN	ERLING	Two stones, diff. locations
HANSEN	MARIE ELISE	
HARASIM	CARL	
HARDON	ABRAHAM	HARDOON?
HARDY	THOMAS	
HARGOVE	GARRAD WIRT	
HARRIS	JAMES FRASER GORDON	
HASSEL	KARL SEVERIN	

HAWES	GRACE	
HEARNE	A.G.	
HENDRIKSEN	CARL FREDERICK	
HENNINGSON	FRANCIS G.	
HENRICKSEN	LAWRENCE	
HERRMANN	JOSEPH MICHAEL	
HERY	HAL	
HEYN	BILLY	
HEYN	CHARLES	
HOET	RASMUS LILLIE CARLSEN	
HOLDER	HORACE V. (1909-1983)	
HOLL	WILLIAM	
HOLST	JULIUS M.	
HOOK	JACK (1927-1981)	
HOOKER	REGINALD	
HOOPER	FRANK J.	Two stones, diff. locations
HOOPER	FRANK J.	
HOUGH	MAURICE JOHN	
HOWARD	GEORGE	
HOWARD	J.H.	
HOWARD	WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER	
HUGHES	JOHN	
HUGHES	ROBERT SAMUEL PACKENHAN	
HUTCHINSON	WILLIAM	
IMAS	I.I.	
IN	JUN KIM	
ISMER	CARL	
IVANOFF	IGOR VASILIEVITOH	
JACKMANN	S.	
JACOLI	CARL F.	JACOBI?
JAKOBSEN	FREDERICK	
JAMES	EGIMTON	
JANSEN	MARTIN	
JEIGEHART	EMILIA E.W.	
JENSEN	HEVBORD	The same?
JENSEN	HEYBORD	"
JENSEN	JENS PETER	
JENSEN	JOSEPH VATER	
JOHNSTON	EDITH GEOREINA	
JORGENSEN	CARL	
JOYNER	C.A.	
KADCONG	EDDLC	
KADOORIE	SIR ELLY (2/8/44)	
KADOORIE	LADY LAURA (2/1918)	
KAMENSKG	Z.	
KATYLL	WLADISLAW	
KAZAN...	BASIL K.	
KIM	MRS. B.H.	
KIM	L.Y.	
KIM	MRS. O.K.	
KIM	TAI Y.	

KLYHN	LAURITZ H.C.	
KLYHN	MARION PEARL	
KOFF	HERMAN	KORFF?
KOOYMAN	ORIE	
KORFF	A.B.L. AND MARIA	
KORFF	HELEN	
KORFF	MARIA	
KRASON	WLADYSLAV	
KROGER	HIBBARD MARY	
KUANG	LI TEN	
KUSNETSOV	NICOLAI NICOLAEVICH	
KUSSIS	TIMOLEY	TIMOTHY?
LACHER	THEODORE MAX EUGEN	
LACSON	JUSTINO	LACZON?
LACZON	CORSINO	LACSON?
LAND	KENNETH RAYMOND	
LARSEN		No other name on stone
LAUPO	HEMING	LAURO?
LAURO	AMER ENRICO	
LENT	WILLIAM	
LERIOUS	HELENA	
LERIOUS	P. & Y.	
LEVITZKY	OLGA VLADIMIROVNA	
LIMBACK	WILHELM	
LIMBY	BERTHA ANRIS	
LINRBY	HENRY GLIBTON	
LOCSON	MOISES O.	
LOPES	AUTHUR ANTONIO	
LOV	MARGARET KATHERINE	
LUDWIG	ERIKSEN	
LUDWIG	HEINRICH	
LUGASSEN	AHS	
LUGASSEN	FRANZ HEINRICH	
MACBETH	AKUM	
MADSEN	CARL	
MAHCNEY	HENRY CHAREEG	MAHONEY?
MAITLAND	ROBERT KTLLY	
MANGER	HARRY THOMAS	
MANSFIELD	JESSE JOHN	
MARGEISSEN	MARCUS V.	
MARGUES	ANNA JOSEFA	
MARGUES	GUILHARMINA	
MARLEY	JOHN	
MARSHALL	CHARLES WILLIAM	
MARTENSEN	JENS C	
MARTIN	HUGH	
MARTIN	REGINAL BARRINGTON	
MARTINIZ	AMARO DELLEZAY	
MASON	NILES ALEXANDER FORT	
MATHEWS	HERBERT JAMES	
MATIHEN		No other name on stone
MATVEEFF		"

MAXIMADLOBO	PEORO	
MAXWELL	FRANCIS ALBERT	
MAYNARD	ROBERT VICTOR	
MCCOWAN	PATRICK	
MCDONALD	WILLIAM	
MCEWAN	ALEXANDER	
MCGUIRE	KATHERINE	
MCKENZIE	JOHN	
MEARS	MARY LOXTON	
MEISTER	OTTO	
MELCHIOR	JACOB EMIL	
MELLENAN	RASMUS LOUIS	
MELLON	JAMES	
MEYER	FRANK N.	
MOELLNER	KARL	
MOLLITZ	THERESA	
MOLLRGE	FREDK G.	
MONTGOMERY	JOHN RUSSNEILL	
MOOREY	JOHN KENNEDY	
MORDECAI	JACOB H.	
MORGAN	MARY AMR E.	
MORRIS	ROBERT	
MORRISS	HENRY	
MOSBERG	CARL	
MURPHY	TIMOTHY BRENDAN	
MURPHY	THOMAS	
MURRAY	ELIZABETH OKATSU	
MURRAY	STUART	
NAKAMURA	JOHN JOSEPH	
NANOODER	PE TERE	
NEGVIS	MARY LEAN AIDA	
NEUDEBONER	EMIL	
NEUGEBAUER	JULIA	
NIELSEN	CHRISTOPHER	
NIELSEN	FPL	
NIELSEN	VALDEMAO J.	
NIELSON	WILLIMA	
NODAT	JOHANN HARTWIG MARTIN	
NOEL	MARLY JONE	Same?
NOEL	MARY JANE	"
OAVIOZIR	RIMMA	
OELIYANNIS	GEORGE	
OFHAEM	D.M.	
OLIVEIRA	HENRIQUE MARTIN	Same?
OLIVIERA	HENRIQUE MARTINS	"
OLSEN	ARABELLA	
OLSEN	CARL	
OLSEN	JOHN ALBERT	
OLSON	ANTOR	
OLSON	D.E.	
ORTON	JOHN	
OSBORN	LULU MAE	

OZORIO	FRANCISCO	
OZORIO	FRANCISCO CARLOS	
OZORIO	MARY LING	
PACHECO	IGNACIO	
PAPANAKIS	ANNA	
PAPANAKIS	JANE PHYLLIS	
PARK	YOUNG KIM	
PASSMORE	JOHN GEORGE	
PEDET	RASNMS	
PEIREIRA	JOSE LAURENCO	
PEMPHREY	WILLIAM	
PEREIRA	EMILY	
PEREIRA	JOSEPH FRANCISCO	
PEREIRO	FREDERICO FRANCISCO	PEREIRA?
PETER	PETER M.	
PETERS	ROBERT	
PETERSEN	CHRISTIAN	
PETERSEN	NARVIS	
PETERSEN	PETER	
PETERSEN	PETER	
PETERSEN	PETER	Three stones, diff. locations
PETERSEN	N.C.R.	
PETERSON	HENRY	
PETESSEN	JJA JOHN	PETERSEN?
PETTERSON	FRITZ	
PETTERSON	FRITZ OSCAR	
PHILLIPIDES	CHRISTO	
PICKFORD	REGINALD	
PLESKKOFF	PETER JACOB	
POOLE	MACHAD GELDART	
PORTARIO	JANARA NIELENDER	
PRIIO	AUGUST C.	Same?
PRIIS	AUGUST C.	"
PULETTI	PIETRO	
QUELCH	CHARLES B.	
QUELCH	EDWARD	
QUELCH	R.G.	
QUELCH	W.B.	
QUINONES	ANDREW	
RAEBURN	HARTH	
RAKUSEN	C.W.P.	
RAVETTA	JOSPEH EMANUEL	
RAYNE	THOMAS CHARLES	
REID	MARY	
REILLY	FRANCIS LEVERICH	
REMENDIOS	AUGUSTA MARIADOS	
RENSHAW	HARRY JANES	
RGOSSI	ALFREDO	
RIBEIRO	LORENZO JOSE	
RICHARDS	SIDNEY FREDK	
RIGGIO	ATTILIO	
RIN	LOH PIAK	

ROBARTS	GINGELINA	
ROBBE	LEV	
ROBERTS	BELIZA M.	
ROBINSON	FREDERICK STANLEY	
ROCHE	JAMES	
RODONIS	ESPERANCE	
ROGNALDS	ELLEN	
ROHDE	AGNES	
ROHDE	PEKGI JACOB	
ROHERT	DOROTHY	
ROLKER	CARMEN DK VILLAVIECEVCIU	
RORCH	CARLO	
ROSARIO	JAMES	
ROSMUSSEN	AAGE	RASMUSSEN?
ROWLAND	JOHNS	
ROZARIO	ORLANDO FRANCISCO	
RUSSICH	ANTOINE	
SASSOON-GUBBAY	AARON (8/7/46)	
SASSOON-GUBBAY	CHARLES (10/8/41)	
SASSOON-GUBBAY	JOSEPH (8/10/46)	
SAUNDERS	WILLIAM	
SCHLUPER	T.B.	
SCHMIDER	CARL H.	
SCHMIDT	CHARLES	
SCHMIDT	CHRISTIAN	
SCHMIDT	MARY	
SCHULTZ	LAVIS JOHN	
SCHULY	OTSONE	SCHULTZ?
SCHULZ	O. TSUNE	Same as above?
SCHVETZ	E.G.	
SCOTT	ALFRED J.	
SCOTT	SUEZ E.	
SEITZ	CARL	
SENFONXSIS	GEORGE	
SHAN	W.	
SHAN	W.	Two stones, diff. locations
SHAW	DAVID MCGREGOR	
SHERRED	WILLIAM THOMAS	
SHIRAISHI	YOSHIE	
SIDOROTT	TAISSA	
SIK	PAK EUM	
SILVA	DEONIZIA	
SLITZ	FERDINAND JOHAN PETER	
SMITH	FRANK SCOTT	
SON	LI YOUNG	
SONNE	HILDA	
SOPHONOFF	I. N.	
SORENSON	JOMS CAVLK	
SOTOULIS	GEORGE	
SPERANSKY	BORIS A.	
SPRINGETT	GEORGE	
STAUGAARD	KARL	

STEFANIS	MICHAEL	
STEVENSON	EDYTHE	
STEVENSON	LACY LOW	
STEWART	GEORGE FRANK	
STROM	MAOS BERUTH	
SUP	CHAD SANG	
KIHM	CHUNG SHUICK	
SUTTERLE	F. W.	
SYMONS	MRS. MARY	
TALBOT	KUM MI MARY	
TALBOT	KUM MI MARY	Two stones, diff. locations
TARNER	ERNEST WILLIAM	
TATTUM	JOHN OWEN	
TAYLOR	MRS. ESSIE	
TAYLOR	ROGER WILSON	
TECHERT	NELLIE	
TERKELSEN	OSCAR C.	
TEVEWSIM	GEORGE L.	
TEWFICK	SELIM LUTAF	
TEWKSBURY	E.G. & S.H.	On same stone
TEWSBURY	ELWOOD GARDNER	TEWKSBURY, same as above?
THOMAS	E. MORTIMER	
THOMPSON	JAMES	
THORBAUN		No other name on stone
THOWSEN	HAROLD	
THOWSEN	HAROLD	Two stones, diff. locations
TIANDEN	C.A.C	
TILLEY	ROBERT PERCY	
TINKLER	RICHARD MAURICE	
TODD	WILLIAM GOLD	
TOFIL	CARL FREDERICK THEOBOLD	
TOKMANKOFF	ZOIA	
TORGERSEN	OTTO BERG	
TOWNSEND	CHRISTOPHER	
TRAVLOS	MICHAEL	
TURNER	FRANK	
TURNER	JOHN	
UDOVICH	L.	
VAFIADES	ALFRED	
VAN SNAPP	EMMA	
VICTAL	BRAVLITA MARIA	
VIDA	EVA MARGARET	
VILLAS	JOSEPH RICHARD	
VINOKOOROF	AGNEA	
WADE	JOHN	
WALILEY	MRS. MARY C.W.	
WALLACE	JOHN GALLOWAY	
WATSON	CHARLES JOSEPH	
WATSON	MARY CECELIA	
WEATHGRLEY	EDWARD	
WEEKS	ALBERT ALI	
WERFF	WILEM VON STELLING	
WEST	THOMAS	

WESTERLUND	E.	
WHITE	AUGUSTA	
WHITE	CHARLES JACKSON	
WHITE	KATHERINE FRANCES	
WILD	JOHN	
WILKINS	HARRY C.	
WILLIAM		No other name on stone
WILLIAMSON	JOHN NORMAN DYG.	
WILSON	LILIANE KALIE	
WITSCHI	MARY ANNE	
WOLF	HENRY MARXIM	
WONG	WILLIAM CHARLES	
WOTHERSPOON	JOHN MCNALLEY	WITHERSPOON?
WRAIGHT	PERCY	
WUILLEUMIER	G.A.	
WYATT	WILLIAM	
XAVIAR	MARIA A.	
XAVIER	CANDIDA MARIA OLIVEIRA	
YOSHIKUNI	MYOJI	
YOUN	H.C.	
ZAUVO	MARIE HENRIETTE	
ZONNEVELD	CORNEUE HERMAN	
ZREUYO	VIGNELE	
ZURCHER	WALTER	

In addition, the following gravestones have only initials, without periods, making it impossible to determine which is the first and which the last name

RSK	RKP	NSS
PJP	FBK	HET
JON	KJK	HDK
NCG	PKM	MST
JST	JHG	KDM
AV	MRPK	KRSK
HDA	KRU	NJB
SMT	DRV	DBC
SHM	PPK	KBA
RCU	KSS	MSM
CRK	DBM	BDA
EDD	JRD	MDV
NDS	JKS	RBC

COMPILER'S NOTE: During the so-called Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, all cemeteries in Shanghai containing western graves were looted, destroyed and then plowed over and buildings built on the sites. Probably a pile of tomb stones was located at some later time and the Chinese government decided to note the names off of them (hence the misspellings). They then had stone slabs of uniform size (about 20"x30") inscribed with these names. They hav been placed in long rows in the Song Qing Ling memorial cemetery on old Hon Qiao Road. They are in a separate section off to the right, amidst trees and shrubs. There is no indication, however, that the bodies were ever moved to this site. This would have been extremely unlikely in view of the anti-foreign sentiment (and the chaos) of that time.

Tess Johnston
Shanghai, 1992

WESTERLUND	E.	
WHITE	AUGUSTA	
WHITE	CHARLES JACKSON	
WHITE	KATHERINE FRANCES	
WILD	JOHN	
WILKINS	HARRY C.	
WILLIAM		No other name on stone
WILLIAMSON	JOHN NORMAN DYG.	
WILSON	LILIANE KALIE	
WITSCHI	MARY ANNE	
WOLF	HENRY MARXIM	
WONG	WILLIAM CHARLES	
WOTHERSPOON	JOHN MCNALLEY	WITHERSPOON?
WRAIGHT	PERCY	
WUILLEUMIER	G.A.	
WYATT	WILLIAM	
XAVIAR	MARIA A.	
XAVIER	CANDIDA MARIA OLIVEIRA	
YOSHIKUNI	MYOJI	
YOUN	H.C.	
ZAUVO	MARIE HENRIETTE	
ZONNEVELD	CORNEUE HERMAN	Refugee?
ZREUYO	VIGNELE	
ZURCHER	WALTER	"

In addition, the following gravestones have only initials, without periods, making it impossible to determine which is the first and which the last name.

RSK	RKP	NSS
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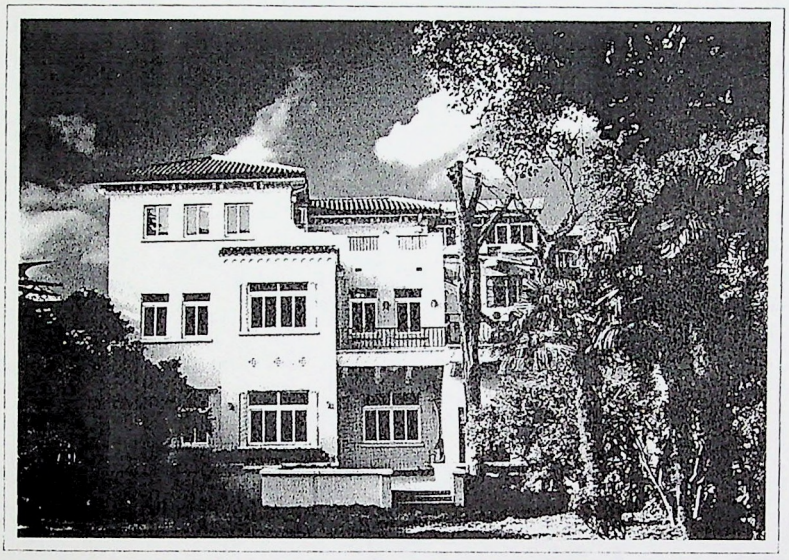
Shanghai, 1992

"Shanghai Old Buildings" 2004 Calendar Notebook
上海洋楼笔记本周历

Shanghai Fengli Cultural Co. Ltd.
上海风丽文化传播有限公司



张学良公馆

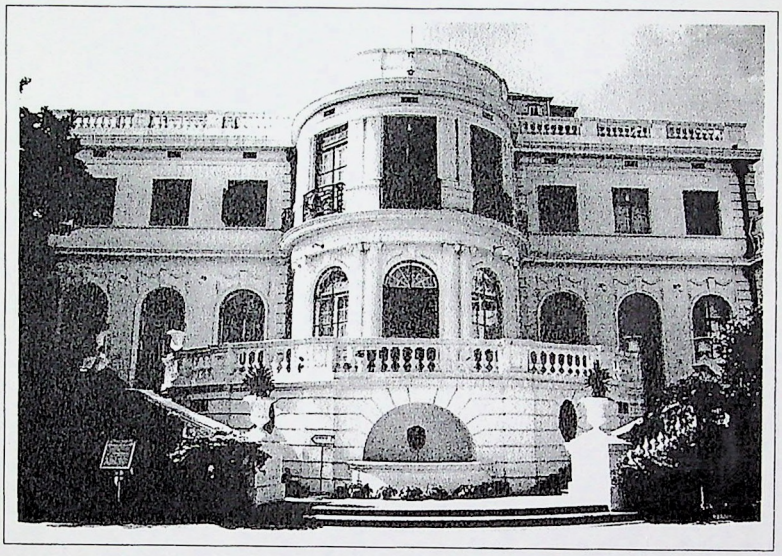
位于皋兰路1号。这是一幢三层西班牙式的花园洋房，楼下是大厅，二楼是会客室，三楼是卧室，室外是20平方米的平台，在此可观赏园内秀丽景色。

1934年1月，张学良旅欧归国到上海，他的侍卫副官长谭海向一家银行租借了这幢花园洋房，作为张学良和赵四小姐在上海的寓所。张学良在这里酝酿了震惊中外的“西安事变”。

张学良公馆现为荷兰驻上海总领事的官邸。

Zhang Xueliang Residence

Located at 1 Gaolan Road, the residence is a three-story Spanish-style building. In 1934, General Zhang Xueliang rented the house when he was back from a European study tour. It was in this house that General Zhang Xueliang schemed the famous "Xi'an Incident". Toady, the residence is used as the office building for the Dutch Consulate in Shanghai.



"White House" of the Chairman of French Concession

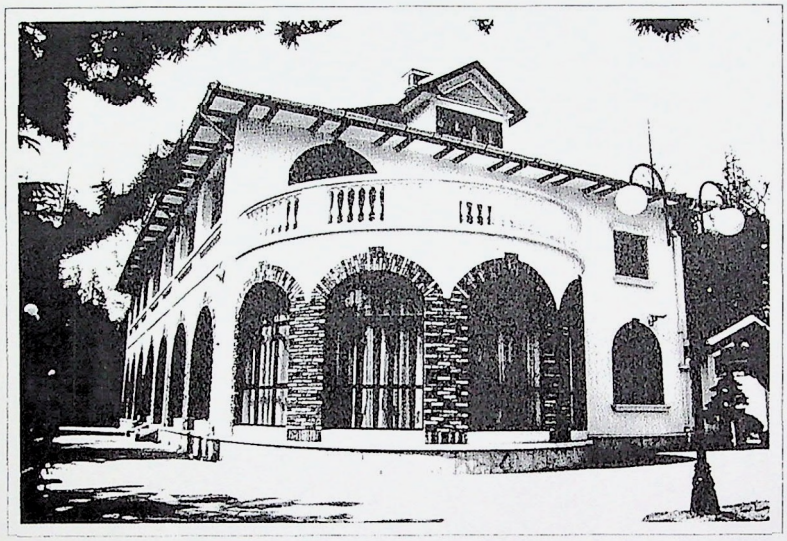
法租界总董"白宫"

Located at 79 Fenyang Road, the residence is a French Renaissance-style building in castle shape. It is called "small White House", as the building was painted white. The chairman of the French Concession moved in when the building was completed in 1905. After the liberation in 1949, Chen Yi, the first mayor of Shanghai, lived here for a number of years. The residence is now used as Shanghai Museum of Arts and Crafts.

位于汾阳路79号，是幢法国盛期文艺复兴式的典型住宅。其外形带有18世纪欧洲城堡样式，地面上二层半，下筑半层于地下，沿大门前左右双抱的露天阶梯，可登上一楼平台，进入正门。因为住宅外墙立面全是白色，故人称"海上小白宫"。"白官"1905年竣工后，法租界总董即入住其内。

上海解放初，陈毅市长曾在"白官"住过一段时间。

"白官"现为上海工艺美术博物馆。



盛家花园

位于万航渡路540号，是一幢早期欧洲洋人来华建造的殖民地外廊式花园洋房，它主要受英国乔治王朝时代和维多利亚时代建筑风格的影响，外墙建筑立面讲求比例和简洁效果，整体显示出西方正规的建筑特色。花园一隅筑有小桥流水，远处浓密的树木遮荫蔽日，一片清凉宁静。

这座盛家花园建成后，由清末邮传部大臣盛宣怀的第四子盛恩颐居住。

现为上海华谊（集团）公司。

Sheng's Garden

Located at 540 Wanhangdu Road, the garden was built by a European with distinctive features and influence of Victorian architecture. It was inhibited by the fourth son of Sheng Xuanhuai ever since its completion. The garden is now as the office building for Shanghai Huayi Group.



Ding Xiang Garden

丁香花园

Located at 849 Huashan Road, the garden has an area of 26,600 square meters. It was built in the late 19th century by the youngest son of Li Hongzhang. Designed by a famous American architect, the two buildings in the garden show a perfect combination of American architecture and Chinese tradition. Toady, the No.1 building is used as the club for Shanghai retired cadres, and the No. 2 building has become "Xian Yue Hien" Restaurant.

位于华山路849号。花园占地2.66万平方米，由李鸿章的小儿子李经迈于19世纪末建造。园内有一幢英国乡村式别墅，另有一幢现代式洋楼，均由美国著名建筑师艾赛西·罗杰斯设计，这两幢洋楼集中体现了19世纪后期美国花园住宅建筑明快、清新的风格，再融入了我国传统江南园林建筑的特色，是沪上罕见的建筑珍品。

丁香花园内的1号楼（即英国乡村式别墅）现为上海老干部活动中心，2号楼（即现代式洋楼）现为“申粤轩”酒家。



丽波花园

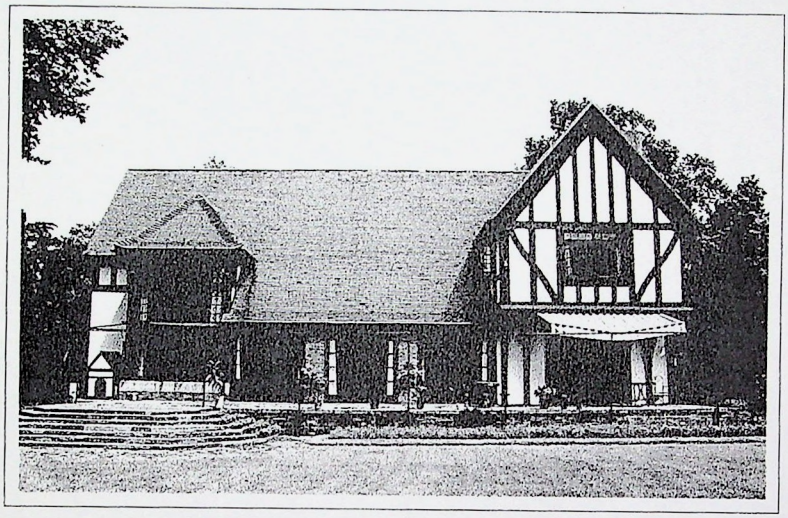
又称吴兴花园，位于吴兴路87号，是一幢现代式花园洋房，由贲安洋行设计，于1940年建成。楼高3层，坐北朝南，红瓦屋顶，而主屋为筒瓦屋顶，部分平台环绕，建筑造型呈凹凸型，追求主体感。楼前一片大草坪，碧草如茵，花木繁茂。

丽波花园建成后，由法国东方汇理银行董事长伦顿一家居住。新中国成立后，先后由上海棋社、上海体育研究所使用。

丽波花园现为云庭酒家。

Li Bo Garden

Located at 87 Wuxing Road, this modern-style building is also known as Wuxing Garden. It was completed in 1940 and inhibited by the chairman of the Banque de l'IndoChine, Mr. London and his family. The residence is now a part of the Yunting Restaurant.



Sassoon Villa

沙逊别墅

Located at 2409 Hongqiao Road, the villa is a classical building in the style of British country house. It was designed by Palmer & Turner Architects and Surveyors and completed in 1932. Sassoon stayed here for weekends and summer holidays. Toady, the villas is inhibited by local people.

位于虹桥路2409号。这是一幢英国古典乡村式别墅，建筑面南，屋顶高而陡峭，门窗一律选用带有疖疤的木材制成，并保留其粗糙的斧凿残痕。黄墙红瓦，围有一大片绿色草坪，并有小型雕塑点缀其间。沙逊别墅由英国犹太巨商维克多·沙逊请英国公和洋行设计，于1932年建成。当年，沙逊常在这儿度周末或避暑。

沙逊别墅现为民居。



陈纳德将军别墅

位于中山西路1580号内，是一幢模仿英国古老乡村建筑风格的花园别墅。屋面陡峭，檐口大幅度外挑，层楼为木结构，构件外露墙面，黄墙红顶，外观新颖别致，造型设计独具匠心，室内陈设优美典雅。

1947年美国第十四航空队（即飞虎队）的陈纳德将军和陈香梅结婚典礼就在这座花园别墅里举行。1949年春，国共两党和谈破裂后，陈纳德将军离开了上海。

陈纳德将军别墅曾为上海肺科医院使用。

General Claire Chennault Residence

Located at 1580 Zhongshan Road (W), the residence is an imitation of British-style country house with awesome designs and decorations. In 1947, General Claire Chennault and Anna Chan Chennault held their wedding ceremony here. They left for the United States in 1949 when the political talk between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party broke.



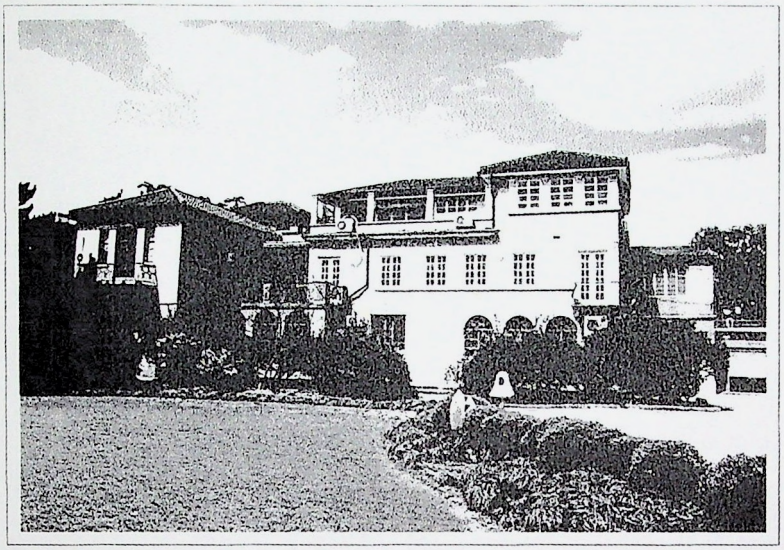
Moller Villa

马勒别墅

Located at 30 Shaanxi Road (S), this is an independent house in the style of Northern European architecture. It has a steep roof and boat-like interior decorations, reflecting the success story of its owner. It was built in 1936, and today, the villa has become a hotel of Hengshan Group.

位于陕西南路30号。这是一幢独立式的北欧建筑造型的花园洋房，建于1936年，具有典型的斯堪的纳维亚建筑风格，采用高尖陡直的屋顶，东侧的坡屋顶高近20米，上面设有圆顶凸窗，尖顶和凸窗上部均有雕塑装饰物，西侧的坡屋顶高约25米，屋顶陡直。室内装饰极似一般豪华游轮，体现了挪威航运业巨商爱立克·马勒以航运和造船起家的经历。

马勒别墅现为衡山集团所属的一家高级宾馆。



张叔驯住宅

位于天平路40号，是一幢西班牙式建筑风格的花园洋房。坐北朝南，主楼高三层，底层一排半圆拱形门窗，二、三层则各置以一排长方形门窗，与之交相辉映。血牙红的建筑在一片绿草如茵的大草坪的映衬下，显得格外亮丽。

这幢住宅由浙江南浔巨商、著名文物收藏家张叔驯于1943年建造，主要用来收藏他的古玩文物。

张叔驯住宅现为上海文艺医院。

Zhang Shuxun Residence

Located at 40 Tianping Road, the residence is a three-story Spanish-style building. It was built in 1943 by Zhang Shuxun, a wealthy merchant from Zhejiang and also a collector of antiques. The residence is now used as the office building for Shanghai Wenyi Hospital.



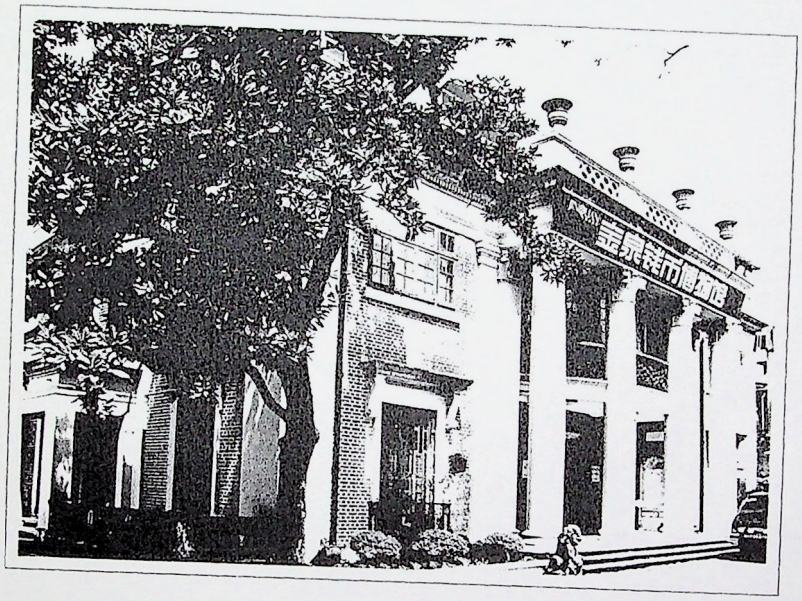
Morris Garden

马立斯花园

Located at 118 Ruijin Er Road, the residence is a classical building in the style of British country house. It was built in the 1920s by a British called Benjamin Morris. The whole garden has an area of 48,000 square meters and is composed of several houses. The garden was occupied by the Japanese invaders during the Pacific War and after the war Chiang Kai-shek and his wife Song Meiling lived here. It is now a part of Ruijin Guest House.

位于瑞金二路118号。这是一幢英国古典式风格的乡村别墅，由曾任工部局总董的英国人本杰明·马立斯于20世纪20年代初投资建造。整座花园面积48000平方米，建有多幢别墅。这幢乡村别墅是马立斯花园1号楼。

太平洋战争爆发后，日寇霸占了这座花园；抗战胜利后，国民党励志社迁入，蒋介石宋美龄夫妇在此住过。解放后，这里曾是中共中央华东局办公处，现为瑞金宾馆。



汤恩伯公馆

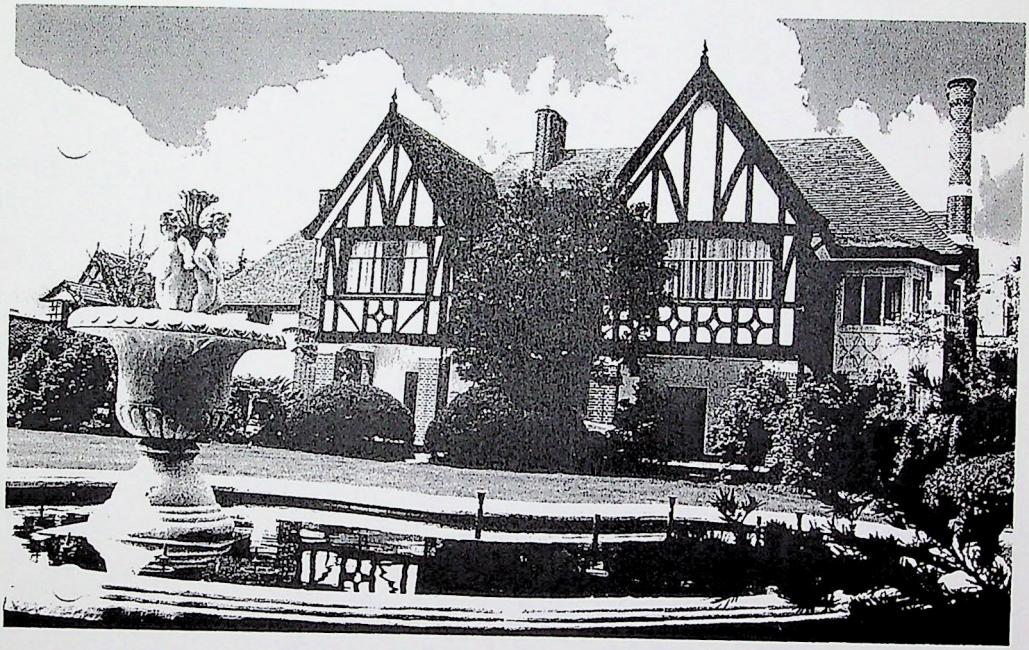
Tang Enbo Residence

位于四川北路2023弄35号。这是一幢法国新古典主义样式的建筑，气势壮观，建筑平面呈凸字形，入口门廊西侧左右对称墙面上各设一处凹进的半圆形立式壁龛，两处壁龛里各站一尊西方女神守护住宅，“文革”中被拆除。这幢洋楼由广东商人贺守华于20世纪20年代建造。

抗战胜利后，国民党第三方面军司令官汤恩伯将这幢洋楼作为自己的公馆。

汤恩伯公馆现为金泉古钱币博物馆。

Located at Lane 2023, Xichuan Road (N), the residence is a French neoclassical building with magnificent views. It was built in the 1920s by a Cantonese and Tang Enbo, the commander-in-chief of the third front army of Guomindang, lived here after the anti-Japanese war. Today, the residence has become the museum of antique coins.



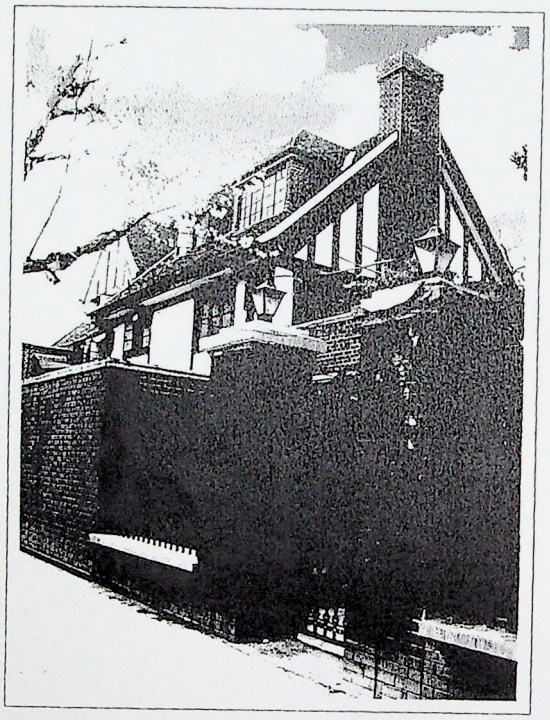
Luo Bie Gen Garden

罗别根花园

Located at 2310 Hongqiao Road, this is a typical British-style country house. It was built by a British-Jew Victor Sassoon in 1934. It is now used as the headquarter of Hainan Real Estate Company.

位于虹桥路2310号。这是一幢完整的英国乡村式别墅。它的立面造型以二层阳台为中心，二侧山墙基本对称。楼内装修算不上华丽，但却透出一身贵气，尤其大厅的壁炉是用水泥和青砖砌成的，无任何装饰，显得古朴而厚实。这幢花园别墅由英籍犹太商人维克多·沙逊于1934年出资建成。

罗别根花园房地产现权属上海隧道工程股份有限公司。



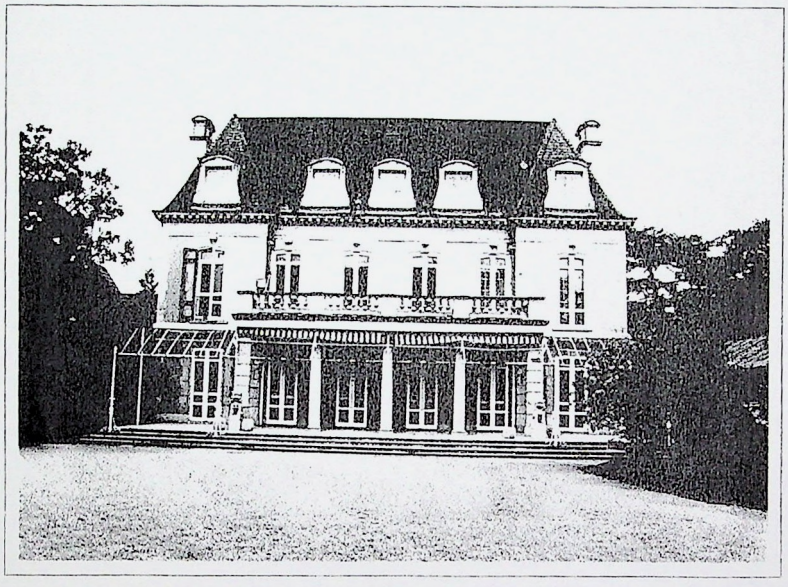
荣氏女儿住宅

Residence of Rong's Daughters

位于新华路231号，是一幢具有英国乡村式建筑风格的花园洋房。住宅坐北朝南，假三层，南立面中部凸处敞廊、阳台、底层及烟囱为褐色面砖饰面。山墙和外墙立面，都置有半露褐色木构架，起装饰作用，建筑讲究，造型美观。这幢花园洋房由“面粉大王”和“棉纱大王”荣德生于1932年购田建成后，由其女儿们居住，解放前夕，女主人全家迁至香港。

荣氏女儿住宅现为民居。

Located at 231 Xinhua Road, the residence is a British-style country house with distinctive design and architecture. It was built in 1932 by Rong Desheng, the textile and flour giant in old Shanghai. All his daughters lived here until 1949 when the whole family moved to Hong Kong. The building is now inhabited by local people.



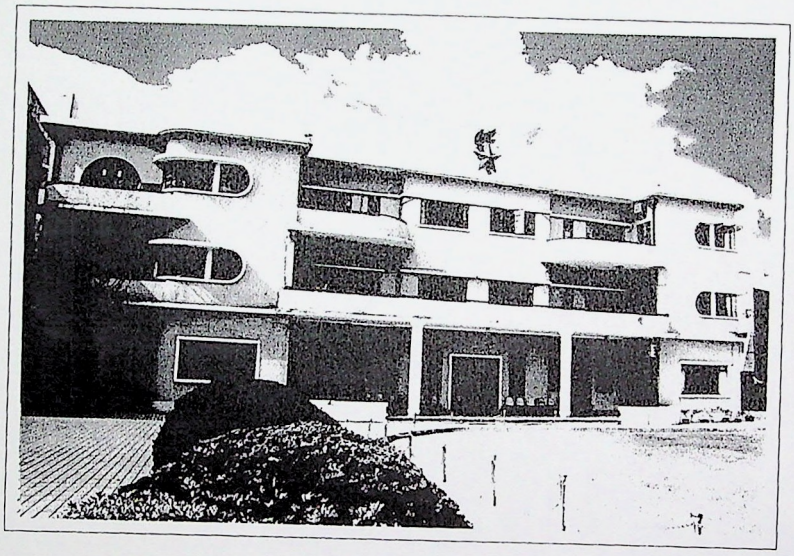
Marshall Residence

Located at 160 Taiyuan Road, the residence is a French Renaissance-style building. It was built by a French lawyer in 1928. It is named as "Marshall Residence" because General Marshall lived here when he was sent to China as a special envoy of the United States to mediate the dispute between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. It is now a part of the Taiyuan Hotel.

马歇尔公馆

位于太原路160号，是一幢完整的法国晚期文艺复兴式的花园住宅。这幢花园洋房原是法籍律师狄百达于1928年斥巨资建造的，当时人称“狄百达花园”。抗战胜利后，美国总统特使马歇尔将军曾下榻此处调解国共两党和谈。故人们又称之为“马歇尔公馆”。公馆装饰非常豪奢，尤其浴池是用当时罕见的五颜六色的马赛克镶嵌起来的。楼前有一片绿色的草坪，还有许多树木花卉，十分幽雅静谧，堪称旧上海最豪华的花园洋房之一。

马歇尔公馆现为太原宾馆。



荣德生住宅

Rong Desheng Residence

位于高安路18弄20号，是一幢欧洲现代样式的花园洋房，楼高三层，底层用两根意大利风格的陶立克式柱支撑门厅长廊，二层建有一条通长阳台，三层阳台则分为东西两段，中间断开，利于二层室内的采光，建筑的东西两端设有一对不对称的三层辅楼，一层皆设有长方形窗子，二、三层则设圆弧形长窗，使整幢建筑体现出一种流线型几何图案，简洁大方，端庄典雅。

这幢住宅由“面粉大王”和“棉纺大王”荣德生于1939年建造。

荣德生住宅现为徐汇区少年宫。

Located at Lane 18, Gao'an road, the residence is a three-story European modern-style building. It was built in 1939 by Rong Desheng, the flour and textile giant in old Shanghai. The building is now used as the Children's Palace of Xuhui District.



Ding Guitang Residence

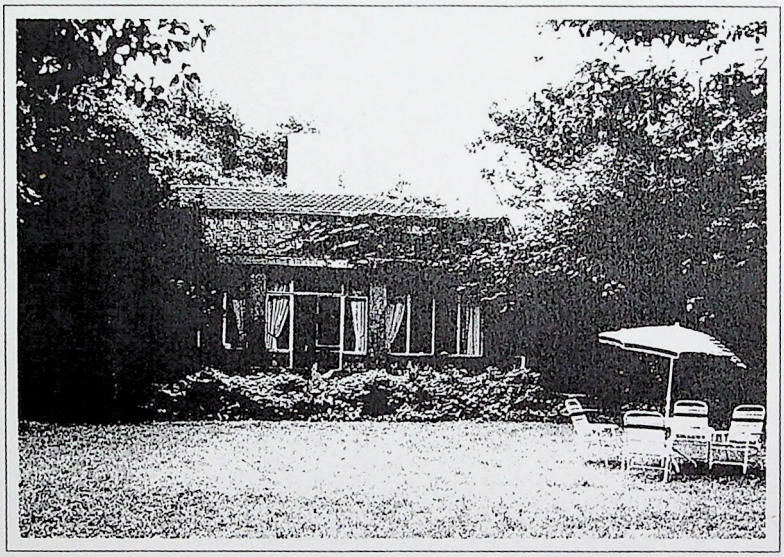
Located at 45 Fenyang Road, the residence is a three-story Spanish-style building. It was designed by the famous Hungarian architect L. E. HUDEC. In the 1940s, Ding Guitang lived here as the chief officer of Shanghai Customs Office. Today, the residence has become a part of Shanghai Customs College.

丁贵堂公馆

位于汾阳路45号，是一幢西班牙风格的花园洋房，楼高三层，左右对称，微显弧形的造型和大小内阳台，凸现出建筑的豪华气派，特别是一层和三层的窗户、门洞呈半圆形的优雅线条，而二层窗户、门洞却是四方形的，与一、三层形成了动静相间呼应成趣的韵味。

这幢洋楼是由著名建筑师邬达克设计的又一杰作，建成后，作为上海海关税务司（即关长）的官邸，20世纪40年代丁贵堂任上海海关税务司时，曾住在这里。

丁贵堂公馆现为上海海关专科学校。



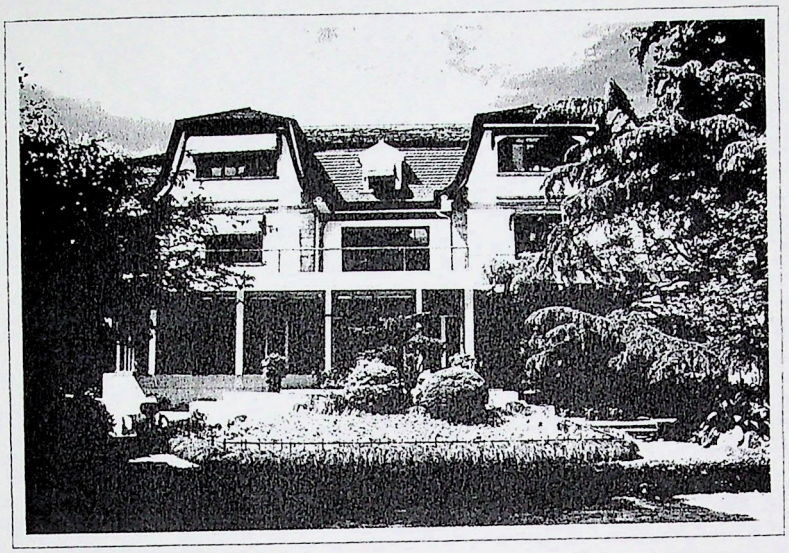
周宗良住宅

Zhou Zongliang Residence

位于宝庆路3号。在这座大花园内，散落着几幢现代式小型花园洋房。颜料大王周宗良于1936年在此圈地造屋，主体建筑为假三层，两层南面有通长大阳台，底层南面为木制落地长窗，长窗棂条分割成几何图案，体现出中国传统艺术的韵味。屋前有一块5000平方米的大草坪，植有各类名贵树木。

周宗良住宅现由其后代居住。

Located at 3 Baoqing Road, the residence is a complex of several compact modern-style buildings, with a large lawn in front. It was built in 1936 by Zhou Zongliang, the dye giant in old Shanghai. It is now inhabited by his descendants.



Song Ziwen Residence

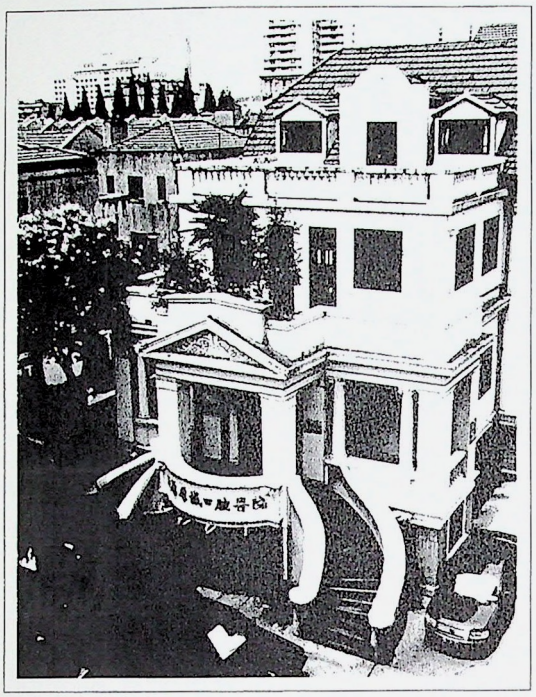
宋子文住宅

Located at 145 Yueyang Road, the residence is a Dutch-style country house with typical Dutch roofs. It was built in 1928 and in sometime inhabited by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing after the liberation for some time. Today, the residence is used as the office building for Shanghai Old Cadres University.

位于岳阳路145号，是一幢荷兰乡村式花园洋房。它具有典型的荷兰式两折式坡屋顶，上下两折之间有明显的折檐，上坡缓而下坡陡，且下坡近檐口处略向上翘起。底层设敞廊，二层有露天大阳台。屋面正中开着一扇小窗，为单调的屋顶坡面起到画龙点睛的作用。这幢住宅由民国政府财政部长宋子文建于1928年。

解放后，林彪一度住在这里养病；之后，江青也曾在此居住。

宋子文住宅现为上海市老干部大学。



潘明训住宅

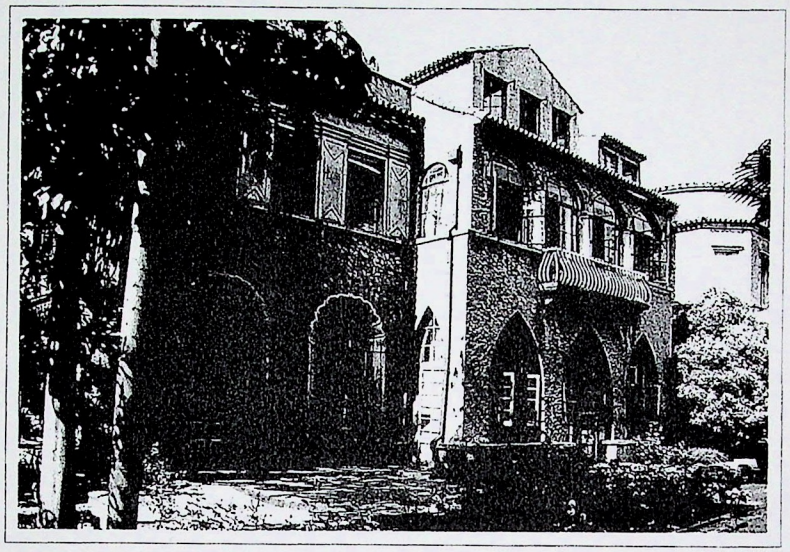
Pan Mingxun Residence

位于长乐路666号，是一幢仿古典式花园洋房，略带新古典主义建筑风格。屋高三层，局部有大女儿墙，设水泥洋瓶护栏；庭前有双抱露天大理石大阶梯，造型十分庄重威严。这是洋行买办、著名藏书家潘明训建于20世纪20年代末的私人别墅。

建国后，潘明训的后人将这幢住宅连同多年收藏的珍贵古版书籍一起捐献给国家。

潘明训住宅现为中日合资的上海厚诚口腔医院。

Located at 666 Changle Road, the residence is a pseudo-classical building with distinctive elements of neoclassicism. It was built in the 1920s by Pan Mingxun, the famous comprador and a book collector as well. The residence is now used as the office building for Shanghai Kosei Stomatological Hospital.



Sun Ke Residence

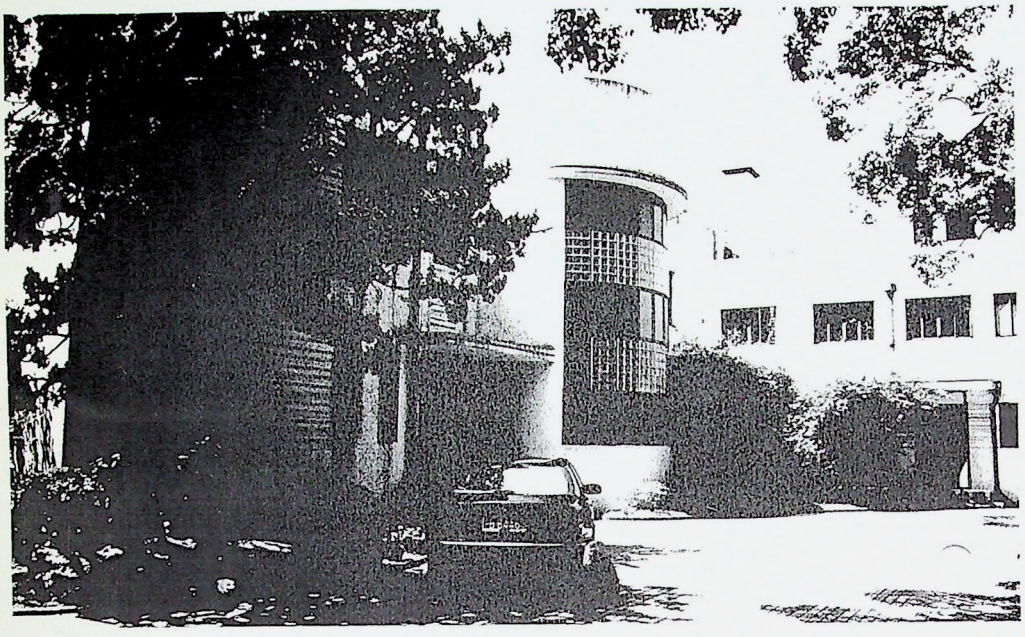
Located at 1262 Yan'an Road (W), the residence is a Spanish cathedral-style building with a typical Chinese courtyard. It was designed by the famous Hungarian architect L. E. HUDEC. Sun Ke lived here until in 1949 when he left for Taiwan. The residence is now used as the office building for Shanghai Research Institute of Biological Products.

孙科住宅

位于延安西路1262号大院里的东南角，是一幢西班牙教会式的住宅建筑。1920年孙中山的儿子孙科斥资建造并邀匈牙利著名建筑师邬达克设计，造型别致，风格新颖。住宅前是典型中国式庭院，一棵高大的广玉兰树矗立院中，四块绿地组成一个绿色空间。花园的东南面还建有一个弯曲的水池，小桥流水，景色怡人。

1949年孙科离沪赴台。

孙科住宅现为卫生部上海生物制品研究所。



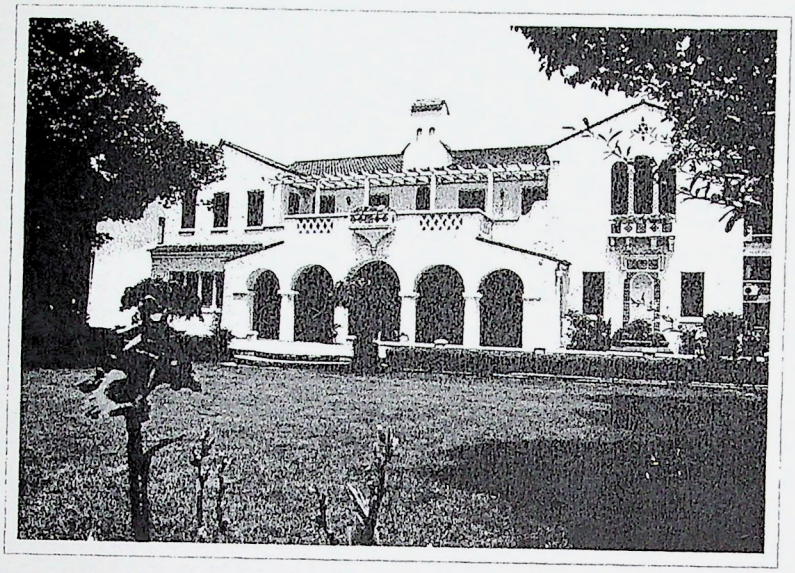
郭棣活住宅

位于华山路893号，是一幢具有现代建筑风格的花园洋房，屋高二层，在建筑形体上刻意追求现代建筑的几何造型，平面为不对称布局。平屋顶、白粉墙、玻璃砖、转角窗、圆柱体楼梯间、弧线形阳台，均显示出现代式建筑特征。这幢花园洋房由上海纺织业巨子郭棣活建于1948年。

郭棣活住宅现为上海市工商业者联合会。

Guo Dihuo Residence

Located at 893 Huashan Road, the residence is a two-story modern-style building in geometric shape. It was built in 1948 by Guo Dihuo, the textile giant at that time. The residence is now used as the office building for Shanghai Federation of Industry and Commerce.



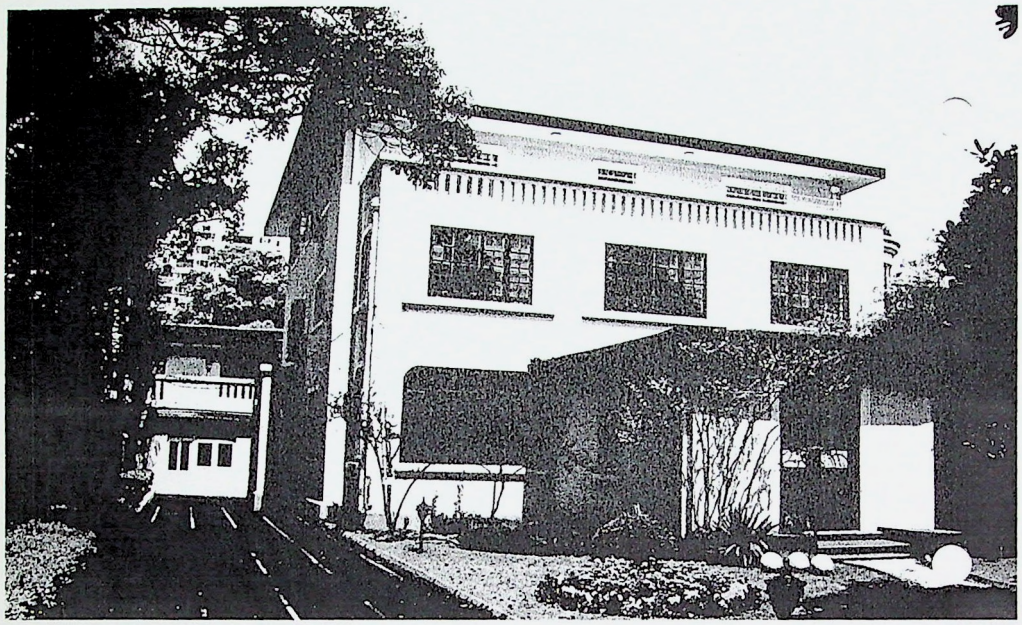
Burkhard Residence

Located at 52 Yongfu Road, the residence is a two-story Spanish-style building. It was built in 1932 by a French priest. The residence is now used as the office building for Shanghai Paradise Film & TV Company.

布哈德住宅

位于永福路52号，是一幢西班牙式花园洋房，屋高二层，立面均是鱼鳞状水泥拉毛米色墙面，券式门楣盖着红色筒瓦，二楼南向平台上方建有葡萄架，突出屋面一侧的烟囱，带有奇特的哥特式建筑风格。底层门厅内墙立面中间，砌筑了一个花岗岩壁炉，上面的雕刻图案好象一只长着弯弯犄角的羊头。这幢花园洋房由哈沙德洋行设计，由法国传教士布哈德出资建于1932年。

布哈德住宅现为上海永乐电影电视（集团）公司。



汪精卫公馆

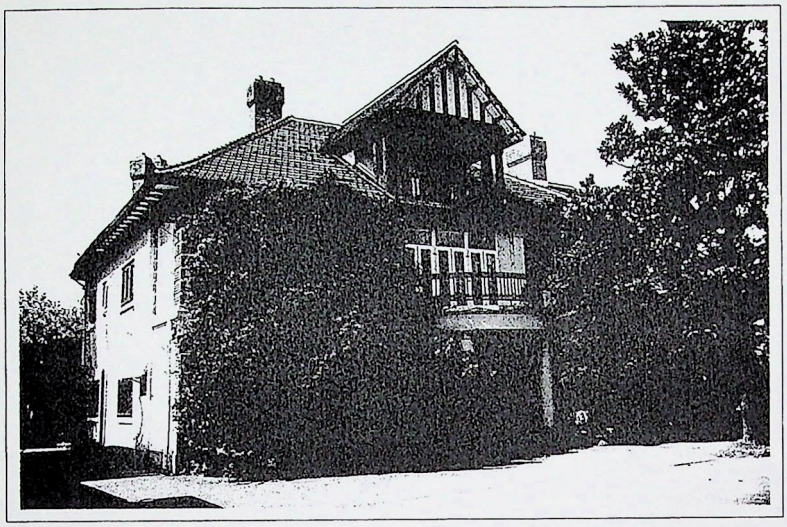
Wang Jingwei Residence

位于建国西路570号，是一幢欧洲现代样式的花园洋房。其外墙立面为淡黄色涂料拉毛墙面，南立面底层和二层均为内走廊，三层是敞廊，其周围的围栏由并列的长拱形图案组成，特别是内走廊用黑白马赛克铺地，虽历经70余年，马赛克却依旧纤尘不染。

这幢花园洋房由法国建筑师贝恩·托雷设计，并由原业主维茨·赛克建于1926年。1939年5月国民政府行政院长汪精卫叛国后曾与妻子陈璧君住在这里。

汪精卫公馆现为徐汇区机关建国幼儿园。

Located at 570 West Jianguo Road, the residence is a European modern-style building. It was designed by a famous French architect and completed in 1926. After 1939, Wang Jingwei and his wife began to live here. Today, the building is used as a kindergarten.



Kong Xiangxi Residence

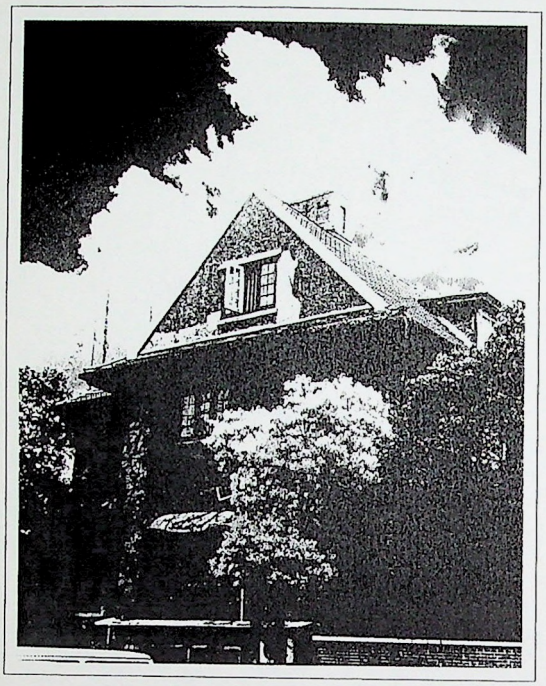
孔祥熙住宅

Located at 383 Yongjia Road, the residence is a combination of different styles. It was built in 1935 by Fan Wenzhao, one of the most distinguished architects in China. In 1947, Kong Xiangxi and his wife Song Ailing sold the house and went to South America. The residence is now used as the office building for Shanghai Dubbing Film Studio.

位于永嘉路383号，是一幢比较完整的混合式花园洋房，是由国民政府财政部长孔祥熙于1935年出资并请我国著名建筑师范文照设计改建。住宅红瓦坡顶，檐有木支托，具英国式乡村建筑特色，底层立面门廊采用古罗马风格的柱式，体现出主人的兼容并蓄的特点。

1947年，孔祥熙与宋蔼龄就是在这幢楼里清理财产后，去了南美。

孔祥熙住宅现为上海电影译制片厂。



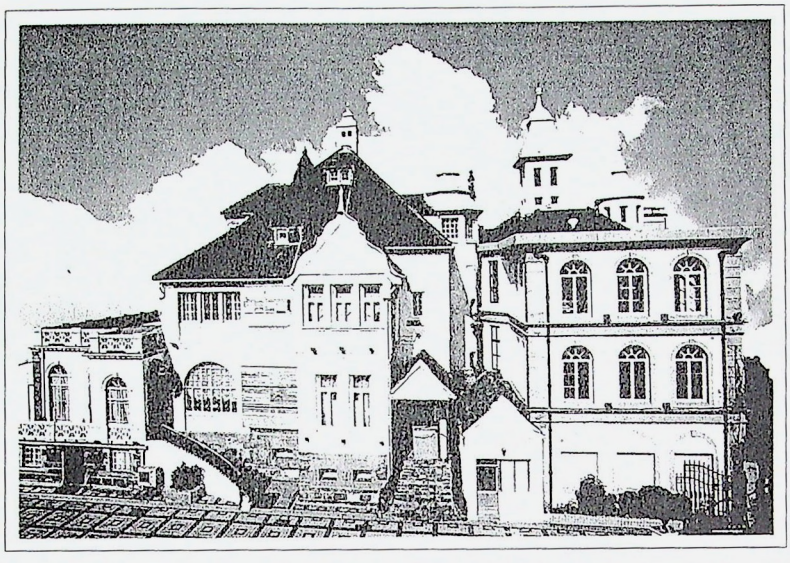
董竹君住宅

位于愚园路1320弄（又称新华村），该弄沿街一幢假四层花园洋房即是上海著名女企业家董竹君寓所，建于1925年。董竹君住宅是英国独立式花园洋房，为混合结构，红瓦四坡屋顶，山墙饰采用细卵石墙面。室内装饰考究，庭园宽敞幽静。上海解放前夕，郭沫若、吴克坚、杨虎等共产党员和民主人士曾避居在这里。

董竹君住宅现为民居。

Dong Zhujun Residence

Located at Lane 1320, Yuyuan Road, the residence is also known as Xinhua Village. This British-style independent house was built in 1925 and was used as a shelter for many democratic people and members of the Communist Party. It is now inhibited by local people.



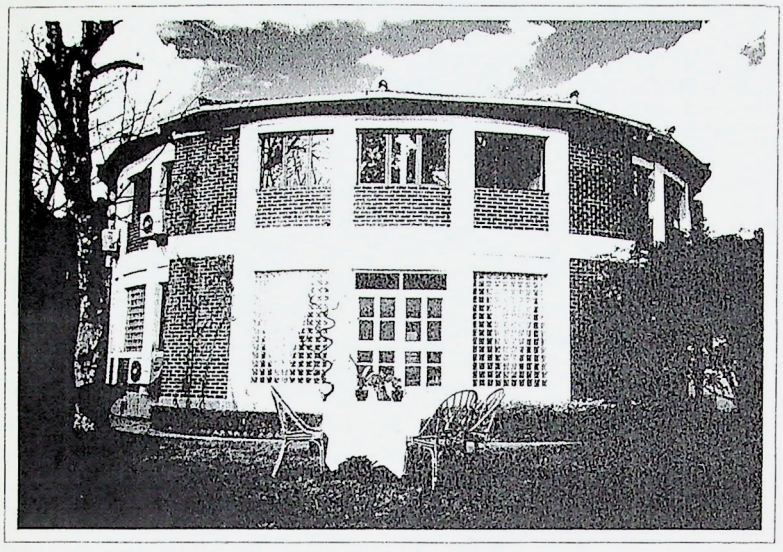
Xi Dejun Residence

席德俊住宅

Located in 1131 Huaihai Road (M), the residence is a German Renaissance-style building. It was built in 1926 by Xi Dejun, the fifth comprador of Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation. This three-story building is also the largest independent foreign-style house in Shanghai. It became a part of Shanghai Music Institute after 1949 and today it is used as the general office for Da Vinci Group.

位于淮海中路1131号，是一幢德国文艺复兴式的花园住宅，同时也是上海地区建筑体最大的独立式花园洋房，由汇丰银行第五任买办席德俊建于1926年。这幢住宅高三层，室外楼梯通花园，红瓦陡坡复式大屋顶，巴洛克式山墙露木构架，转角及屋顶最高处设小尖塔，均具有浓郁的德国中世纪民居特色。

1949年后，席德俊住宅归上海音乐学院使用，现为达·芬奇集团总办事处。



周均时住宅

位于新华路329弄（旧称外国弄堂）36号。这是由匈牙利著名建筑师邬达克为外国弄堂设计的29幢高级花园洋楼中的一幢，建于20世纪20年代末，它是沪上罕见的双层圆形花园别墅，南面底层大门和左右窗户，与二层三扇大窗皆为长方形，构成对等的几何图案，突现出欧洲现代式建筑简洁明快、美观实用的特点，其底层中央客厅置有一欧式喷水小池。这幢花园住宅原为西班牙领事馆使用，后由周家购进，原同济大学校长、革命烈士周均时被捕前曾居此楼里。

周均时住宅现为民居。

Zhou Junshi Residence

Located at Lane 329, Xinhua Road, the residence was designed by the famous Hungarian architect L. E. HUDEC. It was completed in the 1920s and was first used as the office for Spanish Consulate in Shanghai and later as the residence of Zhou Junshi, former president of Tong Ji University and a revolutionary martyr. The residence is now inhibited by local people.



Song Qingling Residence

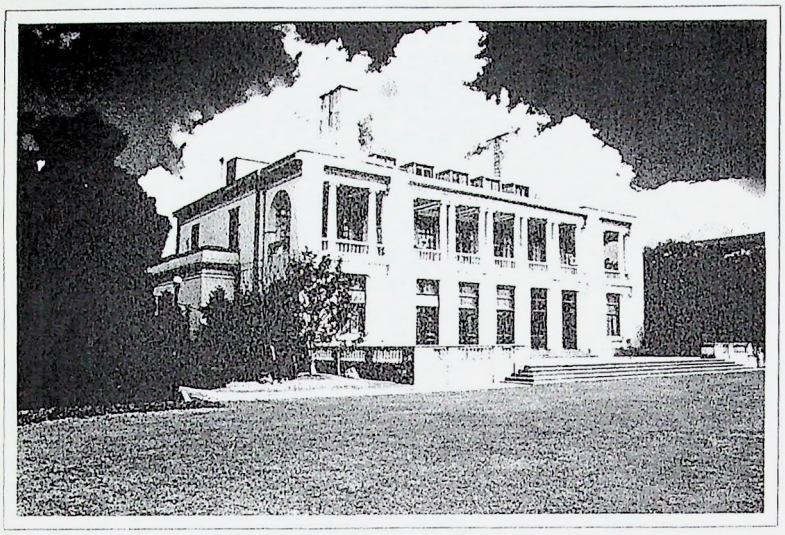
宋庆龄故居

Located at 1843 Huaihai Road (M), the residence is a European modern-style building. It was built in the 1920s by a foreign shipper. Song Qingling began to live here in 1948 until her death in 1981. It was in this house that Song Qingling received many distinguished foreign guests as well as our party and state leaders. Today, the residence has become Shanghai Song Qingling Memorial Hall.

位于淮海中路1843号。这是一幢欧洲近代独院式建筑，砖木结构，乳白色船形假三层，由一位外国船主于20世纪20年代建造。1948年，宋庆龄迁入居住直至逝世。

宋庆龄在这幢花园别墅里曾接待了毛泽东、周恩来、金日成、西哈努克亲王等许多中外领导人，并写下了一系列光辉著作。

1981年宋庆龄逝世后，这幢花园别墅被作为上海宋庆龄故居纪念馆。



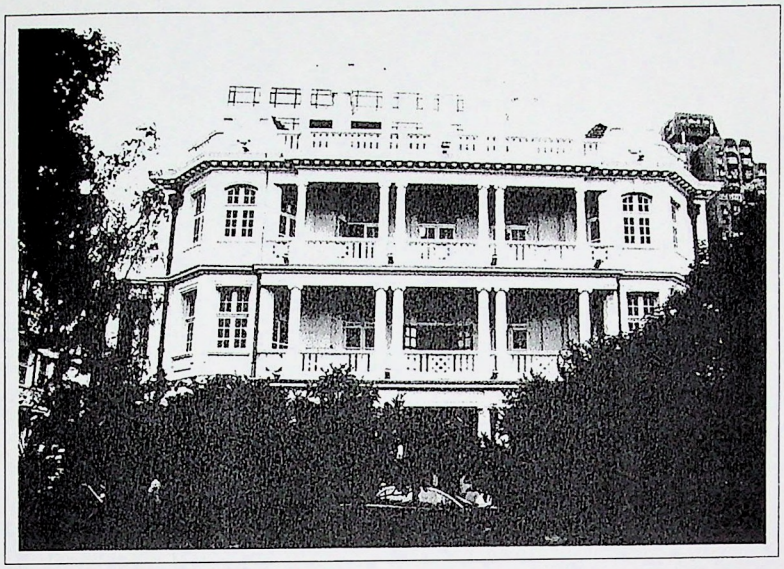
太古洋行大班住宅

位于兴国路72号，是一幢英国帕拉蒂奥式花园洋房，因屋面用铜铺制，又称“铜房子”。建筑立面白色，用斩假石砌筑，铜皮屋面上镶有流畅的线条。正面并排着五扇木质的老虎窗，两旁设置一对壁炉烟囱。宅前有一大片草坪，周围遍植树木花卉，景色幽雅，环境怡人。这幢洋房于1934年建成后，太古洋行大班勃蜡克·华特入住其内。

太古洋行大班住宅现为兴国宾馆1号楼。

Residence of the Chairman of Swire Pacific Ltd.

Located at 72 Xingguo Road, the residence is a British Palladio-style building. Upon its completion in 1934, it was acquired by Black Water, the then chairman of Swire Pacific Ltd. It is now used as No. 1 Building of Xingguo Hotel.



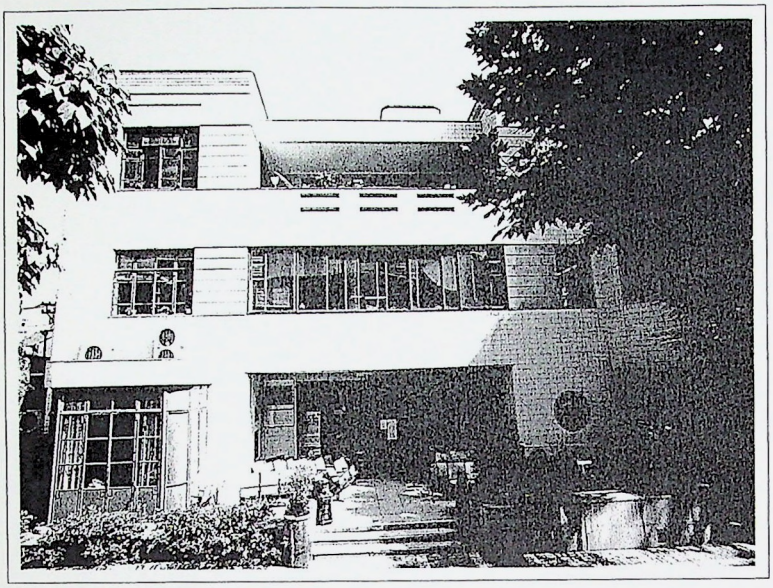
Brother Guo Residence

郭氏兄弟楼

Located at 1400 Nanjing Road (W), the residence is composed of two French Renaissance-style buildings. Guo Le and Guo Shun were two brothers and they set up the Wing On Department Stores in Hong Kong and Shanghai successively. The two buildings were completed in 1926 and are now used as the office for Foreign Affairs Office of Shanghai People's Government.

位于南京西路1400号，是两幢仿法国文艺复兴时代风格的建筑。著名商人郭乐、郭顺兄弟早年从广东赴澳洲谋生，曾先后创办香港和上海永安百货公司等实业。1926年，兄弟俩请当时陶馥记营造厂承建两幢东西侧方向的花园住宅。据当时上海造房有“哥东弟西”的风俗，故东侧一幢由兄郭乐居住，西侧一幢由弟郭顺所居。

郭氏兄弟楼现为上海市人民政府对外事务办公室。



周湘云住宅

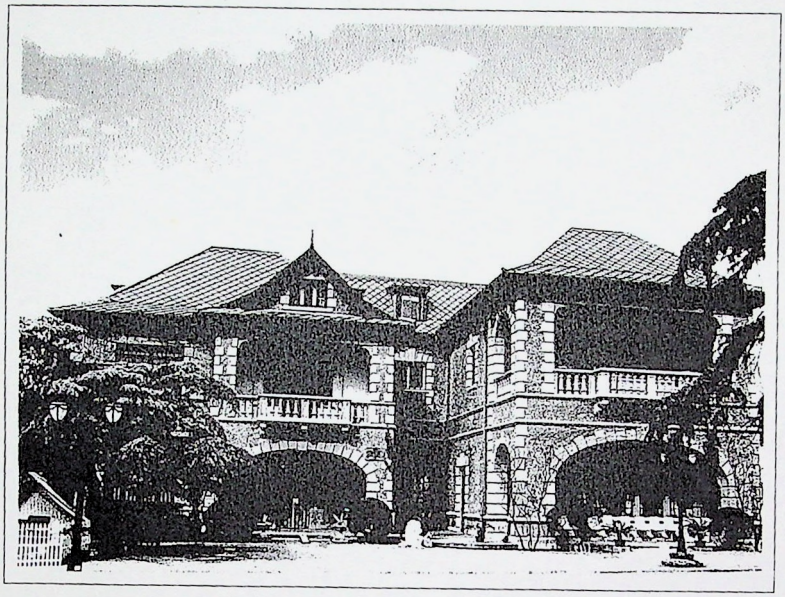
Zhou Xiangyun Residence

位于青海路44号，是一幢现代样式的花园洋房。花园是中式的，除了小桥流水，曲径山石之外，还有几棵古木尤为引人注目，住宅强调水平线条，淡绿色的釉面砖饰面，平屋顶，四周砌女儿墙围护。卫生间里的浴缸已有67年历史，但至今看来也不算落伍，特别令人惊奇的是三层小楼竟安装了一台当时罕见的电梯。

这幢花园洋房是由房地产大王周湘云出资并请当时著名的新瑞和洋行设计营造，于1936年建成。

周湘云住宅现为岳阳医院青海路门诊部。

Located at 44 Qinghai Road, the residence is a modern-style building with Chinese flavor. It was built in 1936 by Messrs. Davies & Thomas Civil Engineers and Architects. The residence is now used as an outpatient department of Yueyang Hospital.



Chiang Kai-shek's "Love House"

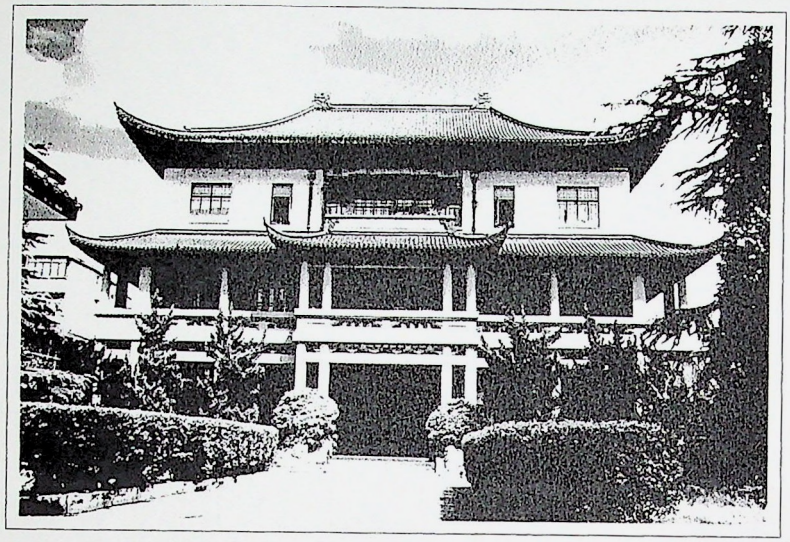
蒋介石的“爱庐”

Located in 9 Dongping Road, the residence is a French-style building. It is composed of one main building and two auxiliary buildings. In front of the residence there is a rockery carved with Chiang Kai-shek's inscription "Love House". The house was bought by Song Ziwen in 1927 as a dowry for Song Meiling. Today, the residence is used as the office building for Shanghai Beijing Opera Troupe.

位于东平路9号。这是一组法国式的花园别墅，由一幢主楼与两幢副楼组成。别墅正前方是一片占地近千平方米的草坪，草坪之南有一汪池水，两座假山，那座大假山上刻有蒋介石亲笔题写的“爱庐”二字。

这幢花园别墅是宋子文于1927年买下送给妹妹宋美龄的陪嫁。蒋介石十分喜欢这幢有些类似孙中山故居的花园洋房，故亲自命名为“爱庐”。

“爱庐”现为上海京剧院。



陈公博住宅

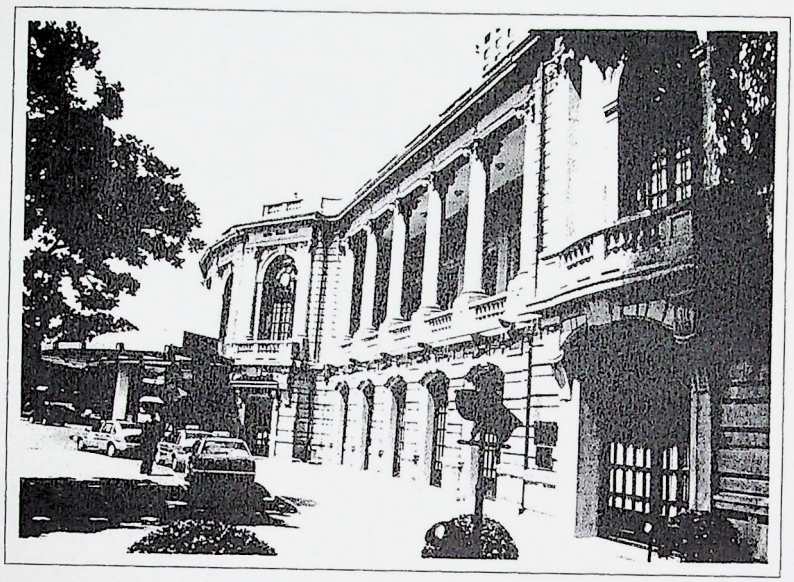
位于新华路200号，是一幢中国传统官殿式住宅。屋高三层，中国传统式重檐大屋顶，底层和二层都是三面围廊，十分气派。台阶两侧卧着一对石狮子，为整幢建筑增添了一份威严。

抗战期间，陈公博以伪上海市长身份入住这幢花园洋房。

20世纪80年代起，这里是汉语大词典出版社。

Chen Gongbo Residence

Located at 200 Xinhua Road, the residence is a traditional Chinese palace-style building. During the anti-Japanese war, Chen Gongbo occupied the house in the capacity of Shanghai mayor. Beginning from the 1980s, the residence has been used as the office building for Chinese Dictionary Press.



The French Chamber of Commerce and Industry

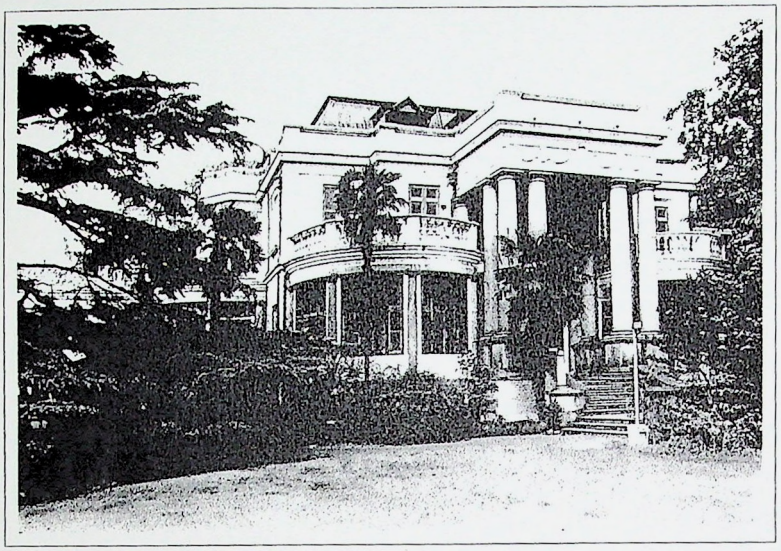
法国总会

Located at 58 Maoming Road (S), the residence is a French Palace-style building with beautiful sculptures. It was built in 1926, and was once used as the club of American army after the anti-Japanese war. It is now a part of the Okura Garden Hotel Shanghai.

位于茂名南路58号，是一幢欧洲古典主义风格的法国官殿式楼房，建于1926年。当年，花园里，绿草如茵，巨树如盖，还建有一个网球场。楼内设游泳池、弹子房、舞厅、包房、大餐厅等。室内装饰也十分精致，特别令人惊叹的是，在大厅一根根立柱的上部四周，雕有精美的“裸女”浮雕。

抗战胜利后，法国总会成为美军俱乐部，建国后，这里又是举行重要会议和高级娱乐的场所。

法国总会现为花园饭店一部分。



盛重颐公馆

Sheng Chongyi Residence

位于淮海中路1517号，是一幢德国古典式风格的花园洋房。主入口在南首，有一座高大而宽敞的“Π”形门厅，4根圆形巨柱竖立在门廊左右两旁，支撑着内藏式阳台。墙上饰有姿态各异的希腊女神像。

这幢花园洋房原由德籍商人于1900年出资建造。第一次世界大战爆发后，前清邮传部大臣盛宣怀第五个儿子盛重颐出资买下此宅。

盛重颐公馆现为日本驻沪总领事官邸。

Located at 1517 Huaihai Road (M), the residence is a classical German-style building. It was built in 1900 by a German merchant, and acquired after the World War I by Sheng Chongyi, the fifth son of Sheng Xuanhuai who was the then minister of telecommunications in Qing Dynasty. The residence is now used as the residence for the Japanese Consulate in Shanghai.



Residence of the Chairman of Aquarius

Located at 99 Wukang Road, the residence is a British-style country house in L-shape. It was built in 1928, and bought by a British merchant who was the chairman of Aquarius. It is now inhabited by local people.

正广和大班住宅

位于武康路99号，是一幢英国乡村别墅式住宅，其建筑平面略呈L形，具有哥特式锯齿平面状建筑风貌的清水红砖烟囱，四个一排组成连体造型伸出屋面，很有气度，而外墙面的半露木构架则是欧洲大陆民居自古以来普遍的结构形式。

这幢住宅建于1928年，原是上海著名英商正广和汽水厂大班的住宅。三四十年代，宋子文的亲信、后沦为汉奸的唐海安曾居住于此。

正广和大班住宅现为民居。



宋美龄旧居

Song Meiling Residence

亦称宋家花园，位于陕西北路369号。这是一幢英国乡村式别墅风格的建筑，由英国人约翰逊·伊索于1908年建造。宋美龄的父亲宋耀如于1918年5月逝世之后，夫人倪桂珍就买下这幢洋房和小女儿宋美龄入住其内。1927年12月，宋美龄和蒋介石在这里举行了宗教婚礼后，迁出了宋家花园。

上海解放后，宋家花园曾一度作过中福会托儿所，现为中福会基金会。

Also known as Song's Garden, the residence is located at 369 Shanxi Road (N). This is a typical English-style country house, built by a British in 1908. When Song Meiling's father died in 1918, her mother bought the house and moved in. In 1927, Song Meiling got married with Chiang Kai-shek and moved out of the house. The residence is now used as the office building for China Welfare Institute.



Bai Chongxi Residence

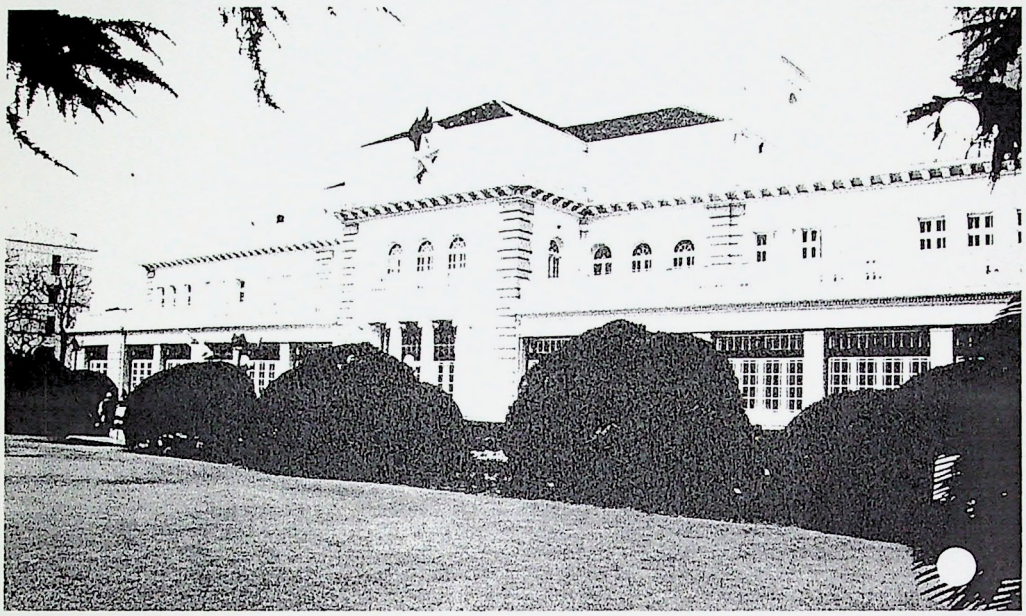
Located at 150 Fenyang Road, the residence is a French Renaissance-style building. It was built in the 1930s and called "White House" as it was painted white. In 1948, the minister of defense of the Guomindang government, Bai Chongxi and his family moved in. Toady, it has become the Xian Zhi Xuan Restaurant.

白崇禧公馆

位于汾阳路150号，是一幢建于20世纪30年代的法国文艺复兴时期官邸式花园别墅。别墅的外墙连同自东墙下直上二楼阳台的大理石螺旋形楼梯，都是一体白色，故人们也称之为“白官”。

1948年，时任国民政府国防部部长的白崇禧携妻儿入住“白官”，所以，人们又称其为“白公馆”。当年，白崇禧之子白先勇离开上海之前，曾在这儿举行过春节舞会。

白公馆现为仙炙轩酒家。



嘉道理住宅

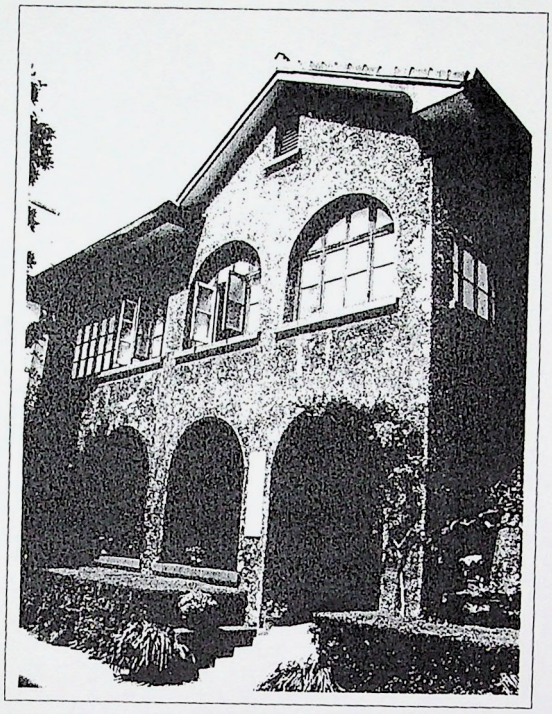
Elly Kadoorie Residence

位于延安西路64号，是一幢通体洁白的仿欧洲古典式建筑。因在建造时用了许多大理石作为建筑贴面和装饰，故又被人称为“大理石大厦”。

嘉道理大厦由英籍犹太商人埃黎·嘉道理于1918年开始投资建造，1924年建成。楼高二层，对称布局，内部装饰仿照18世纪欧洲皇宫的式样，富丽堂皇，十分气派。花园里树木葱郁，碧草如茵。

嘉道理大厦现为中福会少年宫。

Located at 64 Yan'an Road (W), the residence is an imitation of European classical building decorated with marbles. It was built by a British-Jew named Elly Kadoorie in 1918 and completed in 1924. This white building has magnificent interior decorations like a 18th century European palace. It is now used as the Children's Palace of China Welfare Institute.



Sun Yat-sen Residence

孙中山故居

Located at 7 Xiangshan Road, the residence is a European modern-style building. It was built in the early 20th century. Sun Yat-sen and his wife Song Qingling lived here between 1918 and 1924 during which he had a great transformation of his thinking and produced one of his most important works - The Doctrines of Sun Wen. After the victory of the anti-Japanese war, Song Qingling donated the house to the national government as a permanent memorial house of Sun Yat-sen.

位于香山路7号。这是一幢近代欧洲独院式的花园住宅，建于20世纪初。住宅高二层，砖木结构，外墙饰以灰色卵石，屋顶铺红色鸡心瓦，楼前是正方形的草坪。

1918年7月至1924年12月，孙中山与宋庆龄在此居住。其间，孙中山的思想发生了重大转变，发表了著名的《孙文越飞宣言》。

抗战胜利后，宋庆龄将这幢住宅送给国民政府以作永久性的孙中山故居纪念馆至今。



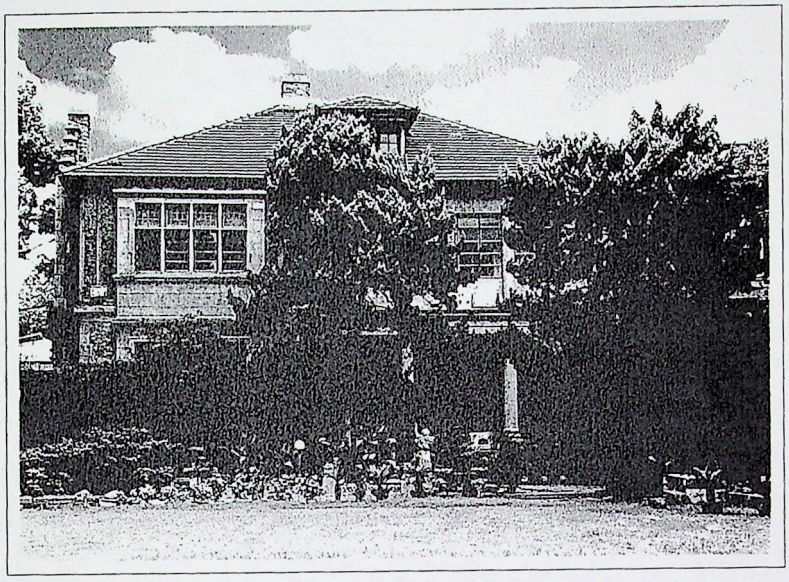
严庆祥住宅

Yan Qingxiang Residence

位于愚园路699号，是一幢北欧独立式风格的花园洋房，其外墙系干粘鹅卵石墙面，坡屋顶、红平瓦，有多支壁炉烟囱。而室内皆以传统木装修，家具中西结合，华洋并蓄，既有晚清与民国时代的，也有西洋式的。宅前是一片林木繁茂、细草如茵的大花园，南向有两棵百年参天大树。

这幢花园住宅建于20世纪20年代。1940年，由著名实业家严庆祥买下。现仍由严家后代居住。

Located at 699 Yuyuan Road, the residence is a Northern European-style building decorated with a unique combination of western and Chinese furniture. It was built in the 1920s and acquired by Yan Qingxiang in 1940. The building is now inhabited by his descendants.



Wu Guozhen Residence

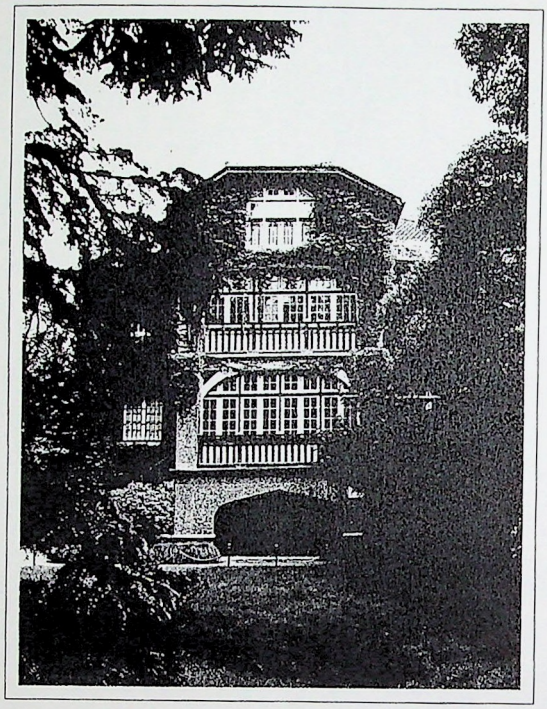
吴国桢住宅

Located at 201 Anfu Road, the residence is a combination of Chinese and western styles. In 1946 when Wu Guozhen was elected as the mayor of Shanghai, he began to live in this house until the eve of liberation when he left for Taiwan. Today, the residence is used as the office building for Shanghai Youth Modern Drama Troupe.

位于安福路201号大院内。这是一幢中西混合式风格的花园别墅，充分体现出时任上海市长的吴国桢本人是一位“中西合璧”式人物的特点。在这幢花园别墅中，既有假三层西式花园住宅的设计，又有花园住宅平台下蹲着一对可爱的中国石雕卧狮的安排；既在廊前平台台阶左右各竖了一尊维纳斯塑像，又在花园西边矗立着一座牌坊式门柱。

1946年5月，年届53岁的吴国桢当上上海市长后，即住在这里，直至上海解放前夕，才离沪赴台。

吴国桢住宅现为上海青年话剧团办公室。



周恩来公馆

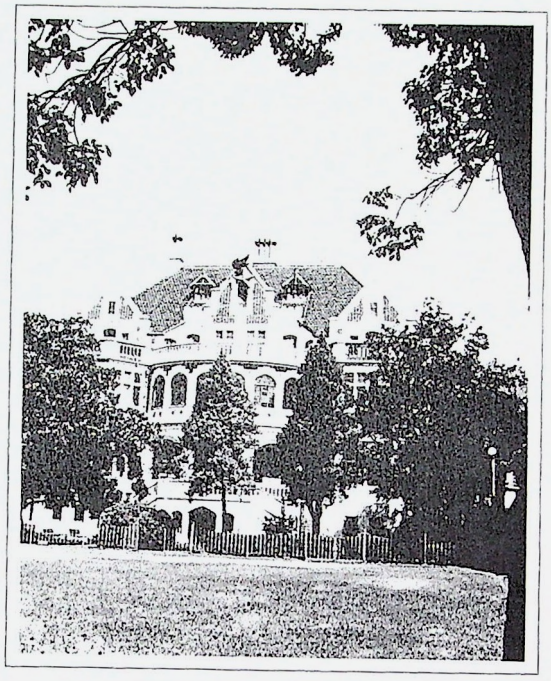
Zhou Enlai Residence

位于思南路73号，是一幢欧洲近代独院式花园洋房。1920年由法国商人出资建造，总体屋高三层，中部四层。楼前一片草地，垒有假山，设喷水池。四周植有龙柏、棕榈树等树木，环境幽静宜人。

抗战胜利后，乔冠华等人以6根金条顶下来，名为“周恩来公馆”，实为中共中央在上海设立的办事处。

1979年，这幢花园洋房辟为周恩来纪念馆至今。

Located at 73 Si'nan Road, the residence is a European modern-style building. It was built in 1920 by a French merchant, and acquired by Qiao Guanhua with 6 gold bars as "Zhou Enlai Residence" which was in fact the representative office of the Chinese Communist Party in Shanghai. In 1979, the building was opened as Zhou Enlai Museum.



Wang Boqun Residence

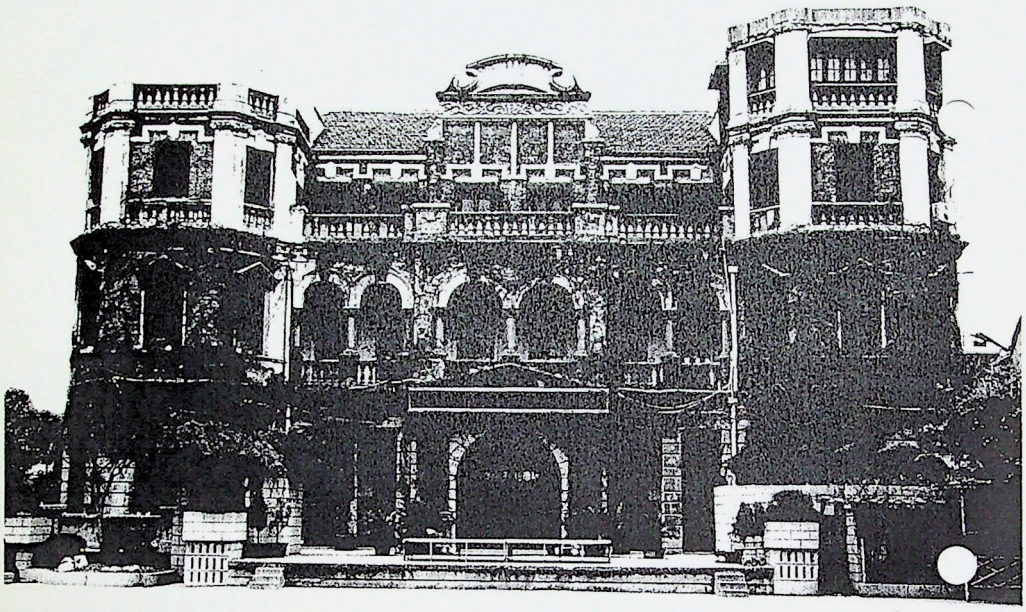
王伯群住宅

Located at Lane 1136, Yuyuan Road, the residence is a pseudo-classical building. The residence was built in 1930 and taken as a bribery by Wang Boqun, the minister of communications of the Guomindang government who had to resign after the disclosure of the scandal by Life Weekly. Toady, it has become the Children's Palace of Changning District.

位于愚园路1136弄31号，是一幢豪华的仿古典式花园洋房，建于1930年。建筑外形为哥特式，但局部立面带有西班牙式建筑风格。客厅采用东方传统艺术装饰，起居室则用西班牙古典装饰。

这幢豪华花园住宅，原本是时任国民政府交通部长王伯群收受的贿赂，不久则被邹韬奋主办的《生活周刊》揭露出来，王伯群旋被撤职。

王伯群住宅现为长宁区少年宫。



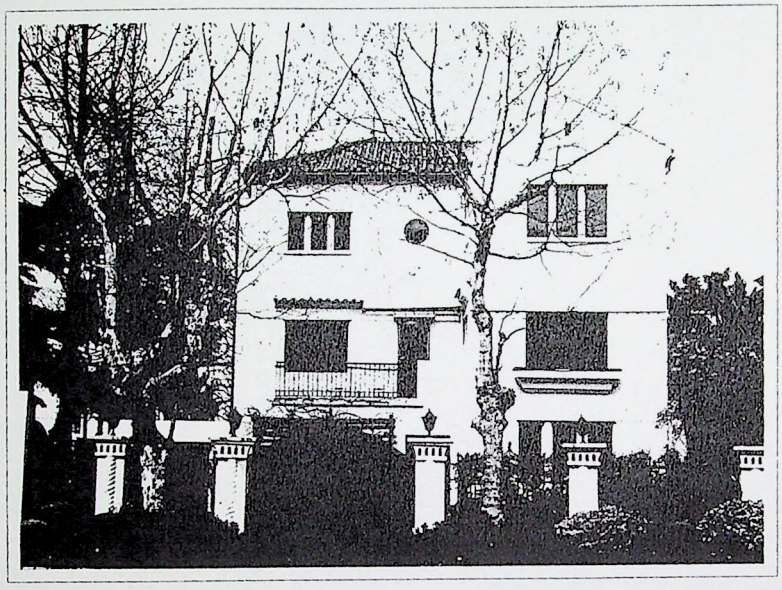
邱氏兄弟住宅

Kiu Brother Residence

位于威海路412号，是一幢欧洲仿古城堡式建筑。其楼高3层，南立面两侧塔楼原本左右对称（后左侧塔楼因故少了一层）。北部立面有中国江南传统建筑特色，木装修细部精湛华丽。这幢洋楼由沪上颜料巨商邱氏兄弟于20世纪20年代建造。令人称奇的是，邱家兄弟竟在花园中养虎、养马、养蛇，还养了2000多只鸽子，堪称沪上一绝。

邱氏兄弟住宅现为上海市民立中学。

Located at 412 Weihai Road, the residence is a European castle-style building. It was built in the 1920s by Kiu brother, the dye giant in old Shanghai. The residence is now used as the office building for Shanghai Minli Middle School.



Chiang Jinguo Residence

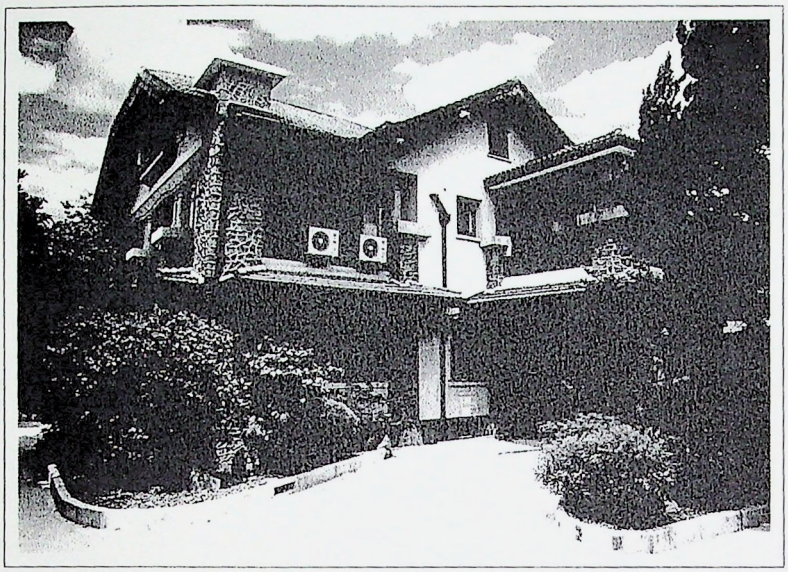
Located at Lane 1610, Huaihai Road (M), the residence is a three-story Spanish-style building with impressive lines. The house was seen as a residence model in the 1930s in Shanghai. In 1948, Chiang Jinguo and his family moved in, but left soon after his economic reform met with complete failure. It is now inhibited by a Taiwanese.

蒋经国住宅

位于淮海中路1610弄2号，是一幢西班牙式的建筑，坐北朝南，楼高三层，外观优美，线条流畅，于整洁中透出一股沉稳和雍容，这种洋房造型在20世纪30年代曾风靡上海滩。

1948年8月10日，蒋经国以上海市经济管制督导副专员的身份，与妻子蒋方良及其子女入住此宅，进行所谓的“限价”和“打老虎”行动。不久，蒋经国即惨遭失败，黯然离开上海。

蒋经国住宅现为一台商私人住宅。



周佛海公馆

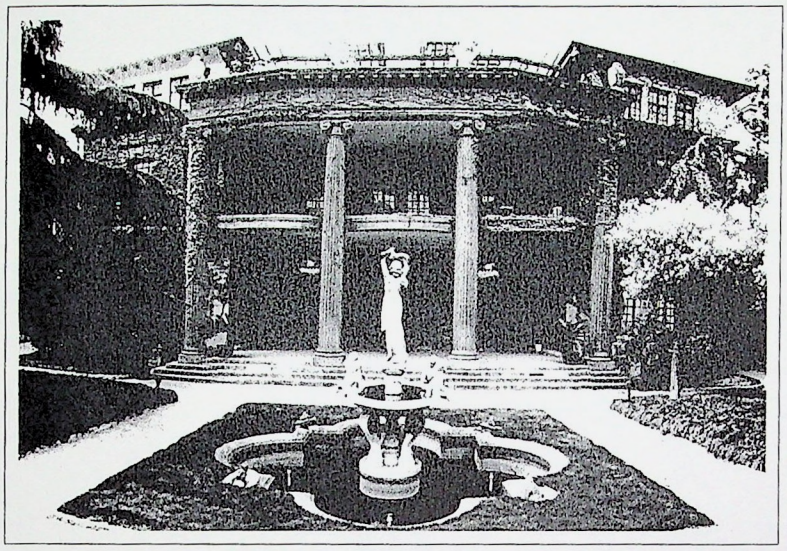
位于湖南路262号，这是一幢欧洲独立式花园住宅，由上海英商锦隆洋行大股东于1931年建成。住宅假三层，墙角、窗间壁柱、入口柱等皆以不规则石块砌筑，二层为双柱敞廊，三层人字檐下有拱式石柱窗。

1943年春天，大汉奸周佛海买下这幢花园住宅，因他是湖南人，门前居尔典路也改为湖南路。上海解放后，陈毅市长曾在此住过短暂的时间。从1954年至1984年贺子珍同志在此居住了整整30年。

周佛海公馆现为中共上海市委招待所，并改名为“湖南别墅”。

Zhou Fuhai Residence

Located at 262 Hu'nan Road, the residence is a European-style independent house. It was built in 1931 by the largest shareholder of Kim Lung and acquired by Zhou Fuhai in 1943. After Shanghai was liberated, Mayor Chen Yi lived here for a while, and between 1954 and 1984, He Zizhen moved in. Today, the residence has become the reception house of the Party Committee of Shanghai Municipality and renamed as Hunan Villa.



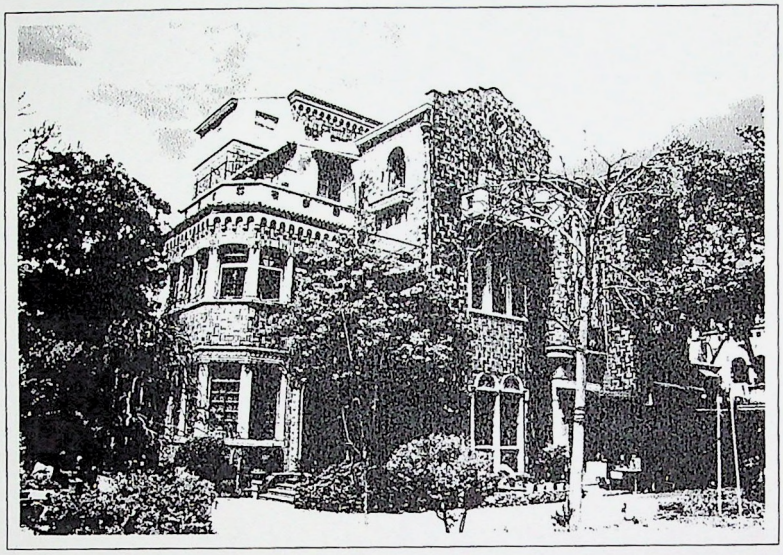
Venus Garden

爱神花园

Located at 675 Julu Road, the building is also known as Liu Jisheng Residence. Liu Jisheng was the brother of Liu Hongsheng, the famous national capitalist. It was designed by the famous Hungarian architect L. E. HUDEC and completed in 1931. Featured by the Renaissance-style architecture, the building was bought by Liu Jisheng as a birthday gift for his wife. It is now used as the office for Shanghai Writers Association.

又称刘吉生住宅，位于巨鹿路675号，是上海著名民族资本家刘鸿生的胞弟刘吉生送给妻子刘陈定贞40岁生日的礼物。爱神花园由匈牙利著名建筑师邬达克设计，陶馥记老板陶桂林施工营造，于1931年建成。爱神花园的住宅属意大利文艺复兴时期的建筑风格，为了体现刘氏夫妇的诚挚爱情，邬达克特地在宅前的花园里建造了一个水池，池中塑有一尊希腊爱神普绪赫的沐浴雕像。

爱神花园现为上海作家协会。



陈楚湘住宅

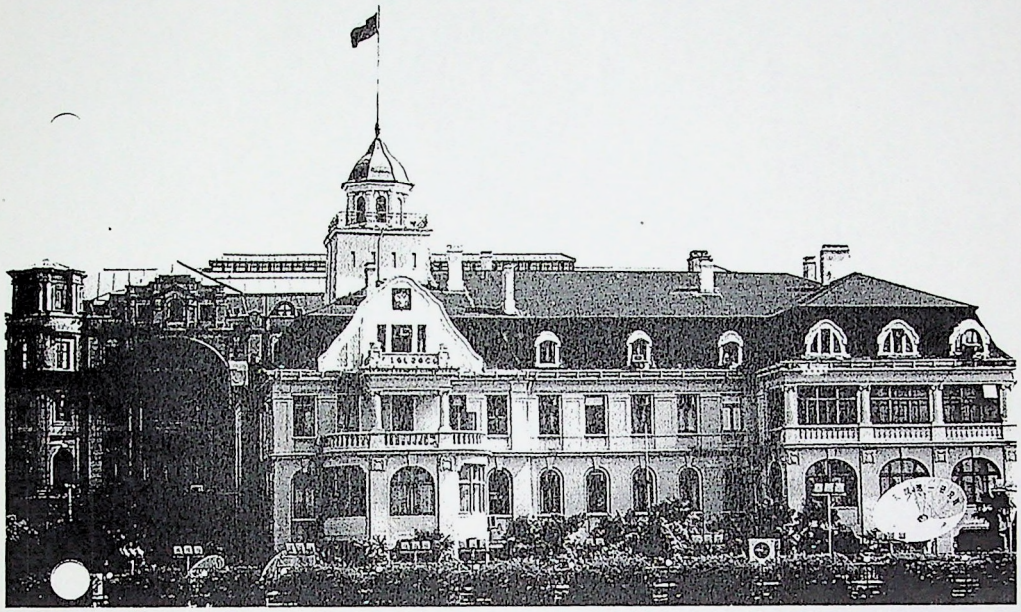
Chen Chuxiang Residence

又称陈家花园，位于愚园路395弄14号。这是一幢西班牙式带巴洛克风格的、内部采用中国传统式装饰的大体量独立花园洋房。宅主陈楚湘是上海华成烟草公司总经理，洋楼由华信建筑事务所设计，1936年建成。

陈家花园造园艺术的主体仿照苏州古典园林，小桥流水，花卉木竹，曲径亭台。

陈家花园现为民居。

Also known as Chen's Garden, the residence is a Spanish Baroque-style building located at Lane 395, Yuyuan Road. It was built in 1936 by Chen Chuxiang, the general manager of Shanghai Huacheng Tobacco Company. Its courtyard was modeled on Suzhou gardens. The residence is now inhibited by local people.



Russian Consulate 俄罗斯领事馆

Located at 20 Huangpu Road, the consulate is a typical Russian-style building with a magnificent tower. It was built between 1914 and 1917, and remains the Russian Consulate in Shanghai until today.

位于黄浦路20号，是一幢俄罗斯风格的洋楼，建于1914年至1917年，处于黄浦江与苏州河的交汇处，水光楼影，交相辉映。其屋面铺有红瓦，外墙饰以淡灰色涂料，洋楼的左边二层建有圆弧形阳台，显示出一股雍容华贵的气派。塔楼为建筑的最高层，飘扬着俄罗斯的三色旗。

现仍为俄罗斯领事馆。



上海滩

杜月笙公馆

Du Yuesheng Residence

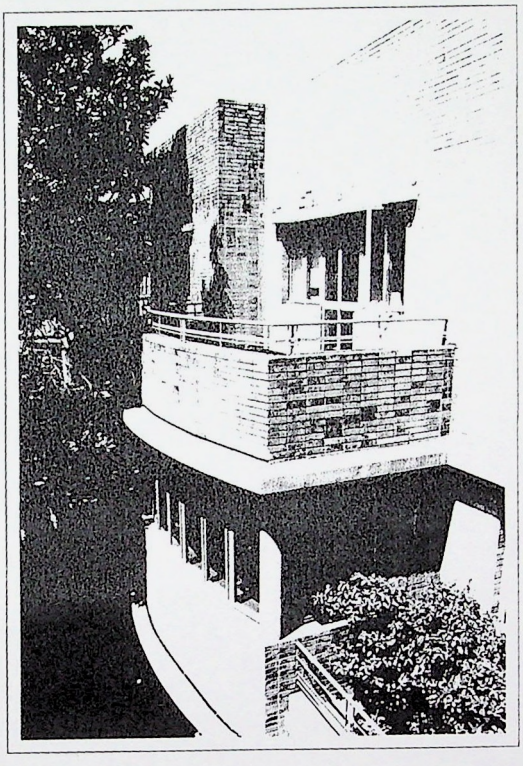
位于东湖路70号（西侧一幢洋房），是一幢混合式建筑风格的花园洋房。楼前花园里砌有湖石假山，小桥流水，古木参天。

这幢花园别墅是上海滩大亨杜月笙的门徒金廷荪承包航空奖券获取暴利后，花30余万美元于1934年建成后孝敬杜月笙的，但杜月笙一天也没有住过。

杜月笙的这幢公馆现为东湖宾馆一部分。

Located at 70 East Lake Road, the residence is a combination of different styles decorated with a man-made lake and a rockery. It was built in 1934 by one of Du Yuesheng's disciples and given to him as a gift. The residence is now a part of East Lake Hotel.

上海洋楼



Zhang Qun Residence

张群住宅

Located at 74 Shaoxing Road, the residence is a European modern-style building. It was built in 1947 by Zhang Qun who was the prime minister of Kuomintang Government at that time. The residence is now used as the office building for Shanghai Literature & Art Publishing House.

位于绍兴路74号，是一幢欧洲现代式花园住宅。其立面不对称，逐层退台，部分墙面为曲面造型，开有水平带窗、转角窗等。建筑正中为向外凸出的弧型内阳台，东西两侧阳台各有特色，整幢建筑的外形富有变化，显得轻松、流畅、简洁，富有动感。

这幢住宅是1947年张群任国民政府行政院长时建造的。

张群住宅现为上海文艺出版社。

Our Crew

1995

NAME
NOM

SINGAPORE AIR.

No.

Weeny, who resigned a short time ago

NAME
NOM

SINGAPORE AIR.

No.

GRAND&TOY PERMAX • 99324

DEAF MUTE'S SIGN LANGUAGE STORY WINS HIM DIVORCE

Wife, Also Deaf Mute, Deserted With Man Similarly Afflicted, Testimony.

Harry Lohman, a deaf-mute, was granted a divorce Monday when he testified, in the sign language, that his wife, Lulu, also a deaf-mute, deserted him for William Carverton, likewise afflicted, after drawing $1100, his savings, from a St. Louis bank. Mrs. Carverton, who also is a deaf-mute, testified that her husband deserted her on the date indicated by Lohman as the time of the disappearance of his wife.

She testified Carverton showed her a check for $1100, which, she said, he told her had been given to him by Mrs. Lohman.

The Carvertons and Lohmans lived in a flat at 2618 South Seventh street.

GLEASON NEW CHIEF OF CHICAGO POLICE

Captain Who Was Captor of Car Barn Bandits Succeeds McWeeny.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Capt. James Gleason of the Shakespeare Avenue Station was today appointed Chief of Police by Mayor Harrison, succeeding John Mc Weeny, who resigned a short time ago because of friction in the department over the handling of the vice problem. Gleason's appointment will go to the City Council tonight for confirmation and he will take charge of the department tomorrow.

The new Chief had the backing of Sheriff Zimmer and other Hearst-Harrison leaders in Cook County, but was not generally picked to win the place.

Gleason is 52 years old and joined the force in 1884 as a patrolman. He was made a Lieutenant in 1906 and was one of the leaders of the squad that captured the famous car barn bandits. For a time Gleason assisted Capt. Halpin of the Detective Department, acting as Night Captain.

TAKES 86 NEWSPAPERS AS SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Nov. 3.—Declaring that "newspapers and the public schools are the universities of work," Prof. Wm. H. Lynch subscribed for 86 papers as school text books.

St. Louisan on Bar Committee.

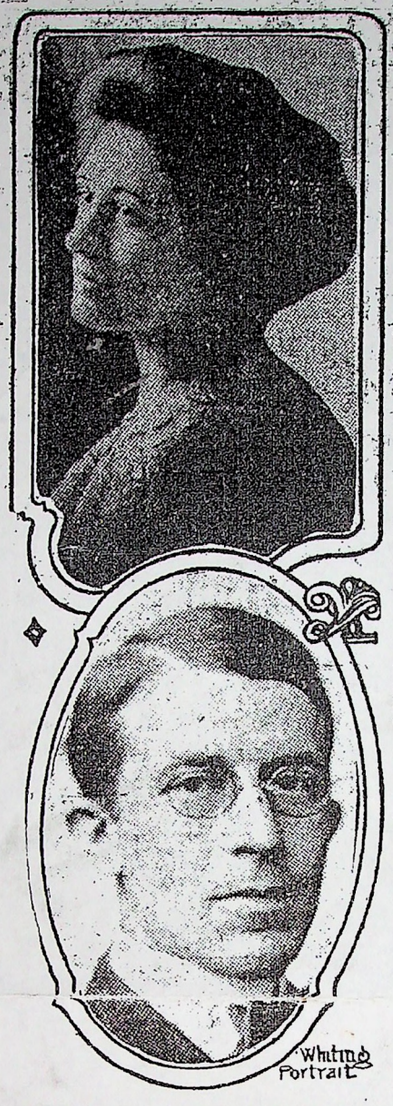
Hugh K. Wagner, an attorney, has been chosen a member of a Committee on Patent, Trade Mark and Copyright Law. Wagner, who maintains offices in the Fullerton Building, received the notice of his appointment Monday from former President William H. Taft, president of the American Bar Association. Others on the committee are:

Frederick P. Fish of Boston, Melville Church of Washington, Robert H. Parkinson of Chicago and James R. Sheffield of New York City.

Perfect biscuit perfectly delivered

At the grocery store you will find many varieties of biscuit baked by National

WIFE GOES EAST, AND HE WEST; TO MEET IN TOKIO



MR. AND MRS. CARL CROW.

PHILIPPINES NO BURDEN, SAYS EDITOR CARL CROW

Islands' Government Self-Supporting, Declares Missourian, Visiting Here.

While visiting his mother and sisters at 3811 Windsor place, Carl Crow, formerly a Missouri and Forth Worth, Tex., newspaperman, now editor of the Japan Advertiser, published at Tokio, completed the last chapter of a book on the Philippines, which will be published in New York next spring. Mr. Crow spent three years in China and the Philippines. While in the Philippines he studied the American administration of the islands, and the book is the result.

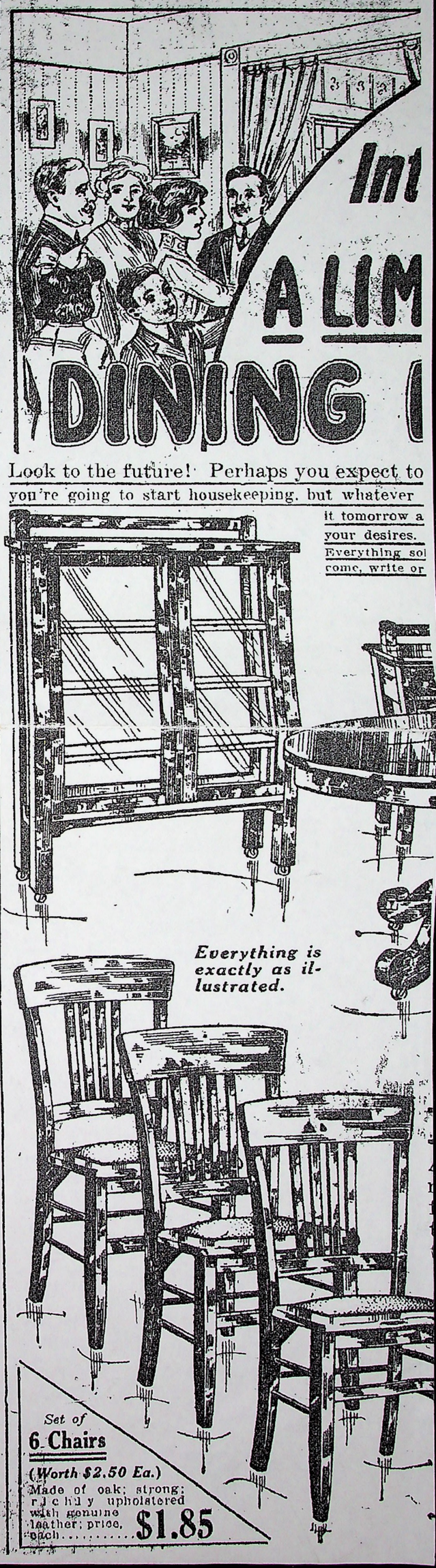
"The most deplorable thing about the American occupation of the Philippines," said Mr. Crow, "is the fact that Americans know so little about it.

"Schools have been established, roads built and the whole country made over in the last ten years.

"All of this has been accomplished without one cent of expense to the American taxpayer. The Philippine government has been self-supporting from the time it was established, and has never asked the United States for one cent. The only thing we pay for is the maintenance of the troops stationed in the islands and it makes little difference whether we pay them there or here."

Mr. Crow left last night for San Francisco, where he will sail for Japan. A few days ago Mrs. Crow left St. Louis for the same point, going there by way of Europe and the Trans-Siberian Railway. They will meet in Tokio in time to spend Christmas together. Mr. and Mrs. Crow were married in Shanghai, and, for their honeymoon trip, went around the world, visiting India, Arabia, Egypt and the principal countries of Europe.

KICKS TEAM, FALLS BACK INTO WAGON; NO HOLDUP



SCRAP BOOK #1

Houston Chronicle 1911

MAN IN THE STREET

Carl Crow, a magazine writer of considerab note and also a Texan by adoption, is in Houston gathering information for some stories he is writing. Mr. Crow is author of a series of articles on the Southwest and Texas in particular, which have appeared in the Saturday Evening Post.

He has also written articles for Hampton's Pearson's, System, Van Norden's and other magazines. Formerly he was on the staff of the Broadway Magazine, later Hampton's. Also he has struggled through the life of a newspaper man. At present his home is in Fort Worth.

When a cub reporter Mr. Crow had a thrilling experience with a woman named Parrot. Young and trusting, he was doing police. In the course of his work he was looking over the "blotter," as the book holding the record of arrests is called.

Running his finger down the line he came to the simple notation, Parrot, [illegible] street, cause of arrest, profanity.

He scented a story. "What! arrest a parrot for swearing?" he asked the sergeant. The policeman was a natural joker and couldn't resist the chance to "string" a cub. He told him about it in detail. The youthful reporter speeded back to the office and wrote a long story, giving house number and street. He said in the story that the parrot was arrested for using oaths and even went so far as to tell the words.

That night a very irate Mrs. Parrot called up the office. She wanted to "talk to the reporter who wrote it." Everyone else in the office was willing that she talk to the man who had offended and he was forced to listen to about all the biting things that an angry woman can think of for several minutes.

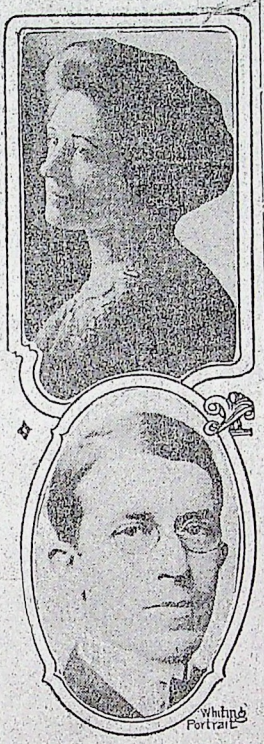
When she was through she said: "And I want to know your name, too, sir!" Her voice sizzled at this juncture.

"Certainly," he replied in his best Missouri dialect. "Mrs. Parrot, this is Mr. Crow."

"You think you are smart, young fellow," she yelled, and all that the offending reporter heard more was the snapping of the telephone hook as she hung up her receiver.

* * *

WIFE GOES EAST AND HE WEST; TO MEET IN TOKIO



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NOTE THE DATE!

in redsea May 1912 FGSP.Y

Scrapbook 1
Program Page 1

The Largest Circulation of Any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

報 臣 大

VOL. I No. 1 — SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1911

[illegible] per Devoted [illegible] in China

10 CENTS

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL SHAKES UP NAVY BOARD

Resignations Of Three War Lords Accepted And Their Successors Appointed

QUESTIONS ARE ASKED

Minister Explains That Changes Were Made In Interests Of Reorganisation

YUAN SHIH K'AI OUTLINES POLICY AND PLANS TO PRESERVE EMPIRE

Gives Reasons For Favoring a Constitutional Monarchy. The Form of Government Should be Soberly Discussed. Great Question is Preservation of the Nation. Says He Has Undertaken A Thankless Task.

By Philip H. Parkin



Yuan Shih K'ai

Favors a Constitutional Monarchy

Authorised Statement by Yuan

Two Schools of Thought

Diverse Interests of Provinces

Advantages of Limited Monarchy

Hopes to Make Compromise

The "Independence" Movements

(Continued on Page 2)

REBELS' CAPTURE OF NANKING IS CERTAIN

Passengers From Chinkiang Say Republicans Have All Surrounding Heights

BOMBARDMENT IS HEAVY

Arrangements Are Making Here For Transport of Several Big Guns

Gen. Li Asks Armistice in Order To Get Views of Republicans In Other Parts of the Empire



NEW EDICT INCREASES YUAN SHIH K'AI'S POWERS

Will Not be Compelled to Visit Palace Daily for Consultations with Throne

French Missionaries Murdered In Yunnan

Fathers and Some Chinese Concerts Fall Victims to Anti-foreign Sentiment

MR. SHUSTER'S TROUBLES

DOMESTIC SERVANTS

[illegible] FORTS [illegible] AFTER [illegible] FIGHTING

Routed At [illegible] Across [illegible] Boats

[illegible] SLAIN

[illegible] Mercy [illegible] Hills

[illegible] CITY

[illegible] Im- [illegible] Slew [illegible]

[illegible] Peace

The Rec[illegible]

JGB note on "Dinner to China Press" and "The Record Makers" pages

1. Mrs. Mildred S. Powers listed as a staff member
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3/25/2005

Scrapbook 1
Program Page 2

Imperial commander will not appear to act as mediator and perhaps Duke Tuan-fang's presence is necessary there now. In this case it is felt that the situation in Central China will develop and foreign Powers, which now will agreed through China, creating international complications and endangering the peace of the world. Certain measures undoubtedly will soon follow immediately steps are taken for the protection of the financial property of foreigners in Central China, and for the establishment of peace between the Chinese parties.

The city of Hangyang is now hemmed in on several quarters. A great number of rebels reside in Hankow. The foreign communities have sent up to Peking for help, but have not yet received it. As the days pass by the Imperialists are getting more confident that the rebellion will soon be suppressed.

Peking, Nov. 30.—Prince Tsai-tao and Grand Secretary Yuan Shih-kai, who have been at the front since the beginning of the rebellion, returned to Peking this morning. It is thought that the conference with the Powers in regard to the final settlement will be concluded very satisfactorily. Everything was satisfactorily arranged, the new loan will be floated shortly. It will be approved by the Powers on the 2nd inst. at the next meeting.

The republican officials are anxious that the new constitution may be the resulting of a new Cabinet. In the days of the Empire no one dare to express their opinion to the throne in regards the final national Parliament. Recently the Prince Regent has decided to summon the Parliament when the assembly will be called upon to perform its own duties as a provisional Parliament. There is little doubt that General Li Yuan-Hung will be unanimously elected.

Republican Officials

Republican officials at the Hupeh government have been selected. General Li as vice president, and there were a board of 10 ways. The commander-in-chief is Huang Hsing. His lieutenants are Tang Kai Chih, Li Chun-ling. The war board is composed of Tai Tsung-yi and Tang Chi-shuen. The home office is under the direction of Fan Hsi-shuen and Chu Chi-hsiang. In the foreign office are Bo Tao and Wang Chung-hui, formerly of the Shanghai T. T. & A. The Board of Financial administration by Mr. Lo Tai-tai Tse Tsung. He, the board of Communications are Ho-Hsing-Ho Hsien and Fu Tien-yuan.

The latest foreign Consul now recognized is Japan, Russia, Germany, Italy and the republican government. This is viewed as a most important step.

The revolutionists report that practically an encirclement of Hankow which had caused the Hsu forces to abandon the whole city, retreating in force to surrender and with the revolutionists encouraged is to resume their attack on the Imperial Fu, hoping to recapture Hankow, if the revolutionists.

Reported Fall Of Wanhsien

Peking, November 29.—General Feng Kuo-chang, the supreme commander of the Imperial forces in Hupeh, has been knighted.

Official reports from the front state that Wanhsien, capital of the province of Hupeh, has been captured by the rebels, and they have consequently increased their strength.

The rumours to the effect that Wuchang had been captured by the Imperialists are unfounded, and no confirmation of it has been received by the Chinese Legation here. Fighting is reported to be going on between the rebels and the Imperialists.

Peking, Nov. 29.—It is reported that Yuan-chow has recently been captured by the rebels.

Nanking Sees It

Shanghai, November 28.—The Imperialists have other serious losses to report. Nanking is entirely in the hands of the rebels, and have withdrawn from the city. The Nanking rebels are Tsung Chi-tse and Lu-shih-i, in charge of the Chinkiang forces, and Tang Tsai-fu, leader of the Anhui forces. Tang Tsai-fu is a revolutionary leader and another who is assuming authority outside of the capital of the province.

Names In Manchuria

Shanghai, Nov. 29.—It is reported in Shanghai that Li Ching-lin, Governor of Kirin province, has resigned and that Chao Erh-hsun, Governor of Heilungkiang province, has been appointed to succeed him. Li Ching-lin, who has taken the side of the revolutionists, is said to be in Peking.

Rebels Press Hard

By Associated Press by Wireless

Peking, November 29.—The press in a note is issued requesting foreign consulates to inform The Peking censors report on Thursday's telegraphs that the Imperial garrison at Hanyang is surrounded by the rebels by the treachery of defection of the Imperial Pacificators commanding Pukhsien.

DRAMATIC CRITICISM OF SECRET DIPLOMACY

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald Describes Sir Edward Grey's Foreign Affairs Speech

THE MINISTER REPLIES

Defends Anglo-Russian Agreement And Replies To Mr. Morgan Shuster

London, November 29.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said he had never known such a dramatic combination of opinion as existed in the House of Commons on Sir Edward Grey's speech. The Chief cause for the extreme anxiety was the fear of interference with Persian affairs. If the Government acceded Mr. Lloyd George's appeal it would create a breach of friendship with Germany, as with France.

Lord Hugh Cecil expressed the gratification felt by Conservatives that the Government had followed Sir Edward Grey's suggestion and had not withdrawn the Persian loan. The relations in Persia had made it very necessary for a more understanding with Russia. Public opinion was not in favor of a forward foreign policy concerning the partition of Persia or making England Dictator of St. Petersburg.

Mr. J. Ellis, Nationalist member for Leix, Ireland, and Mr. Lynch, Liberal member for Knutsford, thanked Sir Edward Grey for his speech.

Sir Edward Grey's Reply

Sir Edward Grey, replying to the debate, said he tried to reiterate his desire of keeping the respects of international friendship. The Government adhered to the policy of non-interference.

Sir Edward dealt closely with French. He said it was submitted to the consideration of independence that Morocco should be taken little of Europe and Great Britain. The Persian government, instead of using Russian troops as requested, wanted to thrust out Russian influence. That was a part of Persian nationalism.

Sir Edward Grey defended the Anglo-Persian agreement, which contained only provisions between the situation in Persia was very unsatisfactory and unstable. Its effects were in interest Great Britain and Persia diplomatically by securing and maintaining special cash order.

Mr. Morgan Shuster's Work

Mr. Ahmad Chamal set up work with good intentions and unprofessional, but he did not think that he had done any particular mischief. The alterations underlying the agreement with the consent of Mr. Shuster, who never made a secret of expressing his and Persian feelings, and was willing to Mr. Shuster's appointment as Treasurer-General. Sir Edward Grey regretted the dispute between the Persian Government and Mr. Shuster, as an American citizen, but he had no power to interfere with the Persian Government by giving a subpoena. Such a situation was impossible.

Demands of British Troops

Sir Edward defended the despatch of British troops on the ground of the safety and the sanctuary of the pre-

(Continued from Page 1)

sent conditions of disorders. Referring to the independence of Persia, he said it was abundantly essential to take precautions against Anglo-Russian interests in Persia adjoining the frontiers. Sir Edward considered that the Government of Persian ought to realize the responsibility of employing an official capable now to be found or attempting the control and Russian interests in North Persia.

The debate in the House of Commons on British foreign policy was adjourned.

Sir Edward Grey promised to give another day to the debate if it was desired.

Comment In The Lords

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Lansdowne complained that Sir Edward Grey's speech, which he said was one of the most remarkable ever delivered by a Foreign Secretary. He objected to the policy being carried on by a general decision with Germany.

Lord Courtney expressed the gratification felt by Liberals in the Government's policy in regard to Persia. He also complained that Sir Edward Grey appeared to believe that it is impossible to maintain the same cordial friendship with Germany as with France.

Lord Shuster had confidence on the Anglo-French agreement of 1904, which he said it was now possible to maintain. Moreover, the renewal of the Anglo-Russian agreement in 1907 was based on Anglo-French agreement. He hoped that the same relations would be maintained with Germany as with France and Russia.

Comment In Germany

Berlin, November 30.—The German Press has received quietly the speech delivered in the Commons by Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The papers appreciate the friendly keynote of the speech, but miss a justification of the German scheme by the British Government in the far-reaching agreement of Lansdowne in the beginning of 1903, the German Government was invited to join the compact of R. M. Pacific in Algeciras.

The moderate German hopes that the British Government will certainly appreciate the interpretation by the English press of Mr. Haldane's speech as a menace, though that speech was delivered according to its subsequent statement.

The papers further know that Sir Edward Grey very lightly touched on the military preparations alongside the Persian Gulf, which menace Persian and all its shadow as an American citizen, but he had no power to interfere with the Persian Government by giving a subpoena. Such a situation was impossible.

Demands of British Troops

Sir Edward defended the despatch of British troops on the ground of the safety and the sanctuary of the pre-

(Continued from Page 1)

painting upon a republic the latter obviously seems to me to be natural. I have received a request to gather together from the different provinces the men who enjoy the confidence of the people in order that there may be a discussion of the great question of what the form of China's Government shall be.

Question Should Be Soberly Discussed

I believe that question should be discussed soberly and soberly. It is necessary that it should be discussed by best men possible.

My only reason in favoring the retirement of the present Emperor is that I believe in a constitutional government. If we are to have that form of government, there is nobody else whom the people would agree upon for his place.

Of course the reforms relying on the distinctions between Chinese and Manchus must be made effective in any event.

The Overshadowing Question

The great question, the overshadowing question, is the preservation of China. The overwhelming need at present among the people is for peace, immediate cessation of strife. My one idea in this crisis is to save China, three years in succession, and as soon. Every day's delay is dangerous. A settled government must be established and will immediately with the assistance of the country will now this and will cooperate with me to secure the so important end.

A Thankless Task

The task I have undertaken is as thankless as it is stupendous. I am prepared for misrepresentation, criticism, attack from all sides. That is to be expected. I must stand it. But I do not intend to let it swerve me from my endeavor to do what I conceive to be my highest duty, which is to labor solely to the end of preserving China from dissolution and dissolution.

SHANGHAI TO TAKE PART IN PANAMA EXPOSITION

Chinese Chamber of Commerce Pledges Exhibit at Meeting With Mr. De Young

PLANS OF BIG FAIR TOLD

Commissioner From San Francisco Tells of Wonderful Event to be Celebrated

At a tea given on his arrival by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at the Astor House Shanghai, on the 6th inst., Mr. M. H. de Young, vice-President and Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and one of the pillars for the support of the great enterprise, made the following speech on Panama:

The Panama Canal is the commercial artery that connects the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and all the nations of the world. The building of the canal was determined upon after a careful study of the various routes by which it could be constructed. They were submitted to the Congress of the United States, and after a careful consideration of the whole matter they decided that the Panama route was the best and that was the one that was adopted.

Scrapbook 1
Program page 3

Menu

HOR D'OEUVRES
12½ EMS WIDE, 7 AND 8 POINT

GREEN TURTLE SOUP
"BACK TO THE OLD WHANGPOO"

MANDARIN FISH
QUEUELESS WITH REVOLUTIONARY SAUCE

PATÉ DE RIZ DE VEAU
A LA "MASKEE"

ROAST TURKEY
STUFFED WITH RECLIPPED CHESTNUTS

ASPIC DE CAILLE
OUR PINK 'UN'S SPECIAL GAME

PLUM PUDDING
FLAMING EDITORIAL SAUCE, A LA MILLARD

CAKES, FRUITS
ASSORTED TYPES

ROQUEFORT CHEESE
LIVE AND LARGEST CIRCULATION GUARANTEED

COFFEE

CHRISTMAS EVE, 1911
12, LOVE LANE
SHANGHAI

CHINA PRESS COCKTAILS, 1911
(LEADER)

AMONTILLADO SHERRY, 1492

LIEBFRAUMILCH, 1903

CHAMBERTIN, 1890
(NO. 1 HEAD)

MUMM'S CORDON ROUGE
EXTRA DRY CONTEMPORARIES
(SPECIAL BIG HEAD)

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Scrapbook 1
Program page 4

A Corner of the Composing Department

Scrapbook 1
Program page 5

DINNER TO CHINA PRESS DIRECTORS AND STAFF

Shanghai's Latest and Best Daily Celebrates at Christmas Eve Dinner

EPOCH MAKING SPEECHES

The China Press Congratulated on Record Made in Four Months' Time

Festivity and jollity reigned supreme at a dinner tendered by Mr. B. W. Fleisher, Manager of The CHINA PRESS, to the Directors and Staff, Sunday evening, December 24th, at No. 12 Love Lane.

Among those present were Mr. Thomas F. Millard, Editor in Chief, H. E. Mr. Cheng Mun Yew, Mr. Nieh Chi Chen, Mr. Wu Ting Seng, Mr. S. C. Lin, Mr. Chang Nieh Yun, Mr. K. Ling, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Webb, Mrs. Mildred S. Powers, Mrs. Frank P. Haight, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. de Figueiredo, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. MacCabe, Mr. & Mrs. J. Cowen, Miss J. Spencer Rozario, Mr. Carl Crow, Mr. F. A. Boardman, Mr. Li Zah Van, Mr. F. Francis, Mr. Sung Ngoh Ming, Mr. S. U. Zau, Mr. W. G. Murphy and Mr. Wm. P. Banning. His Excellency Dr. Wu Ting Fang sent in his regrets at being unable to attend on account of his duties connected with the present Peace Conference.

Mr. William P. Banning proved his abilities as a most entertaining toastmaster.

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Vol. 1, No. 1. August 29th, 1911

A Live Newspaper Devoted to progress in China

Our Record

Vol. 1, No. 80. Nov. 29th, 1911

The Largest Circulation of Any Foreign Daily in the Far East



The Record Makers.

Scrapbook Photos p6

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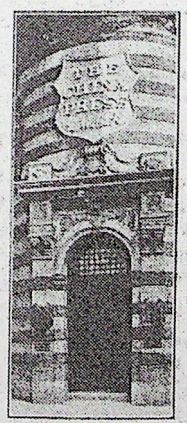
scrapbook 1
, Program p7



THE BOOK PAGE



COMMERCIAL CHINA

FOUR HUNDRED MILLION CUSTOMERS.—By Carl Crow. Drawings by G. Sapojnikoff. Hamilton, London. 10/6.

The author who endeavours to allow his humour and wit to have full rein is often handicapped by the difficulty of making this adventure compatible with strict accuracy and regard for truth. Mr. Carl Crow has been remarkably successful in avoiding these difficulties, and as Sapajou gives him pleasant co-operation by illustrating pages of his dissertation on China, the result is eminently satisfactory. The amazing amount of useful business information which Mr. Carl Crow manages to convey as if he were telling a pleasant adventure story gives the book exceptional value and its author's prose has an elegant simplicity which will ensure its popularity on both sides of the Atlantic, and that, as Mr. P. G. Wodehouse has shown, is no mean feat.

In presenting his book Mr. Crow repudiates any desire for sympathy, as study of the character, history and institutions of the Chinese people has been no hardship to him, and in the 25 years of his sojourn here he has consistently been concerned in getting to an understanding of the country where his business interests have been developed. He writes as an advertising and merchandizing agent, which he calls a specialized branch of commerce. The specialization takes him over so wide a field that the general instruction and pleasure to be gained from reading his book will be appreciated by foreigners and Chinese alike. In future it will probably be difficult to imagine any firm or any business visitor to China neglecting to equip himself with this book, and as the American edition is to be published in the autumn by Harper Bros., New York, Mr. Crow is not forgetting to give his own countrymen the same facilities as this edition affords to his British friends. Perhaps in giving the British six months' start Mr. Crow is paying his fellow-Americans an implied and no doubt well-deserved compliment.

Tell-Tale Ash

In his friendly appreciation of the good qualities of the people of China, Mr. Crow does not ignore practices which cause the foreign merchant inconvenience and necessitate an alertness sharpened by bitter experience. He is quick to point out that it is impossible to generalize regarding people and nationalities—the divergent views held regarding the honesty and responsibility of one particular nation are so often due to the fact that the holders of contradictory opinions have been in contact with different representatives of those nations. So here is a tribute to the silk merchants of China:

> The silk merchants of China, who are also weavers, probably represent the oldest business in the country, if not in the world, for they were weaving and selling silk a thousand years or more before the birth of Christ and there has been no break in their activity. Their standards of manufacture have always been high. The Japanese had not been making silk for export a decade before they learned from foreigners how to give an artificial weight to their product, with the result that there is no such thing as pure Japanese silk. The Chinese had an equal opportunity to learn these sly tricks and practise them, but never availed themselves of the opportunity. Any Chinese silk dealer is glad to demonstrate the purity of his product by unpicking off a piece and burning it in a saucer. Pure silk is the only substance that a flame will entirely consume without leaving a trace of ash. If there is the slightest adulteration, the tell-tale ash will appear.

In contrast to these excellent traditions there are several ways that are dark, as Mr. Crow's chapter with that heading suggests. He refers pointedly, for example, to the filching of trademarks and the exploitation of an uncanny knack for imitation.

The manner in which the Chinese father will encourage his son to obtain a thorough training in foreign commercial firms is carefully outlined, and any office in Shanghai will recognize the photographic accuracy of Mr. Crow's description of the rise of the office boy from

> is outside the clan. The pack is after him and there is no hope for him.

Taking the precaution of employing a geomancer in setting up his organization, Mr. Crow considers that it was enabled to avoid some of the misfortunes which came in the train of the great depression. From that point he proceeds to discuss what the chartered accountants call "goodwill," and the assessment of the value of the reputation acquired for honesty and efficiency. He is a little doubtful on this point, for he adds:

> ....It is a very flattering item but if the auditors would let me do it, I would replace it with another item which would be identified by the Chinese pidgin English word "joss." That would represent the confidence of my Chinese staff, that, come what may, ill-luck cannot harm us, that there is no occasion to worry, that we will be able to pay the rent and meet the pay roll.

The dangers of modern enterprises which attract personal publicity have been frequently illustrated by the ingenuity with which over-enterprising geniuses play on the vanity of human nature. This has exposed Chinese ladies to the plausible suggestions which "a gang of my fellow Americans," says Mr. Crow, have been working in Shanghai with some success. The *modus operandi* is simple. A beauty shop is taken and opened, a pretty Chinese girl becomes a patron and after a few visits she is thrilled to hear that the manager has just come from Hollywood and thinks that she would make her fortune on the screen. By a singular coincidence a Hollywood casting director is available, test pictures are taken, and the verdict is extraordinarily favourable:

> The bogus Hollywood director offered the girl a contract at once on very flattering terms. However, there were a few little preliminaries to be attended to before the contract was actually operative and the embryo star began to draw the enormous salary which had been promised her. She had to undergo some training which, though very simple, was also very expensive. After that, the swindle proceeded along its allotted course and the family of the girl continued to put up money until they discovered that the whole thing was a fake. This has been operating for a number of years in Shanghai, and there is little chance of the swindlers ever being prosecuted, as the family which has been duped would lose too much face if the scheme was exposed.

"In Response To Your Enquiry—"

A lively chapter, hitting out impartially in both directions, contrasts the merits of John Bull and Uncle Sam as exporters. It starts by vindicating Shanghai's lack of snobbishness:

> .....Douglas Fairbanks, Charlie Chaplin and Col. Lindbergh, to say nothing of innumerable British lords, American senators and continental princes have all been visitors and have all wandered through our shopping districts with no congestion of traffic. When American government officials of high degree visit us, the local American Chamber of Commerce has to fan local patriotism to a white heat in order to get any noticeable attention paid to them. If this were not done, and the visitors were left to bask in the unaided reflection of their own glory, I am afraid that most of the dignitaries would leave Shanghai feeling that the American colony had a singular lack of appreciation for the presence of greatness. Our British neighbours have to do the same thing, but the British notables seem satisfied to get along with less limelight. This is just as well, for their countrymen are not so skilful as we are when it comes to working up impressive mass effects in artificial enthusiasm and highly organised and noisy hospitality.

But when he comes to comparing the correspondence habits of the two nations, Mr. Crow prefers English brevity to American expansiveness, although he adds that the average English correspondent is hopeless when it comes to writing a selling letter:

> ....Give an American the least bit of encouragement and he will bombard you with sales letters designed to convince you of the superiority of the goods he is selling. The Englishman's idea of a good, snappy, sales letter is:
>
> "In response to your inquiry we beg to quote—"
>
> While the American writes many and lengthy letters he does not always compose them very carefully. When an important business letter is written to be despatched several thousand miles across the [illegible]

YOUTH FOR ALL

YOGA. The Science of Health.—By Felix Guyot (C. Kernel). Translated by J. Carling. Rider, London. 6/-.

Any review of this book would appear to naturally divide itself into two distinct parts, since it describes a series of exercises on which is grafted a theory of life based on a number of postulates. It is a curious fact that in many of these cults it appears necessary to make statements without any great consideration as to their probability. For example, it is stated that the lives of animals consist of a long period during which they are in full possession of all their faculties, preceded by an extremely short youth and ended by an equally short old age. From this it is deduced that, since man has a long period of youth and a corresponding long period of old age, it is logical to suppose his life could be extended to a mere 250 years by a reversion to "the natural law". Unfortunately, the reviewer is one of those persons who is unable to follow this type of argument, which appears to be based on erroneous premises. One would imagine that it is fairly clear that the short old age of animals or, for the matter of that, of primitive man, is due to the absence of the present mode of prolonging old age, and the fact that in the wilds any weakening of the muscular system results in the impossibility of securing food and the other necessities of life. It is true that some mention is made of domestic dogs in this relation, but there is apparently no realization of the fact that few, if any, dogs are provided in their old age with artificial teeth or other appliances of civilization.

Again, it requires a considerable amount of faith to believe in the existence of incredibly old men when these are invariably found to be situated in the furthermost points of little-known countries, and invariably where birth registration is unknown. The statement that it is impossible to explain the longevity of peasants in certain countries (whose diet is unwholesome and scanty and who live under most appalling hygienic conditions), except by the fact that their mental attitude and sitting posture is more restful and more in accordance with the creed outlined in the book, would be more convincing were it not for the fact that no such longevity exists and that the race alluded to is noted for their relatively short period of life; that is, so far as credible records as opposed to fanciful and dogmatic statements show.

Rejuvenating Exercises

Throughout this book similar statements are made, based on the total ignoring of ascertainable facts. A singular remark, for example, states that the Chinese nation eats a great deal of garlic and is the nation freest of cancer. Since in the past there was no reliable statistical information on this subject, this is the type of "fact" which is only brought forward by unthinking minds. Clearly, if one does not diagnose a disease it will appear to be absent.

On the other hand the various forms of breathing exercises and the mode of life described in the book might quite easily prove of considerable value, though a superficial study of the various methods outlined seems to indicate that the best part of the day would be spent in exercise leaving precious little time for the ordinary purposes of life. If, however, it were possible to select a certain number of exercises and perform them conscientiously, they seem to be well-advised in the main, particularly for persons unfit for violent exercises. Nevertheless, it is true that some of the exercises described could only be performed by very acrobatic persons, and some indeed would undoubtedly require a considerable amount of preliminary practice and a rather clearer description than given in the text. As however these particular exercises are designed to produce rejuvenation in some quite unexplained way, no doubt those sufficiently interested will be able eventually to perform them if they do not injure themselves in the process. They will then unquestionably be rejuvenated since the exercises are difficult beyond the power of any but the young.

However, the practical portion of the book is of more interest than the theoretical, but the chapter on diet, though in many ways sound, appears to be based mainly on prejudices and certain theories which do not seem to have any sound foundation whatsoever, such as the theory that wheat grown in Canada is likely to prove injurious to persons in Europe, which may or may not be true but for which no practical evidence is brought forward.

The disciples of this creed will probably note that no reference has [illegible] the theory of Prana,

that Christianity has paid little attention to prophecy. He wishes to dispel the mistaken impression that the interpretation of prophecy is best left to the priest. The author does not claim to have any special knowledge, for the essay was written whilst he was living in the desert. However, the writer is so saturated with the history and customs of the Middle East that he is able to explain away any seeming obscurity. Each chapter is separately discussed, explained and commented upon. Frequently mistranslations in the Authorized Version are rectified and the meaning made clear. The life, struggles and sufferings of Ezekiel are clearly portrayed, the exact attitude and value of his prophecies emphasized. The author, taking advantage of Ezekiel's visions, expresses his own convictions on the subject and one of the most interesting is that concerning the re-establishment of sacrifices and the boundless relief they would bring to our present unwieldy and unhinged economic system. He not only shows how the predictions of events now by-gone have been fulfilled in detail, but also considers carefully his unfulfilled prophecies. The prophecy of Armageddon is most carefully studied and shown by recent events in Palestine to be approaching. The names the prophet mentions are identified, the causes of conflict are fully described and a detailed map for the new geography of Palestine is drawn both in words and diagram. The author concludes by expressing the wish that the Restoration Period shall not be long postponed and meanwhile let all work for the unity of monotheism, the hope of deliverance from Armageddon. The book should prove of vital interest to all who concern themselves with religious questions and enjoy the beautiful inspiration of prophecy.—H.

A STANDARD WORK

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND FOREIGN BILLS in Theory and in Practice.—By William F. Spalding, Fellow and Member of the Council of the Institute of Bankers, Fellow of the Royal Economic Society, London; Associate, City of London College; Examiner in Banking and Foreign Exchange to the Incorporated Secretaries Association; Hon. Moderator in Banking and Currency to the London Chamber of Commerce. Pitman, London. 10/6

The 10th edition of this standard work has special interest for China in that it includes a new chapter dealing with China's currency reform scheme. The chapter starts with a historical survey of the Chinese currency problem and then discusses lucidly the development of the Pitman silver policy in America following the Eight Power Agreement reached at the Washington Conference in 1933, and it points out how the effect of America's silver purchases unsettled the Chinese monetary position. It proceeds:

> China, of course, like so many other countries, had been struggling for a considerable time against the evils of an over-valued currency, and the failure of her attempts to adjust her internal prices to the world level has been merely aggravated by the silver problem. Now, it is to be the Government's endeavour to maintain stability of exchange at or near the level of 1s.2½d. per dollar. For this purpose, it is stated to be the intention of the Chinese to buy and sell exchange in unlimited quantities, for which purpose the accumulation of adequate reserves will obviously be required. With this object in view all holders of silver are required to exchange their silver for legal tender notes, and all silver will be nationalized on somewhat similar lines to those followed by the U.S.A. in its nationalization of gold.

Exchange Restrictions

Another new and short chapter deals with exchange restrictions, which arise from a diversity of factors:

> ....Though usually ascribed to inability to procure the necessary amount of foreign exchange for the payment of external obligations, they arise in the first instance from fear for the exchange value of the currency in those countries, which, even eighteen years after the War, are still haunted by memories of uncontrolled inflation or by the phenomenon of a flight of capital. Over-valuation of the currency, of which there have been so many examples in recent years, is frequently the cause of such fears, and though, as Mr Runciman pointed out in a speech in the House of Commons on 15th July, 1936, in this country there are no such fears, in other countries they have been constantly present since 1931. It is more or less correct to say that such countries, having no currency that can be freely exported, are driven back upon kinds of barter trade of greater or less rigidity, but the extension of exchange restrictions is also due to the endeavour of countries to protect themselves from other nations which have first instituted exchange restrictions, as one writer has said, to make sure that they are not left behind in the race.

Great Britain has had to take certain measures to deal with this modern development, but she has used her great import market with caution, with the object of promoting [illegible]

...compliment.

Tell-Tale Ash

In his friendly appreciation of the good qualities of the people of China, Mr. Crow does not ignore practices which cause the foreign merchant inconvenience and necessitate an alertness sharpened by bitter experience. He is quick to point out that it is impossible to generalize regarding people and nationalities—the divergent views held regarding the honesty and responsibility of one particular nation are so often due to the fact that the holders of contradictory opinions have been in contact with different representatives of those nations. So here is a tribute to the silk merchants of China:

> The silk merchants of China, who are also weavers, probably represent the oldest business in the country, if not in the world, for they were weaving and selling silk a thousand years or more before the birth of Christ and there has been no break in their activity. Their standards of manufacture have always been high. The Japanese had not been making silk for export a decade before they learned from foreigners how to give an artificial weight to their product, with the result that there is no such thing as pure Japanese silk. The Chinese had an equal opportunity to learn these sly tricks and practise them, but never availed themselves of the opportunity. Any Chinese silk dealer is glad to demonstrate the purity of his product by snipping off a piece and burning it in a saucer. Pure silk is the only substance that a flame will entirely consume without leaving a trace of ash. If there is the slightest adulteration, the tell-tale ash will appear......

In contrast to these excellent traditions there are several ways that are dark, as Mr. Crow's chapter with that heading suggests. He refers pointedly, for example, to the filching of trademarks and the exploitation of an uncanny knack for imitation.

The manner in which the Chinese father will encourage his son to obtain a thorough training in foreign commercial firms is carefully outlined, and any office in Shanghai will recognize the photographic accuracy of Mr. Crow's description of the rise of the office boy from sharpening pencils and answering the telephone to high promotion. These commercial aspirations require some aptitude for drafting that important document, the letter of application for engagement. Sometimes, however, in the desire to copy out the appropriate letter a mistake is made, and the reader is given an example:

> ....one liverish old English gentleman of Hongkong, with married daughters of his own, was some years ago shocked to receive a letter kindly but sternly telling him that he must mend his wild and dissolute ways if he hoped to be allowed to pay attentions to the fair young daughter of the subscriber. The "subscriber" in this instance was an ambitious Chinese school-boy looking for employment in the old gentleman's firm. He had copied the wrong letter....

Apparently there is a tradition that many young men have obtained employment and become wealthy through the expedient of writing a single letter, and as hope springs eternal in the Chinese as well as in any other breast, the letter of application still holds a high place in the esteem of fond fathers here.

The Taipan's Choice

The nepotism which foreigners cannot always successfully resist in their own offices is delicately sketched in for information. There are occasions, Mr. Crow says, when the taipan may make his own selection and appoint a new hand who has no relations in the office. The result is not always satisfactory and the fault does not necessarily lie with the selection:

> ....This lone employee might possibly hold out for a time and, with the support of the manager, gain what appeared to be a permanent place on the pay roll, but the chances are very much against it. Outwardly, everything would be serene, and, if the manager asked the opinion of the staff, he would hear nothing but praise for the employee he had selected. But things go wrong. An important letter misses the boat. The items in an invoice are wrongly totalled. A parcel of advertising material which should have been sent to Soerabaya goes to Singapore. Japanese copy is sent to a Chinese newspaper. The trail of these petty errors leads directly to the lonely newcomer who

put on [illegible] until they discovered that the whole thing was a fake. This has been operating for a number of years in Shanghai, and there is little chance of the swindlers ever being prosecuted, as the family which has been duped would lose too much face if the scheme was exposed.

"In Response To Your Enquiry—"

A lively chapter, hitting out impartially in both directions, contrasts the merits of John Bull and Uncle Sam as exporters. It starts by vindicating Shanghai's lack of snobbishness:

> ......Douglas Fairbanks, Charlie Chaplin and Col. Lindbergh, to say nothing of innumerable British lords, American senators and continental princes have all been visitors and have all wandered through our shopping districts with no congestion of traffic. When American government officials of high degree visit us, the local American Chamber of Commerce has to fan local patriotism to a white heat in order to get any noticeable attention paid to them. If this were not done, and the visitors were left to bask in the unaided reflection of their own glory, I am afraid that most of the dignitaries would leave Shanghai feeling that the American colony had a singular lack of appreciation for the presence of greatness. Our British neighbours have to do the same thing, but the British notables seem satisfied to get along with less limelight. This is just as well, for their countrymen are not so skilful as we are when it comes to working up impressive mass effects in artificial enthusiasm and highly organised and noisy hospitality.

But when he comes to comparing the correspondence habits of the two nations, Mr. Crow prefers English brevity to American expansiveness, although he adds that the average English correspondent is hopeless when it comes to writing a selling letter:

> ..Give an American the least bit of encouragement and he will bombard you with sales letters designed to convince you of the superiority of the goods he is selling. The Englishman's idea of a good, snappy, sales letter is,
> "In response to your inquiry we beg to quote—"
> While the American writes many and lengthy letters he does not always compose them very carefully. When an important business letter is written to be despatched several thousand miles across the sea, it should be checked and double checked to make sure that it is clear and complete. Most letters from English firms bear a number of initials, showing that the letter has been read by several people. It is a far cry from that practice to the rubber stamp on some American letters which informs you that a letter has been dictated but not read, or to the fact that in many American offices it appears that everyone except the office boy is allowed to write and sign letters....

And when it comes to advertising:

> There is the same indifference to style and beauty in British advertising, and lack of care or indifference in the typography and lay-out. But in one way, in the export field, the Briton is a better advertiser and merchandiser than the American. I have never known the latter to make or even to discuss any plans beyond those which are to be put into execution at once. All appear to make their plans on the assumption that the world will come to an end at the close of their next financial year. And with the first approach of a slump in sales he visualises early dissolution. The Englishman has seen sales slump before and knows that somehow or other their business has continued for a good many years and is not going to come to a sudden end. This difference may partly be psychological, but it is partly due to the difference in company organisation...

The American stenographer will not be quite sure whether Mr. Crow approves of her, for he says that her very efficiency is responsible for American verbosity, as no one appears to be quite so well satisfied with the result of a day's work as the American business man who has dictated so many letters that his secretary has to work overtime transcribing them; and the first practical evidence of the existence of the depression in America was shown by the falling off in volume and length of letters from that country. This, Mr. Crow assumes, was clearly due to the reduction of the staff of stenographers. He is now happy to see signs of improving trade conditions, as letters are growing in frequency and in length again.

These brief extracts are sufficient to show Mr. Crow's quality—but the reader should get his book for full appreciation of a workmanlike production.—E.H.

[illegible] A singular remark, for example, states that the Chinese nation eats a great deal of garlic and is the nation freest of cancer. Since in the past there was no reliable statistical information on this subject, this is the type of "fact" which is only brought forward by unthinking minds. Clearly, if one does not diagnose a disease it will appear to be absent.

On the other hand the various forms of breathing exercises and the mode of life described in the book might quite easily prove of considerable value, though a superficial study of the various methods outlined seems to indicate that the best part of the day would be spent in exercise leaving precious little time for the ordinary purposes of life. If, however, it were possible to select a certain number of exercises and perform them conscientiously, they seem to be well-advised in the main, particularly for persons unfit for violent exercises. Nevertheless, it is true that some of the exercises described could only be performed by very acrobatic persons, and some indeed would undoubtedly require a considerable amount of preliminary practice and a rather clearer description than given in the text. As however these particular exercises are designed to produce rejuvenation in some quite unexplained way, no doubt those sufficiently interested will be able eventually to perform them if they do not injure themselves in the process. They will then unquestionably be rejuvenated since the exercises are difficult beyond the power of any but the young.

However, the practical portion of the book is of more interest than the theoretical, but the chapter on diet, though in many ways sound, appears to be based mainly on prejudices and certain theories which do not seem to have any sound foundation whatsoever, such as the theory that wheat grown in Canada is likely to prove injurious to persons in Europe, which may or may not be true but for which no practical evidence is brought forward.

The disciples of this creed will probably note that no reference has been made to the theory of Prana. This is due to the fact that it is quite apparent that one must dig fairly deeply into the creed before grasping what this cosmic principle is supposed to mean, and in view of the calm way in which theories are brought forward without supporting evidence it would seem advisable to take this theory on trust or not in accordance with personal preferences.

—J.H.J.

BELIEFS AND PROPHECIES

WAYFARERS: A Plea for the Unity of Monotheism.—By C. Craufurd. Rider, London, 5/-.

Embodied within the pages of "Wayfarers" is a plea for monotheism, the path of "the followers of the way." The author asserts that the adherents of the three great monotheistic religions are all followers of The Way, and as such should combine. Attention should also be paid to prophecy, for prophecy was the guide of the Wayfarers, and Jew, Christian, Muslim, all have their own prophecies.

The book is divided into two parts, entitled "Credo?" and "Ezekiel Ben Buzi," the first part leading up to the argument and the second illustrating it. In "Credo?" the author answers the agnostic's reply to the question, which thunders with increasing insistence throughout the centuries, "What are we to believe?" by refuting the theories of the modernist and producing substantial proofs to annihilate them. Leaving this subject, he in a rather involved discussion attempts to prove that there are certain elements in Christianity which tend to raise barriers to The Way and that it would be well to remove them. Embedded in this discussion is an interesting passage describing the early history of Christianity and the reasons for its extensive development, together with the birth of the Koran and the misunderstanding which arose concerning its sentiments.

Ezekiel's Prophecies

The second part is an illuminating interpretation of Ezekiel's prophecies. In his foreword the author explains

the Eight Power Agreement reached at the Washington Conference in 1933, and it points out how the effect of America's silver purchases unsettled the Chinese monetary position. It proceeds:

> China, of course, like so many other countries, had been struggling for a considerable time against the evils of an over-valued currency, and the failure of her attempts to adjust her internal prices to the world level has been merely aggravated by the silver problem. Now, it is to be the Government's endeavour to maintain stability of exchange at or near the level of 1s.2½d. per dollar. For this purpose, it is stated to be the intention of the Chinese to buy and sell exchange in unlimited quantities, for which purpose the accumulation of adequate reserves will obviously be required. With this object in view all holders of silver are required to exchange their silver for legal tender notes, and all silver will be nationalized on somewhat similar lines to those followed by the U S A in its nationalization of gold.

Exchange Restrictions

Another new and short chapter deals with exchange restrictions, which arise from a diversity of factors:

> .. Though usually ascribed to inability to procure the necessary amount of foreign exchange for the payment of external obligations, they arise in the first instance from fear for the exchange value of the currency in those countries, which, even eighteen years after the War, are still haunted by memories of uncontrolled inflation or by the apprehension of a flight of capital. Over-valuation of the currency, of which there have been so many examples in recent years, is frequently the cause of such fears, and though, as Mr. Runciman pointed out in a speech in the House of Commons on 13th July, 1936, in this country there are no such fears, in other countries they have been constantly present since 1931. It is more or less correct to say that such countries, having no currency that can be freely exported, are driven back upon kinds of barter trade of greater or less rigidity, but the extension of exchange restrictions is also due to the endeavour of countries to protect themselves from other nations which have first instituted exchange restrictions, or, as one writer has said, to make sure that they are not left behind in the race.

Great Britain has had to take certain measures to deal with this modern development, but she has used her great import market with caution, with the object of promoting her sales abroad rather than compelling artificially enhanced purchases.

The new edition contains, of course, the usual excellent charts and maintains the high standard of its predecessors as an essential volume for any business man's office library.

—I.H.

DARKENED COUNSEL

WHAT IS YOUR WILL?—By Mrs. Rhys Davids, D.Litt., M.A. Rider, London, 6/-.

It would be impossible to review any work of so celebrated a writer and psychologist as Mrs Rhys Davids without paying full tribute both to her scholarship and to her obvious sincerity, a learned Buddhist scholar and a capable linguist, she writes as a rule with a complete grasp of her subject. It seems a thousand pities that such undoubted ability should be allowed to run to seed to such an extent that the ultimate fruit takes the shape of her latest book, "What is your will?" It is full of dogmatism, a literary style—or lack of it—which makes it heart-breaking to read, and a series of well-nigh pointless and entirely unpractical hair-splitting discussions.

So utterly sweeping a condemnation can hardly be justified simply by tearing passages out of what little context they may possess and asking, "What can you make of that?" One passage, however, will bear quoting, as in it even the author tacitly admits its lack of lucidity; it is, however, a fairly representative sample:

> With man-growth, man's becoming we are at once in view of man's life as a whole, of man as in and of the worlds. We are at once outside the compass and limit of the earthly body. Earth-life falls into place and due proportion as one of man's worlds. We are forthwith in the way of the worlds. Now it is concerning the worlds and the world-way that we are so backward in willing our welfare, in wording anew and more clearly our will. We are too sluggish in measuring worth by this greater rule. Yet only by this standard of values can we truly take man's worth. Where and how is he as willer and worker in that way?
> "What in the world do you mean?" I hear; we cannot judge as to that save by things seen. Yes, we are very wordless here. We can be eloquent,

Scrapbook 2

;les, Triumphs

Year Old Passport Issued China Press Correspondent



The above-reproduced passport was issued Mr. Carl Crow, correspondent for the China Press, 20 s ago by the then acting Kiangsu Lih Chuan. The document states that Mr. Crow, having ex enced inconveniences in meeting examinations and in passing through city gates, is to be allowed obstructed entrance into provincial centers and aided by the military guards. The passport is dated sixth day of the first month of the first year of the Chinese Republic.

hat it was the equal of other songs such as "On the Banks he Wabash" and "The Silvery Grande" and in our enthusiasm imagined Shanghailanders go- about, caroling this anthem to beloved city and finding their ent but unrecognized brother- through the bond of song— as other and more widely ered peoples have found a mon bond in song.

ere was only one orchestra in functioning regularly at that and that was Louis Ladow's of Filipinos. Banning spent of time training the orchestra lay the piece and on the ap- ed night we assembled at ws and listened with great usiasm to the premiere of the It being about 2 o'clock in morning, the reception of the was most enthusiastic and ired all of us in our opinion Banning had not only made well a reputation for himself but had qualified himself for a statue on the Bund by creating a medium through which the brotherhood of Shanghailanders could find a common and joyous expression.

We printed the words and music in conventional sheet music form and distributed them free with an issue of the paper, Banning generously waiving all royalty rights. He was to get a percentage on the extra copies which we offered for sale at 20 cents each. But no one bought a copy, and so far as I know the only time this stirring tune was ever heard was by that small but select audience at Ladows. About six months after this premiere I asked Banning to play and sing the piece for me so as to refresh my memory and his reply would not look well in print even in this day when language is more picturesque than it was.

Shocked Officials

Recently there has been a demand for more publicity about affairs of the Municipal Council but I don't believe any of these have caused as much consternation and surprise as the very revolutionary ideas with which we shocked the city officials of that day. The city health department, headed, as I remember it by Dr. A. Stanley had its usual department in the weekly Municipal Gazette in which as today he advised:

"Eat and drink nothing that has not been boiled, cooked or otherwise sterilized."

Mr. Herbert Webb, the managing editor of the paper got tired of reading this stereotyped advice and one day unfolded to me a bright scheme to do the community a service and at the same time to add to our glory and circulation. It was very simple. I was to read up on the health advice such as is and w anded out daily in the newspapers in America, rewrite it to suit Shanghai and all we wanted Dr. Stanley to do was to sign it thereby giving the series official sanction. I was so enthusiastic over the idea that I wrote out a few sample articles and called on Dr. Stanley feeling certain that I would be back in the office in a few minutes with his signature on them and we would be able to inaugurate our mission to make Shanghai a healthy town. Stanley listened to me as he to a lunatic who was propos he turned somersaults on It was one time that en American methods didn't in retrospect of twenty

don't blame Dr. Stanle ing to sign the articles am surprised that he di least try to throw me out office; but the publicity methods of the Shanghai Municipal Health Department are just as stupid today as they were twenty years ago.

Revolution Comes

Fortunately for the front page the Republican Revolution broke out about six weeks after the paper was started and after that there was no difficulty about getting stories with big headlines. To the China Press goes the distinction of receiving the first story about the revolution. We had a correspondent in Hankow and when trouble broke out he sent us a brief wire giving the details of the revolt by the Wuchang garrison and announcing that this was the beginning of the long expected revolution. It was important news, if true. But we decided it wasn't true, that our Hankow correspondent had allowed himself to get excited over what was probably only a local disturbance so we cut out all reference to the revolution and printed a story about rioting in Wuchang. The message to us had been sent by way of Peking and through some mistake on the part of a telegraph clerk a copy of it was delivered to the Peking correspondent of a news service. He was not so sceptical as we were and promptly forwarded the news to New York so that although the first news of the start of the revolution was sent by its Hankow correspondent to the China Press, it was first printed in New York.

By the next day, we found that we had been entirely too conservative in our treatment of the story. The Viceroy was fleeing from Wuchang, Col. Li Yuan-hung had openly announced his determination to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and it appeared that all of the Yangtsze Valley was rallying to his support. China began to appear on the front pages of newspapers of the world and has been on them most of the time ever since.

iping Away

meantime, guerrilla been going on every Chinese are relent- ng, picking away at ; sometimes there'll rmishes in a single Japanese are killed Chinese, but the Chi- se three to one and ad. Five million boy born in China every ne-half of them live enough to join the

s no danger of China she can keep going dred years. Just re- at China is composed iens, which are like n this country, and ese invaders control 100 of them. Today e government is ac- llecting more taxes did when the war

w, a native of High- and a former student iversity of Missouri, on is seeking a face- ethod to withdraw lay. "It wouldn't sur- one bit to see those warlords provoke a us in order to pro- retext to get out of e author said.

eek Excuse

clash doesn't neces- ean actual warfare, ld go so close to war military party leaders out of China and say ted to get ready to s. Then the Japanese nt could make a new ith the United States v treaty with China.

Latin America Mr. clared, "I didn't see a astika all the time I South America." He nths down south, vis- the countries save Bo- aguay and Venezuela. rmans are doing a lot in South America, a lot of money, but ot getting anywhere," nounced.

ts" Turned Down

n is giving all the news- he German news free, sn't a bad service con- everything, but the pa- n't using it at all. More per cent of all the news d in South America is d by the Associated nd the United Press. exception of one small all the newspapers of ortance in South Ameri- nti-nazi or neutral. governments without ex- are friendly to us. This eighbor' policy is going down there. They are our goods—the only rea- don't buy more is they any money. The war off their big European s. Go into a drug store of the large cities, and, for the signs, you could

CARL CROW

Says Japan is bogged down.

Scrapbook 6

Sandalwood Herald

A MOVING INCIDENT IN JAPAN'S UNCIVILIZED CONDUCT

SANDALWOOD HERALD

We nominate, for valor in citizenship, Carl Crow, late of Shanghai, now of Pelham Manor. Last week Carl Crow and his wife Helen, who were so kind to us in Shanghai, spent a few days at Sandalwood. It was while they were here that we learned the appalling story of the sacrifice Carl Crow made in behalf of passengers facing an unbelieveable predicament on the "President McKinley".

For twenty-six years Carl and Helen lived amid the mystery and splendor of Shanghai. There he built his advertising business and tried unsuccessfully to educate the Oriental mind to the propriety of accepting free samples from American manufacturers. But our story is not concerned with the past—Carl tells you all this in his fascinating book called "Four Hundred Million Customers".

He had learned through many years of experience that the only way to be successful in any business undertaking is to be able to produce when a demand arises. He learned his lesson well, as you will see, and practiced it with true American gallantry.

At the outbreak of the current war between Japan and China, Carl and Helen found their business ruined and the work of twenty-six years destroyed in a day—all they were able to save were two hastily packed suitcases with which they fled to Manila on the "President Hoover".

At Manila they were able to crowd themselves aboard the President McKinley (ugh!) along with hundreds of others, bound for Kobe and the west coast of the United States — Helen jammed into a stateroom with eight other women, and Carl consigned to a gloomy hole somewhere down below the waterline. At least they were safe and bound for the home they had left so long ago.

After leaving Manila the ship's doctor on the President McKinley, with an almost incredible degree of foresight, wired ahead to the port authority at Kobe to learn whether they would demand a cholera examination of the passengers before allowing the ship to land. Certain preparations, as you know, are necessary for this test. No answer came to the wire. He wired again. Still no answer. And the next day they arrived at quarantine. Yes, of course, the cholera examination was required, calling for a specimen from every passenger. A specimen is put by the individual in a small wooden box bearing the name of the donor, and the results of the test are duly accredited to him.

Alas, whether through lack of exercise or improper diet, or both, the curse of the white race is constipation. Scores of them could not fill their little wooden caskets with the required specimens. A demand was created—and Carl produced.

Unknown to the Japanese authorities they analyzed Carl Crow for cholera scores of times—and scores of passengers were grateful for the prowess and generosity of their gallant fellow passenger.

All save one, who could not find it in her heart to accept this favor from a stranger. She was a nun. It wasn't so much the fact that she felt it would be unfair to Japan—but she knew that she would always have it on her conscience because she could never bring herself to confess her deception. So the boat waited three hours for her to come through.

In times of war and strife one finds oneself faced with many unusual and difficult situations. Each situation has its hero. We asked Carl how he was able to do this, but he explained that he was an advertising man—and to advertising men such things are simple.

Carl moves in mysterious ways his wonders to perform.

they do like us, but don't forget they are not as yet first class powers and they have to side with the winner. If Hitler wins a smashing European victory you can look for a decided shift to Nazism."

As for all the rumors of Nazi infiltration into the South American countries, Crow said 90 per cent. of the stories are false. True, he said, the Nazis are making great efforts to swing opinion and to create minority troubles, but as yet they haven't had much success.

German Situation Serious

"People will tell you that there are great numbers of Germans in the South Americas. That is true, but in their figures they include the Germans of the second, third and fourth generations and the great majority of these people are no more pro-Nazi than Wendell Willkie is.

"The greatest weakness of the South Americas as far as developing into true democracies has been that they have had no powerful middle class. They have had the very rich and the very poor, and this is where the good neighbor policy comes in.

"A great part of the loans being made to the South Americans is being used to erect small factories and in the group of small factory owners you have the seeds of a strong, democratic middle class."

Factories Non-Competitive

These factories, said Crow, do not in the main compete with manufactured goods from the United States. From this country, he explained, come the so-called quality goods, automobiles, air-conditioning equipment, refrigerators and the like, while the new factories in South America are producing low quality consumer goods, such as cheap hardware, socks, cheap cotton goods and the like.

And where have they been getting these goods from? They have been getting them, says Mr. Crow, from Germany, Japan and England, and for once it appears we can lend money to our Latin neighbors, gain their good will, eliminate competition of foreign powers and at the same time not step on any toes at home.

Crow for a time was United Press correspondent in Tokyo, during the World war he aided in allied propaganda work and there was a long stretch as city editor of the China Press.

MASTER KUNG, by Carl Crow

A book very readable as well as infor

This is a book well worth reading.



RAS SHANGHAI

NEWSLETTER

Welcome to the September newsletter!

寒山轉蒼翠 秋水日潺湲 ~王維

Dear RAS Shanghai members and friends,

I hope you've had an enjoyable and restorative summer, and are back in town refreshed and ready for **autumn** – possibly the loveliest season in Shanghai.

As well as balmy evenings and the chilly promise of winter, there's plenty to look forward to at RAS over the next couple of months.

We are very pleased to be helping **James Farrer** and **Andrew Field** (author of RAS Monograph 3) launch their new book ***Shanghai Nightscapes*** on Saturday 12th September. This study of Shanghai's nightlife scene is sure to be an informative and compelling read. **Doug Clark** will lecture on Tuesday 22nd about British and American lawyers and their role in China's history.

Art Focus will meet on Sunday 13th for a talk entitled Representations of Landscape in Contemporary Chinese Photography by **He Yining**, coordinated by **Julie Chun**. **Book Club** will convene on Monday 21st to discuss **Evan Osnos'** much-vaunted ***Age of Ambition***. History Study Group is continuing the 'From Yao to Mao' series at a new location – Vienna Café. We are holding a **Book Sale** at the **RAS Library** on Sunday 20th September between 2pm and 5pm.

Looking back, in July we were delighted to welcome our founding father **Peter Hibbard** back for a lecture. Since moving to England two years ago, he has been researching links between Shanghai and Yorkshire, and presented his findings with his customary aplomb.

Looking further ahead, we have a lecture from visiting scholar **Fokke Obbema**, and our **AGM** is coming up on November 26th. If you're interested in joining **RAS Council** or **volunteering** in other ways, don't hesitate to email me at programme@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn. We are urgently looking for a **secretary**, as well as **web support** and general **admin** assistance. I hope to see you at an event soon!

Susie Gordon (Programme Director)

SEPTEMBER 2015 EVENTS

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FORTHCOMING

RAS Lecture: Wednesday 14th 7pm - **China and the West - Hope and Fear in the Age of Asia** – Fokke Obbema

RAS Annual General Meeting – Thursday November 26th, 7pm

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www.royalasiaticsociety.org.cn

Book through
bookings@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn

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RAS Shanghai Newsletter

January 2015

Happy New Year, and welcome to the first RAS Shanghai newsletter of 2015. We hope you had a restful and fulfilling festive season and, like us, are looking forward to another year of great events. Read on for what's in store!

孤舟蓑笠翁獨釣寒江雪 . 柳宗元

Dear Members and Friends,

The year looks set to get off to a great start at RAS Shanghai, with a full timetable of lectures and focus groups for the month of January.

Harvard professor Jie Li will speak for us on Thursday 8th about her book 'Shanghai Lives: Palimpsest of Private Lives', while Linda Ferguson will lecture on Tuesday 27th about the history and present iteration of the RAS Shanghai Library, followed by a book sale there on Saturday 31st.

Focus groups include a topical documentary about the Chinese New Year exodus, a talk from a visual and auditive artist, a look at Chinese revolutionary art, and the final two sessions of 'The Rise and Fall' modern history course.

December rounded 2014 off very nicely, with a great Documentary Club session for Lance Crayon's 'Spraypaint Beijing', a bilingual poetry reading with United Verses, and two Book Club sessions.

As the New Year begins, we extend our best wishes to all members and friends, and look forward to seeing you at our upcoming events.

Best wishes,

Susie Gordon

(Programme Director)

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

JANUARY 2015

RAS Lecture: Jan 8th – Jie Li – **Shanghai Homes**

RAS Lecture: Jan 27th – Linda Johnson – **The RAS Shanghai Library**

RAS Documentary Club: Jan 28th – **Last Train Home**

RAS Study Group: Jan 12th & 26th – **Lectures 45 - 48**

RAS Studio: Jan 24th – **Peter van der Locht**

RAS Art Focus: Jan 11th – **Revolutionary Art**

RAS Book Club: Jan 15th – **Permanently Temporary** - Tess Johnston

RAS Book Club: Jan 19th – **The Lives of Agnes Smedley** – Ruth Price

FORTHCOMING

March 17th – Jemimah Steinfeld: **Little Emperors and Material Girls** – Sex and Youth in Modern China

bookings@royalasiaticsociety.org.

Call for Volunteers!

To run successfully and smoothly, RAS Shanghai relies on a team of generous, dedicated and friendly volunteers. If you would like to be part of this team, email Susie at **programme@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn**. We especially need people with IT and administrative skills. Come on board and help make RAS even better!

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JANUARY EVENTS

RAS Lecture

Thursday 8th January
7pm
Tavern at the Radisson

Jie Li
Shanghai Homes: Palimpsests of Private Lives

Members - 70 RMB, Guests 100 RMB.

RSVP is essential as space is limited

bookings@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn

RAS Art Focus

Sunday 11th January

2pm – 4pm

Revolutionary Art: Long Museum

RSVP is essential as space is limited

artgroup@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn

Convenor: Julie Chun

RAS Study Group

Monday 12th & 26th January
7pm
Melange Oasis, Jiashan Market, 550 Shaanxi Nan Lu

Lectures 45 - 48 of 'The Rise & Fall'

Members - 20 RMB, Guests 50 RMB. Join us for dinner before the session.

RSVP is essential as space is limited

studygroup@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn
Convenor: Linda Ferguson

RAS Book Club

Thursday 15th January
7pm
RAS Library, The Sino-British College, USST
1195 Fuxing Zhong Lu

Permanently Temporary
Tess Johnston

Members - 20 RMB, Guests 50 RMB

bookevents@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn

Convenor: Sandra Strand

RAS Book Club

Monday 19th January
7pm
RAS Library, The Sino-British College, USST
1195 Fuxing Zhong Lu

The Lives of Agnes Smedley
Ruth Price

Members - 20 RMB, Guests 50 RMB

bookevents@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn

Convenor: Sandra Strand

RAS Studio

Saturday 24th January
7pm
Venue: TBA

Peter H. van de Locht: Visual and Auditive Vibrations

Price TBA

RSVP is essential as space is limited

bookings@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn

Convenor: Susie Gordon

RAS Lecture

Tuesday 27th December 7pm

RAS Library, The Sino-British College, USST
1195 Fuxing Zhong Lu,

Linda Ferguson: The History of the RAS Shanghi Library

Members - 20 RMB, Guests 50 RMB

bookings@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn

RAS Documentary

Wednesday 28th January
7pm
Venu: TBA

Last Train Home

Members 70 RMB, Guests 100 RMB

RSVP is essential as space is limited

bookings@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn

Convenors: Susie Gordon & Karolina Pawlik

RAS Library

January

Wednesdays: 2pm – 9pm

Saturdays: 2pm – 5pm

Sundays: 2pm – 5pm

Members may borrow two books

Librarian: Kyle Pulsifer
librarian@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn

RAS Library, Sino-British College, USST
1195 Fuxing Zhong Lu, near Shaanxi Nan Lu

RAS Library Book Sale! Saturday January 31st (2pm – 5pm)

RAS PUBLICATIONS

JOURNAL: CALL FOR ARTICLES

The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society China publishes original research articles of up to 10,000 words (shorter articles are also welcome) on Chinese culture and society, past and present, with a focus on Mainland China. Original articles, which will be peer-reviewed, must be previously unpublished, and make a contribution to the field. The Journal also publishes timely reviews of books on all aspects of Chinese history, culture and society.

The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society China is a continuation of the original scholarly publication of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, published 1858 - 1948. The Journal proudly maintains the level of academic standards and innovative research that marked its standing as the preeminent Western sinological journal in China for nearly a hundred years.

Full submissions guidelines can be found under the Publications tab of our website:
www.royalasiaticsociety.org.cn

Inquiries may be sent to the Honorary Journal Editor, Dr Neil Schmid:

editor@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn

RAS CHINA MONOGRAPHS

FORTHCOMING in 2015

Monograph Series 5 & 6
with Hong Kong University Press

More details to follow shortly

RAS China Monograph Series 3

Hong Kong University Press
OUT NOW

Mu Shiying
China's Lost Modernist: New Translations and an Appreciation

Andrew David Field

When the avant-garde writer Mu Shiying was assassinated in 1940, China lost one of its greatest modernist writers while Shanghai lost its most detailed chronicler of its demi-monde nightlife. As Andrew David Field argues, Mu Shiying advanced modern Chinese writing beyond the vernacular expression of May 4 giants Lu Xun and Lao She to even more starkly reveal the alienation of the cosmopolitan-capitalist city of Shanghai, trapped between the forces of civilization and barbarism.

Each of these five short stories focuses on the author's key obsessions: the pleasurable yet anxiety-ridden social and sexual relationships of the modern city and the decadent maelstrom of consumption and leisure in Shanghai epitomized by the dance hall and the nightclub. This study places his writings squarely within the framework of Shanghai's social and cultural nightscapes.

RAS China Monograph Series 4

Hong Kong University Press
OUT NOW

The Happy Hsiungs
Performing China and the struggle for Modernity

Diana Yeh

The Happy Hsiungs recovers the lost histories of Shih-I and Dymia Hsiung, two once highly visible, but now largely forgotten Chinese writers in Britain, who sought to represent China and Chineseness to the rest of the world. Shih-I shot to worldwide fame with his play *Lady Precious Stream* in the 1930s and became known as the first-ever Chinese stage director to work in the West End and on Broadway. Dymia was the first Chinese woman in Britain to publish a fictional autobiography in English in the 1950s. Through exhaustive research and fieldwork among surviving family members and friends, Diana Yeh traces the Hsiungs' lives from their childhood in Qing dynasty China and youth amid the radical May 4th era to Britain and the USA, where they became highly celebrated figures, rubbing shoulders with George Bernard Shaw, James M. Barrie, H.G. Wells, Pearl Buck, Lin Yu Tang, Anna May Wong and Paul Robeson among others. Though fêted as 'The Happy Hsiungs', their lives ultimately highlight a bitter struggle in attempts to become modern.

Monograph Series 1 & 2
with Hong Kong University Press

Both *Lao She in London* by Anne Witchard and *Knowledge is Pleasure* by Lindsay Shen are now available on Amazon Kindle.

Hard copies are available for purchase at RAS events and during library opening hours.

We extend heartfelt thanks to our recent sponsors:

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY CHINA

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TITLE: Mr - Ms - Dr - Professor . . . . . .

FAMILY NAME: . . . . . .

FIRST NAME: . . . . . .

NATIONALITY: . . . . . .

E-MAIL ADDRESS: . . . . . .

MOBILE No: . . . . . .

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Any foreign passport holder interested in Asian culture and in promoting the aims of the Society may apply for membership. (PRC law prohibits us from admitting Chinese nationals.) The Society operates a rolling membership system – membership is valid for one year from the date of registration. Payments are only possible in cash – please remit your fee and completed form to a Council member at one of our events.

membership@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn



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membership@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn

Julius Yuan

From: Zhang, Selina [Selina.Zhang@diageo.com]
Sent: Thursday, January 08, 2015 2:36 PM
To: Julius Yuan
Cc: Zhang, Hongkai
Subject: FW: RAS Membership Fees Past Due

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Red Category

Hi, Julius,

Could you please arrange the payment for Diana? I will pass the cash to you.

Thanks
Selina

From: Matthias, Diana
Sent: Thursday, January 08, 2015 10:39 AM
To: Zhang, Selina
Subject: FW: RAS Membership Fees Past Due

Dear Selina

Would you please have Julius renew my membership in the RAS (details below).
I would be an 'overseas' member, so cost is RMB 350.

Thanks
Diana

DIAGEO - Celebrating Life Every Day, Everywhere!

From: secretary@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn [mailto:secretary@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn]
Sent: Thursday, January 08, 2015 8:53 AM
Subject: RAS Membership Fees Past Due

Reminder - RAS Membership Renewal Due

Dear Members,

This is a reminder that your Royal Asiatic Society membership fees are past due as of October 1st, 2014

The membership fees are as follows:

Individual Membership (residing in China): 500 RMB

Joint Membership (residing in China): 800 RMB

Individual (residing overseas): 350 RMB

Student: 150 RMB

To renew your membership, please fill out and sign the membership form which is located on the last page of the RAS Newsletter. You can hand in the form and fees at any of our events. You can also hand in the form and fees at

the RAS Library. Once we have the form and associated fees we will issue you a new membership card and number.

Details for the events can be found on our web site http://www.royalasiaticsociety.org.cn/v/

The RAS Library is located on the campus of the Sino-British College:

The Sino-British College, USST
1195 Fuxing Middle Road, near South Shaanxi Road
Shanghai, 200031 PRC

上海市复兴中路 1195 号
上海理工大学中英国际学院

It is on the 1st floor upstairs (ie. 2nd floor) of the SBC Learning and Resource Center Building which is the first building on your right as you enter the campus gates (with the white balcony). Library hours are 2pm - 9pm on Wednesday, and 2pm - 5pm on Saturday and Sunday.

Hope to see you at one of our events,

Linda Ferguson
(on behalf of) RAS Secretary
+86 156 1837 7639

Royal Asiatic Society China
A Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland
www.royalasiaticsociety.org.cn

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Shanghai Municipal Council.

L PUBLIC AND THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

LOWER SCHOOL

Name Zoya Shlakis

Term Summer 1937.

Form I Upper.

Age at end of Term 9 years 9 months.

Average Age 10 years 9 months.

Subject.	Remarks.
Reading:	Very fair.
Composition:	Fairly good.
Dictation:	Very good.
Writing:	Fairly good.
Number Work:	Fairly good. too slow.
Drawing:	Good.
Handwork:	Good. Zoya has worked hard and improved. Jma.
Drill & Games:	Fair. Zoya is not quick enough. Jma.
Dancing:	Good much improved. Rw
General Progress:	Good. but Zoya must try to be less babyish.
General Conduct:	Good
Attendance:	Good.

Attendances possible 240.

Number of times absent .....

Height.	4 ft 5½ ins
Weight.	80 lbs.
Chest Deflated	
Chest Inflated	

The School will re-assemble on Monday Sep 6th at 8.45 o'clock.

Gwyneth I. Chambers Form Mistress. Headmistress G. M. Ware.

Subject	Term	Exam.	Remarks	Mistresses' Initials.
Science—Hygiene		76	Good.	A.P.S.
Nature Study—		95	A very good + steady worker	M.P.
Art—			Zoya is painfully slow - but is improving somewhat.	SMTh
Music—				
Domestic Subjects—				
Needlework			Quite good on the whole	H.S.
Games and Athletics—			Improving	A.P.S.
Physical Exercises—				

Attendance—

Attendances possible 232

Number of times absent 18

GENERAL PROGRESS AND CONDUCT

Zoya is a good steady worker. She is apt to be untidy at times. Her conduct is quite satisfactory.

Physical Development:

Height

Weight

Chest inflated

Chest deflated

The School will re-assemble on September 2nd. *at 8.45 o'clock.*

H. Spivey *Form Mistress*

S. Hodgson *Headmistress*

Subject	Term	Exam.	Remarks	Mistresses' Initials.
Science—Hygiene		76	Good.	A.P.S.
Nature Study—		95	A very good + steady worker	M.P.
Art—			Zoya is painfully slow - but is improving somewhat.	SMH
Music—				
Domestic Subjects—				
Needlework			Quite good on the whole	HS.
Games and Athletics—			Improving	A.P.S.
Physical Exercises—				

Attendance—

Attendances possible 232

Number of times absent 18

GENERAL PROGRESS AND CONDUCT

Zoya is a good steady worker. She is apt to be untidy at times. Her conduct is quite satisfactory.

Physical Development:—

Height

Weight

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Chest deflated

The School will re-assemble on September 2nd. *at 8.45 o'clock.*

H. Spivey *Form Mistress*

L. Hodgson *Headmistress*

Shanghai Municipal Council.

M PUBLIC AND THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Name Shlakes, Zoya.

Term Summer. Date June 1940.

Form III Upper B.

Age at end of Term 12 yrs. 8 mos.

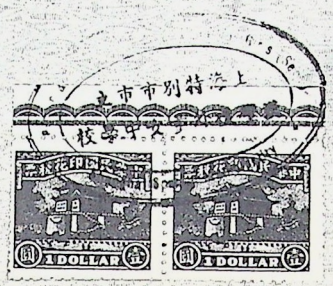
Average Age in Form 12 yrs. 9 mos.

No. of Girls Form 27.

Subject	Term	Exam.	Remarks	Mistresses' Initials
English—				
Grammar		93	Very good indeed.	H.S.
Composition		74	Zoya has good ideas. She should think before she writes. Apt to be untidy.	H.S.
Literature		72	Good. Interested in the subject	H.S.
Dictation		75	V. Good	L.O.J.
Reading		92		
Writing		G.	A conscientious little girl.	M.P.
Mathematics—				
Arithmetic		77	Zoya has done very well indeed. She is a good worker and takes an intelligent interest in her work	E.Q.
Algebra		79		
Geometry		97		
History—		78	Very satisfactory	L.O.J.
Geography—		78		
Languages—				
French		95	Very good.	E.D.S.

此言

上海特別市市立漢
璧禮西童女子中學





校長大丸海次郎

中華民國三十三年六月二十九日

ON THE TRAIL OF THE TOMBSTONES

- by Tess Johnston

In the early 1980's when I first came to Shanghai I started doing research on the city's old western buildings, on her Jewish community and, in the course of this, on her Jewish cemeteries. At that time there was not much interest in this subject, nor much available in the way of records, but I was gradually able to piece together a fairly comprehensive picture. Here in brief are the Jewish cemeteries which used to exist in Shanghai, and what I know of them:

Mohawk Road Cemetery - This was the earliest Jewish cemetery in Shanghai, founded in 1862 at the corner of Mohawk Road (which ran by the west side of the racecourse) and Nanking Road, Shanghai's main east-west thoroughfare. The cemetery had only 300 graves; these were not moved until sometime after 1958.

Baikal Road Cemetery - With nearly 1700 graves, this was Shanghai's largest Jewish cemetery, established at the end of World War I. In 1958 the land was needed by the new Communist government for industrial use, and its approximately 500 graves and tombstones were moved to a new area.

Point Road Cemetery - This cemetery had 850 graves and was established in 1940 for refugees from Nazi Europe who had escaped to Shanghai. It was in Hongkew, in which all Jewish refugees were confined by the Japanese in 1943. In 1958 these remains were also exhumed and the tombstones moved to a new location.

Columbia Road Cemetery - This was the last Jewish cemetery established in Shanghai, also for the refugees, and the last to have its graves moved. During World War II its 873 graves contained the bodies of many Jews who had lived, and died, in the Hongkew restricted area.

Missing from the records is one vital piece of information: the location to which all these graves were moved. I am sure that somewhere there are old Shanghailanders who could supply the exact location--if we could only locate them. We know that the new cemetery was about fifteen kilometers (nine miles) from the Shanghai city limits. The report of the Council of the Jewish Community for 1958-59 states: "After all the graves are centralized in the new cemetery and re-erection of the monuments [tombstones] completed, a hedge will be made around the boundaries of the new cemetery, while trees will be planted along the main roads and cross-paths."

I do not know if this was ever done, but I have a tendency to think not. Anti-foreign campaigns were gaining even more momentum by the early sixties. Nevertheless, the Council made a special note in its 1959 report of the fact that the government "rendered sincere co-operation to the full satisfaction of the Council." The move obviously had the approval of the Council, but by July 1959 their report lists only 72 Jews still living in Shanghai, so it is doubtful that they had much clout with the Chinese government. By 1966, with the "Cultural Revolution" sweeping over China, the matter became academic.

All cemeteries which contained foreign graves, be they Protestant, Catholic or Jewish, including the two largest ones--opposite the Jing An Temple and on old Hungjao Road--had also also by then been plundered, their tombstones smashed, graves desecrated and the sites built upon. (The former is now Jing An Park, and the latter is overbuilt with low cost housing--with fragments of tombstones serving as paving stones.) The newly-created Jewish cemetery, wherever it was, obviously suffered the same fate; we can find no trace of it.

There is still one cemetery remaining in Shanghai: The Song Qing Ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen) Memorial Cemetery, on old Hungjao (now Hong Qiao) Road. In addition to Mme. Song's grave (and that of her amah, who died shortly before her and is buried in a place of honor), there are nearly two hundred western tombstones there. These are not the original stones, but uniform-sized concrete slabs with frequent misspellings of western names. Perhaps at some point after the Cultural Revolution ended in 1976 somewhere a stack of old tombstones was found. The authorities may have surmised that one day questions would be asked about the location of the many western cemeteries, all now disappeared. For whatever motives, the Chinese obviously had masons transfer their versions of the names from the old stones onto the new ones.

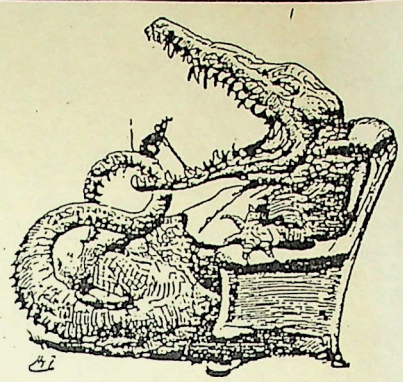
These stones now lie in long rows just to the right of Mme. Song's tomb. It is a peaceful site, amid shrubs and flowering trees. One warm summer day Erh Dongqiang (Deke Erh, the photographer of our books A LAST LOOK and NEAR TO HEAVEN) and I copied every name from every stone. We found however only four Jewish names: Sir Elly and Lady Laura Kadoorie (on what appear to be the original stones) and Abraham Hardon [obviously Hardoon], both famous Sephardi families in Shanghai, and the sole name Brumfield (Blumfeld?), with no initial.

Where then did all the Jewish tombstones go? We had heard from the former Hungarian Consul General here (himself perhaps Jewish) that there were old tombstones in Qingpu County, some of which might be Jewish. Deke and I renewed our search, as he now lives there and has established a museum of Chinese folk art. In searching for objects for his museum, he scoured on foot most of the county and in his search found several massive tombstones, some dating from the early part of the 19th century. These are now located in front of his museum.

Once again on the trail, Deke and I continue our search and still have hopes of finding some of the old Jewish tombstones. If we are fortunate, perhaps when former Jewish residents return to Shanghai some day they will be able to view them, among the others, in Deke's small museum garden. In the meantime, we are happy to share with old Shanghailanders seeking the graves of their relatives our listing of those tombstones which still exist here. And we never give up the search, or the hope that some day one of these returnees will be able to take us to the site of the cemetery to which all the Jewish tombstones were moved those forty years ago. We are still on the trail of the tombstones.

****

THE HUAI HAI HOWLER



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

No. 26 May 5, 1990

IS NOTHING SACRED? - First there was a recall of Gerber's babyfood. Now it's that all-American basic -- peanut butter! Specifically, "Session" Brand with certain numbers. See Eva for full text of the recall cable.

UH-OH - Remember that neighborhood CYTS office I was pushing last week? Watch out--there's a hooker: Megabucks! Example: a four day trip for one person to Chengde via one night in Beijing (and staying at a modest Chinese hotel in Chengde) was going to cost eight hundred U.S. dollars. That's right, folks--dollars, not yuan. CYTS's apologist (David Zhu) explained that the Beijing branch tacked numerous surcharges onto our bill and that if our trips were local this would not happen. We shall see--especially when we get the estimate on the MoGanShan trip for Memorial Day Weekend.

THE CULTURE VULTURE - reminds you that there are some great musical programs coming up during the '90 Shanghai Fesitval of Arts. (See page 2 of the May 2 issue of CULTURE AND RECREATION for the full program.) Your CV is torn between May 17th performances "by the Best Castanet Player of Mexico" and one "by Turkey Pianist". I think I have to go to the latter to see how Mozart sounds when rendered by three-clawed feet...(and don't it scratch the ivory??)*

CULTURE VULTURE II - In connection with the Arts Festival, I think you definitely will want to catch this:

1.The First Exhibition of Shanghai's Private Collections:

Shanghai boasts various kinds of private collections some of which have been accumulated through generations; therefore, it has long been famed as a treasure house with half of the nation's collections.

At the exhibition scheduled to be held from May 2 through May 24 at the Shanghai Arts Gallery, dozens of kinds of exquisite articles totalling over 2,000 pieces. In addition to Chen Baoding's collection of abacuses, Wang Anjian's collection of clocks and watches, Lan Xiang's collection of chopsticks which have been described in our previous issues, there is Wang Guodong's collection of fans that were the private property of the four famed impersonators of female roles in Chinese Beijing Opera, Wu Shouzhong's collection of the earliest set of Chinese People's banknotes(RMB), Xu Yehai's collection of brown clay tea pots, Bao Wanrong's collection of stage costumes, Wei Zhian's collection of agate stones, keys and commemorative envelopes, and Zhou Changxing's collection of micro—engravings with the content of 128 chapters and sections of the Chinese classic novel "The Dream of Red Mansion" carved on the surface of 128 pieces of jade. The viewers can not only take in artistic enjoyment, but also gain an understanding of the cultural epitome of the late Qing Dynasty's history.

It is further learned that at the invitation of the Shanghai Folklore Writers Association, Alan Dondes, Chairman of the American Folklore Institute, in coming to Shanghai to give lectures during the Arts Festival. He is also very much interested in the Private Collection Exhibition and want to visit the exhibition as one of his important activities when he makes an investigation of folk customs in Shanghai.

2. Hua Junwu's Personal Cartoon Exhibition

From May 12 through May 18, Master Cartoonist Hua Junwu's first "Personal Cartoon Exhibition" will be held, with all the masterpieces he did since 1939 on display.

Add: No.456 Nanjing Xi Lu

AND IN THE SAME VEIN - Following are among some [illegible] launched in the United States last year:

Barbie Bazaar
Entrepreneural Woman
Leg Show Lingerie Special
Sexiest Mouths in A-Films
Homestead Classic Cross Stitch Collectibles
Scientific Anglers Flyfishing Quarterly
All About VW Performance Engines
Garbage (an environmental magazine)
Transworld Snowboarding
Radio in the Good Old Days
Rug Hooking
Wrestling Classic

--- Where can I subscribe?

WHAT'S IN A NAME? - The country previously known as CZECHOSLOVAKIA is now officially to be known as the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, according to a Dip Note received April 30. Wonder what they call it for short--CZECHANDSLOVAK maybe?

OH LORD II - Bette Bao, that is. She has now moved from the subject of Rats in the Residence to another aspect of Beijing life. For copies of her LAT column of April 23, "Protest Winds Will Gust Again", see Tess.

1990 SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS - have just been announced. To see who got the honor (and ten to twenty grand) see Tess. (Sorry, but the only one she saw on the list of 39 who was even vaguely connected with China was Beijing's ex-DCM Peter Tomsen.)

TRAVEL ADVISORY - It's Nepal again, folks. What can I say?

HEY, I THINK I QUALIFY! - If you want to become an airline stewardess, you may want to consider China's Southwest Airlines. They state their requirements as follows: "The stewardess of Southwest Airlines must go through four steps, such as hardship, tiredment, dirt, feel ng. Beside the quality of general stewardess." I think you will want to read a little more about these requirements:

Hardship, is obviously observed on flight Chengdu ----- Lhasa line, plane often bring trouble to passengers with bump caused by airflow, because of dangerous topography and changful climate. The stewardess must look into passengers, they have such trouble as same as passengers. Stewardess, Ge Ling has had a scar on her head, because of a sudden bump.

Tiredment, that the stewardess is often effected by. Flying thousand kilometers, they service passengers more than fifteen times in passenger cabin with only thirty meters long, they fly four times per day as usual. So, some people say "stewardess does fly over the world, but walk", this is a quite reasonable explanation.

Disregarding dirt, is a distinguishing feature of stewardess of Southwest Airlines. A passenger had incontinence of faeces, stewardess, Zhu JiangYin and TanGouPin, helped this passenger without hesitation. The passenger was so moved full of tears.

"Company services country, plane is my home, greeting passengers with a smile, keeping reputation over China". This is spirit of Southwest Air-lines. A message written by a Oversea Chinese, say "The service of Southwest Airline is the best one compared with many foreign airliners".

CHECK IT OUT - Fr. Malateste recommended to us an artist known as LU ZHEN FU, who has sold paintings to Claire Booth Luce, among others. Call him at 372-3820 for an appointment, as he "likes people to check out his work."

THE FOREIGN SERVICE WRITTEN EXAM - will be given again this year, but the application formalities have changed somewhat. Please see Eva for the cable explaining the new application requirements (SF-171, essays, etc.), designed to speed up the selection process.

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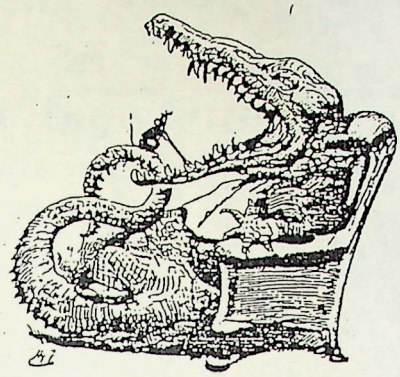
* Editor's Note. The following contribution is from You-Know-Who --and was accepted under duress: "No doubt the turkey pianist has great TALON-T." The Editor apologizes..

THE HUAI HAI HOWLER



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

NO. 29 MAY 25, 1990

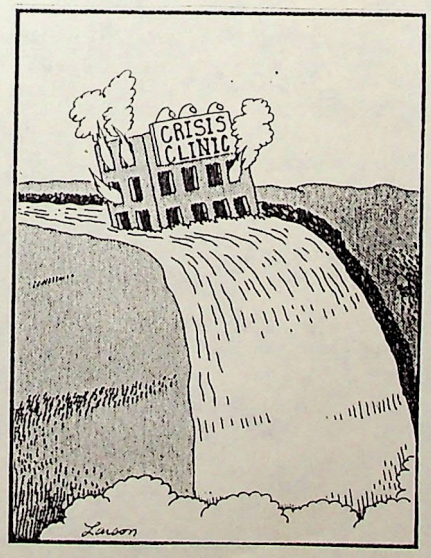
PLEASE READ - before you travel to any of the following areas, new State Department "Travel Advisories" for: Niger - "CAUTION", Papua New Guinea - "CAUTION", Honduras - "CAUTION", Jordan - "CAUTION" and Peru - "WARNING" (that's more serious). But cheer up, the TA's are now cancelled for Yugoslavia and the Ivory Coast. And speaking of which...

BEST CABLE SUBJECT OF THE WEEK - This week there was a tie for first place. It's between: "RSVP - Selling Wet Salted Pig Skins to China" and "Shanghai Toothpaste Plant to Open in Ivory Coast" (what better place?).

WEN MIAO - WOW ! A fortnight ago your editor shared with you a secluded little temple in the old town, one that was simple (and empty) and offered tranquility in a bustling city. Wen Miao (Wen Temple) is the other end of the spectrum. I'm not sure I saw it all, but it offers: you-drive-it electric kiddie cars (like bumper cars only smaller), ditto boats, tons of souvenir and snack shops, TV games and--best of all--The Bird Market. Not only birds and all their accoutrements, but also fish, hairy turtles and even a real live (at last visit anyway) dog. Kids must love it (I did).

Even if you are too sophisticated for any of the above, it's a fascinating slice of life, and offers wonderful photo ops. It's on--you guessed it--Wen Miao Street, near the West Gate and running east-west off the ring road which surrounds the old town. (FYI: The ring road, half of which is called "Zhong Hua Lu" and half "Ren Min Lu", was built over the moat when they tore down the city walls in the twenties.) If still confused, see Tess or a good Shanghai map for exact location.

IN A CRISIS? - The Shrink is coming up from Hong Kong to do a little head work. His name is John Smith (would I kid you?) and if you whisper into ADM John's ear the time you wish to be shrunk, it can be arranged. The time frame is May 29-31, and I hope he can work us all in.



FOXY SAYS "EITHER THE GODS WERE BEING GOOD TO US -- or China's travel services are improving. For our Yangzi River Cruise, we arrived in Chongqing in the rain, but there was the tour guide--and with an umbrella! The good news is that, thanks to said rain, we were the only tourists at Dazu. The boat was clean, it had a bar, the rooms (with private bath) were comfortable, the food good, and they even served us a western meal. Do I recommend CYTS? Although the tour guides did leave a lot to be desired, the important thing is that there was a guide in each city--and that CYTS did exactly what they had agreed on... So the answer is: YES!"

Primrose and 'prince' plan a secret wedding

A LONDON newspaper has reported that Sydney heiress Primrose Dunlop and Italian Lorenzo Montesini, who ditched her at the altar in Venice, are making plans for a secret wedding.

The newspaper said their next attempt would be a far cry from the high society affair planned last month.

Quoting Mr Robert Straub, who was to have been best man in Venice, the paper said the couple was arranging a quiet register office wedding in Sydney with few guests.

"Primrose and Lorenzo genuinely love each other. And contrary to what people say, Lorenzo is a prince and he is loaded," Mr Straub reportedly told the paper.

"I'm getting married in January to a secretary called Barbara Jones. But we haven't really thought about a double wedding or a double banger because Barbara would look like a clown alongside Primrose.

"Lorenzo will be my best man as he is my only friend." The two became close after Lorenzo saved his life when they fought together in Vietnam.

"Our bond is impossible to have in Australia without being branded a poofter.

"You know, I'm just sitting here watching football on TV, watching those guys and they kiss each other. But it's a great tragedy in this country that men can't have close friendships.

"Barbara adores me but she can't talk about fine art and antiques and stuff like Lorenzo can. I've never had a very strong relationship with a woman. I can never relate to women other than for sex.

"I find them absolutely shallow and they talk about themselves.

"What I'm saying is the person who I love is Lorenze – but we're not homosexuals," Mr Straub told the paper.



Lorenzo Montesini



Primrose Dunlop

SOCIETY COLUMN - Remember the groom in Australia who ran off with the best man (see HHH No. 24)? Well, Primrose has not given up yet. This article from the May 22nd SCMP is again reprinted in its entirety.

I THINK IT'S CATCHING ON - The Czech Consulate General of ~~Poland~~ has now announced ITS summer hours: yep, 8:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m. Two down, 12 to go...

DOG LOVERS OF THE WORLD UNITE - And help out Olivia. It seems she wants to go home (to get married) and needs a dog sitter from Aug. 2 to Labor Day (Sepember 2). The Ayi will take care of Abbess (a female year-old Dalmation) during the day, but a volunteer is needed to feed her, walk her and give her lots of TLC evenings, including spending the night there. Contact Olivia on 240 or 437-0945 (HH 304).

COME AND GET 'EM - Northwest Airlines brochures "Around the World" and "USA Pass"--everything you always wanted to know... (They're on the shelf of the bookcase behind the door in the Exec Office--help yourself.)

* * * * * * * * *

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR EXPATS -

1. Thou shalt not expect to find things as thou hast them at home, for verily, thou hast left home to explore different things.

2. Thou shalt not take anything too seriously, for a carefree mind is essential for a healthy body.

3. Thou shalt not let other expats get upon thy nerves, for one or both of you art likely to be transferred soon anyway.

4. Thou shalt refrain from acting exceedingly high and mighty, for thou art the same person thou wert before thee had maids and cooks.

5. Thou shalt not buy everything thou seest; thou already hast a houseful of things stored in thy home country.

6. Thou shalt not sit and mope and feel unwanted or unskilled; there art many people who would be grateful for thy donations of time and energy.

7. Thou shalt not worry, for he that worrieth hath no pleasure--and few things are ever fatal.

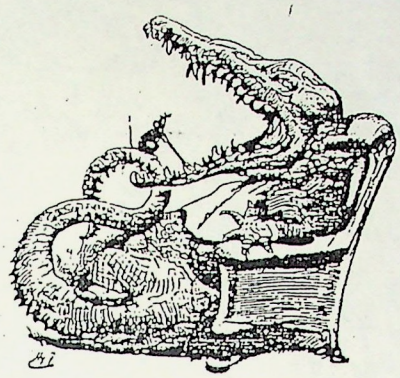
8. When in Rome, thou shalt be prepared to do somewhat as the Romans do, or at least be tolerant while they do it.

9. Thou shalt not judge the people of a country by the one person who has given thee trouble.

10. Remember that thou art a guest in a foreign land, and he that treateth his host with respect shall be honored.

-- From AWC Newletter, Seoul

THE HUAI HAI HOWLER



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

No. 28 May 18. 1990



Early business failures

THE CIRCUS IS COMING THE CIRCUS IS COMING - Not just any circus, but the "Soviet National Grand Circus Troupe with over 1,000 actors and actresses who are able to give over 1,000 programs." In addition to all these luminaries they claim to have animal acts featuring tigers, bears, dogs, foxes, sheep, donkeys, camels, horses, porcupines, chickens and pigeons. The circus will be in China for three months and will perform in seven cities. Since you won't want to miss this spectacle, a sign-up sheet will be posted nearer the Shanghai dates: June 23-July 3. Me, I can't wait for the performing porcupines. The mind boggles.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE - The Consulate General of what is now the Republic of Poland has sent us a letter informing us that its summer working hours will be 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

I THINK THERE'S HOPE YET - Upon exiting the ConGen driveway last week, your grey-haired LOL editor almost ran into an open truck filled with PLA soldiers. As they careened past, the youngest lad in the rear of the truck blew her a kiss...

MEANWHILE, IN THE PHILIPPINES - the natives are a little less friendly. A travel advisory was issued May 12 warning that a threat exists against U.S. official personnel and facilities, and that this threat is heightened with the beginning of the US-Philippine base negotiations on May 14. The May 15th newspapers report that two more American servicemen were killed on that day. Enough said? (See Tess for full text of advisory cable.)

DUTY OFFICERS' ALERT - Our Departing Punster informs me that the Tuesday evening CLASSIFIED POUCH will now go out on Thursday evenings, same time, same drill.

BUG SPRAY ALERT - The EPA has now discovered that "Repellent--11" ("R-11") contains cancer-causing agents. It is found in at least three products: OFF, Cutter's products and Adams and Mycodex products. So check your pesticide cans to see if they have this ingredient: "2,3,4,5-BISQ2-BUTYLENE TETRAHYDRO-2-FURALDEHYDE." If they do, chuck 'em.

DEPARTEES ALERT - Our newest "Newbie", two-weeks old Olivia, needs any toiletries, paper products or canned goods (especially soups and vegetables) that you are ready or willing to sell. She is not planning to ship consumables, so any help appreciated.

PSSTTT, WANNA BUY A RUG? - Genuine bargain. See HHH 27. Or see Tess.

BOOKWORMS - HELP? - The books upstairs in our lending library are badly in need of alphabetizing, reshelving and general tidying up. Any Faithful Reader who would volunteer for this odious task would be rewarded in heaven. Possibly.

OLE ! - The Department reminds you: It's OK to travel on a tourist passport to Spain without a visa, but if you are planning to use your Dip passport, remember a visa is required. "Failure to have one may result in being refused entry by Spanish immigration authorities."

THE NURSE IS IN - At the British Consulate General on the following schedule:

Thursday, May 24	2:00-5:00
Friday, May 25	9:00-12:00 & 2:00-5:00
Tuesday, May 29	9:00-12:00.

As the Nurse is down from Beijing primarily to serve her British ConGen clients, please give John Hitchcock a note telling your preferred appointment time and he will coordinate with the Brits.

"TRAVEL ADVISORY - CHINA - CAUTION" - Is the title of the latest update cable from State and the only thing which they highlight is the necessity to apply for permission to travel to Tibet. Other than that, same old stuff...

AT 12¢ EACH - Tickets are now available for June's Sunday evening musical performances at the Shanghai Conservatory. There are eight performances instead of four and the tickets are less than five kuai each, so I think you will agree it's a bargain. But you must sign up (sheet on Exec Ofc door) before noon TODAY!

AND FOR FREE ! - At the French Consulate General on Monday nights at 6:00 p.m.--French flics (and not the two-legged kind) as follows:

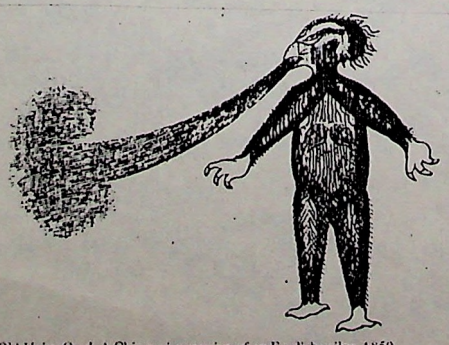
May 28 -Diva	June 11 - Poulet au Vinaigre
June 18 - Prenom Carmen	June 25 - L'Amour par Terre
July 2 - Cleo de Cing a Sept	July 9 - Melodie en Sous-Sol
July 16 - La Croisiere Jaune	

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

THE OPIUM WAR - is being played up by the Chinese lately. In that vein, your Friendly Historical Person thought you might be interested in these two snippets:

"What does anybody here know of China? Even those Europeans who have been in the Empire are almost as ignorant of it as the rest of us. Everything is covered by a veil, through which a glimpse of what is within may occasionally be caught, a glimpse just sufficient to set the imagination at work and more likely to mislead than to inform."

-- Thomas Babington Mccaulay, British Secretary of State for War, in the House of Commons, April 1840)

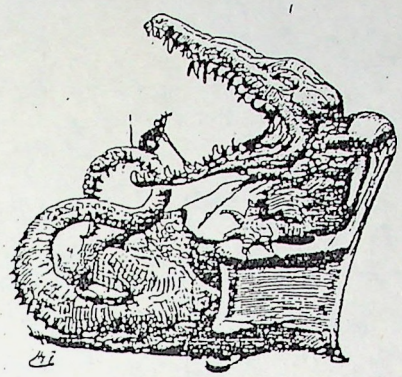


'Old Hairy One'. A Chinese impression of an English sailor, 1859

"As the port of Canton is the only one at which the Outer Barbarians are permitted to trade, on no account can they be permitted to wander and visit other places in the Middle Kingdom."

-- From an Imperial Edict of 1836 out of Beijing

THE HUAI HAI HOWLER



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

No. 25 April 27, 1990

WANNA THAI ONE ON? (with apologies to Bruce Dean) at the Hua Ting Sheraton? Their Thai Food Festival starts May 4th and runs through June 3rd. Call 439-1000, ext. 2872 or 2615, for reservations.

RING DING-A-LING - As you know, an AT&T credit card will help reduce your long distance telephone charges. You can receive a monthly itemized bill or have your credit card (AMEX, Visa, or MC) charged directly. Now you don't have to fill out an application. They claim from any place in the world you can call collect: (816)654-6004 ext. 60, or write to: AT&T Card Operations, P.O. Box 419395, Kansas City, MO 64141-0434. Good Luck!

FIND OF THE WEEK - For your travel needs: the better version of CITS--CYTS! It's run by young people who have a refreshing desire to serve. Even better, the local branch is right around the corner from us: Turn right out the ConGen gate, left just beyond the little park, and it's at the corner of Dongping Lu and Heng Shan Lu. Office Hours: 9-12 & 2-5, Tel: 433-0205. Ask for David Zhu, a friendly fellow who speaks fluent English. Give Mr. Lu a break and book your own trips!

SPEAKING OF WHICH - There is a sign up sheet on the upstairs bulletin board for the MoGanShan Memorial Day Weekend (3-day) Trip. That's Shanghai's "hill station", remember? Where there is absolutely nothing to do but rest, read, eat and hike in the bamboo forest. We need a minimum of 15 to make the bus hire reasonably priced, and need to go over soon and negotiate it with the above-mentioned CYTS. So please sign up by NEXT FRIDAY, April 27, for trip of May 26-28 (two nights, three days). (NOTE: Please think it over carefully: We need firm commitments and if anyone cancels out that will increase the price considerably for each remaining person--which will make us churlish...)

HELP! - We would like Shanghai to be the Post of the Month, right? For this purpose we need photos of ConGen staffers in interesting Chinesey-looking locations--you know, in front of temples, at the market, etc. The catch is that the pictures should be in black and white. Would some one volunteer to load up their elegant camera (or borrow my Brownie Box model) with b/w film and take some photos for us? China is hot in the STATE magazine lately, so let's strike while the iron is...

MORE ON THAT TIME (NON)CHANGE - Remember, Hong Kong Time did NOT change! So add one hour to all arrival and departure times to/from there. Confused? OK, look at it this way: What is basically a two-hour flight between Shanghai/HK appears to take one hour. And HK-Shanghai appears to take three hours! Still confused? So stay home already.

IDEA OF THE WEEK - Our Dynamic Duo of Decorators came up with this one: for a coffee table, take two of those gigantic Chinese porcelain flower pots--or maybe fish bowls (or whatever you call those thingamabobs)--and then cover them with an oval of smoked glass. Dynamite, eh?

QUOTE OF THE WEEK - "Economy is going without something you want in case you should some day want something you probably won't want."
-- Sir Anthony Hope (1863-1933)

WANG WOES? SHORT OF DYNAMITE - see if any of these help the problem:

WHEN THE PRINTER JUST SITS THERE
- Is the SELECT button on?
- Did you send your document to the right printer? (Check print queue.)
- Is all the info on the print menu OK?
- Is the darn thing plugged in?

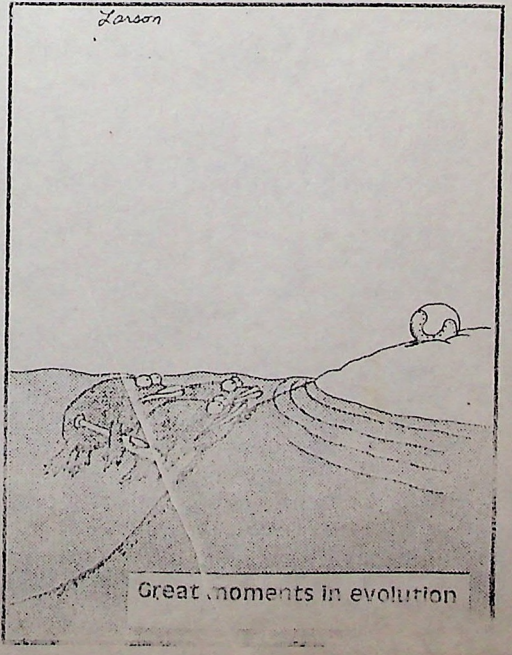
WHEN THERE'S A FUNNY CHARACTER APPEARING
- Did a piece of the daisy wheel break off?
- What character set do you have it on anyway?

WHEN THE PRINT LINES GO WAVEY LIKE
- Is the paper release lever set?
- Is there something (staple, bit of paper?) between the paper and roller?

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS
- Re-check your print menu AND the printer for anything you missed.
- THEN try the dynamite...

AND SPEAKING OF FLYING - Did you know you may NOT pack any of the following in your luggage? Aerosols, bleaches, camping gas, drain cleaners, fireworks, fuel, lighters, matches, mercury, paints, signal flares, solvents, fins, swim masks and snorkle gear? The airlines say: "An aircraft is not an automobile. In flight, variations in temperature and air pressure can cause some items to leak or ignite." (Me, I'm dying to see that swim mask and fins go up in flames...)

READ IT AND WEEP - "China's Deadly Threat" in this Sunday's edition of the Hong Kong SCMP. To quote a few choice bits: "China contains some of the world's most polluted cities. Some of them disappear from the satellite pictures for days on end, even in fine weather...Air pollution in its industrial cities averages 600 micrograms per cubic meter; sometimes it reaches 1,000 micrograms. Compare these figures with 22 micrograms in Tokyo, 48 in London, and a maximum WHO recommended level of 90 micrograms." Further, water pollution is reported as threatening 381 cities. In 1987 a survey found that only 20 KM of the 6,299-KM Yangtze River was completely free of pollutants. China's official statement is that "there could be a deadly threat to the Chinese nation if immediate action is not taken to halt environmental pollution." See Tess for the article.



THINK ABOUT IT - In a letter to Ann Landers, an Oregon woman said she had a heart attack after her husband left her, but "since then my life has taken a 360-degree turn."

JOCKS' ALERT !

NEXT ~~THIS~~ FRIDAY - is the Office Bar-B-Q and Softball Game, the Good Guys (wearing white hats) vs. the Bad Guys, 12:00-3:00...

AND THEN ON - May 20, all day long, the sofrball tournament with the Japanese teams. There will be a bus to take the cheerleaders to the Jing An stadium. So get your pom-poms out and plan to come on out and cheer the losers, er--the winners!

A Pole stands in line 4 hours in front of a butcher shop. When he finally gets in, there is no meat left. He complains loudly and a man in a trenchcoat comes up to him and says in a menacing voice, "In the old days, you would have been..." and makes his hand into a pistol and points it at the complainer's head. Complainer returns home and his wife sees him emptyhanded.
She: "You mean they're out of meat ?"
He: "Even worse, they're out of bullets."

* *

Excerpt from letter from a Japanese friend (Deputy Consul General in Shanghai):

"In old times even American, European people were savage. In modern period they have become very civilized. That is because they have spirits of love and mercy, which is basic element of Judaism or Christianity. Human dignity of each person has been established with help of such elements of Judaism or Christianity. It took more than one thousand years. But in these Judaism and Christian societies exists problems such as superiority and inferiority, strength and weakness in Western world (e.g. South Africa).

"In Japan spirits of Judaism and Christianity, love and mercy, have not yet matured in each person's natural behavior. Spirits of Buddhism have long history in Japan, but its influence is very weak, in undercurrent way. Mercy of Buddhism is not strong enough as to be standard of society. Human beings by themselves in any country generally have somehow cruelty of human beings. But Japanese people not only have such a cruelty of human beings but also cruelty which is particular for Japanese. We should deeply reflect on it.

"In some circumstances, Japanese people demonstrate horrible cruelty. History shows us examples: invasion of Korea in 16th century, invasion of China in 1930's to 1940's. Lots of cruel behavior were done by Japanese soldiers. Those were terrible, abnormal deeds indeed. Recent Japanese people sometimes too arrogant to Chinese people. We should know these horrible memories were never crossed out by Chinese people. It remains for eternity as stain and matter of regrets for Japanese people."

(Editor: Can't think where I've ever seen it better summed up.)

Crusade goes on in HBO movie

Virginia native John Paul Vann died in the early '70s in Vietnam. His story is told Saturday night in HBO's "A Bright Shining Lie."

By RALPH BERRIER JR.
THE ROANOKE TIMES

Life began hard and ended the same way for John Paul Vann.

Born John Paul Legay, he grew up in 1930s Norfolk without a father, living in a trash-filled house with a mother who spent more time pursuing men and frolicking in bars than raising her children. Only after he enrolled at Ferrum Training School and Junior College in Franklin County did he achieve some level of happiness.

He died in a helicopter crash in Vietnam in 1972, nearly a decade after he began a one-man crusade to convince U.S. government and military leaders that victory in Vietnam was impossible.

John Paul Vann's life was chronicled in the Pulitzer Prize-winning "A Bright Shining Lie" written by Neil Sheehan, a former United Press International reporter who covered the Vietnam War and knew Vann well.

Sheehan's book has been adapted into a motion picture by HBO. The movie version of "A Bright Shining Lie" airs on HBO on Saturday — the traditional date for Memorial Day — at 8 p.m. Its $14 million budget makes it HBO's most expensive project ever.

Bill Paxton, whose credits include "Titanic," "Twister" and "Apollo 13," stars as Vann, a man whose 10-year odyssey through Vietnam transformed him from an objector to the war in its early years into a civilian general who believed that the war could be won if the United States committed its military might.

"Vann's a metaphor for everything that happened in Vietnam," Lois Bonfiglio, the film's producer, said in an interview with Reuters News Service.

"Making this a soldier's story removes that liberal mentality that would have colored the piece and made it a polemic."

That "liberal" label probably would have stuck had one of the original producers stayed on board. Back in 1990, Jane Fonda was one of

PLEASE SEE VANN/10

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FEB 18 1925

Shanghai, China.

A GENERAL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY

FOR

SHANGHAI

AND THE

NORTHERN AND RIVER PORTS, ETC.

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TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR

ROSENSTOCK'S

Business Directory of China

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WHAT THE HONG LIST CONTAINS

At the beginning of the book will be found a General Index and an Index to Advertisers; a Building Directory, showing the exact location of Consulates, Banks, Churches, Clubs, Theatres, Municipal Buildings, and many important business houses; also English, Chinese, Jewish and Mohammedan calendars and a list of holidays, festivals, etc.

SHANGHAI HONG LIST.—This section consists of all firms, institutions, missions, consulates, etc., in Shanghai, with staffs, arranged alphabetically. The following are the only general headings used in this section:

Chambers of Commerce	Consulates
Churches	Hospitals
Clubs and Associations	Missions
Colleges and Schools	

SHIPPING.—A directory of British naval vessels on the China Station and Japanese naval vessels on the Yangtze; also an alphabetical list of mercantile marine officers.

RAILWAYS.—A list of Northern Railways of China, with their foreign and native staffs, including those resident in Shanghai.

AGENCIES.—Agencies held by Shanghai firms are listed alphabetically, with the firm's name after them. If, therefore, you wish to find any agency held in Shanghai refer to the Agents' Directory, which will give you the name of the firm handling it.

TRADE DIRECTORY.—A list of all Shanghai firms under their professional or trade headings.

SHANGHAI WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of business men and women of Shanghai, with their office addresses.

RESIDENTIAL DIRECTORY.—A list of the foreign residents of Shanghai, arranged alphabetically, with their private addresses.

STREET DIRECTORY.—A list of the streets of Shanghai in English and Chinese, with the occupants of all foreign and many Chinese houses, offices, and stores.

OUTPORT HONG LIST.—A list of Northern and Central China cities and outports with foreign firms and institutions and their staffs.

OUTPORT WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of foreign residents in Northern and Central China, compiled from the Outport and Railway Sections of this work.

OUTPORT MISSIONARIES.—Classified alphabetically by provinces. Under the names of the provinces are given the towns where missions are established, with residents' list. This is divided into two sections: (1) Protestants, (2) Roman Catholics. Mission Institutions, including Schools, Colleges, etc., will be found under the respective Ports.

MISSIONS WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of missionaries of each denomination, compiled from the previous section.

GENERAL.—Diplomatic., postal, exchange and other information.

How To Use The Hong List.

Refer to a person's name in Who's Who, which is followed by the firm's name.

The firm's name in List of Hongs will give the business address and other information.

A person's name in the Residential Directory (Shanghai) is followed by the resident'e private address.

In Shanghai a private address in the Street Directory will give the approximate position of the house.

Special Attention is drawn to the Agency List, following the Shanghai Hongs. This contains over two thousand agencies held by Shanghai firms. If you wish to communicate with the agents for Seabury's surgical dressings, Saltrates, Lipton's teas, etc., refer to this list, which will give you the local agent's name.

Corrections or omissions should be addressed to the Hong List, North-China Building, Shanghai. They will be greatly appreciated and will be made use of in the next edition.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR 1929

A.H. 1347	A.D. 1929
1 Shaaban ...	... January 13—Sunday
1 Ramazan ...	... February 12—Tuesday
1 Shawal ...	... March 13—Wednesday
1 Zul-Kaida	... April 12—Friday
1 Zul-Hijja ...	... May 11—Saturday

A.H. 1348	A.D. 1929
1 Muharram ...	... June 9—Sunday
1 Safar ...	... July 9—Tuesday
1 Rabi-ul-awal	... August 7—Wednesday
1 Rabi-ul-sani	... September 5—Thursday
1 Jama-dal-awal	... October 5—Saturday
1 Jama-das-sani	... November 3—Sunday
1 Rajab ...	... December 3—Tuesday

MOHAMMEDAN FESTIVALS 1929

Shab-gadar (Shab Barat)	January 26—Monday
Jumatul-wada ...	... March 8—Friday
Id-ul-fitar	... March 13—Wednesday
Yaum-el-Hajj ...	... May 19—Saturday

Id-uz-zuha ...	... May 20 and 21—Mon. and Tuesday
Ashoora	... June 17 and 18—Wed. and Thursday
Akhari Char Shanba	... July 31—Wednesday
Bara Wafat ...	... August 18—Sunday

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At the beginning of the book will be found a General Index and an Index to Advertisers; also English, Chinese, Jewish and Mohammedan calendars and a list of holidays, festivals, etc.

SHANGHAI HONG LIST.—This section consists of all firms, institutions, missions, consulates, etc., in Shanghai, with staffs, arranged alphabetically. The following are the only general headings used in this section:

Chambers of Commerce	Consulates
Churches	Hospitals
Clubs	Missions

SHIPPING.—A directory of naval vessels at Shanghai and on the Yangtze and an alphabetical list of mercantile marine officers.

RAILWAYS.—A list of Northern Railways of China, with their foreign and native staffs, including those resident in Shanghai.

AGENCIES.—Agencies held by Shanghai firms are listed alphabetically, with the firm's name after them. If, therefore, you wish to find any agency held in Shanghai refer to the Agents' Directory, which will give you the name of the firm handling it.

TRADE DIRECTORY.—A list of all Shanghai firms under their professional or trade headings.

SHANGHAI WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of the men of Shanghai, with their business addresses.

RESIDENTIAL DIRECTORY.—A list of the foreign residents of Shanghai, arranged alphabetically, with their private addresses.

STREET DIRECTORY.—A list of the streets of Shanghai in English and Chinese, with the occupants of all foreign and many Chinese houses, offices, and stores.

OUTPORT HONG LIST.—A list of Northern and Central China cities and outports with foreign firms and institutions and their staffs.

OUTPORT WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of foreign men in Northern and Central China, compiled from the Outport and Railway Sections of this work.

OUTPORT LADIES' LIST.—An alphabetical list of foreign ladies, not engaged in mission work, resident in Northern and Central China.

OUTPORT MISSIONARIES.—Classified alphabetically by provinces. Under the names of the provinces are given the towns where missions are established, with list of residents. This is divided into two sections: (1) Protestants, (2) Roman Catholics. Mission Institutions, such as Schools, Colleges, etc., will be found under the respective Ports.

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How To Use The Hong List.

Refer to a person's name in Who's Who, which is followed by his firm's name.

His firm's name in List of Hongs will give his business address and other information.

A person's name in the Residential Directory (Shanghai) is followed by his private address. In the Outports, private addresses are given in the Outport Ladies' List.

In Shanghai a private address in the Street Directory will give the approximate position of the house.

Special Attention is drawn to the Agency List, following the Shanghai Hongs. This contains about two thousand agencies held by Shanghai firms. If you wish to communicate with the agents for Johnnie Walker whisky, Ansco cameras, Priestman dredgers, etc., refer to this list, which will give you the local agent's name.

Corrections or omissions should be addressed to the Hong List, North-China Building, Shanghai. They will be greatly appreciated and will be made use of in the next edition.

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INCLUDING A WHO'S WHO OF RESIDENTS AND WITH COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL INFORMATION

VOLUME 4

1928

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THE COMACRIB DIRECTORY OF JAPAN, CHINA AND THE FAR EAST.
The Comacrib Chinese Directory

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Pages

General Outports Section—Amoy, Anking, Antung-Fengtien, Changchow, Changsha, Changchun, Chengtu, Chinkiang, Chinwantao, Chungking, Fushan, Hangchow. Hoihow, Hsinho, Huchow, Ichang, Kalgan, Kashing, Kirin, Kiukiang, Kongmoon, Nanking, Nanning, Nantungchow, Newchwang, Ningpo, Ninguta, Pakhoi, Paotingfu, Port Arthur, Santuao, Shasi, Soochow, Taku, Tayeh, Tongku, Weihaiwei, Wenchow, Wuchow, Wuhu, Wusih, Yangchow, Yochow, Yunnanfu .... 1 to 72

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Applications for pilots should be made at the Pilot Office of the Licensed Pilots' Association at the Yangtsze Insurance Buildings, No. 26, The Bund where the routine work of the service is transacted.

Representations concerning the administration of the pilot service, or complaints against pilots should be made to the Harbour Master at the Custom House.

Exactly at 5 p.m. on week-days, and at 11 a.m. on holidays pilots of the turn are told off in the order in which the applications were received.

When an application is made for a vessel leaving the same day a pilot is at once told off.

It is requested that, if convenient, application be made not less than 12 hours before the services of the pilot are required.

An application may be withdrawn, but if withdrawn after a pilot is appointed for a vessel that day, or after 4.30 p.m. for a vessel leaving the following day, a withdrawal fee of Tls. 18.00 will be charged. Vessels, not leaving within the time stated in the application shall pay a detention fee of Tls. 18.00 for each subsequent tide.

A pilot, carried off the station from any cause not his fault, shall be entitled to an allowance of Tls. 20 per day, payable at the port where the pilot is discharged; time to count until the date he can reach Shanghai.

If a pilot is ordered to attend at Woosung to meet a vessel coming down the Yangtsze bound either for sea in Shanghai, his time shall count from the hour he is ordered to be at Woosung whether or not the ship has arrived, and for each tide during the period of his detention subsequent to that on which such ship was to have arrived, that pilot shall charge Tls. 18. This also applies to a pilot in charge of a vessel detained in the river awaiting a berth.

When a vessel is berthed as soon after her arrival as tide and daylight permit, no shifting fee shall be charged. But in the event of a pilot being kept on board owing to no berth having been appointed, he is entitled to a shifting fee.

The Woosung-Hankow Pilots' Association, Ltd.

Woosung-Hankow River Service

Pilot Office: 32, Peking Road
Telephone No. C. 1650
Telegraphic Address: "Sentinel"

List of Pilots

(Corrected to 1st November, 1923)

Tel. No.	Name	Residence	Remarks
N 1184	Butland, G.	28 Connaught Road	
W 3698	Chalmers, A. A.	162 Sinza Road	
W 3687	Earle, T. F.	423 Avenue Joffre	
N 1676	Ferguson, D.	48 Dixwell Road	
	Fuller, E.		
E 365	Grey, E. L.	17 Macgregor Road	
N 895	Gray, H. A.	2 Bank Chambers	
N 343	Gossett, E.	2 Wong Lo Road	
	Harvey, W.		Absent
E 79	Inch, J. T.	18 Ford Lane	
N 1136	Jamieson, J.	122 Dixwell Road	
N 1806	Jones, W.	14 Honan Road	
N 2236	Kabelitz, O.	13 Albury Lane	
	Laurenson, T. T.		Absent
W 2885	Leach, C.	253 Avenue Joffre	
N 264	Lofgren, S. T.	6 N. S'chow Rd. (M.S.C.)	
W 1601	Markham, H.	23 Wong Ka Shaw Gardens	
W 1883	Mennell, J. W.	52 Avenue Dubail	
	Mulley, R. H.	31 Studley Avenue	
N 1379	Richards, J.	112 Chapoo Road	
	Seite, L.		Absent
W 3961	Taylor, H. C.	154 Route Vallon	
W 1283	Tippin, J.	73 Avenue Road	
N 2603	Wallace, R. M.	67 Peitaiho Lane	
N 224	Williams, H. H.	20 Park Lane	
E 325	West, H. J.	23 Yangtszepoo Road	
N 205	Young, J. R.	711 Dixwell Road	

Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association.

Sea Service

Licensed Pilots Office: 26 The Bund

Telephone Central 168

Telegraphic Address: "Pilot"

Radio-call letter to Pilot Steamer on Station off the Fairway Buoy P. T. G.

List of Licensed Pilots for the Port of Shanghai

Tel. No.	Name.	Residence.	Remarks.
W 2445	Ball, L. R.	541 Avenue Joffre	
W 472	Bennett, N. R.	659 Route Ratared	
W 4062	Boland, B.	206 Rue Porte de L'Ouest	
W 2755	Boyd, W. R.	62 Avenuel Dubail	
W 1632	Boyd, F.	27 Jessfield Road	
W 1807	Budgen, J.	137 Sinza Road	
W 3805	Budgen, E.	22 Seymour Road	
	Cain, R. J.		
W 3167	Campaignolle, J. L.	301 Route Pere Robert	
W 165	Carle, J. W.	60 Sinza Road	
W 1541	Crum, G. W.	150 Route Vallon	
	Emanuel, A. E.		
W 2668	Evans, J. B.	21 Kinnear Road	
N 200	Fleming, T.	Astor House	
	Hourcade, A.		
N 200	Inch, J. E.	Astor House	
W 445	Jackson, A. E.	47 Route de Say Zoong	
E 248	James, G. F.	29 Macgregar Road	

LIST OF LICENSED PILOTS—*Continued.*

Tel. No.	Name.	Residence.	Remarks.
W 3634	Jeune, F. H.	89 Route de Say Zoong	
W 830	Johnsen, K. K.	71 Avenue de Roi Albert	
E 15	Jorgensen, S. P.	11A Macgregar Road	
W 3283	Jourdan, A.	4 Route Vallon	
	Kent, W. E.		
N 2914	Kikuchi, T.	20 Azalea Terrace	
N 3814	Kawaguchi, K.	25 Azalea Terrace	
E 478	Kitano, K.	33 Muirhead Road (Banzai Kwan)	
W 969	Mahon, W.	32 Route Pottier	
	Malcolm, A. S.		
W 549	Petersen, K. E.	67 Route de Say Zoong	
W 3595	Pike, L. F.	649 Avenue Foch	
	Philip, G.		
W 78	Pratt, J. A.	506 Avenue Foch	
W 219	Sandbach, A. E.	28D Yu Yuen Road	
N 200	Scurr, F.	Astor House	
E 264	Sont, W. F.	29 Macgregar Road	
W 3556	Sutor, H.	294 Rue Chapsal	
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W 2055	Vaughan, J.	172 Bubbling Well Road	
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Macnaghten, Brig-Gen. E. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mitchell, G. E.
Wilkinson, H. V., D.S.O.

Secretariat—
Ayrton, Miss P., sec.
Baker, H. F., asst. sec.
Smith, Miss A.
Lang, Miss H.
Blair, Miss I.

Language School—
Lee, John S., prin.

CHAMBERS OF COM.—*cont.*

會商市海上
Shang-hai-sze-song-wai

Chinese

N. Soochow-rd
Tel 40125-9
TA Chambercom

Executive Committee—
Yue Tso-ting, chrmn.
Shu, C. M.
King, S. C.
Chen Chieh
Ku Kien Zung
Zung Dzeh-nan
Mao, S. C.
Pan Tjok-sing
Chen Yih-chow
Mo Kee-liang
Woo See Yuen
Cheng Chen-tsing
Kuh, T. T.
Chen, S. T.
Yih Ying-san

Supervisory Committee—
Tu Yueh-sen
Fong Chiu-pah
Pei Yuen-ching
Loh Ching-hwa
Shen, T. S.
Chen, C. S.
Chen. Y. G.

Secretariat—
Yen Ngo-sen, chf. sec.

Administrative Dept.—
Pan Tjok-sing

Translation Office—
Dzang Koh Zung
Chang, Nathan Y.

Commercial Museum—
Chu, P. Y.

Business Library—
Fong, Zeu Tsing

Journal Division—
Tsai, S. P.
Tsien, S. C., bus. dept.

Commercial School—
Wong, Y. S., prin.
Yen Ngo-sen, vice-prin.

Commercial Dept.—
Mao, S. C.

Business Information Div.—
Sung, M. C.

Finance Dept—
Zung, Dzeh-nan

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Wayfoong House,
220 Szechuen-rd Tel 19217
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Brondal, A., vice-chrmn.
Poulsen, H. S.

會總務商國法華旅
Le-wha-fah-kwo-song-wo-tsung-way

French

I.S.S. Bldg (2nd floor),
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Madier, H., hon. chrmn.
Donné, J., chrmn.
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Saussine, E., com'l. attaché, statutory member
Baboud, Ch.
Bar, H.
Bouvier, F.
Cochet, J.
Courthial, R.
De Roux, P.
Egal, R.
Madier, J.
Sadoc, A.
Fredet, J., gen. sec.
Tsu, S. G., Chinese sec.

D E F G H I J K L M N O P S T
Agents & Trade Dir.
Shipping
Railway
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1939

中國出口公司
Ceylon Gems
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturing Jewellers and Gem Merchants, Importers of Ceylon Tea, Curios, Botanical Products, etc.
294 Bubbling Well-rd
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中國美華商會
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Schumacher, A. E., hon. treas.
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Fistere, J., jr.
Franklin, C. S.
Gilleland, R. E.
Harkson, U. S.
Honningsen, A. B.
Mackay, J. A.
Page, H. E.
Perkins, J. E.
Pharis, L. M.
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Michaux, M., sec. "

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Arnhold, C.H., vice-chrmn.
Beale, N. G.
Foster, F. W.
Harris, M. Reader
Henchman, A. S.
Hopkins, H. C.
Keswick, W. J.

CHAMBERS OF COM.—*cont.*
BRITISH—*cont.*
Committee—*cont.*
Killery, V. St. J.
Mitchell, G. E.
Powell, T. S.
Price, R. J. E.
Secretarial—
Baker, H. F., M.B.E., sec.
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Blair, Miss I.
Stead, Miss N.
Language School—
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Bouvier, F.
Cochet, J.
Courseulles, F. de
Courthial, R.
Dupuy, P.
Egal, R.
Madier, J.
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Sicaut, E.
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Fetterly, K. M.
Franklin, C. S.
Hanawa, Y.
Henchman, A. S.
Hoehnke, F.
Pollock, F. A.
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Korff, Dr. A.
Lund, E.
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Woldt, Dr. H.

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Fumagalli, Chev. Uff. C.,
Bedoni, Chev. Uff. C.
Bonetta, Chev. Uff. A.
Cavalli, Avv. C.
Minarolo, G.
Riggio, L.
Spizica, G.
Tavella, Comm. Dr. U. M.
de Luca, Comm. I., hon.
Putaturo, F., sec. [treas.
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Shigeno, Y., "
Shieda, R., "
Okada, T., "
Ohara, T., "

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Chudzynski, J. C., vice chrmn.
Hubinski, A., sec.

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Chapeaux, M., "
Leygnaud, P. H. "
Martin, H. "
Saurayre, J., "
Sigaut, E., "
Turner, J. A., "
Holsezon, X. de, sec.
Berthelot, P.
Almeida, Miss T. d'
Turner, Sturrock & Brown, accts.
RACING MANAGER'S OFFICE
Hodgman, H., actg. racing mgr. [racing mgr.
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Wombwell, G.
Zharoff, G.
Ivanoff, O.
Gowland, J.
Hay, W.
Hayward, E.
Hodgman, L.
Norman, G.
Piggin, J. A.
Semple, P.
Wray, W. J
Weinberger, E.

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Chen, George, asst. mgr.
Stone, Y. D., chf. salesman

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Yang, Y. C., signs p.p.
Chuang, T. W., acct.
Wood, F. W.
Woo, F. H.
Dan, H. C.
Lee, K. H.
Town Office:
89 Foochow-rd Tel 11814
Yao, W. F., sales mgr.
Sung, W. D.
Yao, K. C.
Proprietors of and Agents for—
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Teakey China Trading Co.

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Chang & Co., Ld., J. D.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Chemists, Dealers in Hospital and Laboratory Supplies, Perfumery and Toilet Articles
286 Nanking-rd
Tel 91140, 91149
TA Chemicus
Doo, J. N., gen. mgr.
King, P. K., sub-mgr.
Kiang, C. L., pharmacist
Chow, Y. L., "
Chu, H. Y., wholesale dept.
Tung, I. S., sales repr.
Soong, S. C., "

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Chang-dah-yuen-ng-king-hoe
Chang Dah Yuen & Co.
Hardware and Metal Merchants, Ship Chandlers, and General Dealers
127 Broadway
Tel 43105 (gen. office)
TA Chadayuco

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Chang Mei Fah
Men's Tailor and Ladies' Dressmaker
1150 Avenue-rd,
near Hart-rd
Chang, A. W.

祥昌榕 *Yu-chong-jeang*
Chang Seng & Co.
Woollen Piece-goods, Men's Tailors and Outfitters
781 Nanking-rd
Tel 91332 TA 1670
Wong, L. F., mgr.

廠築建新創
Chang Sing & Co.
General Building Contractors
Head Office:
JA 4, Lane 526 Taku-rd
Tel 33188
Town Office:
301-3, Chungwai Bank Bldg,
147 Av Edward VII
Tel 81133 (off.),
81188 (mgr.)
Zai, Chang-sang, propr. and mgr.

廠造營記昇昌
Chang Sung Construction Co.
Building Contractors
33 Szechuen-rd Tel 16166
Chang, S. N.

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Chao Tai Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ld.
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122 Canton-rd
Tel 12583, 13370 TA 5128
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Chu Soh Yue, sub-mgr.
Tien Lu Shing, sub-mgr

司公利元
Yuen-lee-kong-sze
Chapeaux & Co., Ld., M.
Importers and Exporters
4-5 Quai de France
Tel 82507 TA Chapeauchu
Chapeaux, M.
Poan Ping Kwai
Ling Ching Ziang

所務事律法子父趙蔡
Char-ling-ching-wu-tse-fah-li-zu-wu-su
Char Ling-Ching & Son
Solicitors and Advocates
59 Peking-rd (2nd floor)
Tel 12824
Char Ling-Ching, solicitor
Char Wen-Dah, LL.B., "
King, Z. A., clerk

司公煙孚兆
Tsao-foo-yien-kung-sze
Char, Zee & Co.
Cigarette and Tobacco Importers
280 Peking-rd
Tel 13865 TA Hwafutrade
Char, D. F., mgr.
Zee, T. L., mgr.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION—*See* King's Daughters' Society *under* Clubs

廠造製柏子孫記國蔡
Tsai-ko-kee-ta-tsze-ta-tsze-tsao-ch'ang
Charles, K. C.
Billiard Table Manufacturer
Factory:
300, Lane 391 Haiphong-rd
Tel 30855
Office and Showroom:
260 Yu Ya-ching-rd
Tel 93458
Branch Office:
44 Kung Yuen Chieh,
Fu Tzu Miao (Confucius Temple), Nanking
Charles, K. C., propr. and mgr.

司公口出進國錫中

Ceylon Gems

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturing Jewellers and Gen Merchants, Importers of Ceylon Tea, Curios, Botanical Products, etc.

294 Bubbling Well-rd
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Weerappuli, D. R., mgr.

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Bordwell, P. H.
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Fistere, J., Jr.
Franklin, C. S.
Gilleland, R.E.
Harkson, U.S.
Henntgsen, A. B.
Mackay, J. A.
Pace, H. E.
Perkins, J. E.
Pharis, L. M.
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Howes, James M., sec.
Taylor, Miss Barbara
Hutchins, Miss Diana

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Hon. President—
Phillips, Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Committee—
Calder-Marshall, Sir Robert, K.B.E., chrmn.
Arnhold, C.H. vice-chrmn.
Beale, N. G.
Foster, F. W.
Harris, M. Reader
Henchman, A. S.
Hopkins, H. C.
Keswick, W. J.

CHAMBERS OF COM.—*cont.*

BRITISH—*cont.*

Committee—cont.
Killery, V. St. J.
Mitchell, G. E.
Powell, T. S.
Price, R. J. E.

Secretariat—
Baker, H. F., M.B.E., sec.
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Blair, Miss I.
Stead, Miss N.

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Bouvier, F.
Cochet, J.
Courseulles, F. de
Courthial, R.
Dupuy, P.
Egal, R.
Madier, J.
Pila, R.
Sigaut, E.
Fredet, J., gen. sec.
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明和 *Wo-ming*

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Pollock, F. A.
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Korff, Dr. A.
Lund, E.
Reiss, A.
Röhreke, G.
Probst, Dr. G.
Woldt, Dr. H.

CHAMBERS OF COM.—*cont.*

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Martin, H. ,,
Simonyi, J. ,,
Seguel, E. ,,
Turner, J. A. ,,
Boissezon, X. de, sec.
Berthelot, P.
Almeida, Miss T. d'
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RACING MANAGER'S OFFICE

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Almeida, G. M. d', asst.
Wombwell, G.
Zbarski, G.
Ivanoff, G.
Courbard, J.
Hay, W.
Hayward, E.
Hodgman, L.
Norman, G.
Tizzin, J. A.
Semple, P.
Wray, W. J.
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陳貨皮記昌

Chen-chan-kee-pe-fu-hao

Chan Kee Fur Co.

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165 Szechuen-rd
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Yao, K. C.

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Charles, K. C., propr. and mgr.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN GROUPS IN SHANGHAI (1930 CENSUS)

Nationality	International Settlement	External Roads Areas	French Concession	Total
Japanese	12,788	5,690	318	18,796
British	4,606	1,615	2,228	8,449
Russian	3,113	374	3,879	7,366
American	1,145	463	1,541	3,149
Indian (British)	1,758	84	—	1,842
Portuguese	847	485	267	1,599
German	524	309	597	1,430
French	159	39	1,208	1,406
Tonkinese (French)	—	—	941	941
Filipino	356	31	—	387
Danish	143	43	164	350
Polish	159	28	156	343
Italian	168	29	123	320
Spanish	116	32	73	221
Swiss	93	32	81	206
Dutch	42	40	108	190
Greek	109	12	64	185
Norwegian	84	20	69	173
Korean	139	12	—	151
Czecho-Slovakian	88	12	39	139
Austrian	64	24	44	132
Swedish	44	43	31	118
Belgian	25	2	61	88

The total listing of foreigners in Shanghai (1930 census) follows: International Settlement, 26,965; external roads areas, 9,506; French Concession, 12,335 —Total, 48,806.

Heavy Russian Immigration.—In the past four years, of course, there have been large increases in these figures. For instance, the Russians now probably are the largest single group, due to a continued heavy immigration from Siberia and Manchuria. The Russian population is estimated at 25,000, of whom 22,000 are actually registered. A 1932 census in the French Concession listed 6,045 Russians, an increase of more than 2,000 in two years, which practically accounted for the total increase in the foreign population of the French Concession as of 1932, which was given at 15,462 against 12,335 in 1930.

It is interesting to note that this tabulation shows the French in fourth place among foreigners in their own Concession, being outnumbered by the Russians, British, and Americans, a ratio that still exists, and that in all Shanghai in 1930 they were outnumbered by the Germans by the very close margin of 24. It is believed that the German population has increased much more than the French during the past four years.

* * *

So far as is known, the first white woman to come to Shanghai was Mrs. A. Lockhart, a sister of Sir Harry Parkes, British Minister to China, 1882-5. She landed here in 1843, the year Shanghai was opened to foreign trade.

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scarlet women laughing without mirth; virgins in search of life; suicides; marriages; births; carols of vested choirs; cathedral chimes; Communists plotting; Nationalism in the saddle; war in Manchuria!; it's a great old town, and how we hate it and love it!

Vital, vibrant, vivacious; strident, turbulent, glowing—Shanghai is the Big Parade of Life of every colour, race, tempo; the bitter end of the long trail for many wastrel souls; the dawn after the dark for others.

Shanghai the incomparable!
So this is Shanghai!
Let's take a look at it!

THE BUND

Let's start at The Bund, the muddy tow-path of fifty years ago which has magically become one of the most striking and beautiful civic entrances in the world, faced from the West by an impressive rampart of modern buildings and bounded on the East by the Whangpoo river. It is the natural starting point for our tour of Shanghai, for it is here that a large majority of newcomers to Shanghai first step foot in the city.

The Bund is a development of commercial necessity, not in origin the result of a calculated plan for civic improvement. In the early Land Regulations it was specified at the instance of Chinese authorities that in the building of the city a wide space should be reserved on the riverfront to preserve the tow-path used by trackers (coolies pulling boats with ropes). Shanghai's beautiful "front door" of today is the result of this precaution.

The handsome boulevard is flanked by a park space which extends to the river-edge with its unobtrusive landing stages, where tenders bring passengers from great ocean liners, most of which dock elsewhere to the North or South or make fast to anchored river buoys in midstream.

The Garden Bridge



At the northern end of The Bund is the Garden Bridge, spanning Soochow Creek, which separates downtown Shanghai from the Hongkew district. Soochow Creek is colourful, teeming with small Chinese craft skillfully navigated by natives, men, women, and children, most of whom are born, live and die on the water.

The British Consulate.—At The Bund approach to the Garden Bridge is the Public Garden, a miniature but beautiful park. The large, imposing building to the left is the British Consulate. Across the bridge, to the right, are the historic Astor House Hotel, and the Russian, German and Japanese Consulates. Much of interest in shopping districts and native life is to be seen in the district north of Garden Bridge.

Retrace The Bund to Nanking Road, flanked by Sassoon House (Cathay Hotel) and the Palace Hotel. Facing the end of Nanking Road from across The Bund is a monument erected to the memory of Sir Harry Parkes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan, 1865-82, and to China, 1882-5. This monument was erected "in 1890 by the foreign merchants in memory of his great services."

The Custom House.—Continue South along The Bund, business blocks to the right, the muddy Whangpoo river to the left with its constantly shifting panorama of busy commerce. Three blocks from Nanking Road is the imposing building of the Chinese Maritime Customs. The original Custom House on the same site was an old Chinese building, formerly a Temple. The new building is one of the finest structures in Shanghai, its lofty clock tower a striking feature of The Bund skyline. The great clock is generally referred to as "Big Ching."

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Facing the Custom House is a statue and monument to Sir Robert Hart, an early Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs in Shanghai (1863) and once guardian of the heir-apparent to the throne of China. Also opposite the Custom House, across The Bund, is the Customs' examination shed, flanking the pontoon for ship tenders.

Petting the Lions.—Note the huge lions guarding the entrance to the imposing building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Their paws have been polished by the caresses of millions of Chinese passers-by, who believe they derive strength from this contact with the kings of beasts. There is also a belief (unverified) among the Chinese that gold was accidentally used in the casting of the figures.

Proceed South along The Bund another block and you reach the stately canopied entrance of the Shanghai Club (British but accepting other nationals as members), widely renowned as possessing the "longest bar in the world," a distinction which has been challenged since the abolition of prohibition in the United States.

The adjoining road intersection some fifty yards farther on is the beginning of Avenue Edward VII, the boundary between the International Settlement and the French Concession and the principal traffic channel to the latter district. Facing Avenue Edward VII, on The Bund, is the Allied War Memorial erected in honour of foreign Shanghailanders who were killed in active service in the World War.

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Across Avenue Edward VII is an extension of The Bund, the French Bund (Quai de France), a very active shipping and commercial centre. Here, a few steps inland from the river, is the ancient native Chinese city. More about it later.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Foochow Road.—Retracing the way North along The Bund of the International Settlement one comes to Foochow Road, flanking the South side of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, and well worth a brief tour. Foochow Road, to the West, just before it terminates at Thibet Road (the Race Course), is famous as a centre of entertainment for Chinese.

Two blocks from The Bund on Foochow Road brings one to the Metropole Hotel and Hamilton House, at the Kiangse Road intersection, and in the next block, on to Honan Road, are located the new Central Police Station and the American Club, to the left, and, on the right, occupying the full block, the administration building of the Shanghai Municipal Council, housing the headquarters of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps as well as most of the chief departments of the city government.

Proceeding beyond Honan Road, still going West, one enters the very picturesque Chinese section with its gaily decorated, banner-dressed tea houses, restaurants and hotels. Several leading Chinese theatres are in the neighbourhood. Thibet Road, to the left and right, at the termination of Foochow Road, with its group of large Chinese hotels facing the Race Course, is also worth inspection.



The Cathay Hotel

Shanghai's coldest year was recorded in 1893 when a low of 10 degrees Farenheit was registered in January. On January 10, 1930, the next coldest day was recorded with 12 degrees. Such Winters in China are termed "four coat Winters" by the Chinese.

The present year (1934) has broken high temperature records for Shanghai. On July 1 the thermometer rose to 102.7 degrees Fahr., the highest for sixty years, and on July 12 it reached 104.4, the highest ever registered in the city.

Taken by months the best season is from the middle of September to December. January is always cold. February and March are variable. April is Spring-like. May and June are usually delightful. July, August, and the first half of September are hot and moist, and rains and typhoons are welcomed to break the heat.

Chinese Forecasts.—The Chinese predict the weather according to their calendar "moons," which are difficult to compare with the Occidental calendar as they vary from year to year. Generally speaking, the Chinese changes in weather are designated as follows:

Slight cold (*Hsiao-han*)	Early January
Great cold (*Ta-han*)	Late January
Beginning of Spring (*Li-chun*)	Early February
Rain Water (*Yu-shui*)	Middle February
Excited Insects (*Ching-che*)	Early March
Vernal Equinox (*Chun-fen*)	Late March
Pure Brightness (*Ching-ming*)	Early April
Corn Rain (*Ku-yu*)	Late April
Beginning of Summer (*Li-hsia*)	Early May
Small Fullness (*Hsiao-man*)	Late May
Sprouting Seeds (*Mang-chung*)	Early June
Summer Solstice (*Hsia-chih*)	Late June
Slight Heat (*Hsiao-shu*)	Early July
Great Heat (*Ta-shu*)	Late July
Beginning Autumn (*Li-chiu*)	Early August
Stopping of Heat (*Chu-shu*)	Late August
White Dew (*Pai-lu*)	Early September
Autumnal Equinox (*Chiu-fen*)	Late September
Cold Dew (*Han-lu*)	Early October
Frost Descent (*Shuang-chiang*)	Late October
Beginning of Winter (*Li-tung*)	Early November
Slight Snow (*Hsiao-hsueh*)	Late November
Great Snow (*Ta-hsueh*)	Early December
Winter Solstice (*Tung-chih*)	Late December

What to Wear.—Visitors to Shanghai during June, July, August and early September will want a completely tropical wardrobe. White suits are suitable for men and the sheerest of summer frocks for women. Sandals are usually worn by Shanghai women while stockings may be dispensed with altogether. The general rule for Summer underclothes is the fewer the better.

During December, January and February heavy clothing is required. The intermediate months of March, April and May; September, October and November, require medium weight clothing, such as is usually worn in America and Europe at the same time of year.

Tropical Latitude.—Although in mid-Winter it is difficult to believe, Shanghai has approximately the same Latitude as Cairo, Egypt, and Morocco, is a little South of the Bermudas, and falls roughly on the same parallel as Charleston, South Carolina, and Los Angeles, California.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

While the ordinary rules for the maintenance of health apply in Shanghai as elsewhere, certain precautions in the matter of food and hygiene should be taken by both visitors and residents. Among the precautions recommended by the Public Health Department of the Municipal Council are:

Vaccination every three years; inoculation against typhoid every two years, and inoculation against cholera every Summer.

Don't consume foodstuffs which are not fresh and which have not recently been cooked, boiled or otherwise sterilized.

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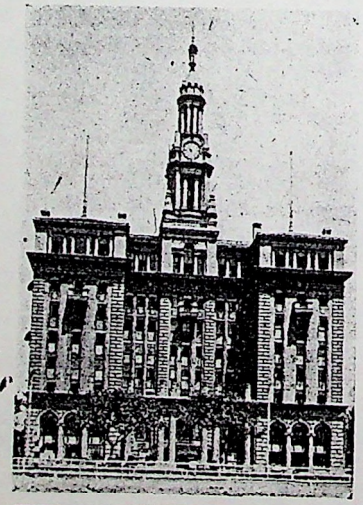
Total Values for Shanghai.—The value of new buildings in the entire Shanghai area, including the Municipality of Greater Shanghai (Chinese), International Settlement, and French Concession, has been as follows: 1929, $63,000,000; 1930, $100,000,000; 1931, $87,000,000; 1932, $50,000,000; 1933, $72,000,000.

New buildings for which permits were issued in the International Settlement during the year 1933, compared with four preceding years, were classified as follows:

Description:	*1933*	*1932*	*1931*	*1930*	*1929*
Chinese houses	3,545	2,071	6,987	6,818	5,282
Foreign residences	257	95	97	327	380
Hotels	—	3	2	3	1
Apartment buildings	13	5	9	5	8
Office buildings	13	21	41	35	33
Foreign stores	204	216	273	298	310
Theatres	4	2	4	6	6
Schools	7	—	5	6	1
Cotton mills	—	6	4	3	3



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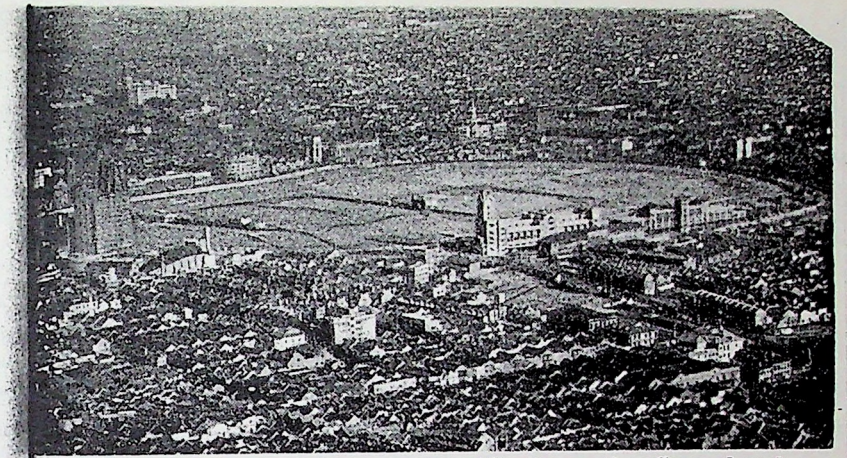


Aerial View of Race Course and Public Recreation Ground and Surroundings (Photo by C. de Soria, courtesy of N.C.D.N.)

Description	*1933*	*1932*	*1931*	*1930*	*1929*
Factories	27	28	73	24	50
Other Industrial Buildings	63	23	28	38	24
Godowns	20	27	27	64	52
Garages	98	48	158	75	116
Miscellaneous	879	894	991	1,134	1,321
Totals	5,130	3,439	8,699	8,836	7,586

Value: 1933, $35,543,740; 1932, $25,454,600; 1931, $52,258,101; 1930, $65,287,320; 1929, $35,209,566.

Real Estate Brokers.—Shanghai real estate offers many attractions to the prudent investor.

It is interesting to note that shortly after the promulgation of the first Land Regulations in 1845, land on The Bund sold at from $50 to $60 a mow (7,260 square feet under original definition).

Among the more important real estate agents and firms are:

Asia Realty Co. (Fed. Inc., U.S.A.) . 50 Nanking Road
Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. . . . . 391 Kiangse Road
Cathay Land Co., Ltd. . . . . Sassoon House
China Realty Co. (Fed. Inc., U.S.A.) 290 Szechuen Road
Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient . . . 18 The Bund
Cumine & Co., Ltd. . . . . 149 Szechuen Road

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Foreign daily newspapers in Shanghai are in the English, French, German and Russian languages. All, with the exception of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, Ltd. (American daily) are morning papers.

Daily Newspapers:	
North-China Daily News	17 The Bund
Shanghai Times	160 Ave. Edward VII
Evening Post and Mercury	17-21 Ave. Edward VII
China Press	11 Szechuen Road (Lane 126)
Le Journal de Shanghai (French)	21-23 Rue du Consulat
Deutsche Shanghai Zeitung (German)	Astor House (Room 96)
Shanghai Zaria (Russian)	774 Avenue Joffre
"Slovo" (Russian)	238 (1-2) Ave. du Roi Albert

PIDGIN ENGLISH

"Pidgin-English" is a curious jargon commonly used as a means of communication between the foreigner who has no knowledge of the Chinese language and the Chinese shopkeeper and servant with a limited knowledge of English.

Actually, the lingo is made up of a few English words (often mispronounced) expressed more or less in accordance with Chinese idiom. In spite of its limitations, it works surprisingly well. It is not as easy as it seems, however, and any Chinese can soon tell if you are a newcomer. Following are a few of the most frequently used phrases:

Maskee	Never mind
Talkee he	Tell him
No wantchee	I don't want that
Can do	That will do
No can do	That will not do
My no savvy	I don't understand
Pay my	Give it to me
Pay my look see	Let me look at it
Topside	Upstairs
Bottomside	Downstairs
Bym-bye makee pay	I'll pay later
Pay chow	Serve food
Catchee one piece rickshaw	Get a rickshaw
My wantchee	I want
My no wantchee	I don't want

Cumshaw	A tip
Catchee chop chop	Fetch quickly
No b'long plopper	This is not right
No squeeze	No overcharging
Walkee-walkee fish	Live fish
Joss House	Temple
Pay Master chit	Give Master the letter
B'long Shanghai side	To live in Shanghai
Chop chop	Quickly
B'long my pidgin	That's my business
Catchee baby	To have a baby
Learn piecee	Apprentice
Savvy box	Brain
How-fashion?	What for?
Amah	Chinese nurse or maid
Solly	Sorry
My catchee chow	I'm going to eat
Chit	A note or letter
What thing?	What is that?
This side	Here
Talkee my	Let me know
This b'long my	This is mine
What fashion no can?	Why not?
Talkee come morning time	Tell him to come in the morning
This b'long number one	This is very good
Three piece man come dinner	There will be three guests for dinner
S'pose no can do catchee coolie	If you can't do it get the coolie
Missy have got?	Is Mrs.—at home?
What side my room?	Where is my room?
This price b'long true?	Is this price genuine?
S'pose catchee two piece can more cheap?	Will it be cheaper to take two?
My wantchee walkee	I want to go for a walk
Pay two piece	Give me two
Can puttee book?	Is the bargain settled?

Pidgin English is not, as is optimistically believed by the visitor, made by adding "ee" to every word. "Pidgin" is a corruption of "business," so pidgin-English means business English. Many of the words, such as "Maskee," are of Portuguese derivation. "Junk" comes from the sound of "chueng" in the dialect of the coast where the Portuguese traded. Of Indian words we have "shroff," a dealer in money; "tiffin" for

and the phenomenon of the Hangchow Bore, one of the wonderful sights of the world, are some of the chief lures that bring thousands to Hangchow every year, to go away repeating the Chinese proverb, "Above there is Heaven and beneath are Hang and Soo," the last referring to Soochow. Both cities, historic and celebrated in song, have been an earthly paradise to the Chinese for more than 4,000 years.

West Lake possesses a romantic urge not to be resisted. From West Lake Marco Polo enjoyed the beauties of Hangchow. He dwelt at great length in the reports of his travels on this city, which he said was "the greatest in all the world."

Famous Monasteries.—The monasteries in the hills beyond West Lake are interesting. The more famous of these, and the pagoda temples surrounding West Lake should be visited before one leaves "Hang." Until a few years ago there stood on the southwest eminence overlooking the lake a structure of red brick, called the "Thunder Peak Pagoda," which was built by a concubine of one of the Wu Yueh princes about 975 A.D. Within the last few decades it had crumbled until there was merely an ivy-cloaked mound of broken brick and in 1924 it suddenly collapsed into shapeless ruins. It was perhaps the most noted of the few surviving relics of other days, being approximately ten centuries old, and it is worth noting that the Hangchow Municipality is considering its restoration.

On the same hill is a Buddhist temple, one of the four largest bordering West Lake. It is called the Ziang-dz-sz, and is especially dear to Japanese Buddhists for it is supposed to be the place where the celebrated Nipponese priest and educator, Kobe Daishi, first studied the teachings of Gautama.

Cupid's Temple.—The most famous temple in which Cupid is worshipped in China is a small shrine on one of the tiny islands in the West Lake, Hangchow. It is known as "White Cloud Temple." Thousands of lovers, eager to know if their romances will last forever, and thousands of others who want to know where to go to meet their future mates, visit the shrine every year. The legendary role played by Cupid is not widely known among the Chinese. In modern Chinese wedding ceremonies Cupids are used to decorate the groom's ears. Cupid is better known

as "Foreign God of Wealth." Many refuse to believe that the tiny archer could be a god of wealth as the Chinese conception of the God of Wealth is a black warrior on a black tiger. The doubters call Cupid the "God of Many Offspring." Decorating the bridal motor car with Cupids means that the newly married pair will have many sons.

General Ward's Tomb.—En route to Hangchow, and about thirty miles from Shanghai, is Sungkiang, a city which contains the tomb of Frederick Townsend Ward, the American who organized and first commanded "The Ever Victorious Army" (*see* Chapter One). An annual pilgrimage, promoted by American war veterans in Shanghai and in which many Chinese participate, is made to the tomb.

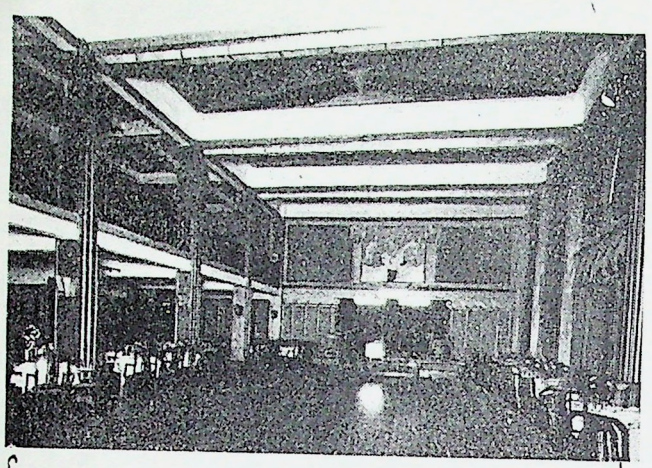
Trains for Hangchow may be taken at the North Station in Shanghai. Round trip to Hangchow, express, $13; one way $8.25. Diners are attached to the trains and tea is served in the compartments. Both foreign style and Chinese hotels are available, at reasonable rates.

THE HANGCHOW BORE

A most remarkable natural phenomenon which each year attracts thousands of visitors to the Hangchow district, is the Hangchow Bore, the huge ram of water which sweeps up the bay and the Ch'ien T'ang river near the first and middle of every lunar month. The Bore, however, is much greater at the Spring and Autumn equinoxes and the greatest usually occurs two days after the full moon nearest the autumnal equinox, about the middle of September.

The ordinary bi-monthly bores are usually five to six feet high at the front of the thundering mass of water, while the equinoxial bores occasionally reach a height of eighteen to twenty-five feet and it is asserted that bores of more than thirty feet have been witnessed.

The formation of the bores is easily explained. Hangchow Bay is shaped like a huge funnel, sixty miles wide at the mouth and narrowing down to the Ch'ien T'ang river. One hundred miles inland the 60-mile wide funnel has narrowed to a tube only two miles wide. Incoming tides, driving into this great funnel, rise higher and higher, meet the current of the river, and the Bore is created, at its best a snowy-



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crested solid wall of water, perhaps, at a good season, twenty feet high and travelling at fifteen to eighteen miles an hour.

The best view of the Bore is obtained at Haining, a town forty miles from Hangchow, and about twelve miles from where the Bore begins to form, at a point where the bay is narrowed to two and a half miles. The equinoxial bores are magnificent spectacles. The roar of the inrushing water may be heard for half an hour before the crest reaches Haining and for a like period after it has passed that point.

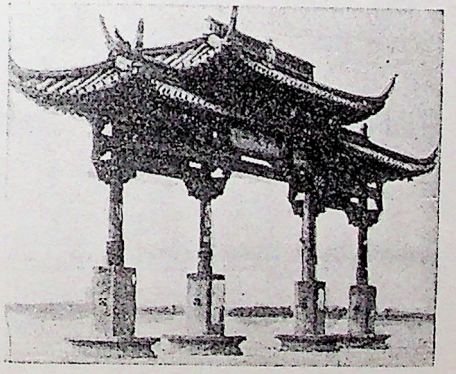
SOOCHOW

Older than the memory of Confucius, a famous city six hundred years before the birth of Christ, and, once the capital of the Kingdom of Wu—such is Soochow, a brief two-hour train ride from Shanghai. This city of canals and bridges is a real Chinese city, very slightly touched by foreign influence, a relic and a memory of the cities of Cathay as they were centuries ago.

As a famous holiday resort of China it rivals even fair Hangchow in scenic beauty and historic interest. Its greatest distinction, however, is not its scenery nor its historical background, but its beautiful women!

The most beautiful women in China (so say the Chinese) have always been found in Soochow and poems in their praise have been sung perpetually by Chinese and foreign bards. Chinese poets, for many ages past, have turned their rhymes and laid them at the dainty feet of the ladies of Soochow, and foreign rhymesters, ever since Soochow was opened to foreign trade in 1896, as a result of the Sino-Japanese war, have been following their example.

In approaching Soochow by rail one proceeds along the city wall (one of the few famous city walls left in China) which is girdled by a moat and has six gates.



A Paitou (Memorial Arch)

Highest Pagoda.—Of the some 2,000 pagodas in China, the highest is said to be at Tingchou, Chihli Province, approximately 360 feet.

"Pailous."—These gates or archways are common all over China, serving as memorials. "P'ai" means tablet and "lou" storey. Early in the Chou Dynasty (B.C. 1122-249) worthy men were honoured by a tablet of distinction being affixed to the gateway of their village. (*see Encyclopaedia Sinica*). Later the practice was adopted of erecting special gateways, or Pailous, to bear the honorific tablets. The commonest type have four pillars, forming a large central passage, flanked by two smaller ones.

These memorial arches were granted to loyal servants of the state who died in war, officials of good reputation, men distinguished by virtue and learning, philanthropists, families that had lived together for four or five generations, centenarians, highest literary graduates, women who were killed or committed suicide in defence of their virtue, and widows who escaped compulsion to re-marry by destroying themselves.

There is a widow's arch on the Race Course and Public Recreation Ground in Shanghai.

* * *

"Losing Face."—When Chinese are accused of a fault, publicly reprimanded, apprehended in misbehaviour or theft, or fail to discharge an obligation, they are said to "lose face." The closest English conception of the term "face" is conveyed by "pride." To "lose face" is to suffer a grevious wound of the pride.

The Chinese will do anything to "save face" at whatever cost and trouble, even though it means dismissal from service. The best way to get along with Chinese servants is not to do anything to make them "lose face." If necessary, simply dismiss them and do not discuss the matter.

The first public meeting held in Shanghai took place at the British Consulate on April 12, 1844. Sir George Balfour, British Consul, acted as chairman of the gathering, which met to consider the purchase of a burial ground "to the west of the ditch at the back of the Custom House."

Chapter Sixteen

HISTORICAL ODDMENTS

"WHEN Shih Hwang-ti, who built the Great Wall of China (the work was started about 215 B.C. and required only ten years for completion) captured the (Yangtsze) delta, he made Shanghai a hsien district and during the Sung Dynasty (960-1127 A.D.) the name of Shanghai began to be used, the first mention being chronicled in 1075 A.D. Before the foreigners came and made it China's largest port. it was only a small fishing port enclosed by a wall (the Chinese City) to protect it against the inroads of Japanese pirates, and could boast of no more importance than being a port of call for seagoing junks and the home of a fishing fleet of about 400 junks."

—Crow's *Handbook for China.*

* * *

Shih Hwang-ti, Duke of Tsin, who built the Great Wall as a protection against Tartars after trying for ten years to overcome them (*see* Couling's *Encyclopaedia Sinica*, page 218), has been referred to as a saviour of China, the only man strong enough to unite the country, which had been rent by continual internal warfare, under one rule. He is said to have established the Ch'in Dynasty (249-206 B.C.) from which the modern name China was derived.

* * *

"Shanghai lies in the south-east corner of that portion of the Province of Kiangsu to the South of the Yangtsze. Kiangsu and portions of the neighbouring provinces of Chekiang and Anhuei form a vast plain, owing its origin to the fine silt brought down in the course of ages by the Yangtsze and deposited in the sea. The physical features of the district have, therefore, undergone enormous changes since the day when Wuhu was the head of the delta of the Yangtsze-kiang, and that river found its way to the sea by three mouths at least. Even in historic times these changes have been great. In A.D. 780 the Soochow Creek is said to have been five miles broad,

and the Soochow Creek was the main stream, the Whangpoo flowing only as far as Loonghwa (Lunghua), finding its way to the sea by another channel. These changes still continue: the Whangpoo is said to be at least two hundred yards narrower than it was thirty years ago, and the Soochow Creek, in the mouth of which the British fleet anchored in 1843, now affords a passage for boats only in mid-channel."

Shanghai, a Handbook for Travellers and Residents, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., former Minister of Union Church.

* * *

"In A.D. 446 the Viceroy of Yangchow, in whose jurisdiction the place lay, was ordered by Imperial rescript to cut a canal to link up the city of Soochow with the Yangtsze. This being done seems to have marked the beginning of Shanghai's importance as an anchorage. Its sheltered position, its proximity to the important centres of Soochow, Sungkiang and Hangchow together with the gradual silting up of the nearer approaches to the first two of the above-named places, all helped little by little to make the port a favourite rendezvous for deep-water junks and a point for the trans-shipment of their cargoes.

"In the last years of the thirteenth century, either in 1288 or in 1292 (in which latter year, it is interesting to remember, the great Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, finally quitted China) the original town together with several adjacent villages was erected by an ordinance of the great Kublai Khan, the Mongol conqueror, then Emperor of China, into a 'hsien' or city of sub-prefectural status.

"From about this time the growing wealth of the place seems to have attracted the unwelcome attentions of Japanese pirates, and the records speak frequently of raids. It would also appear that the Japanese were not the only offenders, since later references to 'black slaves' and 'white devils' indicate that Malayan and Portuguese freebooters may have occasionally preyed upon the trade of the port. The Japanese adventurers

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established a pirates nest on Tsungming Island, lying in the Yangtsze directly opposite the mouth of the Whangpoo, from whence they levied a heavy tribute upon all comers.

"The most serious pirate raid occurred in 1554, when the city was looted and burned, and in the following year the citizens for their protection surrounded themselves with a substantial wall, three miles in circumference (the present Chinese City)."

—Gow's *Guide to Shanghai* (1924)

* * *

"History is not quite clear when Shanghai first came into being; a writer in the 'North China Daily News' some years ago says it was known to exist B.C. 304. Lanning in his *History of Shanghai* says that it was not until A.D. 960 that the name, Shanghai, had established itself.....

"At any rate it is proved that the site whereon the city is, was once sea and that the country for hundreds of miles around has been formed by the silt brought down by the Yangtsze river, and the fine alluvial soil thus deposited being exceptionally rich, was most suitable for settlers, the country soon developing into a prosperous agricultural and fishing district.

"The earliest site in Shanghai history is the temple at the end of Bubbling Well Road, known as Ching An Ssu, which, it is claimed, dates back to 250 A.D. and owes its popularity to the famous well opposite with its mixture of carbonic acid and marsh gas." (*See* "Nanking and Bubbling Well Roads" in Chapter Six, "Seeing Shanghai," in *All About Shanghai and Environs*).

The three quoted paragraphs are from *Guide to Shanghai* by A. G. Hickmott (1921).

* * *

"Handed down by legends, Chinese history begins about 2,500 B.C. with the reign of the three emperors, who in a remarkably short space of time brought a barbarous people to a comparatively high stage of

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Mandarin Garden, Chinese City

civilization. The first of these semi-mythical rulers was Fu Hsi (or Fuhi), who instituted marriage, taught the people to fish with nets, domesticated the wild animals for their use, invented the flute and lyre and replaced former methods of communication (by means of knots tied in strings) with a kind of picture language which has been succeeded by the present Chinese ideographs.

"His grave is now pointed out in Chechow, Honan, where thousands assemble annually to do reverence to his memory.

"The following emperor, Shen Nung, carried the advance of the people still further. He taught agriculture and the use of herbs as medicine, and is now known as 'The Imperial Husbandman.' The third emperor, Hwang-ti, extended the boundaries of the empire, reformed the calendar, established cities, and introduced the use of carts and boats, while his consort taught the rearing of silkworms. Foreign historians regard these three emperors as merely representative of different stages of early civilization, while the Chinese ascribe to them supernatural qualities."

—Crow's *Handbook for China.*

Chapter Seventeen

LEAVING SHANGHAI

WHERE next?

To the traveller, Shanghai offers a unique advantage; the entire world, literally, is open for his selection. He can go to Europe by going West, or he can go to Europe by going East, with distances, time, and cost showing but slight variation. It may be an exaggeration to call Shanghai the "centre of the world" but it looks very much like it on a travel map.

Most Occidentals will recall a youthful legend: "Dig a hole through the earth and you will come out in China." With equal aptness it may be said, "Start out from China and go anywhere you like, in almost any direction." Transportation facilities to any other place in the world are readily available in Shanghai.

Go East or West.—A trip to Europe may be made to the West by sea through the Suez Canal or by train through Siberia and Russia; to the East by sea across the Pacific Ocean, overland across the United States or Canada and across the Atlantic, or entirely by sea through the Panama Canal. One can go to London by travelling either West or East; one can go to New York by travelling either East or West.

Perhaps the world is round after all.

Travelling by sea to the East, Japan and the Hawaiian Islands are on the schedules of most of the liners bound for the Pacific coast of the United States and Canada while ships for Europe going West via the Suez Canal usually call (with some exceptions) at Hongkong, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Naples, Marseilles,

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first class, £34-5 second class; from Shanghai via Japan, first class £57-5, second class £37-5; 18 days to Australia when connecting at Hongkong, 31 days from Shanghai via Japan. Fares from Australia to New Zealand are £10 first class, £8 second class, two days. Australian-Oriental Line (Butterfield and Swire); Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., 17 Canton Road (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.); Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 31 The Bund.

Coast and River Routes.—Shanghai is the centre of an extremely active coastwise and river trade. Steamers depart almost daily for Canton, Swatow, Wenchow and Amoy, to the South; and for Chefoo, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Newchwang and Dairen, to the North.

The mighty Yangtsze provides a splendid waterway into Central China. Hankow is accessible by large steamers at all seasons, while smaller craft proceed many hundreds of miles farther into the interior.

* * *

Distances from Shanghai.—By nautical miles from Shanghai to—

North:		South:	
Tsingtao	400	Ningpo	136
Weihaiwei	480	Wenchow	344
Chefoo	520	Foochow	440
Dairen	560	Amoy	600
Newchwang	700	Swatow	730
Tientsin	730	Hongkong	850
Korea:		Kwangchowwan	1,083
Chemulpo	503	Haiphong	1,335
Gensan	784	Saigon	1,780
Formosa:		(East Indian Ports)	
Tamsui	453	(Via Hongkong):	
Japan:		Manila	1,493
Nagasaki	450	Manila (direct)	1,162
Moji-Shimonoseki	550	Singapore	2,293
Kobe	760	Penang	2,600
Yokohama	1,100	Batavia	2,825
		Rangoon	3,330

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Vladivostok	1,000	Colombo	3,900
Arabia:		Calcutta	4,067
Aden	6,000	Madras	4,450
Africa:		Bombay	4,753
Zanzibar	6,476	Karachi	5,236
Alexandria	7,600	Europe:	
Capetown	8,329	Athens	7,963
Australia & New Zealand:		Constantinople	8,084
Brisbane	4,955	Brindisi	8,218
Sydney	5,429	Odessa	8,248
Melbourne	6,005	Genoa	8,739
Auckland (N.Z.)	6,693	Marseilles	8,800
Pacific Islands:		Barcelona	8,888
Honolulu	4,409	Gibraltar	9,199
Suva	5,385	Cherbourg	10,330
American Ports West Coast:		Southampton	10,342
Seattle	5,289	Liverpool	10,504
Victoria	5,230	London	10,541
San Francisco	5,491	Antwerp	10,721
Los Angeles	5.673	Rotterdam	10,746
Panama	9,120	Hamburg	10,968
Valparaiso	11,149	Bergen	11,147
		Gothenburg	11,120
		Copenhagen	11,252
		Leningrad	11,823

American Ports:

East Coast	Via Suez	Via Panama
New York	12,405	10,684
Quebec	12,177	11,720
N. Orleans	13,650	9,998

	Via Suez	Via Panama
Havana	13,165	9,699
Trinidad	12,530	9,820
Rio de Janeiro	14,450	13,670



Sunset Over the Whangpoo

APPENDIX ONE

POLICE POWERS

A further definition of the operative organizations for the policing of the International Settlement than is contained in the main body of this book (*see* Chapter Two, "Governments of Shanghai," under sub-heading, "French Procedure") seems advisable on the basis of information received from responsible officials of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

While it is true, broadly speaking, that police authority is vested in the respective organizations of the French Concession and the International Settlement there are other agencies exercising the right of arrest within certain limitations.

The Japanese Government maintains in the International Settlement a considerable staff of Consular Police, at times estimated as high as 250. They do not interfere with the Municipal Police in the general police administration of the Hongkew district, but they do upon occasion arrest their own nationals on warrants issued by the Japanese consular authorities without reference to the Municipal Police.

The Marshal attached to the United States Court for China is empowered to execute warrants of arrest on American citizens issued by the American authorities without reference to the Municipal Police.

To quote our authority: "Under the extraterritorial rights possessed by the Treaty Powers, there appears to be no question of their authority to exercise certain police functions over their own nationals in this Settlement."

The various Powers who have military or naval forces stationed in Shanghai often have military or naval patrols who function in the Settlement and deal with their own enlisted men at times irrespective of the Municipal Police.

APPENDIX TWO

CHRONOLOGY AND HISTORICAL DIGEST OF MODERN SHANGHAI

1832: First attempt, a failure, to open Shanghai to foreign trade, made by Mr. Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, sent from Macao on a commercial mission by the East India Company. Local Chinese authorities ruled foreign trade must still be restricted to Canton.

1842, August 29: Treaty of Nanking signed, terminating "Opium War" between Great Britain and China, which had inception over trade disputes at Canton. Article Two reads: "His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that British Subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their Mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint at the Cities and Towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochow-fu, Ningpo, and Shanghai, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, etc., will appoint Superintendents or Consular Officers, to reside at each of the above-named Cities or Towns, to be the medium of communication between the Chinese Authorities and the said Merchants, and to see that the just Duties and other Dues of the Chinese Government as hereafter provided for, are duly discharged by Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects."

1843, November 17: Shanghai opened to foreign trade as a Treaty Port, following ratification of the Treaty of Nanking.

1844, July 3: Treaty signed between the United States and China, giving Americans same right as British to trade in Treaty Ports, and containing first explicit definition of extraterritoriality as it applies to China. Article XXI of the Treaty reads: "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 authorized 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."

Extension of extraterritoriality to civil cases was embraced in Article XXV of the same treaty, reading: "All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of, and regulated by the authorities of their own Government, and all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and subjects of any other Government shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such Governments, respectively, without interference on the part of China."

1844, October 24: France signs treaty with China, acquiring same rights to trade in Treaty Ports as those granted to Great Britain and the United States.

1845, November 29: First Land Regulations promulgated, containing partial definition of original area of Foreign Settlement.

1846, September 20: First delimitation of Foreign Settlement boundaries, enclosing area of approximately 138 acres.

1848, November 27: Foreign Settlement extended to Defence Creek, increasing area to 470 acres.

1848: American Episcopal Church Mission, under Bishop William J. Boone, first Anglican Bishop in China, establishes headquarters North of Soochow Creek, in Hongkew village, the beginning of the American Settlement.

1849, April 6: French Concession boundaries defined; area 164 acres.

1851: By proclamation of Chinese authorities merchants of all nations are permitted to build in Foreign Settlement, a privilege theretofore regarded by British as exclusive for their nationals.

1851: Beginning of Taiping Rebellion, plotted in Canton.

1853, April 12: Birthday of Shanghai Volunteer Corps: Consuls of original Treaty Powers, Great Britain, United States, and France, met with foreign residents, decision reached to organize Volunteer Corps for protection of Settlement.

1853, September 7: Rebels, "Small Swords," but not recognized by Taipings, captured Chinese City (old walled city) of Shanghai.

1854, February: United States Consul established Consulate in Hongkew, near Episcopal Mission, raising American flag and advancing general recognition of Settlement.

1854, April 4: Battle of Muddy Flat (on site of present Race Course), in which British and American naval forces, with Shanghai Volunteers, and suddenly and unexpectedly reinforced by "Small Swords" rebels from beleaguered Chinese City, attacked camp of Imperial troops near the then western boundary of the Settlement, to enforce demand of British Consul that troops be removed to safe distance from Settlement. Imperialists gave way. First baptism of fire for Shanghai Volunteers.

1854, July 11: Public meeting of foreign residents adopted new Land Regulations, authorized and chose first elective Municipal Council, which held first meeting.

1854, July 12: Custom House, disorganized by Taiping-Imperial warfare, re-opened under foreign supervision of representatives of Great Britain, United States, and France, acting with concurrence of Chinese authorities; birthday of present Chinese Maritime Customs.

1855, February 17: "Small Swords" evacuate Chinese City, forced out by joint attack of Imperialists and French forces, French being angered by current, apparently true, reports that British and Americans were trading with rebels.

1855, February 24: Proclamation of Taotai (chief Chinese official), stated conditions subject to which Chinese would be permitted to reside in Foreign Settlement.

1860, June: Taipings capture Soochow.

1860, August 17: First Taiping attack on Chinese City and Foreign Settlement.

1861, October 29: French Concession extended by 23 acres.
1862, January: Second Taiping attack on Settlement, from direction of Woosung, reached point one and a half miles from British Consulate.
1862, May 1: Separate Municipal Council established for administration of French Concession.
1862, August: Third Taiping attack on Settlement reached Bubbling Well.
1862, September 21: Frederick Townsend Ward, American organizer and commander of "Ever Victorious Army," fighting Taipings, killed in action near Ningpo.
1863, June 25: U.S. Consul George F. Seward and Chinese authorities delimit boundaries of American Settlement, area 1,309 acres.
1863, September 21: Agreement made to amalgamate Foreign (British) and American settlements.
1863, December: Actual fusion of settlements consummated.
1863, December 4: "Ever Victorious Army," under "Chinese" Gordon, Ward's British successor, wrests Soochow from Taipings.
1864, May 1: Establishment of Mixed Court in Settlement.
1864, July: Nanking retaken by Imperialists and Taiping Rebellion crushed.
1865: Establishment of H.B.M.'s Supreme Court for China.
1866: Formation of Volunteer Fire Brigade in Settlement.
1870: Control of Shanghai Volunteer Force handed over to Municipal Council.
1874: Serious riots in French Concession over decision to construct road through Ningpo Guild cemetery. Volunteer Corps called out.
1880, August 31: Agreement for provision of water supply for Settlement signed.
1889: Erection of first modern cotton mill in Shanghai.
1890: Council took over existing Eurasian School (Thomas Hanbury School) and converted it into first Municipal School for Foreigners.
1893: Purchase of Electric Light company by Municipal Council.
1894-5: War between China and Japan.
1894, January 25: Japan agreed to regard Shanghai as outside the zone of warfare.

1896: Treaty of Shimonoseki between China and Japan.
1896, July 21: Supplementary Treaty of Commerce between China and Japan signed at Peking, giving Japanese right to carry on trade, industries and manufactures at all Treaty Ports.
1897, April 5: Wheelbarrow riots in Shanghai as result of Council's decision to increase wheelbarrow licenses. Volunteers called out.
1897, May 10: First foreign (British) cotton mill opened in Shanghai.
1898: Railway, Shanghai to Woosung, opened.
1898: Municipal Public Health Department organized by Dr. Stanley.
1899, July: Two large additions to International Settlement delimited, in Yangtszepoo district and to the West, totaling 3,804 acres.
1900, January 27: Area of 171 acres added to French Concession.
1900, March 13: Ratepayers' Meeting sanctioned first grant for Chinese education in Settlement, group of Chinese residents contributing funds for building.
1900, June 20: Boxer outbreak. Anti-foreignism had been growing for months but on this date edicts were issued at Peking for the extermination of all foreigners. Agreement was reached between foreign Consuls and Viceroys of Central Provinces under which Viceroys promised to prevent spread of Boxer rebellion in their provinces provided foreign military operations were confined to North. As precautionary measure defence of International Settlement was in hands of Shanghai Volunteers pending arrival of foreign troops.
1900, August 17: Foreign troops garrison Settlement.
1902: Foreign garrison withdrawn.
1905, December 8: Mixed Court riots resulting from agitation over jurisdiction and care of prisoners. Volunteers called out.
1906, June 30: United States Court for China established by Act of Congress.
1907: Chinese Company added to Shanghai Volunteer Corps.
1908: Shanghai-Nanking railway completed.
1910, November 10: Plague riots in Shanghai, resulting from opposition to enforcement of Public

Health by-laws for prevention of plague. Volunteers called out.

1911, October 9: Outbreak of Republican Revolution, led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

1911, November 3: Chinese City falls into possession of Revolutionists. Volunteers mobilized for possible defence of Settlement.

1911, November 4: Chinese in Shanghai area accept new republican regime by acclamation.

1911, November 11: Mixed Court taken over by Consular Body.

1912, January 1: Establishment of Republic of China.

1913, July 26: Fighting near International Settlement between Peking Government forces and Kiangsu Province rebels. Consular Body issued declaration of neutrality of Settlement, Chapei and Soochow Creek. Volunteers mobilized. Naval forces landed by British, German, Austrian and Italian warships.

1914, April 8: Chinese-French Convention for extension of Concession boundaries and appointment of two Chinese to advise French Municipal Council.

1914, July 20: Extension proclamation adds 2,167 acres to French Concession, constituting more than 80 per cent. of its present area.

1915: Shanghai-Hangchow railway completed.

1917, August 14: China declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.

1918, July 16-19: Riots in Hongkew owing to friction between Japanese and Chinese. Volunteers called out.

1919, May 1: Shanghai Fire Brigade, hitherto volunteer organization, re-organized on professional basis.

1919, June: Strikes and anti-Japanese boycott. Volunteers mobilized to protect property of public utility companies and aid police to preserve order.

1920, April 7: Appointment of Chinese Advisory Committee for Shanghai Municipal Council approved by Ratepayers' meeting.

1920, October 14: Formation of Chinese Ratepayers' Association.

1924, August—to end of 1925: Kiangsu-Chekiang provincial war.

1924, September 9: Municipal Council declared State of Emergency and mobilized Volunteer Corps; naval forces landed from British, American, Japanese and Italian warships, forming defence cordon around International Settlement and French Concession.

1925, January: Volunteers mobilized to aid in disarming and interning 10,000 Chinese soldiers, fugitives, who surrendered either to Concession or Settlement authorities.

1925, May 30: Labour troubles starting in February culminated in procession and attack on Louza Police Station; police fired on demonstrators, killing and wounding a number of Chinese. Volunteers called out. Further street disturbances followed by general strike and anti-British boycott. Chinese Advisory Committee to S.M.C. resigned. Strikes ended in September. International judicial inquiry by American, British and Japanese judges in October.

1926, April 14: Adoption by Ratepayers' meeting of resolution approving addition of three Chinese members to Municipal Council.

1926, July: Nationalists, organizing in Canton, launch military expedition to North, sweeping through Central China to Hankow. British return concessions at Hankow and Kiukiang to Chinese. Shanghai apprehensive of Nationalist advance.

1927, January 1: Rendition of Mixed Court and establishment of Provisional Court.

1927, February: Nationalists begin advance down Yangtsze Valley toward Shanghai.

1927, Jan.-Feb.-March: British, American, French, Spanish, Italian, and Japanese troops landed in Shanghai for defence of Settlement and Concession.

1927, March 21: Municipal Council declared State of Emergency. Volunteers called out. Nationalists occupied Chinese City. Fighting near Settlement during March resulted in defeat of Northern (anti-Nationalist) Forces, of whom 3,000 were interned in Settlement.

1927, July 7: City Government of Greater Shanghai established and Mayor appointed, placing Chinese territory surrounding Settlement and Concession under municipal form of government.

1928, April 20: Three Chinese Councillors first took their seats in Municipal Council.

1928, June 1: Public parks opened to Chinese on same terms as foreigners.

1929, April 17: Ratepayers adopt resolution authorizing sale of Municipal Electricity Department; Shanghai Power Co. assumes operation.

1930, April 1: Rendition of Shanghai Provisional Court and establishment in Settlement of District Court and Branch High Court.

1930, May 2: Number of Chinese members on Municipal Council increased from three to five.

1931, September: Japanese launch military operations in Manchuria following dynamiting of railway line, beginning movement which eventuated in alienation of three northeastern provinces from Chinese and establishment of Manchukuo, with Henry Pu-yi, deposed Emperor of China (1911), as Emperor.

1932, January 28: Following anti-Japanese boycott activities and Sino-Japanese racial disorders in Hongkew district, and failure of Chinese military forces to heed their notification to withdraw from neighbourhood of Settlement boundaries, Japanese naval forces made direct attack against Chinese (19th Route Army) in the Chapei district. Great Britain and United States lodged protests with Japan. Furious fighting in Chapei. Volunteers mobilized and curfew law enforced in Settlement and Concession, requiring residents to be off streets from 10 p.m. until 4 a.m. Great Britain and United States heavily reinforced garrisons and warships of powers stood by in Whangpoo.

1932, March 2: Nineteenth Route Army withdrew from Chapei in good order in quickly executed maneuver. Japanese advance to protect lines. Negotiations instituted.

1932, May 5: Sino-Japanese Armistice signed, terminating "undeclared war."

1932, May 31: Japan withdrew major share of military forces of occupation. Property loss in Chapei placed at $350,000,000.

Classified Business Directory

The business houses listed below are recommended with confidence. Should visitors experience any difficulty in obtaining what they need, the publishers of this guide-book will be glad to be of assistance. Telephone 13771—The University Press, 160 Avenue Edward VII.

Aerated Waters

Watson's Mineral Water Co., 327 Kiangse Rd., *Tel.* 12726.

Antiques

Art d'Orient, 969 Bubbling Well Rd., *Tel.* 35003.
Mai Li Lacquer & Antique Co., A261 Broadway
Peking Treasure Shop, 8a Central Arc., 49 Nanking Rd., *Tel.* 17159.

Auto Accessories

Central Auto Supply Co., 411 av. Foch, *Tel.* 84679.
Foo Lai Tyre & Rubber Repair Co., 57-9 Park Rd., *Tel.* 32039.
Wei Hai Auto Supply Co., 485 Yu Yuen Road, *Tel.* 20678.

Auto Tailors

Chang Yung Kee, 481 av. Foch, *Tel.* 72496.
Tai Chong & Co., 843 Avenue Road.

Bankers

National Commercial Bank, Ltd., 230 Peking Rd., *Tel.* 18170.
Union Mobiliere, Societe Francaise de Banque et de Placements, 35-37 av. Edward VII, *Tel.* 82163.

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Union & Co., 463-5 av. Foch, *Tel.* 75588.

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XXIV
"GENTLEMEN" AND "CHINESE"

JUST what is a completely satisfactory definition of the familiar word "gentleman"? Certainly it has nothing to do with wealth, education, health, or ancestry. A rich man may be what is known as a "pig", the graduate of a world-famous university may be a "snob", and the son of a gentleman may be a "cad", while those of robust and feeble health may be on quite equal terms as "gentlemen". We have read many interesting English essays on the subject of defining a gentleman, and from our recollection of such readings have an idea that while it is very difficult to express the exact meaning of the word in precise terms, it is generally understood that among other things a gentleman invariably shows generous consideration for the susceptibilities as well as the comfort of others. At any rate, we may certainly assume that a person who is lacking in that regard is "no gentleman", whether he is a *taipan* or a travelling tinker, whereas an uncultured and horny-handed toiler, who has neither wealth nor wit at his command, may by his kindly conduct toward others show himself to be more of a "gentleman" than many of his alleged betters will ever be.

In different countries there are varying social conventions and customs, which make interesting and sometimes amusing "copy" for journalists and writers of books. The striking contrasts between Oriental and Occidental ideas of the "correct thing" to do in given circumstances have been described over and over again. Yet even among Western peoples there are wide differences—witness the huge fun an Englishman gets out of watching two elderly Frenchmen kissing! Then there is the matter of men "dressing" for dinner and the theatre. In France what is known in England as "evening dress" is regarded as a costume for very ceremonious occasions (including morning and afternoon affairs), and rarely do Parisians "dress for dinner" in the evening. An invitation to dine "*en toute intimité*" usually means that a man sits down at his host's table attired in

what is known as "morning dress"—that is, the suit the Frenchman wears to go to office. Another curious distinction may be mentioned; the Englishman who regularly takes his wife out to dinner—she in evening dress and he wearing an ordinary suit—would be regarded as "no gentleman", and he would be a bold fellow who safely weathered the storms of wifely reproach which would whistle around his ears. Yet in Paris it is quite common for wives to dress for dinner and the theatre, and to take no notice of their husbands' failure to fall in with this convention about "dressing". A suggestion recently made that dramatic critics should attend "*répétitions générales*" in evening dress raised a storm of protest in Paris, and the President of the Dramatic Critics' Association publicly advised his colleagues to do nothing of the kind! It may be mentioned that William Archer, the famous English dramatist and critic, almost invariably attended "first nights" at the theatre in morning clothes—and nobody dare say that he was not a gentleman in every sense of that much-abused word. But we are getting away from the real issue we have in mind, which does not concern matters of costume but of custom.

On the first floor of the Sassoon Building on the Shanghai Bund, which houses the Cathay Hotel, there were two interesting—and at times most inviting—doors. One of them was marked "Gentlemen." The other was labelled, quite as conspicuously, "Chinese." Interesting indeed are the workings of the master mind which so simply classifies the happy residents of the Paris of the Far East. "Gentlemen" (including all males who are not Chinese) and "Chinese" (including all males who are not gentlemen). And for us who, in Peiping or Paris or London or New York, had been treated as Chinese and gentlemen? Ah, for us indeed it is a problem. Accustomed to thinking of ourselves as gentlemen and Chinese, we cannot so quickly divide our dual personality into its component parts and let them go their different paths. We must pause and ponder.

Looking into a dictionary does not help us much. For the dictionary tells us what we already understood—that a "gentleman" is a "well-bred and honourable man," or a "man of good birth and breeding," and that a "Chinese" is simply a native of China. There does not seem to be anything in either word which excludes the other.

If we look further, however, we find that "gentleman" is associated with "gentry," the upper class of society. This, perhaps, lets us out. But it does not solve the difficulty, unless we are to assume that every foreign policeman, beggar, and tough, is to be regarded as "upper class," simply because he is not Chinese. Perhaps, indeed, we are getting a little closer to the solution of the problem, as certainly foreigners are a privileged class in the foreign concessions here. But would the "taipans" and dowagers of Shanghai's Four Hundred admit that every Russian beggar, Irish policeman, or Korean morphine-peddler is to be included and ranked with the "gentry"? It seems rather doubtful.

There is still another meaning, however. "Gentlemen," says the New Universal Dictionary, is "a term of politeness, used in addressing an assembly." *Eureka!* It is merely a term of politeness, and politeness seems unnecessary to Chinese in Shanghai. Furthermore, it is "used in addressing an assembly," where someone might throw something if the speaker intimated that his male auditors were not gentlemen, or with unnecessary frankness divided them into "gentlemen" and, let us say, "Jews." But such caution was not needed in the anonymous inscription upon those little doors in the Sassoon Building.

So we have reached our conclusion. And yet, when we refer back to the original problem, it remains unsolved. Which door should we use? After all, we usually know whether we are Chinese or not. As to whether we are gentlemen or not, this is more problematical, in view of the divers meanings of the word and the mysterious workings of some foreign minds. So, if we consider ourselves Chinese, we may go through the little door marked "Chinese." But it was most unfair to present us with a problem like this at what may be a most difficult moment. For the time taken up in deciding this complicated question might some day result in a minor tragedy.

* * *

As a result of the publicity given to the gratuitous affront offered to those who, while of Chinese nationality, considered themselves to be at the same time gentlemen, the distinguishing signs were changed to read "Gentlemen" and "Staff". This seems to us a still more subtle differentiation, for it is possible to imagine a Chinese who was at the

same time a "gentleman" and also a humble recipient of a modest salary as a worker standing hesitant before the two doors, wondering which he was (1) entitled and (2) expected to enter. However, inasmuch as the offending declaration of racial discrimination was no longer blazoned on the portals, we must be content to leave the new problem to be solved by those confronted with it in accordance with the circumstances of such situations as may arise. It seems necessary, however, to protest against what appears to be the accepted system of differentiation in the marking of doors in Shanghai office buildings. For example, we noticed that in Hamilton House, owned by the same concern—which also owns the Cathay and the Metropole Hotel buildings and has majority interests in other enterprises whose prosperity depends upon the patronage of the Chinese people—there was a further complication, owing to the use of the word "native" in the act and mystery of door-labelling. There were portals marked "Gentlemen", "Ladies", "Chinese", *and* "Native", but no indication of the particular qualifications which were required to warrant one passing through the doors. Some of the qualifications, of course, are quite obvious, but others are extremely obscure. A Chinese gentleman who is also a native of China—which one of three eligible doors should he boldly push open? Such a person, if visiting London, would not hesitate a moment, but pass quickly and quietly through the door marked "Gentlemen", but here in Shanghai—in his own country—he might be diffident about daring to so classify himself, and waste precious time pondering whether he should enter the "Chinese" or the "Native" door.

Let us suppose, for instance, that His Excellency the Ruritanian Ambassador came to Shanghai from Nanking, and had an after-tiffin appointment to meet in a board-room at Hamilton House several prominent Chinese officials and businessmen. He and they would sit down together most amicably and sociably to discuss the business in hand, and it might easily happen that the conference continued at such length that those taking part in it felt certain very natural impulses which would necessitate a brief adjournment of the discussion. His Ruritanian Majesty's Ambassador, accompanied by the First Secretary of the Ruritanian Embassy and by his Chinese friends, would proceed

to walk out of the room and along the corridor until they came to the parting of the ways—possibly closely observed by a Sikh watchman. If a leading Chinese banker, or merchant, and His Ruritanian Majesty's Ambassador attempted to enter the same door, would the watchman intervene? If so, what would happen? And if he did not prevent them both passing through the same portal, would he be liable to dismissal for failing to discharge his duty?

* * *

As a result of comment appearing in *The People's Tribune*, and a high official of the Waichiaopu (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) closing his account at one of the Sassoon restaurants by way of protest, the offending signs were changed. But it all seems so very foolish, and very "ungentlemanly" on the part of those responsible for these mystifying markings. There should be some other way of arranging matters than by making a self-respecting citizen of the Republic of China feel humiliated by being told in written, if not spoken, words that he is unfit to pass a door which is open to those no more clean, decent, and respectable than himself, but who happen to have had Jewish, Armenian, Negro, British, Indian, American, or Japanese parents.

Tess's Shanghai Directories and Hong Lists, 1921-1949

[Note: Unless otherwise specified, ~~directories~~ Hong Lists have all China's Treaty Ports]

1921 "Kaiping Coal" directory

1924 (in Plastic folder) names only

1925 (in box) Hong List copy

1928 "West Coast Line" directory (2 parts)

1929 North China Hong List

1930 City Directory (Hongs and Homes)

1933 Business Directory

1934 China Hong List

1935 Business Directory

1936 China Hong List (with map)

1936 Shanghai Directory

1939 Shanghai Directory

1941 China Hong List (all China)

INTER & POST WW-II:

1944 Shanghai Dollar Directory (no residents' or residential listings)

1947 Shanghai Directory (no residents' or residential listings)

1949 Business Directory (HK, SH, Canton, Macao)

Plus:

1937 Hong Book in German

1938 SMC Register of Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Veterinarians (foreign and Chinese)

[SMC = Shanghai Municipal Council]

Compiled 1/1/14 by Tess Johnston (tessinshanghai@yahoo.com or Tessinshanghai.com)

BOOKS PROJECTED/COMPLETED BY
TESS JOHNSTON (TEXT) AND ERH DONGQIANG (PHOTOGRAPHS)

1. Western Architecture in Shanghai (completed, 1992)
2. Western Architecture in North China
   (Harbin, Dalian, Yantai, Qingdao, Tianjin)
3. Western Architecture in South China's Ports
   (Wuhan, Ningbo, Xiamen, Guangzhou, Hong Kong)
4. Western Architecture in China's Hill and Seaside Resorts
   (Kuling and Moganshan, Beidahai)
5. Western Churches in China
6. Western Banks in Shanghai
7. Western Hotels in Shanghai
8. Western Clubs in Shanghai
9. Western Schools in Shanghai
10. Western Hospitals in Shanghai

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6. Western Banks in Shanghai
7. Western Hotels in Shanghai
8. Western Clubs in Shanghai
9. Western Schools in Shanghai
10. Western Hospitals in Shanghai

Who are we?

Tess Johnston and Deke Erh

thumbnails and contacts

Home Page | Lost Empires | A Lost Look | Near To Heaven | Ordering books



Tess Johnston **is an American who has lived in Shanghai for most of the past 12 years, and devotes all her spare time to seeking out information on Old China and the Western communities that were such an important part of the history of that time. She was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, received her Master's Degree from the University of Virginia and has had 30 years of exciting diplomatic assignments in Europe and Asia. Apart from working on the books produced with Deke, Tess spends her time assisting enquirers tracing their roots in China, utilising her large library of books and directoiries on both Shanghai and China. She claims to speak "fluent-but-lousy" Chinese. A certain news agency recently wrote an article on her which can be found here**

Deke Erh (Erh Dongqiang) **is a Shanghainese and a versatile freelance photojournalist and editor. He has photographed extensively in all of China's thirty provinces and recent assignments have taken him to Europe and the United States. He has also been travelling through Asia in recent months in preparation for a series of books on Western architecture in East Asia. Nine volumes of his photographs have been published abroad, including a four-volume set on folk art published in Taiwan, which features his extensive collection. He devotes much of his free time to expanding his Folk Art Museum in Shanghai's suburbs.**

Tess and Deke and have worked closely on the Lost Empires series of books, and other projects, creating a storehouse of information on their subject that is unrivalled. Ever racing against the clock, their work goes on unabated, but their offer of assistance and/or research still stands. (The response has been astounding, running from 8-10 letters a week.) To repeat that offer:

"For any Old China Hands who want us to look up families, friends, addresses, neighbors, schools, churches, clubs, etc., we have our ever-fruitful Hong Books (for all China, 1934 and 1941) and Shanghai Directories for most years from 1928 to 1949. If you come to Shanghai we can also share with you our extremely detailed strip maps of pre-war Shanghai. We also have a list of all the western gravestones, both Jewish and Christian, still here and we can, upon request, photograph buildings, grave-stones, etc.

"There is no charge for any of this, but we do ask something in return. We are constantly searching for material for our Old China Hand archives. We use these in research for our books and to answer all queries, so the more we have the more we can help our readers, our researchers, and ourselves. In addition to Shanghai, we also seek material on the following cities: Harbin, Tientsin, Dalny/Dalian, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Hankow, Shanghai, Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow and Canton, as well as on any other cities in China which had a pre-war

western presence.

"In addition, we especially treasure (and use) MSS. and personal narratives, letters, diaries, newspaper clippings, old maps, photographs, club cards, dance cards, name cards, theatre and concert programs, anything that adds pieces to the mosaic of expatriate life in China in the past hundred years, anything which helps capture the spirit of the place and time. We will try in some small measure, in our books and writing, to provide for readers a glimpse back into the kind of life that was lived by the westerners in China, reflected in the buildings that they left here. We are totally dedicated to our subject matter and to leaving this small memorial behind for future generations.

"Our collection grows daily, but we can never have enough. We cannot return items (other than MSS.) so if the original is too precious to send, a laser-printed (or other high-tech) photocopy will have to suffice. If we use any item in our books we always acknowledge the contributors in our accompanying text (see our previous books).

Until October 1996 you can fax Tess at 86-21-6471-2637, or write to:

Tess Johnston, #14-B
1375 Huaihai Zhong Lu
Shanghai 200031, China.

"After that date, all mail will be forwarded, but our replies will be slower (we use only posted, not faxed, mail)."



SHANGHAI, Feb 6 - Tess Johnston prowls the streets of old Shanghai, photographing and documenting every building from the glory days of the city's pre-communist past before they fall under the wrecker's hammer.

It's a mammoth task -- Shanghai was one of the world's great metropolises in the 1930s, designed largely by European architects in a pot-pourri of styles to meet the whims of their extravagantly rich employers.

Tess, an American who has lived in China's largest city for most of the past 15 years, is the leading expert on the old Shanghai architecture that is disappearing as the new Shanghai of skyscrapers rises from a sea of 1930s brick.

"The Chinese will take care of preserving the Chinese architecture. I am concerned about the western architecture," she said, unabashedly nostalgic for the days before the foreigners left in 1949.

The riverside Bund with its huge banks, the elegant millionaire residences of the former French

Concession -- this was a city where internationalism was everything and the architectural influence of China was felt hardly at all.

"What attracts me about Shanghai? The key thing is the architecture," she said. "Where else in the world can you find every single nation's architecture, except for maybe igloos and thatched huts, in one cosmopolitan city?

"The people of those days are gone, the wickedness is gone, but the stone and the brick remain. That's why we're trying so hard to capture it," she added.

Tess speaks both English and Chinese with the rich southern American accent of her hometown of Charlottesville, Virginia. But her thoughts are on Shanghai and fighting to preserve a record of the past ahead of the property developers.

Shanghai's population in the 1930s was around 3.5 million. Its population now, with somewhat expanded boundaries, is around 12 million.

The population has grown fast in the past few decades, although the rate has now slowed to almost zero due to one-child policy and controls on movement into the city.

"I'm going to walk every street at least in the French Concession and document every western house on every street. Some day, the stuff I leave behind will be the only record left of that," she said.

Over the past year, the city government has designated many of the best old foreign-style buildings as protected, but there are cases where developers have managed to appeal successfully on certain choice sites.

"Money talks," Tess said with a shrug. "And you have to admit that if they're tearing down an entire city block and there's one great old house in the middle of it, it's not going to survive."

Working with local freelance photographer Deke Erh, Tess is completing a series of five books, lavishly printed with photos and essays, which document the architectural legacy of foreigners in China.

The first book, "A Last Look", published by Old China Hand Press in Hong Kong, showcases the old buildings of Shanghai.

The other books look at the foreign architecture in other cities, particularly the Treaty Ports -- cities along China's coast and waterways that were open to foreign trade.

But the book that looks set to actually make this labour of love into a paying proposition presents the churches of China, left behind by the missionaries of yesteryear.

"Nobody realises that there must be in China right now, 5,000 churches, maybe more. They're all over China, ranging from simple country ones to huge Gothic cathedrals," she said.

The book, entitled "God and Country", will be published in Hong Kong this month. It features hundreds of pictures of churches, and also a 77-page listing of all the western missionaries working in China in the 1930s.

"You can say what you like about the missionaries, love them or hate them, but they left behind some beautiful buildings," she said.

Does she regret not having been there, living in the old Shanghai?

"Oh yes, it would have been wonderful. I would have loved to have been a young person, but not a middle-aged person. It must have been difficult if you had a social conscience, stepping out of nightclubs and over the distasteful bodies of the newly frozen.

"If you're young enough, you're not expected to have a social conscience," she said.

The books on old Shanghai and the rest of the research have involved thousands of hours and lots of money, but she enjoys every minute of it.

"It's a labour of love. You see I have not married, I have no children. Everyone wants to be immortal, and most people are immortal through the lives of their children. This is my gift to the world," she said.

"I like to think that a hundred years from now someone will find these books and say 'Gee, so that's what Shanghai used to look like. I wonder who Tess Johnston was?'"



LIST OF BILLETS IN THE SHANGHAI AREA

BUILDING

Ferguson Y.M.C.A. E-6
Navy Y.M.C.A. B-6
Governor House H-1
Race Course E-6
Polish Club H-7
New Asia Hotel B-8
Broadway Mansions A-8
Astor House A-8
Metzger Hotel
Wing Court Apts. E-6
Hotel Astor
441 Avenue Petain
German School K-6
Shanghai American School I-8
Cathay Hotel B-8
Metropole Hotel C-8
Broadway Hotel C-8
Americana Flats C-8
Shanghai Building B-8
Capitol Theatre B-8

* The red star marks indicate the billeting offices of Shanghai Base Command.

POST OFFICES

North Szechuen Road (Chinese North Station) Post Office
Nine Dragons Temple Branch Post Office
Rue Father Huc

CHINESE RESTAURANTS

Sun Ya Restaurant
New China Restaurant
King Hua Restaurant
Sun Sun Co. Restaurant
(4th floor of Sun Sun Co.)
Seventh Heaven (Wing On Co.)
May Flower Restaurant
Comfort Restaurant
South China Restaurant
Wing Hua Restaurant
Gourmet Palace Restaurant
Sih Yuen Restaurant
Chocolate Shop
Main
New Kinching Cafe
Pianoforte
Rose Marie Cafe
Dairy Co.
Dairyfarm
Cafe Federo

HOSPITALS

Country Hospital (Am.)
Post Hospital of the Red Cross Society of China (C.R.C.)
Lester Chinese Hospital (Am.)
Seamen Hospital
Ruijin Hospital
Shanghai General Hospital
Jui Kang Yuan (C.P.C. Hospital) M-8.
C.I.C. Hospital, Race Track Blds. C-6

BANKS

Central Bank of China
Bank of China
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Chekiang Industrial Bank
Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger
Banque de L'Indochine
Bank of China
Bank of Communications
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.
National City Bank of New York
Netherlands Indies Handelsbank
Netherlands Trading Society
Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank
National Commercial Bank
China Farmers' Bank

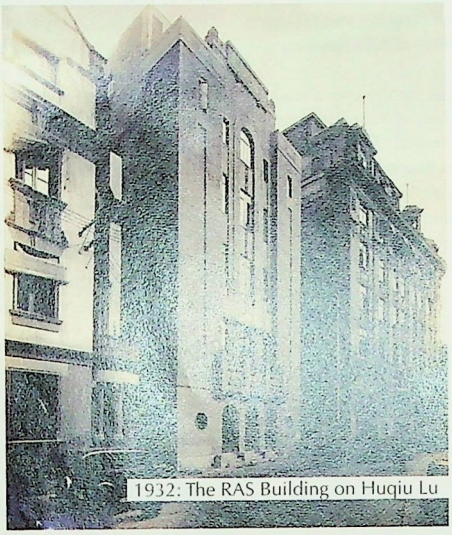
CONSULATES AND EMBASSIES

American United States of
Belgium
Brazil
Chile (Legation)
Denmark
Finland
France
Great Britain (Consulate)
Great Britain (Embassy)
Greece

UNITS

Shanghai Base Command billeted men
HQBTY billeted men
Billeted men
Billeted men

proves his point – in March, there will be a talk by Cyril Cannon about his new biography of Charles Henry Brewitt-Taylor, who worked in China from 1880 to 1920, was the first translator of the Romance of the Three Kingdoms, a China Customs Commissioner, first Director of the Customs College in Beijing, and the Shanghai District Postmaster. He was also a member of the North China Branch of the RAS for 53 years. Other topics on the slate include a lecture on the British legacy in Weihaiwei (now Weihai), as a prelude to a Society field trip there in May. And one of the most popular of last year's speakers, Pixie Gray (whose grandparents emigrated to China in the late 19th century, and who was herself born in Shanghai in 1937), may also be returning. The Society's Annual Soiree, which kicked off in 1938 with the showing of a "motion picture" and a lecture on the people of the Philippines, was also reinstated in 2007. In November last year, 100 people turned out in the former ballroom of the Astor House Hotel to gaze, in awe, at movies of old Shanghai taken by Pixie Gray's father, Harry Pringle, in the 1930s and 1940s. There is, then, a very real sense of continuity between the Society old and new – equal parts nostalgia and rigorous contemporary study. "We're not resurrecting it; we're simply reconvening something that already exists," Hibbard says.



1932: The RAS Building on Huqiu Lu



Photo by Ros Juan

The first-ever RAS Studio event

The history of the Society is so rich, its place on the Shanghai social scene was fixed for so long, that it's hard to believe it ever disappeared. But, of course, none are immune to the whims of fate. Towards the end of Dr Liu's documentary, the narrator describes the penury into which the heroine, Golden Lily, fell toward the end of her life: "The sharp contrast with the extravagancy of her earlier days was but unbelievable."

Rich man, poor man

Neither is the Society quite as richly endowed as it once was. Founded in 1857 by a small group of British and Americans seeking intellectual discourse in a city dominated by trade, the institution which began life as the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society was formally affiliated with the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland within a year, and soon became the city's leading cultural enterprise. The Society's first proper home was an unprepossessing building housing a reading room and an upstairs museum, filled with stuffed birds shot by local sportsmen (these were the days when an ornithologist's glasses went hand-in-hand with his rifle). It was built close to the Bund in 1874, on grounds donated by the British Crown, and construction was funded by public donation – a sure testament to the support the Society enjoyed at the time. They were to have a good run. The Society's journal, first printed in 1858, would continue for 90 years; their library, assembled through donation, exchange and dogged negotiation, would become one of the greatest foreign language libraries in the country.

But the Society long suffered from a perception of being over-scholarly. Although one Foreign Office official declared it "the one bright spot in Shanghai" in the 1930s, others lamented that it was "dry as dust". And charges of excess erudition were the least of its worries. In 1930, the first RAS building was torn down, the victim of ant infestation. Members struggled to raise the funds necessary to build a new venue. Then-director of the RAS Museum (and later president of the Society), Arthur de Carle Sowerby, published a letter denouncing the stinginess of the city's upper class. "There is probably no large city in the word where the really wealthy do less in the way of endowing such institutions, at least during their lifetime, as in Shanghai," he wrote. Sufficient monies were eventually found for a stunning art deco building opened in 1933, that still stands on Huqiu Lu, but construction was badly delayed, and the Society was left in serious debt. With the advent of the Second World War, the Society was all but finished. Foreign residents fled the city or – like Sowerby himself – were interned here, and, in 1943, thousands of books were looted from the library by the Japanese. A brief revival after the war came to naught, and the Society was dissolved in 1952.

A quiet return

It wasn't until 2006 that the Society reappeared. It was initially re-established in Hangzhou by Dr Judith Kolbas, a Vice President of RAS London, who felt the gap left in the wake of the Society's dissolution had never really been filled. There was simply no public forum for sustained intellectual conversation; a once-a-year Literary Festival wasn't nearly enough. It was Kolbas who instigated the move to Shanghai in early 2007, she who asked Peter Hibbard to take up the role of President. "It was a bit of a surprise, really," he admits. "The challenges are always there, and we haven't been able to grow so fast, because we have only limited manpower, but the last year has been great." The Society was formally reconvened in October 2007 as the RAS China in Shanghai, with a talk by Hibbard on the RAS legacy in Shanghai.

And it's fair to say that the reconvened Society has found its feet pretty quickly. Lindsay Shen, the Society's Honorary Editor, has worked in the non-profit sector for 15 years, but feels that "in China, compared to the West, things can be much easier to pull off – things can happen quickly, people are willing to put lots of time and talent into things they believe in." Hibbard concurs. "A lot of hard work and commitment has paid off."

Still, it hasn't all been plain sailing. The Society sent out invites for its 150th anniversary event (in May last year) to be held in the former RAS building, only to find out the following day that the venue had been deemed unfit for use. Hibbard had a moment of panic. "But, thankfully, David Laris and Paul Liu, whose 1933 Building in

Hongkou really fitted the bill, offered to provide the venue – in what will be Laris' new restaurant – and all equipment and facilities, for free. It was a fantastic day, with around 100 attendees." Certainly, the Society is not short of enthusiastic members. While they are yet to reach their pre-war peak (350 local members, another 400 outside of Shanghai), membership has been growing steadily over the last 12 months. But they do still need help – the Society Council is small, and already stretched.

Together they identify the key challenges for the year ahead as increasing membership, developing the resources available through the Society's website, reinstating the RAS Journal, and building up a private library collection. The Society has issued a formal appeal for financial support, but anyone with time on their hands is invited to volunteer. "We'd especially love to have some people help us with graphic design and technology," says Shen. "We want our website to be a resource for sharing and exchange – not just an information site."

Hibbard is planning a section devoted to the history of the RAS, with a full listing of members from 1858 to 1952. "And we want to build up personal profiles of as many of those members as possible," he says. "We're after biographies and other materials to help us paint that picture." Once again, dreams of building up the Society's book collection are centre-stage.

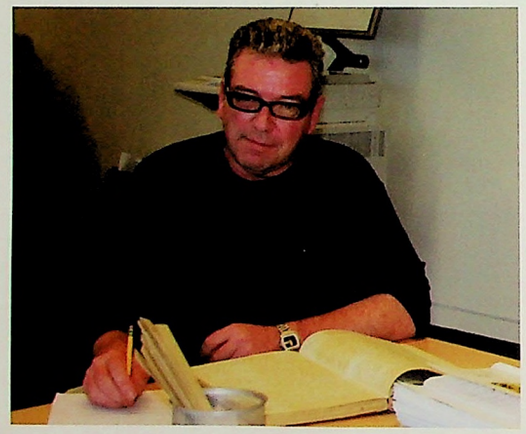
Pages of history

The story of the RAS library is symbolic of both the Society's greatest achievements and its misfortune. Establishing a library was one of its stated aims when it first formed (to investigate subjects connected with China and publish the findings in a journal were the others). The collection began with the purchase of over 700 books from noted sinologist Alexander Wylie, and grew rapidly. Even today, 40,000 volumes from the Society's original library still survive, with more than 10,000 recovered from a Tokyo library after the war. The collection actually grew during the war years, as private libraries, left behind by escaping foreign residents, were added to the pile. But the Society's library was absorbed into the Shanghai Municipal Library system soon after the war, and the precious periodicals joined the other rare books in the Bibliotheca Zikawei, the French-Jesuit-founded library complex off Caoxi Bei Lu. The collection was almost destroyed in the Cultural Revolution, and the library was locked after 1966 to ensure its collections remained safe. It only reopened in 1977 for limited consultation, and was shuttered again in 1993 because of subway construction. It would be a further 10 years before the collection was opened again to the public.

The books may no longer be in the Society's possession, but they still make for fascinating reading – descriptions of early excursions into inland China sit side-by-side with tips on how to make the most of a country drive out to Xujiahui. And, sure enough, Hibbard and his colleagues aren't averse to starting over. The core of the new book collection will be the Society's own journals – absorbing studies of topics as diverse as Chinese language, ornithology, music, medicine, and ethnic minorities, that span the history of the Society. Seventy-nine volumes of the Journal, dating from 1859 to 1948, were discovered by Society Vice President Mike Nethercott in a Beijing bookshop. He and Dr Liu have secured them for the Society. Shen describes browsing these journals as her personal highlight of last year. "Seeing how much energy and scholarship was present in this society 150 years ago has been incredibly inspiring," she says.

Walking the talk

Just as with the Society's activities of old, purchasing the journals again necessitates raising enough funds. Step forward, Peter Hibbard. Last year, he led several guided walks through the area around the former RAS building – currently empty, but still designated as for cultural use only, and somewhere the Society hopes to re-establish a permanent home when the developers (The RockBund Group) complete their work in 2010. He will be leading further fund-raising walks – each limited to 20 participants – in the next few months. The Society is also looking for biographies of its former members – last year, Hibbard travelled to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington to retrieve materials from former-president Sowerby's archives, and the Society's affiliates in Hong Kong have also donated volumes of their own journals. Justin O'Jack, the Society's other Vice President, envisages further exchanges with other RAS branches, "We'll go to Korea and they'll come to us." It's a nice reminder of the fact that he and his fellow Society members are doing more than just reviving a quaint Shanghai tradition – they are expanding the scope of an organisation with an already-impressive breadth, and a quite staggering history. Apart from Shanghai and Hong Kong in Greater China there are also branches and affiliates of the RAS in Korea, Japan, India Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. The RAS itself was inaugurated in London in 1823, but its roots go back even further, to the Asiatic Society first founded in Calcutta in 1784, which set out to study "everything concerning man and nature within the geographical limits of the continent".



"We're taking on many of the challenges that the Society faced in the past" – Peter Hibbard

The group gathered today in the darkened reading room is small. Their library is embryonic; their journal as-yet unpublished. They are still just getting started, and their plans for the society are modest. But so too were those of its founders.

For more information, visit www.royalasiaticsociety.org.cn. Anyone interested in helping the Society – whether by donating their time or money, or by helping to secure venues should contact Hibbard directly at peter.hibbard@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn.

[on the slate]

FOR DETAILS ON THESE EVENTS AND TO RESERVE YOUR PLACE, PLEASE VISIT WWW.SHA.BRITCHAM.ORG

Events

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14
Financial Services Focus Group Presents: PRC Transfer Pricing and VAT Update

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17
Burns Night Supper 2009

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12
The Monthly Networking Event: The Sundowner

Focus Group Meetings, Roundtables and Seminars

These events are free and for members only

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20
Women in Business Focus Group Presents: Mind Switch

This Month's Highlight

20 JAN

Women in Business Focus Group Presents: Mind Switch – Developing International Services in China – The Value-Added Challenge!

There has been considerable growth in the consulting and marketing communications sector in China in recent years, and many overseas companies with experience in the international sector are establishing a presence here in response. This session aims to review and share experience on the opportunities and challenges for overseas companies developing a market for value-added consulting services in China. We will look at clients' expectations regarding outsourcing, service quality and price, as well as intellectual property considerations, recruitment, and team-training needs.

Speaker: Jenny Putin, Director of Mudskipper Business Consulting, Shanghai

Jenny Putin is a director of Mudskipper Business Consulting Shanghai which provides medical communications and medico-marketing consultancy services to the international pharmaceutical industry both in the region and in the Chinese market. Jenny has a Chinese-studies background, but started working on healthcare projects in China in the 1990s when companies were only just beginning to look at the market (and almost needed a map to know where the key places were). After spending a few years in the United States, Jenny joined with colleagues from the industry to set up Mudskipper in the UK in 2001. She came out to Shanghai in early 2008 to set up and develop the China office.

With special thanks to APSARA for their kind sponsorship.

Venue sponsored by The Longement Shanghai.

Event Running Order:
6:30 – 7:00pm: Registration and drinks
7:00 – 8:30pm: Round table discussion

Event Details:
Date: Tuesday, 20 January 2009
Time: 6:30-8:30pm
Venue: Willow Room, The Longemont Hotel Shanghai, 1116 Yan'an Xi Lu, T: 6115 9988
Cost: Members: Free / Non-members: ¥70 (female attendees only)
F&B: Canapés, soft drinks, and wine
RSVP: Please submit topic suggestions for future meetings to camille.zhu@sha.britcham.org.

[chamber scrapbook]

Events past and future, notices from The Chamber, and other information we thought might be useful for you.

CHAMBER MOVES TO NEW OFFICE IN MARKS & SPENCER BUILDING

We have arranged to move into an office on the fifth floor of the Marks & Spencer building on Nanjing Xi Lu. We expect to move in January. At the time of writing, details of office access, move date, and postal address still need to be finalised. We will send out the information by email once it is confirmed.

The new space will allow The Chamber to expand over the coming years, with room for up to 14 desks and a larger reception area, as well as our own meeting rooms. We are very pleased to be associated with such an iconic British brand, and look forward to The Chamber's next phase of development. We will, of course, have a party when the office opens!

WELCOME TO NEW STAFF

Welcome to two new members of staff – Angela Lock, who has been appointed Business Events Manager, and Jake Newby, who will manage the editing, production, and distribution of The Beat magazine.



Angela is from Shanghai and spent four years studying and working in the UK. She graduated from Fudan University with a degree in Tourism Management, then went to England's Loughborough University to study for an M.Sc. in Sports and Leisure Management, including event management. She subsequently worked in Public Relations, and as a training specialist, before returning to China with her British husband.

Jake was Editor for The Beat at the former publishing company. He graduated with a First Class degree in Politics and Sociology from the University of Warwick, before studying Chinese at East China Normal University on their Chinese Language Studies Programme. His work experience includes Education Team projects for the British Council, and training, editing, and copywriting for various magazines in Shanghai. He will oversee all aspects of the editing, publishing, and distribution of The Beat, as well as managing members' information and news coming into The Chamber.



BEAT PUBLICATION

The company that has edited and published The Beat for the last two years has closed its operations in Shanghai. At present, we plan to edit the magazine in-house and arrange printing and distribution directly. Our aim will be to maintain the high quality and "feel" of the magazine.

THANKS, FAREWELL, AND GOOD LUCK TO JOANNE AND FANG

We would like to thank Joanne Restrepo and Fang Liu who left us in December.

Joanne worked with us for over two years as our Business Events Manager. During her time at The Chamber, she has found interesting subjects for the business events programme, and liaised with her Focus Groups, which included the Financial Services Group, the Young Business Leaders and the SME Group. She has also ensured that members are kept up to date with issues that are important in China. Joanne is taking a break from China, and will be returning to her family in Spain and then Colombia.

Fang is leaving us for a post not too far away – at the Consulate. She has managed the production of The Beat magazine for the last 18 months, making sure that it is one of the most interesting magazines in Shanghai. She has also managed several of the Focus Groups including the very active Construction, Environment and Investment Group, the HR and Training Group, and the Property Group.

We thank them both for all their efforts, and wish them well in the future.

¥49,750 DONATION TO CERE-CARE

Members and guests at the St. Andrew's Ball on 29 November raised ¥49,750 by purchasing raffle tickets. We are very grateful to all the companies who donated prizes for the raffle, enabling us to raise so much money. CereCare will use the funds to extend their existing treatment programme and to cover the cost of a "train-the-trainers" course in Hong Kong, so that more people can be trained to help the children with exercises, without having to send them all to Hong Kong for training. CereCare are based in Pudong, and always welcome visitors to see the work they are doing. If you would like to know more about their work go to http://www.cerecare.net/en/aboutCereCare.htm or contact Jasmine Wang – jasmine.wang@sha.britcham.org 021 6218 5022

FOIL THE THIEVES



In the run-up to Chinese New Year, the chance of robbery and pickpocketing always increases. Shanghai is one of the safest cities in the world, but we should all take simple precautions to avoid falling victim to crime. This is particularly important nowadays, when many workers have been laid off or not paid, and may turn to crime. It's a question of common sense; guard against pickpockets by making sure your purse or wallet is secure – preferably not in your back pocket. Don't carry over-shoulder bags, such as camera cases, behind you, and never leave your belongings unattended, particularly in restaurants and cafes. Keep a lookout for potential pickpockets especially in crowded locations, at traffic lights, and on the metro. If you see someone eyeing your bag, phone, or wallet, be suspicious. We don't want to make you paranoid, but a few simple measures will keep you and your belongings safe.

You can avoid burglary by securing your doors and windows, especially if you live on or below the fifth floor. Check that doors and windows cannot be easily forced, and take extra care in areas that are not open to observation by passers-by. Check the position of the emergency call buttons, and make sure you can find them in the dark. The emergency services can be reached on 110. They have English speaking operators, but you may have to be transferred.

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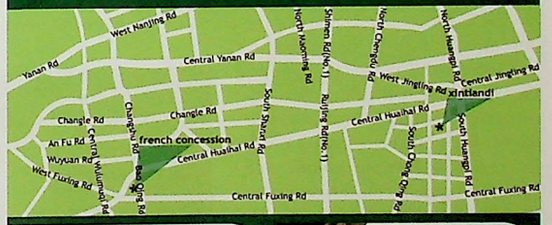





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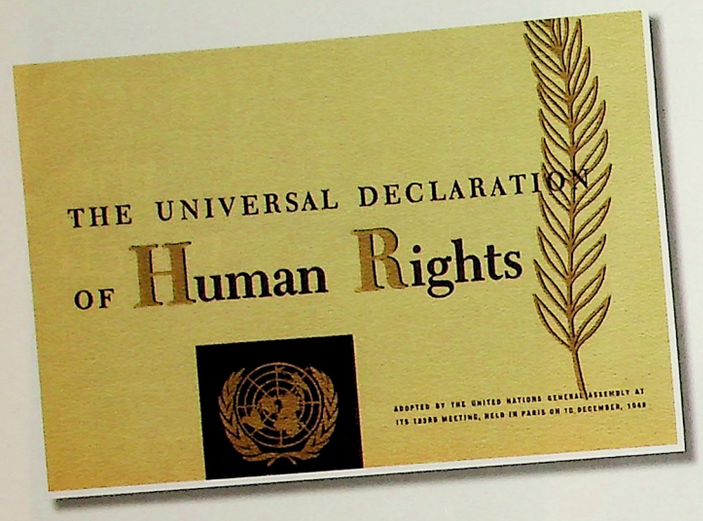
[fast track]

英国驻上海总领事馆
British Consulate-General Shanghai

Your monthly briefing from the British Consulate-General.
For the latest developments, check out Fast Track each month, exclusive to the Beat.



The Right Track

Following the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, Peter Wilson, Political Counsellor at the British Embassy in Beijing, looks at China's progress in this field.

December 2008 marked the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. That is a cause for celebration everywhere, and there is widespread acceptance that these are universal values, not the values of one country or region. In China, there has been impressive progress on economic and social rights in the last 30 years. Premier Wen and the Prime Minister reconfirmed their commitment to the Millennium Development Goals in New York last September, and China's progress on poverty reduction is remarkable. But this progress is not yet matched on political rights.

We value the dialogue we have with the Chinese government on these issues, bilaterally and through the EU, and will continue to look for opportunities to work together on projects where we can make a difference. The debate about progress on human rights need not be a confrontational one between governments. And greater transparency, in particular, usually leads to greater understanding. In China, experiment and pilot schemes are common. There are quite a few in this field: when they work they are often replicated by others, and sometimes on a national scale.



Our big hope is that China will ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) that it signed several years ago. The ICCPR protects individual freedoms, including freedom of expression and freedom of belief. These sorts of protections can strengthen rather than undermine social stability.

In order to ratify the Convenant, China would also need to seriously restrict the application of the death penalty, and ideally consider abolition. The EU continues to oppose the use of the death penalty, in particular for non-violent crimes (the ICCPR also calls for the death penalty to be limited to "the most serious crimes"). There has been significant movement on this globally: very few countries now actually apply the death penalty, and the number is falling all the time. Many leading judicial officials think this day will come in China – but not for some time.

Read more at Peter Wilson's blog: https://blogs.fco.gov.uk/roller/wilson/



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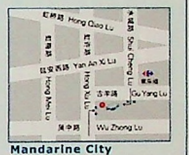
4/F, Tomorrow Square
389 Nanjing Xi Rd



Hong Qiao Medical Center
2258 Hongqiao Rd



Jin Qiao Medical and Dental Center
51 Hongfeng Rd
Jin Qiao, Pudong



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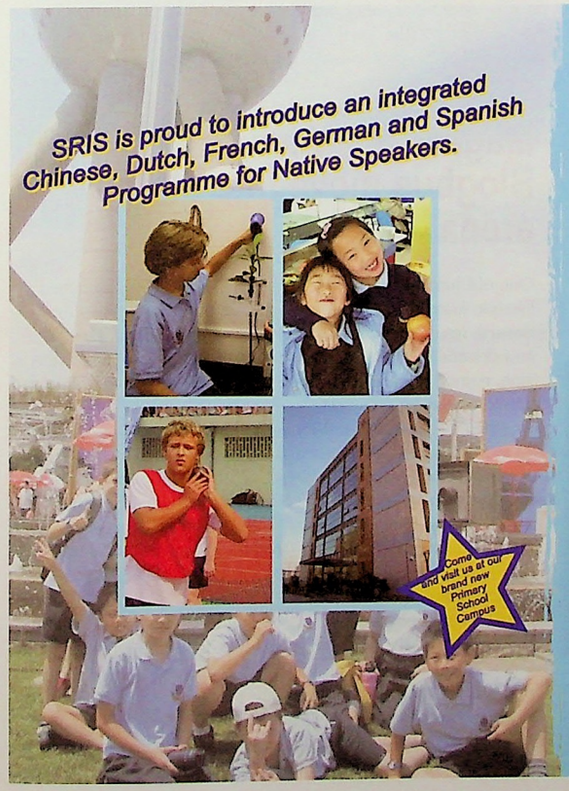

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[The Royal Asiatic Society]

History, with Class

Ric Stockfis on a successful first year for the revived China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.



Photo by Jan Sielke

2008 RAS Soiree at the Astor House Hotel

The lights in the reading room are low, the surrounding shelves stacked high with books, the titles temporarily obscured by shadows. By the window, a visiting professor busies himself setting up his equipment, while the guests – authors, historians, hobbyist sinophiles – exchange pleasantries over glasses of wine and mince pies. This is mid-December, after all. It's a scene that might well have been familiar to the founding members of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (NCBRAS), way back in the late 1850s. But, despite their similarities, not everything is at it once was.

The group meeting here are now known as RAS China in Shanghai, and their revival of the Society, more than 150 years later, is still in its infancy. Talk, as it would always have been at this time of year, is still of Christmas, and of trips back home, but that's definitely Shane MacGowan you can hear singing in the background. And this isn't a dusty library, or even a glamorous Bund-side ballroom; we're upstairs at Figaro Coffee, just a short walk from the modern-day shine of Xintiandi. The talk is the latest in the Society's series of Studio events – occasional, informal, post-work gatherings, that are part of a very conscious effort to make the Society accessible to the public – something it rather failed to do last time around.

The professor by the window is Dr Liu Wei – Director of Long Island University's China Centre, Associate Professor in History and Politics at Zhejiang University, and an Honorary Vice President of the RAS China in Shanghai. He's here to present a short documentary he made for CCTV about the pivotal role played by a one-time sing-song girl, nicknamed Golden Lily, during the Eight Nation Occupation of Beijing at the time of the Boxer Rebellion. The film was never aired on television. Like many of the topics covered at these Studio get-togethers, it's very much a live issue – on hearing that Dr Liu was to marry an American lady, a friend jokingly congratulated him on getting revenge for the Occupation. But the presentation isn't so much a lecture – more a casual talk amongst friends. The film runs for 30 minutes, but Dr Liu takes questions for a full hour afterwards. This, it seems, is typical of the Studio format: experts in their field talking about their own eclectic interests and obsessions, with none of the fanfare that one might expect of such an event. Dr Liu can even be heard at the end of the evening asking for a lift home.

The remit for the Studio events is broader than for the Society's lectures proper. Sometimes it might be a seminar, other times a film screening. The series began last March with a talk by Nenad Djordjevic, currently the city's Serbian Consul, on the history of social clubs in Shanghai, and was followed by a presentation on beekeeping in China, Korea, and Japan – "One of the very best events we've had", according to Peter Hibbard, President of the Society, and author of several books on Western heritage in China. "Introducing the studio events has been a great success," he says. "We're taking on many of the challenges that the Society faced in the past – and making events more attractive for the general public is a key one."

It's no wonder that Hibbard is the driving force behind the revived Society. His desire to elevate understanding of, and appreciation for Shanghai and China fits neatly with the Society's aim to "provide a forum for the development and expression of interests and expertise from within the local community, and from around the globe, to inspire and to enrich life in Asia's most dynamic metropolis". The sentiment is one Hibbard's predecessors at the Society would surely have shared, and there's a neat irony in the fact that those very people are now the subject of study. The Society itself has an "extraordinary history," Hibbard explains. A forthcoming item on the agenda rather proves his point – in March, there will be a talk by Cyril Cannon about his new biography of Charles Henry Brewitt-Taylor, who worked in China from 1880 to 1920, was the first translator of the Romance of the Three Kingdoms, a China Customs Commissioner, first Director of the Customs College in Beijing, and the Shanghai District Postmaster. He was also a member of the North China Branch of the RAS for 53 years. Other topics on the slate include a lecture on the British legacy in Weihaiwei (now Weihai), as a prelude to a Society field trip there in May. And one of the most popular of last year's speakers, Pixie Gray (whose grandparents emigrated to China in the late 19th century, and who was herself born in Shanghai in 1937), may also be returning. The Society's Annual Soiree, which kicked off in 1938 with the showing of a "motion picture" and a lecture on the people of the Philippines, was also reinstated in 2007. In November last year, 100 people turned out in the former ballroom of the Astor House Hotel to gaze, in awe, at movies of old Shanghai taken by Pixie Gray's father, Harry Pringle, in the 1930s and 1940s. There is, then, a very real sense of continuity between the Society old and new – equal parts nostalgia and rigorous contemporary study. "We're not resurrecting it; we're simply reconvening something that already exists," Hibbard says.

The history of the Society is so rich, its place on the Shanghai social scene was fixed for so long, that it's hard to believe it ever disappeared. But, of course, none are immune to the whims of fate. Towards the end of Dr Liu's documentary, the narrator describes the penury into which the heroine, Golden Lily, fell toward the end of her life: "The sharp contrast with the extravagancy of her earlier days was but unbelievable."



1932: The RAS Building on Huqiu Lu



Photo by Ros Iuan

The first-ever RAS Studio event

Rich man, poor man

Neither is the Society quite as richly endowed as it once was. Founded in 1857 by a small group of British and Americans seeking intellectual discourse in a city dominated by trade, the institution which began life as the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society was formally affiliated with the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland within a year, and soon became the city's leading cultural enterprise. The Society's first proper home was an unprepossessing building housing a reading room and an upstairs museum, filled with stuffed birds shot by local sportsmen (these were the days when an ornithologist's glasses went hand-in-hand with his rifle). It was built close to the Bund in 1874, on grounds donated by the British Crown, and construction was funded by public donation – a sure testament to the support the Society enjoyed at the time. They were to have a good run. The Society's journal, first printed in 1858, would continue for 90 years; their library, assembled through donation, exchange and dogged negotiation, would become one of the greatest foreign language libraries in the country.

But the Society long suffered from a perception of being over-scholarly. Although one Foreign Office official declared it "the one bright spot in Shanghai" in the 1930s, others lamented that it was "dry as dust". And charges of excess erudition were the least of its worries. In 1930, the first RAS building was torn down, the victim of ant infestation. Members struggled to raise the funds necessary to build a new venue. Then-director of the RAS Museum (and later president of the Society), Arthur de Carle Sowerby, published a letter denouncing the stinginess of the city's upper class. "There is probably no large city in the word where the really wealthy do less in the way of endowing such institutions, at least during their lifetime, as in Shanghai," he wrote. Sufficient monies were eventually found for a stunning art deco building opened in 1933, that still stands on Huqiu Lu, but construction was badly delayed, and the Society was left in serious debt. With the advent of the Second World War, the Society was all but finished. Foreign residents fled the city or – like Sowerby himself – were interned here, and, in 1943, thousands of books were looted from the library by the Japanese. A brief revival after the war came to naught, and the Society was dissolved in 1952.

A quiet return

It wasn't until 2006 that the Society reappeared. It was initially re-established in Hangzhou by Dr Judith Kolbas, a Vice President of RAS London, who felt the gap left in the wake of the Society's dissolution had never really been filled. There was simply no public forum for sustained intellectual conversation; a once-a-year Literary Festival wasn't nearly enough. It was Kolbas who instigated the move to Shanghai in early 2007, she who asked Peter Hibbard to take up the role of President. "It was a bit of a surprise, really," he admits. "The challenges are always there, and we haven't been able to grow so fast, because we have only limited manpower, but the last year has been great." The Society was formally reconvened in October 2007 as the RAS China in Shanghai, with a talk by Hibbard on the RAS legacy in Shanghai.

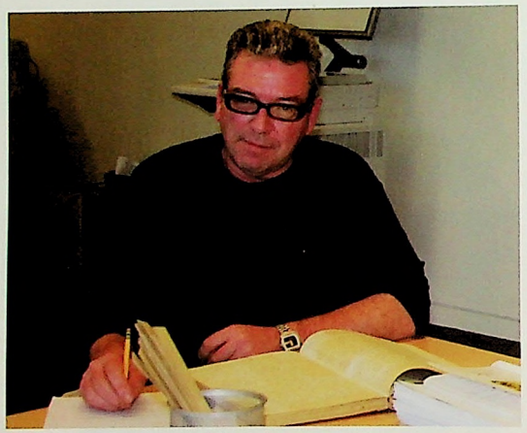
And it's fair to say that the reconvened Society has found its feet pretty quickly. Lindsay Shen, the Society's Honorary Editor, has worked in the non-profit sector for 15 years, but feels that "in China, compared to the West, things can be much easier to pull off – things can happen quickly, people are willing to put lots of time and talent into things they believe in." Hibbard concurs. "A lot of hard work and commitment has paid off."

Still, it hasn't all been plain sailing. The Society sent out invites for its 150th anniversary event (in May last year) to be held in the former RAS building, only to find out the following day that the venue had been deemed unfit for use. Hibbard had a moment of panic. "But, thankfully, David Laris and Paul Liu, whose 1933 Building in

Hongkou really fitted the bill, offered to provide the venue – in what will be Laris' new restaurant – and all equipment and facilities, for free. It was a fantastic day, with around 100 attendees." Certainly, the Society is not short of enthusiastic members. While they are yet to reach their pre-war peak (350 local members, another 400 outside of Shanghai), membership has been growing steadily over the last 12 months. But they do still need help – the Society Council is small, and already stretched.

Together they identify the key challenges for the year ahead as increasing membership, developing the resources available through the Society's website, reinstating the RAS Journal, and building up a private library collection. The Society has issued a formal appeal for financial support, but anyone with time on their hands is invited to volunteer. "We'd especially love to have some people help us with graphic design and technology," says Shen. "We want our website to be a resource for sharing and exchange – not just an information site."

Hibbard is planning a section devoted to the history of the RAS, with a full listing of members from 1858 to 1952. "And we want to build up personal profiles of as many of those members as possible," he says. "We're after biographies and other materials to help us paint that picture." Once again, dreams of building up the Society's book collection are centre-stage.



"We're taking on many of the challenges that the Society faced in the past" – Peter Hibbard

Pages of history

The story of the RAS library is symbolic of both the Society's greatest achievements and its misfortune. Establishing a library was one of its stated aims when it first formed (to investigate subjects connected with China and publish the findings in a journal were the others). The collection began with the purchase of over 700 books from noted sinologist Alexander Wylie, and grew rapidly. Even today, 40,000 volumes from the Society's original library still survive, with more than 10,000 recovered from a Tokyo library after the war. The collection actually grew during the war years, as private libraries, left behind by escaping foreign residents, were added to the pile. But the Society's library was absorbed into the Shanghai Municipal Library system soon after the war, and the precious periodicals joined the other rare books in the Bibliotheca Zikawei, the French-Jesuit-founded library complex off Caoxi Bei Lu. The collection was almost destroyed in the Cultural Revolution, and the library was locked after 1966 to ensure its collections remained safe. It only reopened in 1977 for limited consultation, and was shuttered again in 1993 because of subway construction. It would be a further 10 years before the collection was opened again to the public.

The books may no longer be in the Society's possession, but they still make for fascinating reading – descriptions of early excursions into inland China sit side-by-side with tips on how to make the most of a country drive out to Xujiahui. And, sure enough, Hibbard and his colleagues aren't averse to starting over. The core of the new book collection will be the Society's own journals – absorbing studies of topics as diverse as Chinese language, ornithology, music, medicine, and ethnic minorities, that span the history of the Society. Seventy-nine volumes of the Journal, dating from 1859 to 1948, were discovered by Society Vice President Mike Nethercott in a Beijing bookshop. He and Dr Liu have secured them for the Society. Shen describes browsing these journals as her personal highlight of last year. "Seeing how much energy and scholarship was present in this society 150 years ago has been incredibly inspiring," she says.

Walking the talk

Just as with the Society's activities of old, purchasing the journals again necessitates raising enough funds. Step forward, Peter Hibbard. Last year, he led several guided walks through the area around the former RAS building – currently empty, but still designated as for cultural use only, and somewhere the Society hopes to re-establish a permanent home when the developers (The RockBund Group) complete their work in 2010. He will be leading further fund-raising walks – each limited to 20 participants – in the next few months. The Society is also looking for biographies of its former members – last year, Hibbard travelled to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington to retrieve materials from former-president Sowerby's archives, and the Society's affiliates in Hong Kong have also donated volumes of their own journals. Justin O'Jack, the Society's other Vice President, envisages further exchanges with other RAS branches, "We'll go to Korea and they'll come to us." It's a nice reminder of the fact that he and his fellow Society members are doing more than just reviving a quaint Shanghai tradition – they are expanding the scope of an organisation with an already-impressive breadth, and a quite staggering history. Apart from Shanghai and Hong Kong in Greater China there are also branches and affiliates of the RAS in Korea, Japan, India Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. The RAS itself was inaugurated in London in 1823, but its roots go back even further, to the Asiatic Society first founded in Calcutta in 1784, which set out to study "everything concerning man and nature within the geographical limits of the continent".

The group gathered today in the darkened reading room is small. Their library is embryonic; their journal as-yet unpublished. They are still just getting started, and their plans for the society are modest. But so too were those of its founders.

For more information, visit www.royalasiaticsociety.org.cn. Anyone interested in helping the Society – whether by donating their time or money, or by helping to secure venues should contact Hibbard directly at peter.hibbard@royalasiaticsociety.org.cn.

[on the slate]

FOR DETAILS ON THESE EVENTS AND TO RESERVE YOUR PLACE, PLEASE VISIT WWW.SHA.BRITCHAM.ORG

Events

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14
Financial Services Focus Group Presents: PRC Transfer Pricing and VAT Update

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17
Burns Night Supper 2009

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12
The Monthly Networking Event: The Sundowner

Focus Group Meetings, Roundtables and Seminars

These events are free and for members only

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20
Women in Business Focus Group Presents: Mind Switch

This Month's Highlight

20 JAN

Women in Business Focus Group Presents: Mind Switch – Developing International Services in China – The Value-Added Challenge!

There has been considerable growth in the consulting and marketing communications sector in China in recent years, and many overseas companies with experience in the international sector are establishing a presence here in response. This session aims to review and share experience on the opportunities and challenges for overseas companies developing a market for value-added consulting services in China. We will look at clients' expectations regarding outsourcing, service quality and price, as well as intellectual property considerations, recruitment, and team-training needs.

Speaker: Jenny Putin, Director of Mudskipper Business Consulting, Shanghai

Jenny Putin is a director of Mudskipper Business Consulting Shanghai which provides medical communications and medico-marketing consultancy services to the international pharmaceutical industry both in the region and in the Chinese market. Jenny has a Chinese-studies background, but started working on healthcare projects in China in the 1990s when companies were only just beginning to look at the market (and almost needed a map to know where the key places were). After spending a few years in the United States, Jenny joined with colleagues from the industry to set up Mudskipper in the UK in 2001. She came out to Shanghai in early 2008 to set up and develop the China office.

With special thanks to APSARA for their kind sponsorship.

Venue sponsored by The Longement Shanghai.

Event Running Order:
6:30 – 7:00pm: Registration and drinks
7:00 – 8:30pm: Round table discussion

Event Details:
Date: Tuesday, 20 January 2009
Time: 6:30-8:30pm
Venue: Willow Room, The Longemont Hotel Shanghai, 1116 Yan'an Xi Lu, T: 6115 9988
Cost: Members: Free / Non-members: ¥70 (female attendees only)
F&B: Canapés, soft drinks, and wine
RSVP: Please submit topic suggestions for future meetings to camille.zhu@sha.britcham.org.

ACTIVITIES

Royal Asiatic Society

- Shanghai -

Lectures and Activities

In Hangzhou

Lectures
March 2006
Dr Greg Livingston
"An Overview and History of Traditional Chinese Medicine"

April 2006
Dr Liu Wei
"Educational Transformation under Mao Zedong"

May 2006
Dr Ronald Egan
"The Life and Legacy of Su Shi in Hangzhou"

June 2006
Zenaida des Aubris
"Crossing Cultures Through Music: Western Opera in China"

September 2006
Captain Mark Kitto
"The Joint Anglo-Sino Takklamakkan Expedition"

November 2006
Dr Zhan Tianxiang
"A Native Son: John Leighton Stuart"

December 2006
Dr Maria Blanco Facal
"Truth in Fiction: Reappraisals of Lu Xun"

January 2007
Dr Judith Kolbas
"Uyghur Palaces of the Orkhon: an Expedition Update"

March 2007

Dr Li Yanfeng
"The Image of Businessmen in late Ming and Early Qing Fiction"

April 2007
Dr. Betty Wei
"Ruan Yuan in Zhejiang: Pirates, Social Welfare, West Lake, Concubines "

Tours or Activities
December 2006
"Holiday Feast": day outing with mini-bus at Moganshan, hike and English Christmas lunch.

January 2007
"The Medicine Men of Hangzhou"
2 half-day walking tours with lecture of famous institutions dealing with traditional Chinese medicine

May 2007
Green Tea Traditions from Harvesting to Tasting: half day with mini-bus in tea fields and discussion with a tea farmer. Optional stop at Tea Museum.

June 2007
Marco Polo in Hangzhou: half-day mini-bus and walking tour of the Southern Song imperial road and main sites described by Marco Polo.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
- Shanghai -

Activities in Shanghai

Lectures

Matteo Ricci's Memory Palace 23 May 2007	Paolo Sabbatini
China in England 24 June 2007	Beth McKillop and Jane Portal
The Bund and Those who made it October 2007	Dr Peter Hibbard

Tess Johnston

Tess Johnston
70 Donghu Lu
Bldg. 3, Apt. 201
Shanghai 200031, PRC

CHINA'S INTREPID MUSE:

The Cartoons
and Art of Ding Cong
(1916 -- 2009)

By China Scholar
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Over 120 illustrations.

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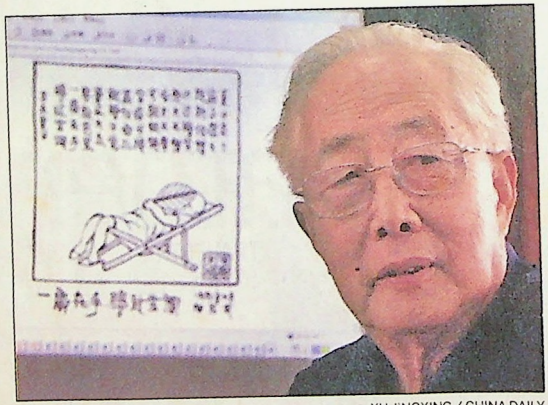
An historical overview of China's twentieth-century struggle for freedom, integrity, and respect illustrated by China's most celebrated cartoonist with 120 cartoons & paintings.

Pioneer of political caricature dies at 9



XU JINGXING / CHINA DAILY

This picture taken in July 2001 shows Hua Junwu in front of one of his works during the launch of a cartoon website.

By ZHU LINYONG
CHINA DAILY

BEIJING — Hua Junwu, one of China's most renowned news cartoonists, died on Sunday in Beijing. He was 95.

His caricatures typically featured people with unkempt dress and messy hair, unadorned yet imposing; and despite the lack of detail, Hua vividly captured their inner state, critics say.

"Hua will be remembered as the pioneer of political caricature in modern China," said Zhang Yaoning, vice-president and secretary general of the China Journalism Caricature Research Society.

Born in Hangzhou, Zhejiang province, in 1915, Hua started to draw cartoons in 1930 for the campus journal when he was a middle school student. His first cartoon work depicted students with exaggerated painful expressions while being vaccinated.

But three years later, Hua was expelled from No 1 Zhejiang Provincial Middle School when he raised a protest against a teacher who treated his classmates unfairly.

Hua then left for Shanghai and at the middle school attached to Shanghai Tat University, was punished t for his defiant attitude tow and cartoons of, a bull teacher.

In 1936, he began work bank clerk. His stay in Sh hai turned out to be the important phase in his a career. There, Hua st to draw political carica using his characteristic nique of portraying sk but vivid crowds.

When the War of Resi against Japanese Aggr broke out in 1937 and Sha

SEE "CARTOONIST" P

The Fall and Rise of China
(published by The Great Courses)

October 14 Lecture 1: The Splendour that was China, 600-1700
Lecture 2: Malthus and Manchu Hubris, 1730-1800

The two lectures we will see today provide the historical context for the collapse of the Qing dynasty. It takes us from the opening of the Silk Road trade networks and its subsequent collapse through the inward looking period of the late Ming early Qing dynasties. For two millennia in the pre-modern world, the Chinese empire enjoyed cultural and political supremacy. However, after the death of the Yongle Emperor in the early 15th century, China became increasingly inward looking. In the 1700s two parallel developments, a demographic explosion and the introduction of opium, began to undermine China's imperial state. These factors combined with the arrogance and complacency of China's ruling elite resulted in the empire's sharp and tragic decline.

October 28 Lecture 3: Barbarians at the Gate, 1800-1860
Lecture 4: Rural Misery and Rebellion, 1842-1860

The first lecture we will see today focuses on the Opium Wars. During the early 1800s, British and other foreign traders increasingly flouted Chinese law by smuggling larger and larger quantities of opium into China. The first Opium War in 1841-42 clearly demonstrated the superiority of western arms and encouraged the western forces to extract territorial, trade and financial concessions from China. The second Opium War 1856-60 resulted in the sacking of the Summer Palace in Beijing.

The second lecture covers the same time period but focuses on internal rebellions rather than external aggression. Peasant rebellions broke out in several areas of China as tens of millions of farmers were driven into debt through heavy taxation and devastating floods. At the height of the Taiping Rebellion, rebel armies controlled seven provinces and an estimated 20 million people, primarily civilians were killed. The rebels were defeated in 1864 but the combination of external aggression and internal rebellion fatally weakened the Qing dynasty's hold on power.

November 11 Lecture 5: The Self Strengthening Movement, 1860-1890
Lecture 6: Hundred Days of Reform and Boxer Upraising

These two lectures describe the Qing dynasty's efforts to modernize and reform following the second Opium War. China launched a series of initiatives aimed at adopting the techniques of western science and industry while preserving Chinese Culture. The internal reforms, led by Prince Gong, addressed rural unrest and implemented improvements in weapon manufacture. It also led to increasing pressure to bring in more sweeping political reform as young scholars returned to China after studying abroad. There was a backlash to the reforms, led by Dowager Empress Cixi, that resulted in the Boxer Uprising. In 1900 foreign troops once again entered Beijing.

November 25 Lecture 7: The End of the Empire, 1900-1911
Lecture 8: The Failed Republic. 1912-1919

In these two lectures we witness the final throes of a dying dynasty, and the concurrent rise of the first truly modern Chinese revolutionary political party, the Guomindang of Dr Sun Yat-sen. However, China's republican experiment was short-lived. By 1913, Sun Yat-sen was forced into exile and China began to disintegrate again as various provinces rebelled and declared their independence. Japan used this opportunity to expand its foothold into mainland China. Outraged students and workers held mass demonstrations culminating in the May 14th movement in 1919 which marked the birth of modern Chinese nationalism.

December 9 – Lecture 9: The Birth of Chinese Communism, 1917-1925
Lecture 10: Chiang, Mao and Civil War, 1926-1934

While one group of Chinese Nationalists gravitated towards Western liberalism, another group was strongly attracted to the idea of Proletarian Revolution. The Chinese Communist Party was formed in 1918 and included a 24 year old Mao. Meanwhile, Sun Yat-sen returned to China to rebuild the GMD focussing on developing a well trained and loyal army. In the beginning both of these groups had similar aims and received council and encouragement Russia's Comintern. However, when Sun Yat-sen died in 1925, his successor in the GMD Chaing K'ai Shek had very different ideas about the direction China should take. In 1926, Chaing he launched the "Northern Expedition" to crush the warlords and unite China under a single leadership. After his forces had reached Shanghai in April 1927, Chaing launched a campaign against the left wing of his party including the labour unions and the CCP, killing or arresting thousands of suspected communists and forcing the survivors to flee. This was the start of the Chinese Civil War.

January 13 Lecture 11: The Republican Experiment, 1927-1937
Lecture 12: "Resist Japan!". 1937-1945

While the CCP mobilized its support in rural areas in Southern China, Chiang Kai-shek established an increasingly corrupt and inefficient government based in Nanjing. Japan was also increasing the pressure on China and in 1931 invaded Manchuria to claim its rich mineral and agricultural resources. Caught between Japanese territorial expansion in the north, and a growing communist movement in the south, Chiang decided to focus on eliminating the Communist threat first. This move was extremely unpopular with many of his troops.

Facing certain annihilation, in October 1936 over 100,000 communists broke out of the encircling Natonalist Army and started the Long March to Yan'an in the Northern China. In the summer of 1937, Japan invaded China's heartland and the CCP gained a reprieve. Between 1937 and 1945 the CCP popularity increased dramatically, this was largely due to the incompetence and corruption of the GMD regime led by Chiang Kai-shek. By 1945 the CCP membership had increased from 50,000 to 1.2 million and its troop size increased from 80,000 to 900,000. When the war ended the CCP was in a position to challenge Chiang for control of China.

January 27 Lecture 13: Chiang's Last Stand, 1945-1949
Lecture 14: "The Chinese People Have Stood Up!"

When the war ended with Japan, everyone held their collective breadth, but the uneasy truce between the CCP and the GMD did not hold and the civil war resumed in earnest in 1946. The Nationalist army held most of the urban centers in the country, but the communists controlled the rural areas and were able to attack communication and supplies lines. By 1948 Nationalist army units began defecting en masse to the CCP army and one by one China's major cities came under communist control. By 1949 the civil war was over, Chiang abandoned Nanjing and fled with his remaining forces to Taiwan, and on October 1st Mao declared the birth of the Peoples Republic of China from the Gate of Heavenly Peace in Beijing.

Devastated by more than 3 decades of revolution, foreign occupation and civil war, China's economy was in shambles. The CCP had been operating in the rural hinterland for 20 years and had very little understanding on how to run an urban economy. They applied the "Us versus Them" model of governance to Chinese society as a whole. "The people" and the "Enemies of the people" were sharply delineated and only "The people" were granted full rights of citizenship. In the beginning "the people" included members of the bourgeoisie, intelligentsia, businessmen and entrepreneurs. Gradually the definition of "the people" began to tighten. In 1950 the CCP launched a campaign against counter revolutionaries in which 2.3 million people were detained and 710,000 people executed. The land reform movement was also initiated and 800,000 "landlords" were killed. Other political campaigns followed and the number of people labelled as "enemies of the people" increased dramatically. A pattern was established that would be repeated many times over the next two

decades where neighbours would inform on neighbours, workers would spy on colleagues, children would denounce parents and detailed political dossiers would be established for everyone.

February 10 Lecture 15: Korea, Taiwan and the Cold War, 1950-1954
Lecture 16: Socialist Transformation, 1953-1957

After 28 years of war China needed international assistance and Mao turned to Moscow for assistance. In 1950 North Korea asked Stalin for permission to reunify Korea by force. Even though Mao was sceptical he agreed to support the attack. When the US troops advanced into North Korea, China sent troops to support the struggling North Koreans. The war lasted 3 years and ended in a stalemate, but China paid a heavy price. Over 1 million Chinese troops were killed in the war. The Korean war strengthened the US commitment to protect Taiwan as the "free China" and therefore the PRC lost the opportunity to "liberate" Taiwan. The PRC was condemned as the "aggressor" by the United Nations and therefore lost the opportunity to represent China on the international stage.

In 1953 the first 5 year economic plan was introduced. It centralized economic planning, established agricultural collectives and promoted the rapid growth of urban heavy industry. By the end of 1956 all industrial facilities and the urban economy had been nationalized. Rural collectivism took a bit longer and was completed in 1957. However, these radical changes did not provide the expected radical increase in production. A split developed between Mao, who wanted to push forward even faster and some of his more cautious colleagues.

February 24 Lecture 17: Cracks in the Monolith, 1957-1958
Lecture 18: The Great Leap Forward, 1958-1960

By the fall of 1956, China's socialist transformation was basically complete, but the façade of "National Harmony" was showing cracks. Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping were starting to downplay the role of individual leaders in the transformation, and intellectual ferment was on the rise. Under the slogan "Let a Hundred Flowers Blossom" the CCP encourages intellectuals to speak their minds. Stung by the mounting criticism Mao struck back by initiating the "Anti-Rightists Rectification Movement". A harsh crackdown began, over half a million intellectuals and 1 million party members were accused and punished as rightists in 1957 and 1958. Mao's thinking underwent a shift towards the radical left and the Great Leap Forward began.

March 10 Lecture 19: Demise of the Great Leap Forward, 1959-1962
Lecture 20: "Never Forget Class Struggle!" 1962-1965

The unrealistic and inflated claims of the Great Leap Forward were starting to be felt in the countryside. Malnutrition and hardship were becoming widespread. In the summer of 1959, Peng Dehuai, the National Defence Minister, wrote a 5 page opinion outlining his concerns. Mao's reaction was quick and brutal, Peng was placed under house arrest and grain procurement targets were increase yet again. Mao insisted that the problem was not decreasing production, but rather will-full sabotage. By the end of year, starvation was widespread and many peasants were reduced to eating bark off the trees to survive.

In 1960, Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping successfully side-lined Mao and took direct control of the leadership. They used a more pragmatic approach and rescinded many of the policies of the Great Leap Forward. By 1962, China saw the first signs of economic recovery.

Mao became increasing unhappy with his two lieutenants, and in 1964 he struck back. He launched an attack on "creeping revisionism" and demanded a new class struggle campaign of ideological education and indoctrination to prevent the restoration of capitalism. And so the term "Capital Roaders" was born, there is little doubt that his primary target was Liu Shaoqi, his second in command and main rival for control.

March 24 Lecture 21: "Long Live Chairman Mao!" 1964-1965
Lecture 22: Mao's Last Revolution Begins, 1965-1966

Mao had lost credibility because of the Great Leap Forward and the purge of Peng Dehuai, he needed to restore his flagging personality cult. This task was given to Lin Biao, the new Defences Minister. Lin edited a collection of Mao's sayings and packaged it into a pocket sized paper back entitled "Quotations from Chairman Mao Zedong" or more commonly the "Little Red Book"

All military units were required to hold regular group study sessions focused on Mao's strategic brilliance and God like qualities. The mantra "Long Live Chairman Mao" had its origins in this campaign. In 1965, PLA political instructors were sent to schools and universities throughout the country to promote group study of the Little Red Book. This was the start of the Cultural Revolution.

April 14 Lecture 23: The Children's Crusade, 1966-1967
Lecture 24: The Storm Subsides, 1968-1969

In August 1966, the Red Guards were unleashed. Liu Shaoping and Deng Xiaoping were criticized and demoted, and Lin Biao replaced Liu as Mao's heir apparent. Jiang Qing was named the head of the Central Cultural Revolution small group, and the cultural revolution entered its most turbulent stage. All classes were cancelled to allow students to "go forth and make revolution". Rampaging students first directed their activities against their teachers and school administrators, but the revolution quickly spread to factories and farms with workers and peasants forming separate groups called Revolutionary Rebels.

The rampage was also directed at the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party. The Party structure was systematically shattered, its leaders brutalized and its moral crushed. By the spring of 1968, virtually all governing bodies had been replaced by new revolutionary committees, many of which were paralyzed by disputes over who had authority to do what. Clashes between competing groups of Red Guards, each claiming to be the "the true revolutionaries" became widespread. In several cities the PLA armouries were opened turning neighbourhoods into battlegrounds between rival Red Guard factions.

Finally in August 1968, Mao authorized the use of military force to supress the unruly Red Guards. Ten million urban students were sent to the countryside to learn humility, industriousness and plain living. The move was intended to be permanent; the vast majority would be classified as rural inhabitants and not allowed to return to the cities. They became China's lost generation.

April 28 Lecture 25: The Sino-Soviet War of Nerves, 1964-1969
Lecture 26: Nixon, Kissinger and China, 1969-1972

In our last lecture we focussed on the internal developments in China during the Cultural Revolution. The next two lectures focus on the China's relationship with the outside world.

The rivalry between China and Russia heated up during the 1960s. In 1964 China successfully tested its first atomic weapon, and in the 1966 Red Guards were demonstrating outside the Russian Embassy in Beijing. In response the Soviets began to reinforce their combat units along China's northern border. Russia was very concerned over the increasing violence and growing anarchy of their southern neighbour. In 1969, skirmishes broke out along the Chinese-Russian border. Russia floated the idea of a strategic military strike to disable China's nuclear capability, but this idea was flatly rejected by the US. Instead the US began overtures to China to normalize relations between the two countries as a way of driving a wedge in the communist block in Asia.

Negotiations between US and China started in 1969. The negotiations cumulated in Nixon's visit to China in 1972. As part of the agreement, the US promised to not oppose Beijing taking China's seat in the UN Security Council. They also promised to start withdrawing their troops from Taiwan. For Taiwan this was a devastating betrayal of trust.

June 9 Lecture 27: Mao's Deterioration and Death, 1971-1976
Lecture 28: The Legacy of Mao Zedong – An Appraisal

By 1970, Mao's health had started to deteriorate and a succession struggle began to heat up. The three main contenders were Lin Biao, Mao's heir apparent, Jiang Qing, his wife and radical hard liner and Zhou Enlai, the moderate.

In 1971, Lin Biao died in a plane crash under mysterious circumstances. In the aftermath, Mao instructed Zhou to bring Deng Xiaoping back from exile to provide political stability. When Zhou died in January 1976, Jiang Qing forbade public mourning of his death. However, the people in Beijing ignored her instructions and flooded into Tiananmen Square to mourn his death. Jiang blamed Deng Xiaoping for this "counter revolutionary incident" and tried to persuade Mao to have Deng banished again. She was not successful. When Mao died in September 1976, Jiang found herself politically isolated. Within a few weeks Jiang and three of her closest supporters were arrested. The CCP was now firmly in the hands of "moderate" military and political leaders.

June 23 Lecture 29: The Post Mao Interregnum, 1976-1977
Lecture 30: Hua Guofeng and the Four Modernizations

July Lecture 31: Deng Takes Command 1978-1979
Lecture 32: The Historic Third Plenum 1978

July Lecture 33: The "Normalization" of US - China Relations
Lecture 34: Deng Consolidates His Power, 1979-1980

????? Lecture 35: Socialist Democracy and the Rule of Law
Lecture 36: Bury Mao, 1981-1983

????? Lecture 37: "To Get Rich is Glorious", 1982-1986
Lecture 38: The Fault Lines of Reform, 1984-1987

????? Lecture 39: The Road to Tiananmen, 1987-1989
Lecture 40: The Empire Strikes Back, 1989

????? Lecture 41: After the Deluge, 1989-1992
Lecture 42: The "Roaring Nineties", 1992-1999

????? Lecture 43: The Rise of Chinese Nationalism, 1993-2001
Lecture 44: China's Lost Territories – Taiwan, Hong Kong

????? Lecture 45: China in the New Millennium, 2000-2008
Lecture 46: China's Information Revolution

????? Lecture 47: "One World, One Dream" – The 2008 Olympics

Lecture 48: The Sleeping Giant Stirs

YAO to Mao

10 Year Anniversary

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Lecture # 2

- Neolithic transition
  - From Hunter gathers to settled 12,000
- 4000 years ago
  - start of writing
  - bronze age in China - tools and spiritual

Xia dynasty - transitional 2200 BC
- don't have written record from Xia
- palace form of architecture
- (rammed earth)
- hiearkhiealocy - surplus of food
- rituals to accept power
- # worship of royal cult
  - ancestor worship - can affect present day - public sacrifice

** - is this unique **

Shang dynasty, 1500 BCE
- Oracle bones - used to speak to ancestor

** - how do they know? ***
- question written on bone, answers given by cracks, diviners interpret, and record answers and then outcomes used averaging to divine
- authenticate power of Kings

* is this unique **
- large quantities of oracle bones

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- royal cult
  - divination
  - offerings and then banquets
- Monarchy
  - life expendancy 30
  - passed from older to younger brothers

** comparison to arab system

Shang - 26 Kings
- also built capital cities
  but moved them regularly
- included non shang people in the state
- literate society - writing
- cast objects
- taxation system - tribute from subordinate people
- barbarians constant concern
- security is a concern - problems with mobilizing resources; subordinates became resentful as protection collapsed

Lecture # 3

Overthrow of Shang by Zhou

Chinese origin myth
- mythological tradition
- not a creation myth instead Sage Kings

Yao - pass on to sucessor chosen for his moral qualities

* moral qualities of rulers important **
* comparison with Dali Lama **

Zhou - moralizing political events

Zhou were subordinate people - resentful
- took 3 generations to accomplish their revolt - migration, political alliances

King Wen/Wu attack against Shang 1045 BC
- description is written

Monarchy from Father to Son
- Duke of Zhou did not upsurb power

Develop of moral rational for conquest - Mandate of Heaven

Heaven - natural operating system not a divinity - capacity of action restoring/withdrawing mandate
- there is a proper way for societies to operate - need good ruler, can pass on to son but can be withdrawn

performative contract
- peace and prosperity

** similarity with modern political thought ? **

** validates success **

Shang became perherpherial - incorporate into Zhou - rather than wiping them out
- Capital - Xian
~~design~~ - square
Shang given their own territory, keep customs ect - not destroy

Archetictural standard
- physical representation of a well ordered world - square/rectangal, surrounded by wall north/south axis, residence of the ruler in the north (around axis), at 4 cardinal corners are ritual locations (altars, sacrifices) to regulate agricultural cycles
- connection between well ordered human society and the natural world
- Zhou worshipped heaven (as well as ancestors) so they exercise power in the name of something bigger than themselves
tianxia - all under the sky
- 4 times as large as Shang
- appoint local power bases

1) role of oracle bones
ancestor worship
2) pass from brothers - other example
3) written communications - taxation
4) lack of creation myth - non linear inheritance - Sage Kings
- moral qualities important
5) long term planning
6) do individuals matter
7) heaven - chiness concept
8) did not annihlate the shang
9) ancestor worship becomes secondary to heaven

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250 small states
- emergence of shi ≒ 4-5% of pop *
  - professional administrators
  - literate, know history, poetry

* is China unique? **
- do all societies have "shi"
- length of written records
- referal to past events
- "black plague" in Europe
- rulers compete to get the best "shi"
- shi - mobile ~~elight~~ elite

** is this the key to longevity of culture **

- by 3rd century only a dozen states

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Lecture #5

- stronger states emerge
- philosophical response - from the "shi" what had gone wrong, how can it be fixed
- Confucius (a) vs Daoism (b)

(a) - no contemporary records, knowledge from students
- member of "shi" - travelled around but not successful, gave up became a teacher
- relationship between people important family as microcosm - duties and bonds of caring
- 5 great relations - family central

hierarchial / reciprocal duties + responsibility:
- ruler and subject
- father and son
- husband and wife
- elder brother and younger brother
- friend and friend

- use ritual to reinforce relationship

*** rituals important? *** "chicken vs egg"

- return to rituals will fix things
- rectification of names - fit reality
- jun zi - gentleman - lead by example - seek proper way
- Mencius - followed, concentrated on ruler and subject - similar to "Mandate of Heaven"

* things can be fixed - humans in control

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(b) Daoism

- sceptible - emphasize inaction
- Lao zi
- Zhuang zi - followed

* sceptible about human ability to know things all knowledge is arbitrary and partial
* acting on the basis of partial knowledge has unanticipated consequences - often make things worse
- Zhuang zi - tells stories - questioning of knowledge
- Laozi vision of well ordered society
- everything you need is in your own village, to visit / conquer other village is not necessary and can lead to bad things
- wuwei - don't do it - don't go in direction against the natural order. The natural order is independant of humans. Dont make the world a better place /

~~Duality~~

This duality Confusicism vs Daoism is engrained in Chinese political thought up to today !!

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April 13

1) Summary last lecture
   a) - rise of the Shang - oracle bones and ancestor worship
      - also formalized writing and taxation
   b) overthrow of Shang - mandate of heaven
      - also long term planning, moral character of rulers, performance based contract with heaven
      - develop achetectural styles
   Is China unique? - maybe

2) This lecture
   a) - fall the Zhou and the ~~warin~~ Spring and Autum period
   b) - Confuscism and Daoism - different responses to the question ~~of what went wrong, and~~ what is a well ordered society, what went wrong, how to "fix" it

3) Questions
   1) - is chaos inevitable / necessary
   2) - comparison to Japan and Italy
   3) are rituals important, status symbols
   4) definition of hegemon
   5) rise of the "shi" comparison to modern day, does this explain longivity
   6) are you a Daoist or Confucist?
   7) Is China unique?

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Lecture 6 - The Hundred Schools

During warring States Period 500 BCE ↓
↳ instability, uncertainty

other minor schools
- language
- military strategy - Sun Tzu - Sun Zi
↳ victory through clever strategy
- metaphysics

① Moism & ② Legalism

① Mozi

A - universal love - critical response to Confucius
critical of Confucius' primacy of family → leads to conflict

B - experts in defensive warfare
↳ remove value of conquest

② Legalism (Qin)

Shang Yang - 4th C BCE - administrator
rewards & punishments - clear understanding of duties, obligations → and punishments (consequences)

to be effective → must apply to everyone
harsh system - severe punishments

Han Fei - 3rd C BCE - philosopher
theory of human nature - people are selfish & greedy

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the state exists for the ruler - absolute power

Qinshihuangdi

huangdi - emperor

standardization - axle length
coin
writing

ideology -

The Burning of Books & Burying of Scholars

only legalism texts & practical texts permitted

Lecture 7 - The Early Han Dynasty

Xiang Yu - General of Chu State

vs.

Liu Bang - minor figure - jailer

↳ became rebel after failing in his duty

204 BCE - Xiang Yu defeats Liu Bang

strategic ↓ retreat

202 BCE - Liu Bang defeats Xiang Yu

Han Dynasty - 202 BCE - 220 CE

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Western Han	Eastern Han
- direct control through appointed officials	- military leaders - fiefdoms

integrated into imperial administration
150 BCE

141 BCE – 87 BCE
Wudi

Han Synthesis
1- Confucianism
2 - Legalism
3 - Daoism (or Cosmological Element)
Dong Zhongshu
↳ correlative cosmology

vision of the state as an instrument for doing good

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creation of gov't monopolies - production & distribution controlled by state
- salt
- iron
- alcohol

testing for gov't recruitment - moral purity

61 BCE - Debate on Salt and Iron
- role of gov't

Zhengdi

Wang Mang

↓

Later Han

* Summary of Previous Lecture
a - fall of Zhou - Spring & Autumn Period
b - Confucianism + Daoism - different approaches to understanding the fall of the Zhou - what makes a well ordered society

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Questions -

1- how would China have developed differently if Moism or Legalism had been more emphasized?

2- philosophy of language → is this uniquely Chinese?

3- taking power vs. retaining power

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attitude towards land
- defacto private property
- allows a market economy

- legal structure

- culture becomes important
~~- fact than ladies~~

- civil vs military

- enuchs - starts in Han

- regicides ??

- breakdown of Imperial authority
- 3 Kingdoms - doesn't get more dispersed

- is chaos necessary

* "- winning by not fighting" - clever
- very different from European

Qin Dynasty - very breif

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Buhdism - comes from the outside

- suffering is normal
- result of attachments
- need to free ourself from attachment
- there are ways to do this

- no "religious intolerance"

"- when state loses control / leads to exploitation "

- Buhdism takes root because of suffering

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Lesson # 10

- Central Asia - great movement
  - simultaneous - south to India
    - east to Persia
  - Turick people - displace Xiongu people go to Europe - Hun people, fall of Rome
** - didn't Know this **
  - Turick people do not go South
  - invaders 1 million vs 30 million become elite class - "Northern Dynasty"
  - Southern Dynasty - recently settled by Han not "heartland"

Northern Dynasties

- Wei dynasty - Datong, Luo yang
  - cave temples
** - anyone been there? *
  - small figures by individuals for merit
- Wei - militant form of Buhhdism
  - after 1 century the invaders start to integrate - alliance through ~~marriage~~ - European colonies
** - does this always happen **
  - Sino-turkic elite - use local administration use Chinese language, surnames, Yuan, Duwen

Southern Dynasties

Nanjing - conciensous of "Chinese"
- cultural anxgst - caligraphy as Art form

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Wang Xi Zhi - Orchid Pavillion Gathering
Painting as an artform
- Artists - Gu Kai zhi
Prose and poetry - elaborate
with a lots of reference to previous works
- cultural chauvinism
- also excludes "normal people"
** - does this continue today?
- does this exist elsewhere?

-
- Buhhdism changes - Zen

- comparable to Rome
- reunification 6th Century

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~~why did perception change~~

- Lesson # 11

Sui Reunification

- reunification of China - 580 Yang Jian

Yang Jian - Sino Turkic family in NW China, seized power from Northern Zhou and proclaimed Sui dynasty

- unified North and South within 8 years

- started by military conquest in the north, but used diplomatic means to unify with south

Buhdism - used as common vocabularly

marriage, and negotiation used.

- new political structure

- legal code throughout empire, brings together both north and south, creates unity

- well field system - all land in theory belongs to emperor but every 3 years is redistributed to create equal access to all farming families - avoid "landless" peasants and some other accumulating too much - but great landowning families still existed - rather provides basic livelyhood for the lower class

- agricutwal colonies in border areas !! still in use today

- public granaries - to regulate prices/supply

Military campaigns in Korea, and NW.

- not so successful, expensive, disruptive, led to discontent

Built great canal - to move grain to NW which had become less productive through climate change. generated unrest in the South - labour levy

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about Li taking throne
downfall of Sui - mystical events and rumours
Yang Guan over reacted and destroyed officials named Li. Li in Taiyuan took inative in self defence, Sui dynasty collapses. Civil war ensues for next 4 years.
Li's are successful and form Tang Dynasty
Shaolin Monastry - origin of martial arts
Li recruits fighting monks

Tang - place name

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Lesson # 12 The Early Tang

Li Shimen - continued many policies of Sui
- sets up 6 ministries - remains until 1911
- bureaucratic institution for imperial household
seperates imperial finances from government finances
** when did this happen else where ? **
- continues military campaigns - particularly westward
to Kazistan ect - protectorates - economic expansion
- Xian capital start of silk road, greatest city in the
world, cosmopolitan center
- rapid economic and demographic growth 120 → 250 million
- wealth based on land ownership - list of great families
source of beaucracy
- 690 - a woman becomes Emperor - Wu Zetian
started as concubine to LiShimen, becomes Empress
to his son - she is the Aunt of the next 2 Emperors.
690 Sets aside the 2nd Emperor (young and not very competent)
and assumes the throne - abdicates after 15 years
changes name to Zhou -
* Wu Zetian - blacken reputation, but she presided
over prosperity - great patron of Buhhdism, recruited
from lesser aristocracy to strengthen her position
* Xuan Zong - one of the great emperor - economy
flourish, culture flourished, translate Buhhdist
scripts into Chinese, literature flourished
active Emperor but fell withdrew - quest for immortality
the immortals - taking drugs (haluciogins)
also fall in love - Yang Guifei
** Great Beauty, short life **
- incites jealousy

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border defence - move people around

An Lushan - ~~rebel~~ popular figure at court, ~~but~~ but rumors of illicit relationship with Yang Guifei starts An Lushan rebellion 755 - 763

Emperor flees, Yang Guifei is executed, the war continues for another 8 years

Tang dynasty never fully recovers

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Lecture # 13 : Han yu and Late Tang

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1) ** seperation of court from civil government

2) ** external trade and openess => prosperity
- early Tang - yes
- Gu Wen - no - return to fundamentalism

** - population doubled - elite controlled government

3) - Reputation blackened because Wu Zetian a woman
- violence of sucession

4) - role of beauty in Chinese mythology

- use of psychotic drugs - comp Native groups

5) - role of rumours
- An Lushan rebellion
- fall of the Han

6) importance of taxes
- tax efficiency ** sounds like today

7) style vs content - do you agree

8) religious fundalmentalism - purge of Monasteries

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Lecture # 14 - 5 Dynasties and founding of The Song

- same pattern as the Tang
  - military strong men
  - powerful eunuchs
  - rise of aristocratic families

⇒ lead to civil wars, peasant rebellions
final emperors become puppets
- 53 years of fragmentation
- this is the last complete fragmentation
- longest lasting 13 years - military power rules - 5 dynasties are sequential

*** how do they define the 5 - by area? capital

Song dynasty is the 6th - Zhao family
- reunify through military power, smaller than the Tang, but control heartland 100 million
- establish civilian government so military is subordinate - needed to find staff because aristocratic society was destroyed during wars
- examinations became Key - main means of recruitment (but not sole - still through recommendation, yin priveledge)
- education becomes focus of elite culture - literati
- even if you don't pass exams (10% pass rate)
- represent 5-6% of society - women, merchants, actors, - excluded - but peasants can't afford it.
- legally open, but practically not open.
- because central to Chinese elite culture

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Lecture # 15 - Intellectual ferment

- Examination system - central
- Central question - what should man do, role of man especially role of Literati
- Literati exempt - taxes, duties, punishment
- Many private schools
- Debates and discussions - 3 ~~big ideas~~ groups

1) Wenren - literary gentlemen } history, human activity
2) Jingshi - state craft thinkers }
3) Li - cosmological thinkers - nature

1) - emphasis on values, confucisous, seeking the way
eg. Ouyang Xiu, Su Shi - simple prose
- similar to age of chivalry"? - interest in past

2) - more practical
eg Sima Guang, Wang Anshi

WA - develop new policies - more pro-active
state sponsered schools, loans to farmers
more belevolant state

SG - opposite - state should keep its hands out of society : local literati better at this

3) link human affairs to wider universe
Shao yong, Zhang zai, cheng yi, cheng hao
- science? moral values come from nature
way things ought to be - good vs bad

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1) Visit Musuem in Jiading

2) only 5-6% of papulation educated

3) how does if differ from "age of chivalry
- base on literature not martial arts - physical quests
intellectual quests

4) idealogical divide between Wang Anshi and Sima Guang - similar to today
- central decision making vs local
protect the vulnerable ~~less~~ for leave things alone

5) where do you fall in these 3 camps

6) what is difference between science and "li"

Is it really to protect priveldge?

NO.
Date

Lecture # 16

Art and The Way

- intellectual ferment - man's role in the Universe
** - role of art in governance
- previously (up to Han Dynasty) focus on afterlife - things you take with you, daily life activities
- Han → Tang
  - southern - more elaborate, name artists
  caligraphy as art form, invention of paper
  easier to produce, more
- purpose of art - artists expression - interior
  communicate values, created communication
  and community - art is narative
** artistic ~~process~~ development
*
  - early - after life, daily life
  - later - narative (communicate) internal or external events
  - Song - landscape becomes center stage
  human activities become peripheral
  humans on a path "Dao - way" well ordered soci
** - why the fuzzy middle ground
*
  Northern Song - monumental landscapes - very importa
  - other types of painting - daily life, bird and
  flowers, also exist
  Southern Song - mountains in background beca
  less distinct - "sense of loss"

Li becomes dominant in "Learning of the Way"

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Lecture # 17 - Conquest States in the North

- Northern region - alien states ~~to~~ step into the vacumn after the fall of the Tang
  - Liao Dynasty - Khitan people 907 - 1126
  - Jin Dynasty - Jurchen people 1126 - 1234
    - from northeast (Manchuria)
- semi nomadic peoples - after fall of Tang
  Liao Dynasty established in NE
  entered edge of China proper - 16 prefectures
  agricutural area - densly settled
  Song dynasty wants the territory back but campaigns not successful 1004, 1044 so forced to sign treaties with Liao - Song to pay tribute to Liao
- population of 16 pref (Chinese) is about 70% of
** total population of Liao Dynasty - adopt dual administration (similar to indirect rule) the Liao court becomes more "Chinese" ~~and~~ results in alienation from Khitan people.
- identify another "alien" to challenge Liao
  Jurchen - "cooked Jurchen" vs "raw Jurchen"
- raw Jurchen defeat Liao but become bigger threat capture north china plains - also capture Chinese Emperor
- Jin Dynasty / Southern Song Dynasty
- Southern Song Dynasty capital - Hang Zhou
- Jin Dynasty becomes a "Chinese State" continuity with Northern Song
- rise of Mongols

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Questions

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1) relationship between you and art
   - is this unique

2) artistic development
   after life ⇒ narative ⇒ abstract
   daily life philosophical
   - when did this happen in the west

3) - why is the middle ground "fuzzy"
   - indistinct far ground - sense of loss
     or more abstract ?

4) vacumn creates opportunity for conquest
   - ~~ha~~ nomadic people occuping agricultural land
   - "indirect rule" - similar to European colonization

5) unintended consequences -
   - arming and training your enemey enemies
   - Daoism - Laozi
   - supports Daoism - The Way

6) Lose of face - pay tribute
   - Why couldn't the Song dynasty regain the lost territory
   - Why didn't other border areas erupt

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Lecture # 18 Economy and Society in the Southern Song

- capital Hangzhou - called temporary but not
- division between North and South
* - geography plays a key role in shaping South
  - broken into seperate regions mountain/valley
  - majority of people (Chinese) live in the south
  - localities greater sence of themselves, more self aware - marriage traditions change, less intermarriage between regions - more insular
* - local elites aded locally, ~~a~~ local militia
  - private acadamies
  - economic development - led by commercial sector specialization by locale -eg tea, pottery
* - Jingdezhen - industrial production (~~24 hour~~ global) assembly line, centralized distribution, controlled by imperial state
  - Monetary policy - expansion of supply, paper money
* - rise of merchants - Shanghai as commercial center?
  - emulate elites - arts, culture, public service
* - bourgeois vs land based elite
* - land owning families and commericial - merge (convergence) or assimilate - great class conflicts - don't occur

NO.
Date

Lecture # 19 Zhu Xi
Neo Confucianism

- Dao Xue - becomes coherent under Zhu Xi
  - official recognition by 1240
  - shift from wen to li - not just social convention but was a natural system that could be observed and studied - source outside human life (bigger than themselves) - wen becomes a record
* but not the source - ** more flexible? to changeing
** time? - shi is key - study and action
- direct engagment with original texts
  - 4 texts - Analects, Book of Mencius, Doctrine of the Mean, The Great Learning
  - The Great Learning - Knowing when to stop
    - first govern well in your ③state - ②family - ①yourself
* - linear path from investigating the natural world but not performed linearly - rather continuous learning moral cultivation of everyone
  - more individualistic - not top down

Li and qi

Li - pattern of things, qi - gives substance

qi - clear vs muddy - ~~cultivation of qi~~ moral cultivation to clarify qi so that you understand (see) li more clearly

** - West looks to the ~~future~~ new (new) - go forward
- China looks to the past - return

NO.
Date

Potential Questions Oct 26

1) How big a role does geography play in shaping history? - vs refugee crisis (Raymond) Does this still affect China today or has technology (transp, commun) ~~et~~ reduced this limitation

2) Central government not as strong (local militias) is this dangerous (has been in the past, first sign of a collapse) why did the Southern Song hold together? (common enemy!)

3) Jingdezhen - first instance of assembly line production? Why didn't the industrial revolution happen in China - (they had a head start)?

4) Is it true there was less class conflict in China? Bourgeois vs Landed elite vs peasants

5) Whats the difference between Confucianism and Neo-Confucianism? - Not clear in my mind

6) Is Neo-Con more flexible to changing times - emphasis on using observation to govern behaviour rather than tradition

7) Is this similar to Continuous Learning - circular not linear path with no end

8) Do you agree - West looks to th future
East looks to the past

NO.
Date

Lecture # 20 - rise of the Mongols

- greatest conquests ever ?

** - exceptional person Ghenghis Khan
- ruthless !! is that necessary
- courage and charisma
- unify the Mongal tribes - first time
- used cleverness to suceed
- needed to continue raiding so he could reward followers - expansion
- Xixia - settled lands
Jin Dynasty
Silk road - city states

** - role of horses - mobility and surprise
- ruthless - surrender or die, absorb armies

** - did not conquer Tibet - why ??

** - Europe got lucky - Vienna
- Cossacks
- IlKanate - convert to Islam
- Kublai Khan
- safe to travel along Silk Road (Chagudai)
- interaction between Europe and Asia

** - Prester John

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Lecture # 21 Yuan Dynasty

- prolonged conquest of Southern Song
- brought in other troops

** - not ideologues - is this important
- cultural differences - Mongol were illiterate and didn't trust Literati
- imported administrater - Semu ren

** - are there any remenants ? did it go the other way

- Literati - symbols of perseverance, rocks bamboos, flowers in snow (art)
- produce popular theatres plays based on Han dynasty - resistance of authority
- Marco Polo - semu ren, governer of Hangzhou
- Catholic Church in China

** - Marco Polo inspired Colombus ?

- succession of weak emperors
- power moves towards Chinese officials examination system re-started

** - is examination system central of elite culture is this what makes China cohesive

** - when I rises others take him down - is this part of Mongol culture ? elsewhere ??

** - Chinese factions - is this happening today

NO.
Date

1) Role of personality vs technology vs chance

2) Why was Tibet spared? Still impact today?

3) When they conquered they didn't occupy

4) Role of Semun Ren - remenants, the other direction, was this a good strategy?

5) History influence on art and popular culture - does this go both ways

victimhood vs perseverance

6) Influence on Western age of discovery

7)

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Lecture # 22 - Rise of the Ming

Yuan Dynasty - approx 100 years
- internal divisions - not able to respond to great plague
** - related to Black Death
- origin India ??
- 50% of population died - lack of labour to repair dykes, flooding, more deaths
- no response - relief efforts, medical response ...
** - things spiralled downwards local elites afraid of disease
** - role of popular movement - mystical movement
- Buhhdist monastaries stepped up
- Zhu Yuanzhang - ~~rapsti~~ Red Turbans - turned movement towards founding new dynasty
- Mongols - abandon Dadu and went to grasslands ?
- Adopt Confuscius state - Literati back in power
- also distrust => purges Literati, happens many time
- abolish office of chief minister - leads to weakness if Emperor is not strong - his successor was resented by Zhu Di
- Zhu Di - becomes 3rd emperor, met resistance from some literati officials - but pragmatic with others - built up Grand Secritariat to become a consultative body - policy making
- moves ~~ba~~ capital to Beijing
Yongle emperor - Zhenghe voages - 7 of them 100s of ships - largest known to date
** - demostrate power and glory of his rule (legitamacy)
- ended when policatal thought changed - focused on land borders

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Lecture # 23 - Ming Golden Age

- Ming Dynasty stabilizes mid 15th - Golden Age
  - after Yongle Emperors not so strong (1424)
- Grand Secretariat becomes central power
  - the 3 Yangs (early years after Yongle)
- Eunuchs becomes central powers, advisors and intermediator with Emperor - palace staff were Eunuchs
  - personal agents to the Emperor - absolute dependant
- Inner Palace school - train Eunuchs
** - Balance of Power - Inner Palace vs Outer
  - Eunuchs became patrons of art, religious, ect.
- Great age of expansion - internal communications
** post roads, transportation became safe, trade networks, service economy, specialization of production: tea cotton, pottery, silk - import food - efficiency
** - money - role of money in development Shaanxi
** - internal trade growth stagnant? - control coast regulate trade, growth in pirates, raid vs trade
- trade with Japan - silver increase money supply - later with Manila - contribute to growth in China
- population doubles during Ming and standards of living also rising
- challenges - Mongols, pirates (Japanese?)
** many were Chinese - raid in this area
- relaxed the restrictions on trade
-

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1) role of popular mystical movements = Gulang Fang

2) distrust of intellectuals - Zhu Yuan zhang = Mao ?
purges

3) Importance of Zheng he voyages
-appeals to Western romantic notions

4) Role of Black Death - comparison to Europe
- disruption - relatively short ?

5) Balance of Power => stability
-do all mature systems go this way

6) Unfilial ?? Eunicks

7) Infrastructure and money => role in growth

NO.
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Lesson #24 Gridlock & Crisis

Single Whip Reforms

taxes paid in kind => paid in silver
consolidate kinds of taxes

- negative impact in areas away from the coast

Gridlock -> political debate halts - "moralization of political discourse"
↳ everyone has innate knowledge of the Good.

Donglin Academy - center for literati movement

moral critique to gain political power

Lesson #25 Rise of the Manchus

Nurhaci - Jurchen (Jin Dynasty)
Capital - Mukden - layout similar to Beijing

tax policy leads to divestment of peasants
↳ brigandry

rebels seizes Beijing

Wu Sangui - Shanhaiguan fortress leader
↳ makes deal w/ Manchus
drive rebels from Capital

Taiwan - remnants of Ming resistance

Massacre of Yangzhou - symbol of nationalism at end of Qing

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Lesson #26 Kangxi to Qianlong 1654 - 1799

Kangxi by 1670s - Manchu's legitimacy was secure

hairstyle as a means of forced integration

multiethnic state? - mongols
- Manchus
- Tibetans
- turkic

Yongzheng - improve administration
Grand Council

Qianlong - reign 1735 - 1795 - hightide of Qing Dynasty
integrate not destroy enemies

Lesson #27 the Coming of the West:
Atlantic centric vs. East Asia

The Country Trade - local trade in the Indian Ocean - majority of Portugese profits in Asia trade

Industrial revolution → why not China
production + dissemination

Europe: Consumer → producer

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Lecture #28 Threats from Within and Without

Population growth - beginning 19th C
↳ 400 million

Trade becomes the great question —
After Napoleonic wars - Britain could focus on Empire
Opium grown in Bengal
↳ a good the Chinese wanted - bought w/ silver

Opium war 1839-1842
Treaty of Nanjing —
Treaty Ports - trade freely
Hong Kong

Lecture #29 Taiping Heavenly Kingdom

Hakka people - Han migrants to south

Hong Xiuquan - failed examination candidate
visiting Guangzhou put him into contact w/ western ideas

primitive Christian communism
- segregated men and women

Nanjing becomes capital -
leaders move into imperial palaces
become decadent
Qing appeals to local leaders

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COMMENTS

• Strengths • Areas for Improvement

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4	Brent Kikelly	bkilkelly@hotmail.com	member	20		
5	Carl Mattson	cagu@triton.fi	non			
6	Carlos Sung	csung@tantech.com.br	member		20	
7	Christel Popken	acpopken@web.de	non			
8	Crystal Lee	crystal319@gmail.com				
9	Dagmar Van den Dungen		member	20	20	20
10	~~Deborah Cain~~	~~deborahcain@yahoo.com.au~~	~~member~~			
11	~~Didi Xu~~					
12	Didier Pujol	didier.pujol@chinaworldexplorers.com	member	20		20 + 50
13	Evie Van Citters	evievancitters@cs.com	member			
14	Helen Yang	Helen.H.Yang@dupont.com	member			20 +
15	Ian McHugh	imhteacher@gmail.com	member			
16	John Elsmore-Dodsworth	j_dodsworth@yahoo.co.uk	member			
17	John Hay	hohnjay@hotmail.com	member			
18	~~Joni Bessler~~	~~jbessler@avenues.org~~	~~member~~			
19	Julie Chun	jctkdca@gmail.com	member		20	
20	Julie Jackson	juliejackson@hotmail.com.hk	member		20	20
21	Kaisa Matteson	kaisa.mattson@fiskars.com	non			
22	Karolina Pawlik	karolinapawlik@vp.pl	member	29	20	20
23	Lidy Lakerfield		member	29		
24	Liz Hingley	liz@lizhingley.com	non			
25	Louise (Julies Guest)		non			
26	Maria Duval	arnaudmarieduval@gmail.com	member			
27	Maria Lam	t.maria.lam@intel.com	non			
28	Marissa Peacock	gonetochina@gmail.com	member			
29	Michael Loran	michael@loran.us	non			
30	Peter Zheng					
31	Rayne Reed	raynereed@yahoo.com	member			
32	Rebecca Brooke	jjmbrooke@gmail.com	member			
33	Sandra Hoy	st_hoy@hotmail.com	member			
34	Sharon Shvika	sharon_shvika@hotmail.com	non			
35	Sophie Wilmet	sophie.wilmet@gmail.com	member			
36	Tamar Safra	safrat@bezeqint.net	member	20	20	20
37	Tom Glockner	tomglockner@yahoo.com	member			
38	Winnie Diers-Thomas	winnie.diers.thomas@gmail.com	member			
39	Marcela Stegmueller	mrstegmueller@yahoo.com	non			
40	Marcela's Husband		non			
	Mercedes	mercedesmgj@gmail.com	member	20		
	Didiers wife		non	50		

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Silvia Esland s.elsland@web.de 50

Aleta Stephen aleta-stephen@hotmail.com 20

Sabine sabkaiser@hotmail.com 50

Jaleh 50

~~220~~ 240

RAS History Study Group

Oct 13

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				31 & 32	33 & 34	35 & 36
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2	Angelique	vanspijk_angelique@outlook.com	member		20	20
3	Brent Kikelly	bkilkelly@hotmail.com	member			
4	Carl Mattson	cagu@triton.fi	~~non~~ member ~~guest~~	20		
5	Carlos Sung	csung@tantech.com.br	member	20		
6	Christel Popken	acpopken@web.de	member			20
7	Dagmar Van den Dungen		member			
8	Deborah Cain	deborahcain@yahoo.com.au	member			
9	Didier Pujol	didier.pujol@chinaworldexplorers.com	member			
10	Didiers wife		non			
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13	Helen Yang	Helen.H.Yang@dupont.com	member			
14	Ian McHugh	imhteacher@gmail.com	member			
15	John Hay	hohnjay@hotmail.com	member			
16	Joni Bessler	jbessler@avenues.org	member			
17	Julie Chun	jctkdca@gmail.com	member			
18	Julie Jackson	juliejackson@hotmail.com.hk	member			
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21	Lidy Lakerfield		member		20	20
22	Liz Hingley	liz@lizhingley.com	non			
23	Louise (Julies Guest)		non			
24	Marcela Stegmueller	mrstegmueller@yahoo.com	non			
25	Marcela's Husband		non			
26	Maria Duval	arnaudmarieduval@gmail.com	member			
27	Maria Fleuren	maria_fleuren@yahoo.com	member			
28	Maria Lam	t.maria.lam@intel.com	non			
29	Marissa Peacock	gonetochina@gmail.com	member			
30	Mercedes	mercedesmgj@gmail.com	member			
31	Michael Loran	michael@loran.us	non			
32	Peter Zheng					
33	Rayne Reed	raynereed@yahoo.com	member			
34	Rebecca Brooke	jjmbrooke@gmail.com	member			
35	Sabine Kaiser	sabkaiser@hotmail.com	non			
36	Sandra Hoy	st_hoy@hotmail.com	member			
37	Sharon Shvika	sharon_shvika@hotmail.com	non			
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39	Sophie Wilmet	sophie.wilmet@gmail.com	member			
40	Tamar Safra	safrat@bezeqint.net	member	20		
41	Tom Glockner	tomglockner@yahoo.com	member			
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	Jules van der Snepper	jules vandersnepper @gmail.com	student	0		
				50		
	~~Z~~ Guest				50	
	John McCrow			25		
	Gordon Wilkinson			~~20~~	20	20
	Sebim					20

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2	Angelique	vanspijk_angelique@outlook.com	member	20	20	20
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4	Carl Mattson	cagu@triton.fi	member		20	
5	Carlos Sung	csung@tantech.com.br	member			
6	Christel Popken	acpopken@web.de	member			
7	Dagmar Van den Dungen		member			
8	Didier Pujol	didier.pujol@chinaworldexplorers.com	member			20
9	Didiers wife		~~non~~ member			~~50~~ 20
10	Evie Van Citters	evievancitters@cs.com	member		20	
11	Gordon Wilkinson		member			
12	Helen Yang	Helen.H.Yang@dupont.com	member			
13	Ian McHugh	imhteacher@gmail.com	member			
14	John Hay	hohnjay@hotmail.com	member			
15	John Macrow		member			
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19	Kaisa Matteson	kaisa.mattson@fiskars.com	non			
20	Karolina Pawlik	karolinapawlik@vp.pl	member		20	20
21	Lidy Lakerfield		member	20	20	20
22	Liz Hingley	liz@lizhingley.com	non			
23	Louise (Julies Guest)		non			
24	Marcela Stegmueller	mrstegmueller@yahoo.com	non			
25	Marcela's Husband		non			
26	Maria Duval	arnaudmarieduval@gmail.com	member			
27	Maria Fleuren	maria_fleuren@yahoo.com	member			
28	Mercedes	mercedesmgj@gmail.com	member			
29	Rebecca Brooke	jjmbrooke@gmail.com	member			
30	Sabine Haesler		member	20		20
31	Sabine Kaiser	sabkaiser@hotmail.com	non			
32	Silvia Esland	sielsland@web.de	member			20
33	Sophie Wilmet	sophie.wilmet@gmail.com	member			
34	Tamar Safra	safrat@bezeqint.net	member			
35	Tom Glockner	tomglockner@yahoo.com	member			
	Guest		non		20	
	Lawerence Tracey				20	

50

Basmat
Evie's husband
basmat.levin@gmail.com 50

Dec 8 - 43 + 44
Jan 12 - 46 + 48

TOM YAMAMOTO 20

RAS History Study Group

	NAME	EMAIL	STATUS	08-Dec	12-Jan	26-Jan
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				43 & 44	45 & 46	47 & 48
1	Aleta Stephen	aleta_stephen@hotmail.com	member			
2	Angelique	vanspijk_angelique@outlook.com	member	20	20	20
3	Brent Kikelly	bkilkelly@hotmail.com	member		20	
4	Carl Mattson	cagu@triton.fi	member			
5	Carlos Sung	csung@tantech.com.br	member			
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7	Dagmar Van den Dungen	dag-mar-co@hotmail.com	member			
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15	John Macrow		member			
16	Jules vander Sneppen	julesvandersneppen@gmail.com	student			
17	Julie Chun	jctkdca@gmail.com	member			
18	Julie Jackson	juliejackson@hotmail.com.hk	member			
19	Kaisa Matteson	kaisa.mattson@fiskars.com	~~non~~ member		20	
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21	Lidy Lakerfeld	LIDYLAKERVELD@Ymail.com	member		20	20
22	Liz Hingley	liz@lizhingley.com	non			
23	Louise (Julies Guest)		non			
24	Marcela Stegmueller	mrstegmueller@yahoo.com	non			
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26	Maria Duval	arnaudmarieduval@gmail.com	member			
27	Maria Fleuren	maria_fleuren@yahoo.com	member			
28	Mercedes	mercedesmgj@gmail.com	member			
29	Rebecca Brooke	jjmbrooke@gmail.com	member			
30	Sabine Haesler	cshaessler@hotmail.com	member	20	20	
31	Sabine Kaiser	sabkaiser@hotmail.com	non			
32	Silvia Esland	sielsland@web.de	member		20	
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35	Tom Glockner	tomglockner@yahoo.com	member			
36	Tom Yamamoto	thyamamoto@gmail.com	member			
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	Guest		non			
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220 (180) 130

= 310

+ 40

350

Dear RAS Members,

With a lively lecture by Chris Buckley on Tibetan carpets last night our first year has come to a close and we wish to thank all of you for making it such a great success. The RAS Council looks forward to welcoming new members to its ranks and to building upon what has been achieved thanks to all those who have contributed in so many ways.

The prospects for the coming year look very exciting. We already have an interesting assortment of speakers who want to come and share their expertise and passions with us. We will be reviving our journal and finding our library a home, alongside putting some of those resources online on our new website, as well as offering more field trips and visits.

We would very much like you to be part of this development and if you believe that you would be able to give something for the Society in its effort to re-establish itself as Shanghai's leading foreign cultural institution please consider standing for election to our Council.

Our Annual General Meeting, with a social gathering, will take place on the evening of September 30th. A decision on where to hold the meeting will be dependent on how any members will be able to make it along – **so it would be much appreciated if you could provisionally reply by the end of this week (12th) if you intend to come along.**

The main business will be the Council elections. Given the formative nature of our development many Council members have adopted various roles as needed over the last year. But the time has now come to have a more formal structure to reflect and support the society's evolving plans and ambitions. A list of Council (and non-Council) posts is again attached for your reference.

In order to avoid exclusivity and to encourage as much participation from our valuable membership as possible, we are hoping that there will be multiple numbers of candidates for these posts, to the extent that we may be afforded the opportunity to overlap or combine Offices, or even be able to set up small committees around them. So please do not be hesitant in putting your name forward, even if your work or other commitments, mean that you may not be able to give sustained support. Prospective candidates are requested to send a few lines on their background and a brief candidate statement to our Hon. Secretary by September 20th.

In response to the message sent to you on ..... as a formal notice of a call for candidates an interest has already been shown in the Honorary Librarian and Honorary Editor Offices and our Hon Secretary has

THE COMING RAS SEASON

UPCOMING EVENTS:

SEPTEMBER 30th AGM To discuss format and venue

OCTOBER 17th Terry Bennett on early photography in Shanghai.

NOVEMBER 3rd Ambassador Christopher Bo Bramsen on his family history in Shanghai.

NOVEMBER 15TH Elizabeth Lui – Book launch, Open Hearts Open Doors Reflections on China's Past & Future, possibly at 1933.

NOVEMBER 22nd RAS HK visit and annual soiree.

SPEAKERS IN PROSPECT

Paul French has agreed to arrange a forum on 'researching Shanghai history.'
Graham Earnshaw on old Shanghai
Mark Kitto – to coincide with the launch of his new book early 2009
Eric Politzer (Shanghai historian) – Jan/Feb 2009
Dr. Andrew Field – spring 2009 to coincide with the launch of his book on Shanghai nightlife.
Prof. Frank Hoffman on Buddhism in Yunnan – May 2009
Dr. Howard Scott on the Treaty Ports of China
Dr. Mark Felton on the Japanese in WWII
Charlotte Mikelborg - Shanghai documentary film
Ray Forrest, Professor of Urban Studies and Associate Director of the Centre for East Asian Studies, Bristol University.
Yang Hangda, Professor of Comparative Literature at People's University, Beijing.
Lynn Pan

EVENTS IN PROSPECT

Textile Day – October
Hong Kong RAS day tour on November 22nd
Weihai Visit – April/May 2009

ONGOING DIALOGUES/DEVELOPMENTS

British Consulate assistance for design of new website.

Possible support/cooperation with the British Council.

1933 – office, library and venue space.

Rockbund

Dr. Kerry Brown, Chatham House London and Director Shanghai Liverpool Partnership, for an RAS spot in the Liverpool exhibition area at World Expo. Kerry has also offered to speak for the RAS.

Links with Rotary to be established in November with an introduction from Ambassador Christopher Bo Bramsen,

Offer from the South China Morning Post for an RAS feature – best timed around the HK RAS visit in November.

That's Shanghai – community page

Resurrection of the RAS Journal and the creation of online digital library resource.

submitted her resignation effective from September 30th. Our president and two vice presidents have also declared their intent to remain in office .....

Apart from elections to Council the other main business of the meeting will be to ratify our revised Constitution. A copy is attached for your reference. You will see that the revisions, marked in red, are generally minor and relate to the change of name of the Society (RAS London Headquarters have been informed and are agreeable to this change) and to change the term 'Fellow' into Member.'

Other significant changes include:

Rule10 Subscription year changed to the date of registration.

Rule 16 With the completion of our first year conditions for those seeking office, following RAS London protocol, have been added that would affect those seeking such office in September 2009.

The RAS China in Shanghai Concil.

VERONICA STERN DE GUZMAN

#110 - 6470 Silver Avenue,
Burnaby, B.C. V5H 2Y4
Canada

Tel : (604) 438 - 8778
Fax : (604) 435 - 1969

FAX COVER LETTER

Date : August 10, 1992

To : Ms. Tess Johnston

Attn :

From : Veronica Stern De Guzman

No. of pages including cover letter : 6

If you have not received all of the above pages, please contact me at (604) 438 - 8778.

MESSAGE :

I would appreciate your assistance in locating my mother, GERTRUDE STERN. It is possible that her Family Registration number may have been #045146. It is also possible that her mother's name may have been Judy Stern.

Please see information and photos attached.

I would appreciate hearing from you soon either by phone or by fax.

Thank you.

Ans. 8/11/92
negative

Date : August 10, 1992

To : American Consulate General
1469 Huai Hai Zhong Lu
Shanghai, China
200031

Attn : Ms. Tess Johnston

Dear Sir or Madam,

My name is Veronica Stern De Guzman and I live in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. I was born in Shanghai, China on June 27, 1944.

I am writing to request your assistance in locating my mother, GERTRUDE STERN. At the age of three, I was separated from her. My father, now deceased, then took me to the Philippines, where I was raised.

The following information is all I have pertaining to Gertrude Stern.

- She was stateless by nationality at the time of my birth in 1944
- She was German by birth and Jewish by religion
- She lived in Shanghai, China on or about 1940 - 1946
- She subsequently was relocated from Shanghai to California between 1946 and 1947 as a refugee and may have resided on Mayflower Street in Los Angeles

I am enclosing a photocopy of my mother's photograph and my birth certificate.

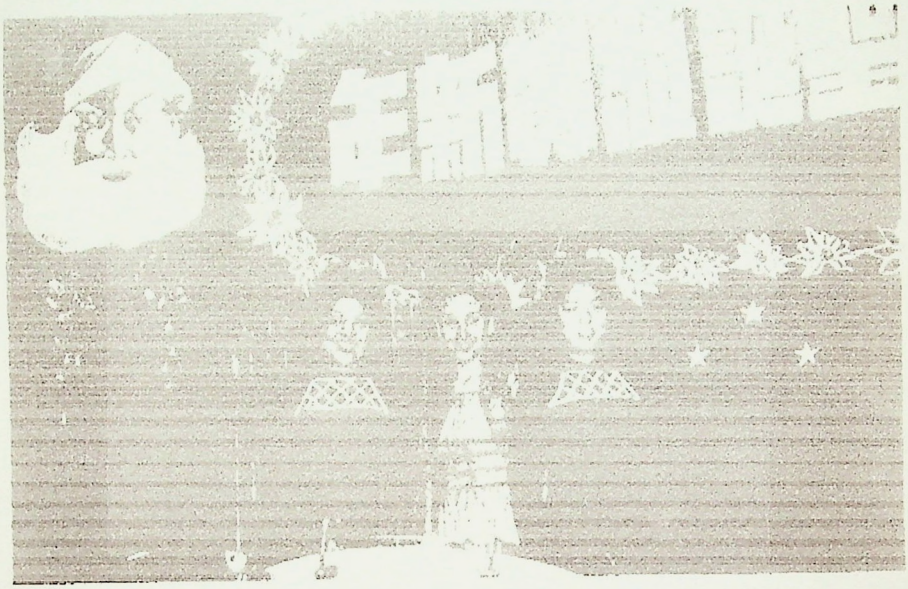
I would greatly appreciate any assistance you can give me. It has been my fervent wish to find my mother, whom I have been separated from for 45 years.

If you require more information or have any questions, please contact me by fax (604) 435 - 1969 or by phone (604) 438 - 8778.

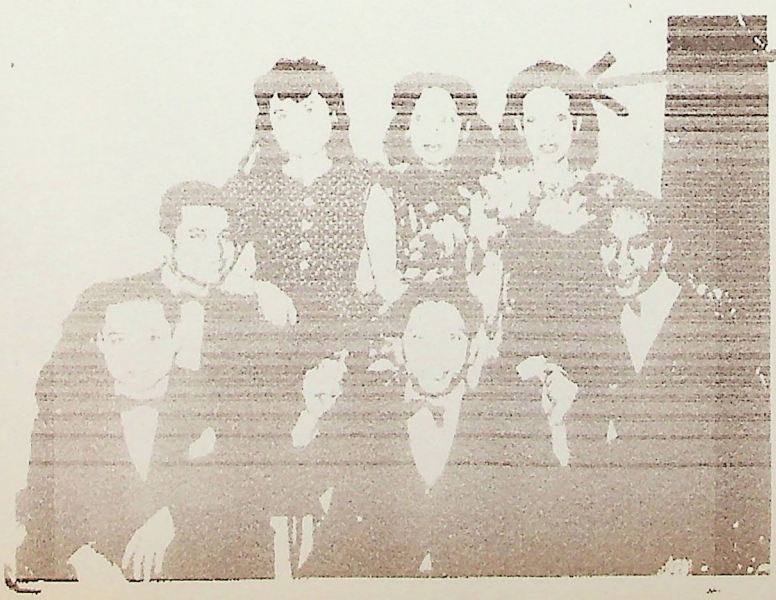
Yours truly,

Veronica Stern De Guzman
#110 - 6470 Silver Avenue,
Burnaby, B.C. V5H 2Y4
Canada

(3)



GERTRUDE STERN



GER. TRUDE STERN

(4)

CERTIFIED COPY

SHANGHAI SPECIAL MUNICIPALITY

PUBLIC HEALTH BUREAU VITAL STATISTICS OFFICE

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTH

Name: Baby Stern

Female

27 June 1944

If any Place of birth: 138 Ward Road

Eleuterio de Guzman

Chinese

Bank or Profession or Father: Musician

Filipino

Name and Maiden Surname or Mother: Gertrud Stern

Residence: 970 Bubbling Well Rd.

Witness: 27 Jun. 1944

Dr. Friedmann

138 Ward Road

(5)

[illegible]
Baptismal Name, [illegible] Veronica de Guzman

20th August 1947
Date [illegible]

[illegible]
Certified true and exact copy

Chong Wen

20th August 47

[illegible]
COMMISSIONER [illegible] BUREAU
SHANGHAI [illegible] GOVERNMENT

(6)

SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH – SHANGHAI

From the Register of Baptisms Folio

N. Francis Stern de Guzman

born at Shanghai on June 27th 1917

Child of Eleutherio de Guzman

and of [illegible] de Stern

baptized at St Joseph's Church

by Rev. Father [illegible] on September 20th 1917

Godfather [illegible]

Godmother [illegible]

Married at on

with

In fidem,

Shanghai on September 20th 1917

[illegible]

Please FAX

Maisie Meyer
2 Danescroft Avenue
London N 4 2 NE.
Fax: ~~0~~ 081 393 9859

International Mail:
Miss Tess Johnston
American Consulate General
1469 Huai Hai Zhong Lu
Shanghai 20031, PRC

Using U.S. Postage.
PSC 461,Box 200
FPO AP 96521-0002.
FAX 86-21-433-4122

Dear Tess,

It is a pretty name which I hope you will allow me to use.

I am researching for a Ph D. at the London School of Economics,[LSE] on the Sephardi [Baghdadi] Jewish Community of Shanghai, 1844-1945. In the course of my work I have come across some of your excellent articles notably Life in the Foreign Service. and the Jewish Sites in Shanghai published in Points East.

On a recent visit to Brussels to meet Diane Perelsztejn, she gave me your address and a list of material you have access to. It almost seemed like the answer to my prayer. So far my quest to track down the Communal records of the Baghdadi Community of Shanghai has met with utter failure. Do you have any idea where they could have got to? You will appreciate the difficulty of trying to piece together their history without these documents. I have made enquiries in China, Hongkong, Israel, and among the Sephardi Shanghailanders without any success. I have come to the conclusion that if you cannot help me no one can.

I notice from your list that you have a Who's Who residential addresses, and strip maps of each street. This sounds fascinating. I would be very interested to know how you compiled this information. I have written a long account of the monumental buildings in Shanghai including the Cathay Hotel which testify to the lasting contribution of the Sephardim to the architecture of the city, which I hope to incorporate in my thesis. I shall be pleased to share this with you. I have recently given a seminar paper to the International History students at the LSE, which forms part of the introduction to my thesis which might give you an idea of the areas I am covering. In the two and a half years of my research, as you can imagine, I have accumulated a great deal of material and would very much like to discuss some of my findings with you.

If you are attending the Conference at Harvard in August it would

give us an opportunity to meet.

I am very interested The Shanghai Directory and Hong List and Business list for Shanghai which would be crucial for my research, and would naturally be willing to pay for the photocopies.

I notice you have another address: Box 200 (Shanghai), FPO San Francisco 96655 and hope I have chosen the right one.

With best wishes,

Maisie

Maisie Meyer.

以中友谊协会
原居中国犹太人协会

特迪·考夫曼
会长

地址：Tel-Aviv, 13 Gruzenberg st.
信箱：1601 Tel-Aviv 61015
电话／传真：03-5171997
住宅：21a Haroe st. Ramat-Gan 52422
电话：03-6721873

ISRAEL - CHINA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

IGUD YOTZEI SIN

Association of former residents of China

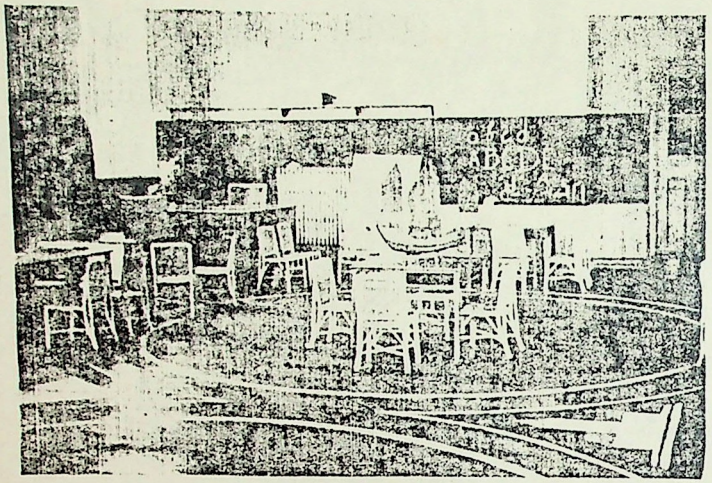
TEDDY KAUFMAN

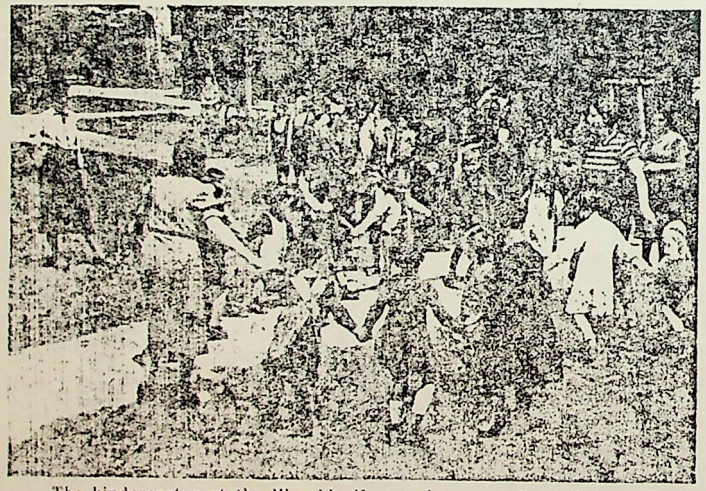
President

Tel-Aviv, Ponve Center, 13 Gruzenberg St.

P.O.Box 1601, Tel-Aviv

Tel. 972-3-5171997, Fax. 972-3-5171997





The kindergarten at the Wayside Home takes care of small tots. Top, the class-room well lighted and furnished. Below, children learn the fundamentals of social cooperation at the time-honored game of ring-around-the-rosy.

undeveloped agricultural regions of the country. The Dominican Republic is a small state; the island, on which it is situated, is divided between the two republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo and has a size of 29,360 square miles. The Dominican Republic covers only 13,600 miles. The island is fertile, but the climate is tropical. The authorities were said to have the intention of providing free farmlands to settlers if they would agree to engage in agriculture, promise to guarantee a stable market for their products and provide living accommodation for the first period, as well as farm implements and advisers.

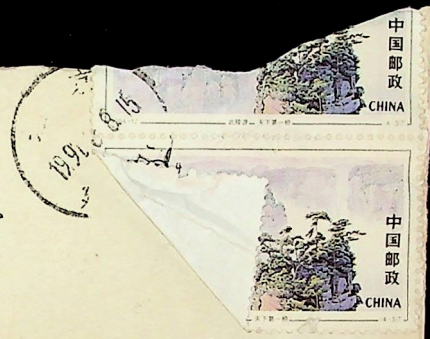
This plan, however, cannot be expected to be realized soon, and at any rate Santo Domingo will find difficulty in settling the 100,000 persons whom she is willing to accept. But the example of the republic is significant—if small countries deem it possible to receive 100,000 refugees, what of large countries possessing vast territories?

An outstanding proposal, offering a constructive solution of the refugee problem, was published in Czechoslovakia during the September 1938 crisis but apparently the copies sent to Geneva and London never reached their destinations:

"The earth still offers space for settling millions of people who are homeless, asserts the author of this project, but wealthy people spend millions on the relief problem instead of investing money in a productive way with really beneficial results.

"One of the great powers possessing uninhabited territory, the plan states, should lease the land to a settlement company, which would become the owner of gas, electricity and other utility monopolies for a long period of time and have the right to lease plots of land for 99 years. The company should offer loans to all who are able to start new industries or agricultural enterprises; it should also supply technical instructors and all the necessary aid to new settlers. The territory would be governed by the state from which the territory is leased. The company would be the banker and administrator of the territory.

"At first the company should open the territory only to workmen, masons, some farmers, physicians,



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江似虹 先生收

Jewish article
by Henry Chu

北京建外外交出局7-1-102

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中国邮政 CHINA

中国邮政 CHINA





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dentists, teachers, land surveyors, etc., altogether only a few hundred people, who would prepare the land for mass immigration during this preliminary period.

"The company would have the right to advise prospective immigrants, but not to refuse entrance to anybody. The managers would have the right to refuse granting credits, but not to exclude anyone (except criminals) from the right to work. The immigration system should be similar to that adopted by the United States, the only difference being that the company would grant credits and sell certain commodities. The company would give no charity—it should be a business enterprise working on a social basis.

"Immigration would be free to the territory and would not mean free entrance into any other part of the country. In order to regulate this the authorities would issue "Identity Cards" and "Work Cards," similar to the "Cartes de Travail" in France, to all the inhabitants of the territory. The residents of the territory would receive cards of another color. Persons holding territory cards would not be permitted to work in the country proper and vice versa. Travelers would be granted permission to cross the border between the territory and the country, but would not be allowed to accept any position outside of their own district.

"The territory would remain a part of the state also with reference to trade. There would be no customs duties for goods entering the territory from other areas of the country and vice versa. The territory should never become "a state within a state."

"The plan as a whole offers the following advantages:

1. It could be carried out simultaneously in different places by different companies,

2. It should offer settlement for at least 100,000 persons in each leased territory within one or two years.

3. The financiers expending money on charity for refugees would receive a return on their investments.

4. The shares of the Settlement Company could be offered to anybody and present a safe investment for small stockholders.

5. Workers in the country would be guaranteed against competition.

6. The country would gain 100,000 new customers who at the same time would produce goods which the country otherwise has to import.

"There is an apprehension that the settlers would become competitors of the natives of the country by offering farm products and manufactured articles for sale. It is true that new customers would mean new competitors, but the theory of national capitalist economy is all based on free competition. Either the state in question is an adherent of free economy, or it is one of regulated economy, as in the case of Germany, Italy and Russia. In the first case, the state must accept the competition as well as the increase in national production; in the second case, it would be forced to regulate the production of the territory as well as the production of the whole state.

"The realization of this plan would result in increased income for the state and for the inhabitants, for it offers the increase in production, consumption and consumers; it offers settlement built by foreign capital and would bring profits to the shareholders."

The outlined plan was never officially published, which is a great pity, for it might have changed the attitude of the world toward the refugee problem until a final solution could be found. At any rate, it offers far more possibilities than immigration into countries which accept only a small quota of refugees. To enter the United States, for instance, the refugee must wait for a couple of years in some other place, and, while waiting, spend whatever money he has, so that when the entrance is finally granted, he enters the country without money with which to start any business. Naturally, no state is interested in opening its door to beggars, but those who might become beggars tomorrow could be made into productive members of society if the states who own free territories changed their outlook upon the refugee question.

The United States has accepted thousands of refugees and even granted extra-quota entrance to some persons. Some writers, however, hold the opinion that the United States could have done much more. Mr. Henry H. Todd published a very instructive article in the "Man-

chester Guardian" in May, 1939, stating that although the United States allowed more than 27,000 Germans and Austrians to enter the country, it does not represent a limit of what could have been done.

Under the regulations of the 1924 quota law, the United States agrees to admit 153,774 quota aliens each year, in addition to which an unlimited number of non-quota aliens, such as professors, students, religious ministers and inhabitants of Canada, Mexico and Central America can lawfully seek admittance to U.S.A. each year.

The writer further proves that during the four-year period of 1934-1938 a total of 150,999 immigrants was admitted, which is less than the specified quota admittance for one year. "Striking as this picture is," says the writer, "it becomes even more so if the number of emigrants from the United States is considered. According to the annual report of the Secretary of Labor during the period of 1934 to 1938,—166,368 persons left the country for permanent residence abroad. Thus, during four years, 150,999 persons entered the States, while 166,368 left the country. The United States," he points out, "is far from being overrun by aliens, but on the contrary, they have decreased their alien population by more than 15,000 in the last five years due to emigration alone."

The immigration laws permit free entrance to inhabitants of Central and South America. This fact, Mr. Todd contends, proves that the whole question was not dictated by the apprehension of labor competition. The deficit in immigrants from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia for the last eight years amounts to 174,739. If not the regulation that the immigration of each year forms an entity in itself and no adding-up to the next year is permitted, more than 174,000 new immigrants could be admitted to the United States in all conformity with immigration quota, asserts Mr. Todd.

We do not wish to pass judgment on Mr. Todd's analysis of the quota system, but merely point out that the United States has not admitted the number of refugees they were prepared to admit when the law was passed in 1924.

There exist several proposals with regard to utilization of the funds of various Committees in a more productive manner than is being done at present, when large sums are donated to all those in need. No doubt the committees would gladly spend the same sums on those who would be allowed to enter the countries where they could settle, and it is quite certain that large sums would be at the disposal of settlement companies, which could settle people in sparsely populated territories.

The plan offered by Mr. Hilarion Halayan seems to be the most interesting, as it refers not only to refugees, but presents a plan for organized common land settlements and offers all facilities to those who are really able to fulfill the conditions.

In the summer of 1939 Mr. Jacob Berglas published another plan with reference to the proposed settlement of 100,000 European refugees in Yunnan Province. John Ahlers in an article published in *The China Weekly Review* pointed out that Yunnan is the most backward province of China and that the settlement there would present many difficulties. As a matter of fact, the passage and sheltering of 100,000 persons in Yunnan would cost at least US$35,000,000, while on the other hand the security offered to the new settlers seems to be rather indefinite. Mr. Berglas visited the United States in August 1939, and so far as the writer is informed, tried to influence American citizens to grant a part of their affidavit guarantee sums for the realization of the Yunnan plan and for the settlement of those for whom the affidavits had been issued.

If American citizens wish to help the victims of German National Socialism by utilizing existing affidavits, the new Alaska plan may prove even more useful both for them and for the refugees. The plan to open Alaska to immigrants came up a long time ago, but a draft bill was prepared by the Department of Interior only in August 1939, and the fate of this bill still remains unknown.

Another plan came to light recently, when Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican Congressman for New York, proposed a broad scheme for the settlement of Jewish refugees in Equatorial Africa in the

region of Lake Chad. He visited Europe and discussed the plan with the French Government. Now other means of its realization has to be sought, of course.

The upkeep of approximately 20,000 refugees in Shanghai costs the Committee, as computed in 1939, at least U.S.$1,000 per day. In London the Committee grants a subsidy of 20 to 30 shillings a week to any needy refugee. If only 3,000 waited for visas for 2 years, the amount spent on subsidy alone would reach U.S.$2,000,000. Thus the Shanghai and London Committees alone have spent approximately U.S.$2,720,000 in two years, and this sum does not represent even one quarter of all sums the world spends on relief without finding any basic solution to the refugee problem.

At least two of the above mentioned settlement companies could be organized on the money going for relief only in London and Shanghai, while suitable territories abound in Africa, Australia, South America, Canada, Alaska, the Philippines and South China.

Millions of dollars have been spent on sending the refugees to places like Shanghai, Cuba and elsewhere, but work is scarce. There is no doubt that even one half of this sum would have been more than sufficient to start a productive large-scale enterprise, which would eventually prove a solution of the refugee problem, which at present is no more an exclusively Jewish one. Refugees of other nationalities, of whom the world is full today, would probably benefit from the experiment carried out with Jewish settlers, and nothing short of experiment can find a solution for a problem which seemingly is beyond the wit of man to solve.

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American Consulate General
BOX 200 (Shanghai)
or
1469 Huai hai Zhong lu
Shanghai 200031

fax: 86 21 433 4122

Perelsztejn P

LES FILMS DE LA MEMOIRE asbl

91180

Tess Johnston
American Consulate General
BOX 200 (Shanghai)
or
1469 Huai hai Zhong lu
Shanghai 200031

fax: 86 21 433 4122

From fax: 32 2 262 14 92

Brussels, August 1st 1991

Dear Miss Johnston,

Thank you very much for the check you mailed me. I would like to receive your address in Berlin. It seems you forgot to mention it in your previous letter.

I agree with you. David Bronks is a great guy.

I want also to thank you for your valuable informations.

Just another word to announce our new address from september 1991.

Les Films de la Mémoire asbl
71 avenue de Stalingrad
1000 Brussels
fax: 32 2 262 14 92.

Expecting your address in Berlin.

Yours sincerely,

Diane Perelsztejn

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telephone: 32 - 2 - 217.94.51 - telex: 62283 bebodi b - telefax: 32 - 2 - 262.14.92
V.A.T.: 433.660.373 - Generale Bank: 210 - 0222166 - 06

Bob Johnstone

I have checked to see which ones I have already purchased
> These are:
> A Last Look (3rd ed.) (1993),
> Near to Heaven (1994),
> God and Country (1996),
> The Lost Colonies (1997).
>
> I also have your little guidebook to modern Shanghai,
> purchased in the OCH Reading Room when I was in Shangl
>
> It would seem, therefore, that we are missing:
>
> Far From Home,
> Hallowed Halls, and
> Frenchtown Shanghai
>

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Saturday, April 6, 2002 10:52

Bob Johnstead

I have checked to see which ones I have already purchased
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> It would seem, therefore, that we are missing:
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> Far From Home,
> Hallowed Halls, and
> Frenchtown Shanghai.
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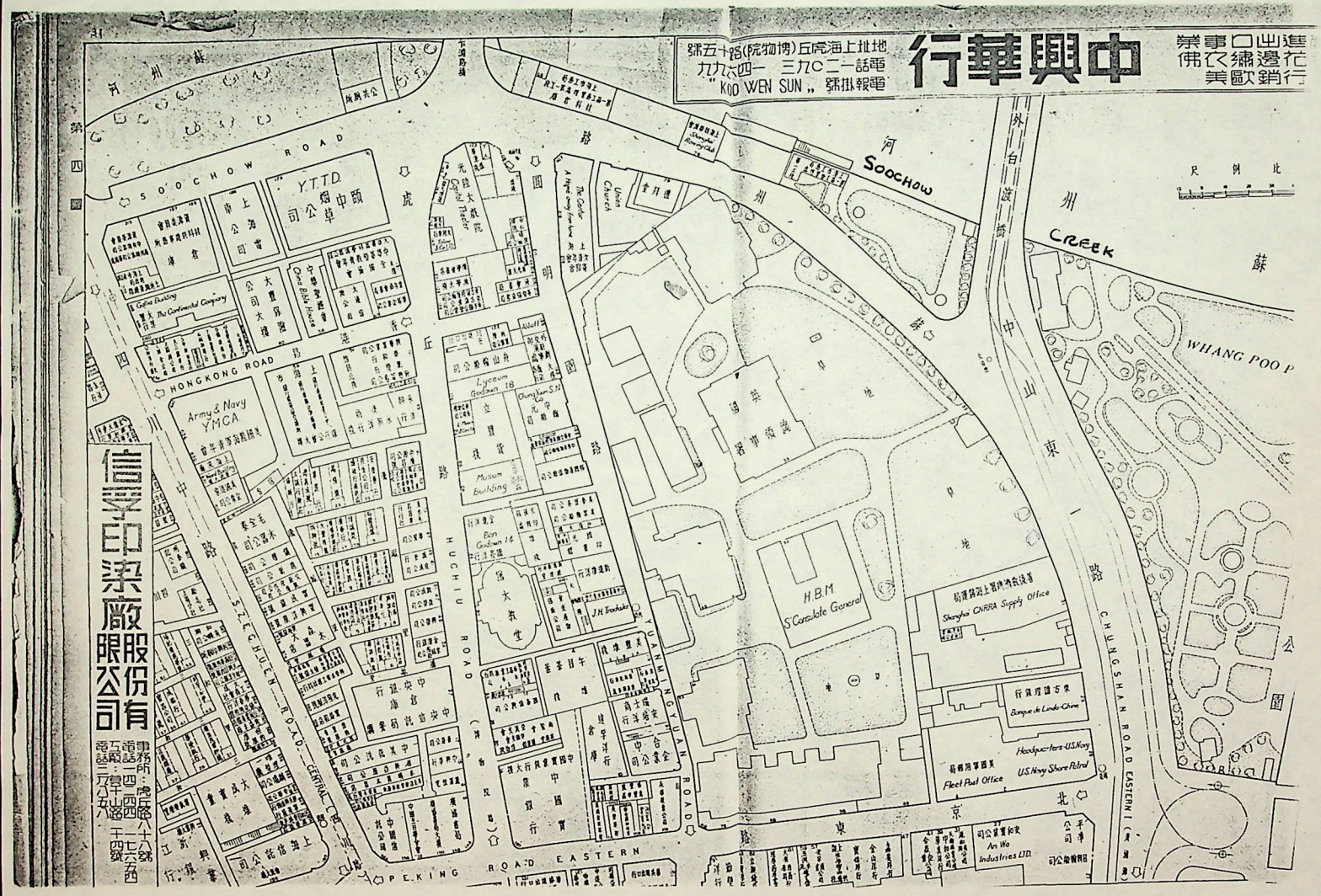
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Union Church
Shanghai Rowing Club
Capitol Theater
China Bible House
The Continental Company
Gofina Building
第四圖

Notice: Suzhou's

~~The~~ Bamboo

Grove Hotel

has a Kosher

kitchen!

(only one in China

we know of -)

IF YOU WISH TO BE ON A MASTER LIST OF PEOPLE RESEARCHING
JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA,
PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM NO LATER THAN 1 NOVEMBER, 1992 TO:

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9225 LIMESTONE PLACE,
COLLEGE PARK, MD 20740-3943, U.S.A.

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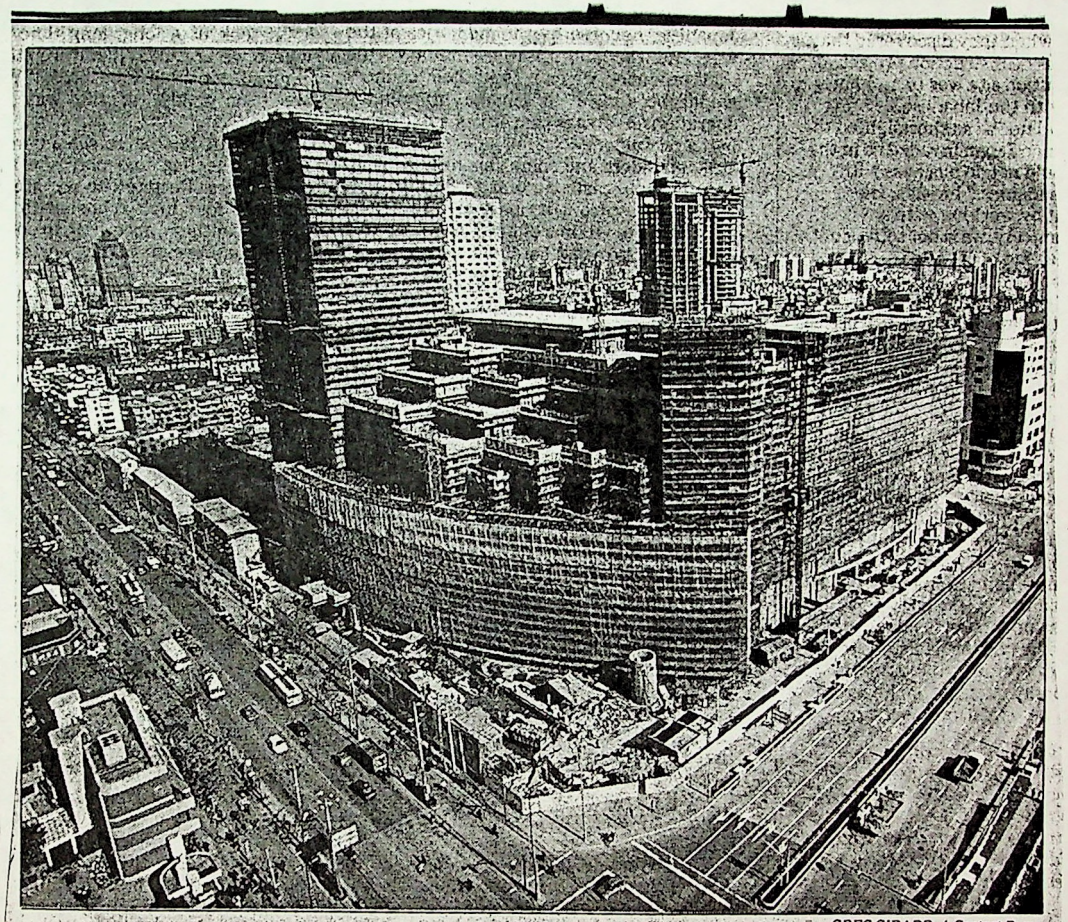
MAILING ADDRESS:
Street
City, State, Zip
Country

HOME PHONE: OFFICE PHONE:
(please include area code and country code if outside USA)
FAX NUMBER:

INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

This picture was featured in an article a couple of months back in the L.A. TIMES on Japanese investment in China. Where exactly is it? Surely it stands out: The streets look far wider than any I can recall in either the former Settlement or French Town.



GREG GIRARD / Contact Press

A massive department store rising in Shanghai is one of Japan's many Asian ventures. Right, Japanese Emperor Hirohito, in 1938, reviews the army that went on to conquer much of the region.

The school consisted of two kindergartens and nine grades, and a student body of about 600. Extension courses for those over 14 were also offered. The school's schedule was patterned after the European standard, which began at 8 a.m. and finished at 1 p.m., Monday through Friday. Many children, however, stayed on the school grounds during the afternoons to participate in sports, games or private instruction.[9]

Everything was done to help the children by maintaining a happy and healthful environment, which included the provision of special food, and games in spacious, airy rooms. They also had their own sports field and a flower garden from which they decorated their rooms. In the words of a visitor, "Happy laughter resounds again in a world that had forgotten how to smile."

A very strong beneficial influence on the youth was exercised by Leo Meyer, a well-known soccer player and sports figure in Shanghai's recreation circles. He was a great teacher, who encouraged sports activities among the young, for whom he also provided moral guidance. He helped many of them to avoid unsavory company in the nearby Alcock *Heim*, where those having contracted venereal diseases were maintained. The students under Meyer's tutelage who were "out of line" had to "play"—tossing the medicine ball with him—an experience they did not relish for a second time.[10]

SPORTS

Sports in general played a very important role in the lives of the refugee children as well as the adults; probably more so than it would have under other circumstances. For the adults, especially the many unemployed in the *Heime* and the even larger number idle during the difficult times of the ghetto, sports achieved the status of an obsession rather than as a mere pastime. People would spend their last penny for the inexpensive

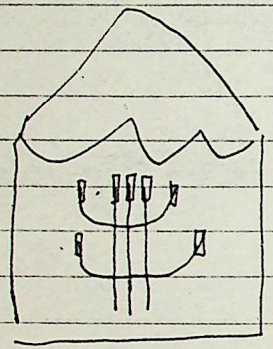
tickets, say, to a soccer match, and come in droves, with as many as 1,600 spectators, to cheer for their team or a particular idol on the playing field of Chaufoong Road *Heim*. It became the chief topic of conversation for many to create some excitement for an otherwise dull existence.[11]

The youngsters, too, found sports and gymnastics a very healthy outlet for their energies. Although their meager diet left much to be desired, in spite of the free milk and lunch at school, and they tended to be on the thin side, these youngsters eagerly participated in all sports activities. This included a daily period of gym with Leo Meyer, as well as games of all sorts during the afternoons and weekends.[12]

JEWISH RECREATION CLUB

The highlight of the adult sports scene were the exhibitions provided by the Jewish Recreation Club or the JRC whose top team in soccer, for example, competed with the best Shanghai could offer. The JRC began as a recreational and social club back in 1912, with both Sephardi and Ashkenazi finding a rare common ground in friendly competition.[13] With the arrival in Shanghai of many really talented sports figures such as Olympic boxers and professional soccer players, the JRC continued to provide this friendly atmosphere, where talent encountered no barriers. It was not long before the refugees began to dominate many of the sports, with, for example, eight out of 11 places on the soccer team filled by refugees. In boxing and ping pong, the refugee domination was even more complete. Thus, the sports scene was completely revitalized with the infusion of refugee talent.[14]

On the Jewish sports scene there were two major levels. The top teams, headed by the professional JRC team, played the best competition Shanghai had to offer. The Jewish League sponsored a variety of sports, eight teams in soccer alone.



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Information about the publications of Tess Johnston and Deke Erh. We discuss our research on China, and offer assistance to those seeking information on old Shanghai.

Books
- Lost Empires
  A Last Look
  Near To Heaven
  God & Country
- Other Publications

Research and Contacts
- Who we are
- Book Reviews
- Journals etc
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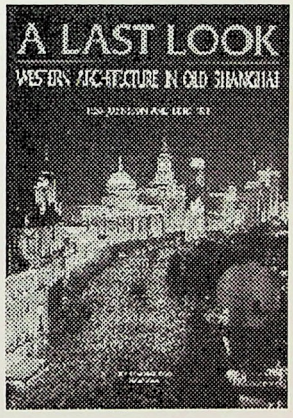
Welcome to our world -- the world of Old China Hands, the Shanghai chapter.

We're glad to have you here! Grab a croissant and a glass of wine, and let us tell you about our books, our research and our plans for the future.



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The volumes contain new colored photographs of China's most interesting Western edifices interspersed with old black-and-white snapshots and first-person narratives by those closely connected with the buildings.

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OCTOBER 4th and 5th, 2002

OPENING OF THE FIRST EXHIBITION OF THE

OLD CHINA HANDS ARCHIVE

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, NORTHRIDGE

COMBINED WITH & MARKED BY

DEDICATION CEREMONIES
CELEBRATORY EVENTS
LECTURES AND COLLOQUIA
MINI-REUNION
FILM PROGRAM

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Leave this slip at the OCH Archive table, give it to Prof. Bob Gohstand, or e-mail or mail the information. *Also, see other side:*

April, 2002

To All Old China Hands and their Friends and Relations:

You are cordially invited to attend and participate in the celebrations attending the opening of the First Exhibition of the Old China Hands Archive at the Library of California State University, Northridge.

The dedication and celebrations will take place on Friday, October 4, and Saturday, October 5, 2002, but the exhibition will be on view through October and November.

Events are still being planned, but we expect to have lectures and colloquia or panels, a festive dinner and luncheon, a film program, a book sale of duplicate volumes, and various other entertainments and displays. Hotel space at an advantageous price is being arranged.

We welcome your participation and support in any of these ways:

Donation or loan of interesting books, magazines, newspapers, photographs, documents, objects and memorabilia (for more ideas, see the list in the Archive brochure). A number of Old China Hands have already provided us with fascinating items and we would like to be able to display even more.

Participation in panels and colloquia or as a speaker.

Assistance as a volunteer or exhibition docent. (By the way, we would like to stage a mah-jong demonstration--we are looking for players who would enjoy playing and explaining the game.)

If you are an author, display and sale of your work.

Financial support (always needed, much appreciated).

Please consult me in person, or by e-mail or phone, if you would like to explore any of these matters:

Prof. Robert Gohstand
Project Director, Old China Hands Archive, CSUN
e-mail: robert.gohstand@csun.edu
telephones: univ.: 818-677-3513 or 677-4137 home: 818-360-8528

This book is available in the U.S. at:

Museum & Archives of the
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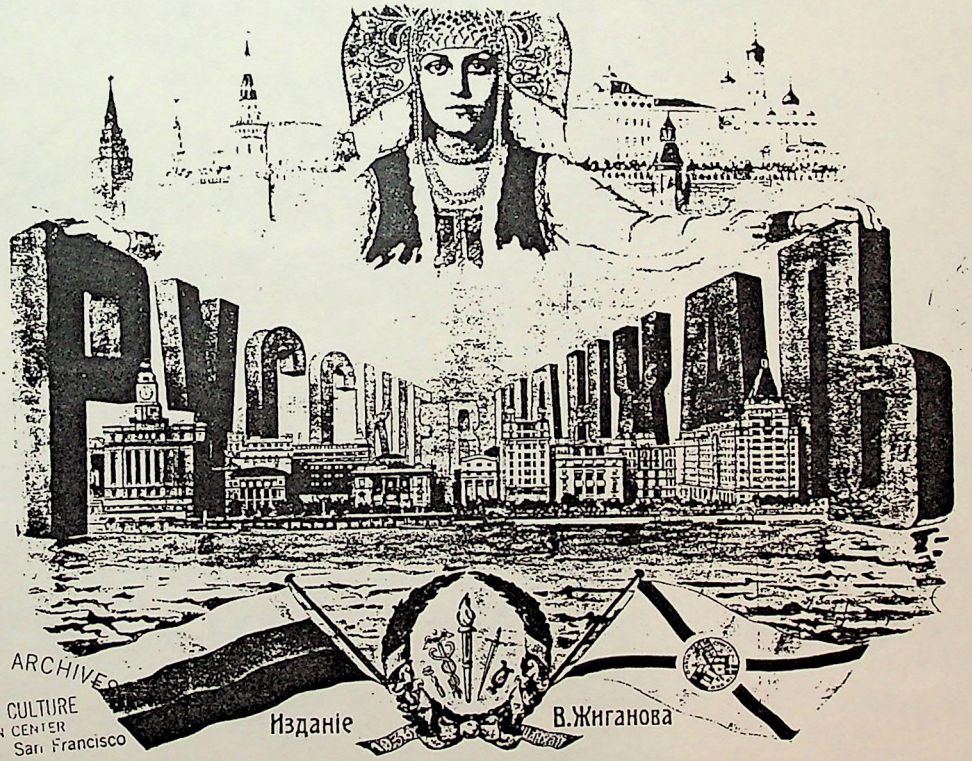

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November 8th 2017

Compiled by Thea Bialas and Tess Johnston

BUILDINGS ON THE BUND
SHANGHAI, CHINA

11/1/91
(0513E)

There was a monument of an angel just at the end of Yan'an Lu, the former Avenue Edward VII, which divided the Bund (Anglo-Indian for "earthen dam") into the International Bund to the north and the French Bund, the "Quai de France", to the south. The angel was removed during the Cultural Revolution (1966-76),

No. 1 THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM BUILDING, built in Renaissance style in 1915; also called the McBAIN BUILDING, named after one of the tenants. Later became the SHELL BUILDING.

No. 3 THE SHANGHAI CLUB, built in 1910 for an English club founded in 1864. Today it is the Dong Fang Hotel. Said to have had the longest bar in the world (33.76 meters or 111.4 feet long). A part of the bar still remains in the Seaman's Club upstairs. The former bar room is now a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant.

No.4 THE UNION BUILDING, built in 1915, used by the Mercantile Bank of India. There was a side entrance at 1 Canton Road.

NOTE: Just back of this building, at 3 Canton Road, south side, was THE ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING, used by the American President Lines.

No. 5 THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA SHIPPING COMPANY, a Japanese shipping line for the China coast and the Yangzi. At one time it housed a Chinese shipping company and a Chinese bank. It is at the corner of Fuzhou Road (known earlier as Si Ma Lu or Horse Road No. 4.)

No. 6 In the early thirties it was the home of THE BRITISH P&O BANKING CORPORATION. It was later used by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps (as billets for its Russian soldiers), up until the Japanese invasion. Then it became the Central Bank of China, Trust Department.

No. 7 THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA

No. 8 A Chinese office building (Tong Yok Kung or Tung Tzue Shing)

No. 9 Home of THE CHINA MERCHANT STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION COMPANY, States Steamship Company, and the American Pioneer Line.

No. 12 THE HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, built in 1921 as the largest bank in the Far East. Under the dome is a mosaic of RAF planes; this is where the RAF Club was located. The bank was on the first two floors, the Singer Company on the third. In front of the building were a pair of magnificent bronze lions. They were removed during the Cultural Revolution. The building is now the Shanghai City Hall.

No. 13 THE CUSTOMS HOUSE, built in 1927. The entrance hall has mosaics of Chinese junks. Opposite it, on the water, was THE CUSTOMS JETTY, where customs clearances were done. The former building, from 1843 in the English Tudor style, was demolished and the old clock, "Big Ching", was put into the tower of the new structure.

NOTE: The story goes that since in 1893 there were few fires in Shanghai, the Chinese believed that the chiming confused the God of Fire. When He heard the sounds every quarter hour, He thought it was the fire bell and decided that Shanghai had enough fires and He did not have to contribute. During the Cultural Revolution (1966-76) the clockworks were destroyed and were replaced with 40 loudspeakers which broadcast "The East is Red". For National Day, the first of October, 1986, the clockwork with the Big Ben sound was repaired. regrettably the sound is so weak it gets lost in traffic noise. The building still serves as the Customs House.

No. 14 Until 1914, THE GERMAN ASIATIC BANK, then THE BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS, now the Federation of Labor Unions. This is at the corner of Hankou Road (previously San Ma Lu or Horse Road No. 3).

NOTE: Before 1930, behind this building was the old German Post Office, and behind that the Chinese Telegraph Office.

No. 15 Until 1926, THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, then the Central Bank of China. There used to be sculptured heads just under the eaves, but during the Cultural Revolution they were destroyed by the Red Guards; their traces are still visible.

No. 16 THE BANK OF TAIWAN (Japanese). Behind it, on Jiujiang Road, were the Mitsubichi Building and the Somitoma Building, both Japanese.

No. 17 Home of THE NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS, the oldest English-language newspaper in China, plus a number of different printing companies and the American Asiatic Underwriters Savings Bank.

No. 18 THE CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, which housed the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

No. 19 THE PALACE HOTEL, built in 1906, at the corner of Nanjing Road. It had 116 rooms and a legendary roof garden (no longer in existence). In August 1937 a bomb fell between the Palace and Cathay Hotels (opposite) killing many and blowing the windows out of the ground floors of the hotels. Today it is the south building of the Peace Hotel.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * NANJING ROAD * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

No. 20 Built in 1930 by Victor Sassoon, the office portion was called THE SASSOON HOUSE and the hotel THE CATHAY HOTEL. Sassoon, a bachelor, lived in the penthouse, and there was a nightclub under the roof. He also owned an English country style villa located on the grounds of today's Cypress Hotel on Hong Qiao Road. Among the tenants of the Sassoon House were the Chamber of Commerce of the Netherlands and the Banque Belgique pour l'Etranger. The building has been truncated and the front part is now the Peace Hotel.

No. 22 Until 1924, THE CONCORDIA CLUB (built in 1907 for a German Club founded in 1865), was a colonial style building with two towers--said to be the highest building on the Bund before the Peace Hotel assumed that distinction. It was rebuilt in 1934 as THE BANK OF CHINA and still serves that function.

No. 24 THE YOKAHAMA SPECIE BANK

No. 26 THE YANGTZE INSURANCE BUILDING, built in 1918. Among others, it housed the Italian Chamber of Commerce, an Italian travel agency, and the Danish Consulate.

No. 27 THE EWO BUILDING of the famous British hong, Jardine Matheson Co. founded in 1834 by two Scots. The company dealt in tea and silk, among other things. The firm also owned a brewery, cotton mills and their own ships.

No. 28 THE GLENN LINE BUILDING, also housing the P&O Shipping Corporation. In 1941 the Japanese confiscated the building and gave it to the the German Consulate (who used the side entrance at 2 Peking Road). In 1945 the American Consulate occupied the premises. The American Information Service remained on the ground floor until 1949.

No. 29 THE BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE. The initials BIC are still visible on the windows.

No. 31 THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (NYK) BUILDING, a steamship company whose ships went to the U.S. and Canada (18 days to SF, 21 days to LA).

No. 32-53 THE BRITISH CONSULATE COMPOUND. No. 33 was the Supreme Court. No. 34 was the Consul's residence (house on far right in back). No. 35 was the British Naval Offices, No. 51 the Office of Works. There were also other consular officers' residences on the grounds.

NOTE: Opposite was the PUBLIC PARK, where there was an admission charge of 2¢--which effectively barred the coolies. Previous to WWII all Chinese were excluded, with the supposed sign "No Chinese and Dogs Allowed".* Actually, amahs with western babies and ladies' maids accompanying their mistresses were allowed. [*This sign was in reality a long list of rules and prohibitions--among which were the entry of dogs and Chinese--but those two were not listed contiguously, as in the infamous quote cited above. - Ed.]

* * * * * * * * SUZHOU CREEK AND THE GARDEN BRIDGE * * * * * * *

NOTE: In the early 1920's, the north side of Suzhou Creek was called "CONSULAR ROW" because there were said to be four consulates located there. The red building with the four columns was the Japanese, next to it was the Americans, the third was the Germana (where the Seagull Hotel high-rise now stands) and the fourth the Russians--once again used by them as a Consulate.

OPP. On the opposite side of the street from the Russians was THE ASTOR HOUSE, a hotel, which is now the Pujiang Hotel and also houses the Securities Exchange Commission. Opposite that was THE BROADWAY MANSIONS, now called the Shanghai Mansions, originally an apartment block but now used as a hotel. The latter was sold by the British to the Japanese in 1937. (British residents resented this sale, but it turned out to be a wise one, as all other British property was confiscated by the Japanese after 1941.)

Information compiled by Thea Bialas, from the German Consulate General's "Shanghai Express", and Tess Johnston, from the American Consulate General's "Huai Hai Howler" and from the personal recollections of the late Sergei J. Kostrometinoff (S.J. Kost), a Shanghai resident for over sixty years.
Corrections/additions welcomed: Please contact Tess Johnston, 1469 Huai Hai Zhong Lu, Shanghai 200031, or Tel: (86)(21) 433-6880, FAX (86)(21) 433-4122.

Prepared by
Tess Johnston

SHANGHAI APARTMENT BUILDINGS & COMPOUNDS
ALPHABETICAL

(0512E) 2/12/92
(See 0325E - BY AREA)

BUILDING NAME	OLD STREET ADDRESS	NEW STREET NAME
AIDA Apts	338-342 Rue Cardinal Mercier	Maoming Nan Lu
AILSA LODGE	427 Yu Yuen Rd	Yu Yuan Lu
ALBERT Apts	352 Ave Roi Albert	Shanxi Nan Lu
ALICE Apts	275 Ave Petain	Heng Shan Lu
ALSACE Apts	9 Ave Edward VII	Yan An Dong Lu
ANTAN Apts	1146 Bubbling Well Rd	Nanjing Xi Lu
ANNWILL Apts	Passage 198 Edinburgh Rd	Jiangsu Lu
ASCOT Apts	587 Bubbling Well Rd	Nanjing Xi Lu
ASIA Apts	57 Court, North Szechuen Rd	Sichuan Bei Lu
ASIA TERRACE	Passage 53 Wonglo Rd	Huangdu Lu
ASTRID Apts	301-309 Rue Cardinal Mercier	Maoming Nan Lu
AUDITORIUM Apts	947 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
AUVERGNE TERRACE	Passage 201 Ave Dubail	Chong Qing Nan Lu
AVENUE Apts	1345-1369 Avenue Rd	Beijing Xi Lu
AVENUE Apts	208-228 Nanyang Rd	Nanyang Lu
AVENUE Apts	304-317 Hardoon Rd	Tong Ren Lu
AVENUE HALL (Boarding)	Passage 1434 Avenue Rd	Beijing Xi Lu
AVONDALE HOUSE	Passage 1220 Avenue Rd	Beijing Xi Lu
BAYON Apts	Passage 186-1 Rte Vallon	Nanchang Lu
BEARN Apts	475 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
BEDFORD TERRACE	Passage 186, Ave Roi Albert	Shanxi Nan Lu
BELINDA Apts	255 Rte Cohen	Gao An Lu
BELLEVUE Apts	333-337 Ave Haig	Hua Shan Lu
BELMONT Apts	240 Rte Tenant de la Tour	Xiang Yang Nan Lu
BELMONT HOUSE	17 Kelmscott Gardens	Off Shanxi Nan Lu
BERKELEY HOUSE	Passage 20 Seymour Rd	Shanxi Bei Lu
BEVERLY HOUSE	30 Ave de Boissezon	Fuxing Xi Lu
BEVERLY GARDENS	Passage 125 Ave Roi Albert	Shanxi Nan Lu
BIJOU Apts	278 Hardoon Rd	Tong Ren Lu
BIJOU Apts	227 Nanyang Rd	Nanyang Lu
BLACKSTONE Apts	1331 Rue Lafayette	Fuxing Lu
BOISSEZON Apts	26 Ave de Boissezon	Fuxing Xi Lu
BOONE ROAD Apts	393 Boone Rd	Tang Gu Lu
BOURGEAT TERRACE	Passage 339 Rue Bourgeat	Changle Lu
BRIDGE HOUSE	473 North Szechuen Rd	Sichuan Bei Lu
BROADWAY MANSIONS	20 North Soochow Rd	Suzhou Bei Lu
BROOKLYN COURT Apts	153 Rte des Soeurs	Ruijin Yi Lu
BROOKSIDE Apts	433-435 Ave Haig	Hua Shan Lu
BROOKSIDE LODGE	441 Ave Haig	Hua Shan Lu
BUBBLING WELL Apts	1191 Bubbling Well Rd	Nanjing Xi Lu
BUBBLING WELL COURT	Passage 591/178 Bub Well Rd	Nanjing Xi Lu
BUBBLING WELL ROAD Apts	1477 Bubbling Well Rd	Nanjing Xi Lu
BURLINGTON COURT	110-126 Tsongchow Rd	Tong Zhou Lu
BURLINGTON HOTEL	1225 Bubbling Well Rd	Nanjing Xi Lu
CAMBRIDGE COURT Apts	1462 Rue Lafayette	Fuxing Lu
CAPITOL Apts	142 Museum Rd	Hu Qiu Lu
CARMEL COURT	Passage 21 Rue Paul Henry	Xinle Lu
CARLTON Apts	65 Park Road	Huang He Lu
CATHAY FLATS	814A-848C Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
CATHAY HOTEL	Nanjing Road & The Bund	Nanjing Lu & Waitan
CATHAY MANSIONS	201 Rue Cardinal Mercier	Maoming Nan Lu
CAVENDISH COURT	525 Petain & 750 Frelupt	Hengshan & Jian Guo Lu
CECIL Apts	Passage 195 Rte Ghisi	Yue Yang Lu

CENTRAL MANSIONS	941 Bubbling Well Rd	Nanjing Xi Lu
CHANCE Apts	368-372 Ave Bourgeat	Changle Lu
CHELSEA HOUSE	830 Bubbling Well Rd	Nanjing Xi Lu
CHINA Apts	272 Rue Boppe	Taicang Lu
CHINA Apts	496 Rue Boppe	Taicang Lu
CHINA UNITED (C.U.) Apts	104 Bubbling Well Rd	Nanjing Lu
CHU WHA Apts	Passage 297 Range Rd	Wuxin Lu
CLARENDON CLUB (Res.)	55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road	Yuan Ming Yuan Lu
CLEMENTS Apts	1363 Rue Lafayette	Fuxing Lu
THE CLOISTERS	62 Rte de Boissezon	Fuxing Xi Lu
COLUMBIA Apts	7 Rte de Grouchy	Yanjing Lu
CONTINENTAL COURT	Passage 600 Ave Haig	Hua Shan Lu
CONTINENTAL COURT	204 Seymour Rd	Shanxi Bei Lu
CORDIER Apts	271 Rte de Boissezon	Fuxing Xi Lu
COSGROVE HOUSE	Passage 1220/6&50 Avenue Rd	Beijing Xi Lu
COSMOPOLITAN Apts	175 Seymour Rd North	Shanxi Bei Lu
COUNTRY VIEW Apts	Passage 1125 Yu Yuen Rd	Yu Yuan Lu
COURBET Apts	197 Rte Amiral Courbet	Fumin Lu
COZY Apts	468 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
CULTY Apts	278 Rte Culty	Hunan Lu
DAHLIA Apts	193 Rte Tenant de la Tour	Xiang Yang Nan Lu
DAISY Apts	20 Rte Lorioz	Tai An Lu
DAUPHINE Apts	394 Rte Frelupt	Jianguo Xi Lu
DAYBROOK ESTATES	Passage 70/1-12 Tunsin Rd	Wuyi Lu
DENIS Apts	788 Bubbling Well Rd	Nanjing Xi Lu
DENNIS Apts	275 Rte Tenant de la Tour	Xiang Yang Nan Lu
DERRING Apts	82 Tsung Ming Rd	Chong Ming Lu
DIXWELL Apts	1073-1115 North Szechuen Rd	Sichuan Bei Lu
DOUMER TERRACE	Passage 764 Rue Bourgeat	Changle Lu
DUBAIL Apts	181 Ave Dubail	Chong Qing Nan Lu
DUFOUR Apts	176 Rue Dufour	Wulumuqi Nan Lu
DUMAIL Apts	Passage 11 Rue Kaufmann	An Ting Lu
DUPLEIX Apts	252 Rte Dupleix	An Fu Lu
EDAN GARDENS	32-36 Rte Delaunay	Yongchang Lu
EDDINGTON HOUSE	195 Hart Rd	Chengde Lu
ELIZABETH Apts	1327 Rue Lafayette	Fuxing Lu
EMBANKMENMT BUILDING	Soochow and Honan North Rd	Suzhou/Henan Bei Lu
EMBASSY HOTEL	7 Carter Rd	Shimen Er Lu
EMERALD Apts	741 Rue Ratard	Julu Lu
EMMANUEL Apts	70 Rte Victor Emmanuel III	Shaoxing Lu
EMMANUEL COTTAGES	Psg 18 Rte V. Emmanuel III	Shaoxing Lu
EMPIRE MANSIONS	1326 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
ERIN VILLAS	Passage 51, Rte de Grouchy	Yanjing Lu
ESTRELLA Apts	148-50 Rte des Soeurs	Ruijin Yi Lu
FELIX Apts	1317 Rue Lafayette	Fuxing Lu
FOCH TERRACE	Passage 1157 Ave Foch	Yan An Xi Lu
FO LEE Apts	11 Park Rd	Huang He Lu
FONCIM Apts	342-384 Rte Cohen	Gao An Lu
	and 641-645 Rte Frelupt	Jianguo Xi Lu
FRIEDMAN Apts	106-112 Ferry Rd	Xikang Lu (?)
FRIEDMAN GARDENS	1147 & 1173 Bubbling Well Rd	Nanjing Xi Lu
GARDEN Apts	1147 & 1173 Ct, Bub. Well Rd	Nanjing Xi Lu
THE GARDENS	90 Rte de Soeurs	Ruijin Yi Lu
GARDEN TERRACE	129 Rte Pere Robert	Ruijin Er Lu
GASCOGNE Apts	1202 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
GAXIMM Apts	Passage 1220/7-9 Avenue Rd	Beijing Xi Lu
GEORGIA Apts	321 Ave Petain	Heng Shan Lu
GOLD DRAGON Apts	437 Rue Ratard	Julu Lu

GRANADA ESTATES	Passage 222-A Hungjao Rd	Hong Qiao Lu
GREAT WESTERN COURT	408-410 Great Western Rd	Yan An Xi Lu
GREEN TERRACE	Passage 21 Scott Rd	Shan Yin Lu (?)
GRESHAM Apts	1228 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
GREYSTONE Apts	Court 525, Seymour Rd	Shanxi Bei Lu
GROSVENOR GARDENS	201-241 Rue Cardinal Mercier	Maoming Nan Lu
GROSVENOR HOUSE	219 Rue Cardinal Mercier	Maoming Nan Lu
HAIG Apts	343 Ave Haig	Hua Shan Lu
HAIG COURT	400 Ave Haig	Hua Shan Lu
HAIG VILLAS	805 Ave Haig	Hua Shan Lu
HALE HOUSE	90 Rte des Soeurs	Ruijin Yi Lu
HAMILTON HOUSE	170 Kiangse Rd	Jiangxi Lu
HAMPTON COURT	414 Seymour Rd	Shanxi Bei Lu
HANRAY MANSIONS	1162 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
HAPPY TERRACE	Passage 637 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
HARMONY TERRACE	Passage 925 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
HELVETIA Apts	120 Winling Rd	Wanping Lu
HENLEY HOUSE	1094 Avenue Rd	Beijing Xi Lu
HINTON HALL	Passage 838/7 Yu Yuen Rd	Yu Yuan Lu
HOLLY HEATH ESTATES	1172 Hungjao Rd	Hong Qiao Lu
HONGKEW Apts	920 North Szechuen Rd	Sichuan Bei Lu
HONGKEW CHAMBERS	65 Broadway	Daming Lu
HOTEL PACIFIC	Opposite the Race Course	Nanjing Lu
HOTEL PLAZA	29 Rue Montaubon	Sichuan Nan Lu
HOTEL ROYAL	409 Range Rd	Wuxin Lu
HOUSTON COURT	2032 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
HUBERTUS COURT	103 Great Western Road	Yan An Xi Lu
INTERSAVIN Apts	421 Ave Roi Albert	Shanxi Nan Lu
IRENE Apts	182 Avenue Magnigny	Kan Ping Lu
I.S.S. (NORMANDIE) Apts	1920 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
I.S.S. ANNEXE	1904 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
J.K.K. Apts	956-8 Rue Bourgeat	Changle Lu
JOFFRE ARCADE	Passage 542 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
JOFFRE TERRACE	Passage 927 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
JUBILEE COURT	1273 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
KAENSO Apts	27 Wonglo Rd	Huangdu Lu
KENSINGTON HOUSE	Passage 30 Seymour Rd	Shanxi Bei Lu
KING Apts	382 Rte Frelupt	Jian Guo Xi Lu
KING ALBERT Apts	341-377 Ave Roi Albert	Shanxi Nan Lu
KING'S LYNN Apts	43 Rte Kauffmann	An Ting Lu
KINNEAR Apts	195 Kinnear Rd	Wuting Lu
KOFMAN Apts	266 Ferguson Rd	Wukang Lu
KRIVOSS Apts	185 Dufour & 1333 Joffre	Wulumuqi Nan & HHZ Lu
LA AU Apts	855 Chong Chung Rd	Shimen Yi Lu
LAFAYETTE Apts	570-589 Rue Lafayette	Fuxing Lu
LANSING TERRACE	Passage 979 Dixwell Rd	Liyang Lu
LEE Apts	847 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
LIBERTY Apts	258 Rte Maresca	Wuyuan Lu
LINCOLN Apts	1560 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
LINDA TERRACE	Passage 833 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
LORTON TERRACE	Passage 6 Rue Lorton	Xiang Yang Bei Lu
LOUIS TERRACE	899 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
LUCK Apts	265-282 Ave Haig	Hua Shan Lu
LYDIA Apts	490-492 Ave Roi Albert	Shanxi Nan Lu
MAGNIFICENT Apts	166 Rte Tenant de la Tour	Xiang Yang Nan Lu
MAGNIGNY Apts	181 Ave Magnigny	Kan Ping Lu
MAJESTIC Apts	862 Bubbling Well Rd	Nanjing Xi Lu
MAJESTIC GARDENS	543 Ave Haig	Hua Shan Lu

MANDARIN HOTEL	14 Kelsmscott Gardens	Off Shanxi Nan Lu
MARESCA Apts	289 Rte Maresca	Wuyuan Lu
MARGUERITE Apts	273 Rte Culty	Hunan Lu
MARKS Apts	1205 Avenue Rd	Beijing Xi Lu
MARK'S TERRACE	1211 Avenue Rd	Beijing Xi Lu
MAY LEE COURT	45 Great Western Rd	Yan An Xi Lu
MAYFAIR Apts	Ps 295, Rte Cohen	Gao An Lu
MEDHURST Apts	934 Bubbling Well Rd	Nanjing Xi Lu
MEDHURST LODGE	Passage 215/24 Medhurst Rd	Taixing Lu
METROPOLE HOTEL	180 Kiangse Rd	Jiangxi Lu
MICO Apts	372 Ave Roi Albert	Shanxi Nan Lu
MIDGET Apts	115 Rte Ferguson	Wukang Lu
MIDWAY LODGE	Passage 215/22 Medhurst Rd	Taixing Lu
MONCEAU Apts	387 Ave Foch	Yan An Xi Lu
NEON Apts	1000 Ave Edward VII	Yan An Dong Lu
	and 233 Racecourse Rd	Wu Sheng Lu
NEST HOUSE Apts	Passage 30 Nanyang Rd	Nanyang Lu
NEW ASIA HOTEL	North Szechuen Road	Sichuan Bei Lu
NEW ROYAL HOTEL	2004 Bubbling Well Rd	Nanjing Xi Lu
NICOLE Apts	1131 Rue Bourgeat	Changle Lu
NORFOLK HOUSE	Passage 20 Seymour Rd	Shanxi Bei Lu
NORTH END Apts	1141 North Szechuen Rd	Sichuan Lu
NORTH END COURT	373-415 Changchun Rd	E/N. Sichuan/W Liyang
PENSION NOUVELLE	34 Rue Massenet	Sinan Lu
ORIENTAL Apts	415 Rue Amiral Bayle	Huangpi Nan Lu
PACIFIC GARDENS	Between Ave & Seymour Rds	Beijing Xi/Shanxi Bei
PALMS Apts	209-211 Ave Haig	Hua Shan Lu
PARIS COURT	Passage 169 Ave Dubail	Chongqing Nan Lu
PARK Apts	455 Rue Lafayette	Fuxing Lu
PARK HOTEL	164 Bubbling Well Rd	Nanjing Xi Lu
PARK TERRACE	Passage 68 Rte Vallon	Nanchang Lu
PARK VERDUN	228 Rte Dupleix	An Fu Lu
PARK VIEW Apts	36-G Brenan Rd	Changning Lu
PARK VIEW TERRACE	Passage 1355 Yu Yuen Rd	Yu Yuan Lu
PAUL HENRY Apts	147 Rue Paul Henry	Xinle Lu
PAX Apts	Passage 100, Rte de Sayzoong	Chang Shu Lu
PEACE COURT	Passage 36 Rue Massenet	Sinan Lu
PEACE TERRACE	613 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
PEARCE Apts	207 Chapoo & 411 Boone Rds	Ying Shi/Tang Gu Lu
PEKIN Apts	157 Peking Rd	Beijing Lu
PETAIN Apts	283 & 700 Ave Petain	Heng Shan Lu
PICARDIE Apts	522-534 Ave Petain	Heng Shan Lu
PLUM WELL VILLAS	Passage 593 Amherst Rd	Xin Hua Lu
RACECOURSE Apts	1060 Ed VII & 233 Racecourse	Yan An Dong/Wu Sheng
RAMOS Apts	192-195B North Szechuen Rd	Sichuan Bei Lu
RANGEL Apts	192A North Szechuen Rd	Sichuan Bei Lu
REMI Apts	91 Rue Remi	Yonggang Lu
RENAULT Apts	627 Ave Foch	Yan An Xi Lu
RICHMOND Apts	1974-1978 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
RICHWIN Apts	28 Winling Rd	Wan Ping Lu
THE RIVERINE	31 Rue Massenet	Sinan Lu
RIVERS COURT ESTATE	753 Yu Yuen Rd	Yu Yuan Lu
ROSEBERRY COURT	769 Yu Yuen Rd	Yu Yuan Lu
RUBICON INN	995 Rubicon Rd	Hami Lu
SAMARKAND Apts	1986-2002 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
SANTA Apts	673 Weihaiwei Rd	Weihaiwei Lu
SAVOY Apts	131 Rte de Sayzoong	Chang Shu Lu
SEYMOUR Apts	Passage 354 Seymour Rd	Shanxi Bei Lu

SEYSIN TERRACE	Passage 607 Seymour Rd	Shanxi Bei Lu
SHANGHAI BANK Apts	40 Ningpo Rd	Ningbo Lu
SHANGHAI TERRACE	Passage 42 Rte Vallon	Nanchang Lu
SHANGHAI VILLAS	11 Ziang Teh Rd	End of Shan Yin Lu
SIN HWA Apts	496 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
SOMEKH Apts	149 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd	Yuan Ming Yuan Lu
ST. ANNE'S Apts	25/41 Rue du Consulat	Jinling Dong Lu
ST. PAUL'S Apts	20 Rte Pere Robert	Ruijin Er Lu
ST. PAUL'S Apts	97-99 Rte Vallon	Nanchang Lu
SUITEH TERRACE	Passage 481 Chengtu Rd	Chengdu Bei Lu
SUN Apts	3 Temple Lane	N to Yu Yuan/S to BW
SUN Apts	1636 Bubbling Well Rd	Nanjing Xi Lu
SUN COURT	651 Weihaiwei Rd	Weihaiwei Lu
TAI SHAN Apts	363 Ave Foch	Yan An Xi Lu
TAO YUAN TERRACE	Passage 1295 Rue Lafayette	Fuxing Lu
TINY MANSIONS	745 Yu Yuen Rd	Yu Yuan Lu
TONGSHAN COURT	Passage 175 Tunsin Rd	Wuyi Lu
TOWERS Apts	1033 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
TOWERS Boarding House	1182 Avenue Rd	Beijing Xi Lu
TRACEY Apts	Tracey Terrace 38-39	Of Ch Qing nr Joffre
TRESSIG Apts	35 Rte des Soeurs	Ruijin Yi Lu
UNION Apts	320 Hardoon Rd	Tong Ren Lu
VERDUN TERRACE	Ps 125 Ave Roi Albert	Shanxi Nan Lu
VICTOR COURT	76 Ave Victor Emmanuel III	Shaoxing Lu
VICTORY TERRACE	Passage 129 Ave Haig	Hua Shan Lu
VILLAS Apts	969 Ave Foch	Yan An Xi Lu
PENSION WALTERSHOF	Passage 175/11 Kiaochow Rd	Gaoqiao Lu
WARD BUILDING	620 Szechuen Rd	Sichuan Lu
WARWICK HOUSE	117 Avenue Rd	Beijing Xi Lu
WASHINGTON Apts	338-340 Cohen & 303 Petain	Gao An & Heng Shan Lu
WAYFOONG House	220 Szechuen Rd	Sichuan Lu
WEE Apts	79 Rte Herve de Sieyes	Yong Jia Lu
WEIDA HOTEL	993 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
WELCOME TERRACE	Passage 1729 Avenue Rd	Beijing Xi Lu
WEST PARK MANSIONS	1396 Yu Yuen Rd	Yu Yuan Lu
WESTERN Apts	25 Ave Petain	Heng Shan Lu
WESTERN Apts	1054 Yu Yuen Rd	Yu Yuan Lu
WILLOW COURT	34 Rte de Boissezon	Fuxing Xi Lu
WINDSOR TERRACE	Passage 718 Yu Yuen Rd	Yu Yuan Lu
Y.M.C.A. Apts	10-A Winling Rd	Wanping Lu
YAFA COURT	253 Rte Maresca	Wuyuan Lu
YATES Apts	803 Bubbling Well Rd	Nanjing Xi Lu
YORK HOUSE	20 Rue Montaubon	Sichuan Nan Lu
YOUNG Apts	497 Ave Joffre	Huai Hai Zhong Lu
YU YUEN ESTATES	Passage 750 Yu Yuen Rd	Yu Yuan Lu
YUE TUCK Apts	7 Tifeng Rd	Wulumuqi Bei Lu
YUE TUNG		
YUEN MING Apts	115 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd	Yuan Ming Yuan Lu

NOTE: Rue, Rte and Avenue are in the French Concession, south of Yan An Lu; Road is in the International Settlement, north of Yan An Lu.
(The north-south running streets often changed their names at Yan An Lu.)



THE CHINESE INSTITUTE
FOR PEACE & DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES



HU Gang
President

The Chinese Institute for Peace & Development Studies (P&D) was founded in 1988 by the academicians, experts and senior figures form academic, tertiary educational, political, military and business circles in accordance with the initiative of the late Mr.HUAN Xiang, a well-known Chinese shcolar and diplomat. P&D headquarters is located in China's metropolitan city of Shanghai with an office in the nation's capital Beijing and a liaison office in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

The aims of P&D are: Peace and development are the two fundamental issues of the present world concerning the fate and future of the mankind. Encouragement should be made to conduct advanced studies and international exchanges on these fundamental issues of the world, thus contributing to the securing of international stability and peace, the establishment of new international economic and political order, and the strive for a lasting growth and prosperity of China and the world as a whole.

The major tasks of P&D are to make studies on the strategies and policies of China's national comprehensive security as well as its foreign policies, the contemporary international strategic issues, international securities, East-West relations, North—South issues and international orders.

Functioning as the paramount decision-making body, the P&D Council is responsible for deciding the major policies and development directions, defining research areas and projects as well as exchange programs, raising funds, examining and approving budgets, etc.

The P&D Academic Advisory Board is made up by famous scholars, experts and senior figures. The Board makes overall guidance on research directions, feilds, programs and achievements, and promotes P&D's international activities and cooperations.

At present P&D prefers to maintain a small staff and to carry out its research projects, in addition to its limited number of fulltime researchers, invites on an annual base a few senior fellows or research associates as well as flexible number of research assistants from other research organizations, institutions of higher learning, political and military circles. In order to ensure a constant supply of qualified researchers, P&D trains younger scholars on international studies in a systematic way.

Under the auspices of the president, the P&D Research Planning Department with a staff usually under ten people works out research and exchange programs, decides research and exchange projects, and organizes the implementation of the programs as well as the evaluation of research findings.

P&D's funding sources are the financial assistances from the business and financial circles, foundations and the government. It also accepts funds from the clients with entrusted projects.

Divisions of P&D are as follows:

Division of American Studies The current research projects include Sino-US Relations in This Decade: Present Status, Problems and Prospects; US Asian Pacific Policies in the 1990s; The American Lobbies and Its Decision-Making.

Division of European Studies The on-going research projects are Europe in 1992, and Perestroika and Evolution of Soviet Security Strategy and Foreign Policy. In May 1990 P&D representatives made a successful visit to Poland at the invitation of Polish Institute of International Affairs, thus facilitating the Division's research on the East European countries then undergoing profound changes.

Division of East Asia Studies It has completed this year the following research reports: Asian Pacific Region Patterns in the 1990s and China's Position and Role; Characteristics and Trends of Asian International Patterns and China's Strategic Tasks — A Comparative Study on Europe and Asia; East-West and North-South Relations in Asia and West Pacific; On Japanese Version of New International Order; The Present Economic Cooperation in the Asian Pacific Region: Difficulties and Prospects, and so on. In 1989 one of the Division researchers went to conduct a field study in South Korea, which has helped complete his 200,000-odd words book entitled The Secrecy of the Rising Dragon. The Division also had several meaningful discussions of security issues with the visiting colleagues from Japan Institute of International Affairs, The Japan University of Defense and The National Institute of Defense Studies.

Center of Israel Studies It was founded in 1989 and is the first specialized academic organization on Israel studies in China. The Center has regular and restricted publications of Israel Trends and annual report Israel Studies and unrestricted publications of Researches on Judiacness (collection of papers) and Introduction to Israel.

Division of Development Economics Studies It works on the process of economic development of the developing countries' and their relations with developed ones. Its major research activities in the recent past two years are the publication of the book entitled The Changing Inter-Provincial Economic Relations in China and the convening of the seminar Development Issues: Dialogue between Theoretical Workers from East and West China. Overall Plan of Theoretical Studies on Development Economics (draft) was originated and completed on Harvard campus.

Division of Cultural and Scientific Studies It concentrates on the building up the discipline of science and culture, and it is well-known for its uninterrupted activities of Cultural Saloon. The paper collection Science and Culture is a result of its researchers' pooled wisdom in the past years. Its key project for the first half of the 1990s is Cultural Criticism on China's Modernization History.

Division of Comprehensive Studies The following five areas are its foci: international relations; comprehensive national

strength; theories and policies of defense; maritime order, development and the strategies and policies of China's maritime rights and interests; and environments of the mankind. In the past two years the Division has devoted great efforts to carrying out its key project International Strategic Patterns in the 1990s and China's Position and Role by organizing researchers and workshops with a participation of a hundred or so scholars, experts, governmental officials, military officers and senior figures and putting forward strategic concepts and policy recommendations. Thus it has produced a number of research and special reports, some of which will be published for general public and international exchanges.

P&D sets up a Peace and Development Forum. Every year both domestic and foreign figures are invited to deliver speeches and various kinds of seminars are organized so as to promote international exchanges, mutual understandings, and pursuing for world peace and human progress.

P&D's journal Peace and Development has so far been a restricted one and research findings of P&D are mainly carried in the following five publications: P&D Studies; Special Reports; P&D Paper(English); Annual Report; and Studies on Peace and Development, series books entrusted to the presses for publishing.

THE CHINESE INSTITUTE
FOR PEACE & DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

17, YONG FU ROAD, SHANGHAI, 200031, P.R.CHINA

PREFACE

The Shanghai Library is a large public research library housing rich collections totalling nearly ten million volumes. The collections include numerous historical and contemporary Chinese and foreign publications as well as precious documents. In the last forty years, the library has not only been making its resources available to Chinese readers and researchers, but also has offered friendly service to foreign scholars. In order to make its collections known and utilized, the library has published a series of substantial reference books. These include:

A Comprehensive Catalog of Collections of Chinese Books (Titles of Ancient Books)

A Catalog of Collections of Chinese Modern and Contemporary Books

A Catalog of Modern Chinese Journal Articles

Annals of Shanghai Local Materials (Special Topics)

Scholars and other libraries, at home and abroad, highly praise those books for their academic as well as their functional values. Presently, the Shanghai Library is continuing its efforts to compile and publish comprehensive catalogs and reference books on special subjects and topics for domestic and international scholars and libraries.

After the 1840's, Shanghai was one of the five port cities open for foreign trade. It was also one of the cities that experienced the earliest influx of Western culture and religion. The biggest and the most influential newspapers as well as the major publishing houses and libraries in modern and contemporary Chinese history all originated here. Because of the special characteristics of the foreign concessions then, a number of libraries were established by Western cultural and religious institutions. Among the larger ones figured the Royal Asiatic Society North China Branch Library, Bibliotheca Major Zi-Ka-Wei and the Municipal Library. These libraries housed a considerable number of Western classics.

The Shanghai Library was established in 1952 after the founding of the People's Republic of China. It comprised the Journal Library, Historical Archives Library and Library of Science and Technology, all of which used to be privately owned. Later on, the Royal Asiatic Society of North China Branch Library, the Bibliotheca Major of Zi-Ka-Wei, the Municipal Library, and other libraries founded by foreigners were successively merged into the Shanghai Library. Consequently, the care of the collections of those libraries was centralized. The collection of European classics was

given special attention and has been supervised by specialized personnel. Since then, those books have been utilized more fully. In the past, those libraries were only open to foreigners in China and the Jesuit libraries were open to the clergy. Since those libraries have been merged into the Shanghai Library, they have been open to the public, not only providing service to Chinese readers, but also to scholars of other countries. It is our intention to make these resources even more available.

This catalog, *Shanghai Library Catalog of Western Rare Books*, lists over 1,800 titles of European books published from 1515 to 1800. These books cover such subjects as philosophy, religion, literature, art, history, geography, law, mathematics, astronomy, etc. and are written in Latin, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, English, French and German. Among the most notable volumes are early works of Sinology such as:

Juan Gonzalez de Mendoça, *Dell'Historia della China*, Venice, 1586.

Nicolas Trigault, *De Christiana Expeditione apud Sinas suscepta ab Societate Jesu*, Augsburg, 1615.

Martino Martini, *De Bello Tartarico Historia*, Amsterdam, 1654.

Martino Martini, *Novus Atlas Sinensis*, Amsterdam, 1655.

Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibnitz, *Novissima Sinica Historiam Nostri Temporis Illustratura*, 1697.

Alvarez Semedo, *Imperio de la China*, Madrid, 1642.

Louis le Comte, *Nouveaux Mémoires sur L'Etat Présent de la Chine*, Paris, 1701.

J.-B. Du Halde, *Description géographique, historique, chronologique, politique et physique de l'Empire de la Chine et de la Tartarie chinoise*, Paris, 1735.

Jean-Joseph-Marie Amiot, *Mémoires concernant l'Histoire, les Moeurs, les Usages, etc. des chinois: Par les Missionnaires de Pékin*, Paris, 1776-1814, 16 volumes.

The format and the contents of this catalog are based on that of the *Catalogue de la bibliothèque du Pé-t'ang* published in 1948 in Beijing. Listed in detail are the authors (including dates of virth and death), editors and translators; titles; date and place of publication; editions; the

total number of pages of the main text, preface, table of contents, appendices, errata; sizes; number of volumes; seals of the collectors; signatures of connoisseurs; description of title pages; and in some cases a description of the contents. The indexes include the titles of works listed under another name or title or bound together with another work already listed in the Catalogue, the places of publication, languages and subjects.

The compilation of the catalog was initiated by bibliographers Mr. Gong Jing and Ms. Huang Peiwei in 1989. It is published as a joint effort of the Shanghai Library and Professor Edward J. Malatesta S.J., Director of the Ricci Institute for Chinese-Western Cultural History of the University of San Francisco. The text was formatted and prepared as camera-ready copy by Mr. Wu Xiaoxin, Research Fellow of the Ricci Institute, with the help of Ms. Vivian Wu and Ms. Yuan Guo. The computer data were entered by Mr. Wu Jianmin, Mr. Zhou Zengwen, Mr. Li Shixiong, with the assistance of Father Christian Cochini, S.J., of France, and Father Wilfred Chan, S.J., of Caritas Hong Kong. Mr. Mark Mir of the Ricci Institute verified the bibliographic information and established authority control of personal names. Professor Malatesta compiled the indexes of the catalog with the help of Dr. Paul Rule of La Trobe University, Australia. The photographic prints of the cover pages were made by James M. Fowler, Assistant Professor of the Art Department of Dominican College of San Rafael. Assistance was also received from Zhang Hongxing, lecturer of the Art Department of Nanjing College of Arts. Mr. Sun Jiling of the Shanghai Library greatly aided this publication. Special thanks are due to the Luce Foundation, the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia and Catholic friends in Germany for their financial support, and to the Publishing House of the Shanghai Academy of Social Science for its competence and care in publishing the catalog.

I believe that the publication of this catalog will assist the research work of both Chinese and foreign scholars. It will especially promote the study of the history of Chinese-Western relations and cultural exchanges as well as the history of the China missions, and it will enhance the study of Sinology by European and American scholars. I hope that more Sinologists of other countries will join the efforts of the Shanghai Library for the future development of Chinese-Western cultural exchanges.

Zhu Qingzuo
Director of Shanghai Library
April 30, 1992

(Translated by Wu Xiaoxin)

上海图书馆

贡献奖状书目

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Furthermore the synagogue served as a school hall for the famous rabbinical college

MIRER JESHIVOH

till the year 1944. It goes without saying that a synagogue never ought to be erected only in consideration of the real needs in the time of the foundation but should in any case always be suitable to lodge there schools and other religious institutions. So the Beth Aahron Synagogue was used not only as a worship house but simultaneously as a highly valuable and venerable Talmud Thora and Jeshivoh—Thora High School.

In all the religious and charity matters which had to be handled especially in the last hard years in Shanghai, Mr. R. D. Abraham and Mr. I. A. Toeg gave steady kind assistance and friendly help to all.

Mrs. R. D. ABRAHAM

was also distinguished by being active in all relief matters in Hongkew and instituted the Maternity Hospital, a great benefit for the immigrants. Invaluable relief work was done by Ladies Benevolent Society in which the following ladies accomplished blessful deeds:

Mrs. D. E. J. ABRAHAM
Mrs. A. E. MOSES
Mrs. M. J. ISAAC
Mrs. R. E. TOEG
Mrs. N. F. NISSIM

and the late Mrs. Annie BROWN.
Likewise highly responsible work in the important relief field was carried out by

Mr. ELLIS HAYIM.

Mr. Hayim steadily revealed great tether in this imperative social sphere. He also served as one of the governors of the Country Hospital for the past twenty years.

Besides the mentioned house and school "Sheerith Jisroel" there was also founded in the year 1900 a worship house bearing the name

BETH EL SYNAGOGUE

situated in a building on Szechuen Road corner of Peking Road so that also in the center of the town regular services were held on weekdays and holidays.

There was a seeming urgency for a great synagogue connected with a modern school house. The plan and hopes were realized in the year 1917 by creation of a beautifully shaped building situated in Seymour Road and bearing the name

OHEL RACHEL SYNAGOGUE

which was donated by the late

Sir JACOB ELIAS SASSOON
BARONET OF BOMBAY

in memory of his wife Rachel, uncle of Sir Victor SASSOON, Bart., who also greatly contributed to charities in Shanghai.

Sir Jacob Elias Sassoon arranged in person his own service in his private residence on every day of the year and was therefore particularly fit to be a patron of all Jewish religious matters also revealed in his numerous blessful charity deeds.

It is self-evident that the communal association attached great importance to the whole educational work devoted to Jewish Youth who became in the meantime an essential factor because of the great number of pupils of all the circles of the Jewish people in Shanghai who wanted to attend the Jewish school in order to get a right Jewish education. Vivid and serious interest in this matter was manifested by the late

Mr. ISAAC SAMUEL PERRY

who left a bequest evaluating an amount of Tales 150,000.— to be utilized for the creation of a school building on condition that the same amount had to be raised among the people of the communal association. This made it possible for a new building to be erected on Seymour Road next to the Synagogue Ohel Rachel.

Many donations were spent for this high and noble purpose. A part of these donations came also from the late

Sir ELLY KADOORIE,

K.B.E.—Knight Commander of the British Empire created 1926; Commandeur de la Legion D'Honneur; Grand Medail d'or de l'Academie Francaise; Medail de la Reconnaissance de France; First Class Gold Medal of the Chinese National Government; Medaille d'Honneur du Merite Syrien de Premiere Classe Or, 1933; Order of the Brilliant Jade, 1923/4. President, Union Sepharadite-Paris: Vice-President, Anglo Jewish Association-London.....the known promoter of educational work in many countries. His deep interest in Jewish educational and scientific work also proved in the participation of the opening ceremony of the university in Jerusalem in the year 1926. The magnificent school house for the pupils in Hongkew is a meritorious achievement done by his son

Mr. HORACE KADOORIE.

with various honourable patrons. Sir Elly Kadoorie was greatly interested in causes of charity and education, having together with his sons Lawrence and Horace and his brother the late

ELLIS KADOORIE, KT.

founded schools and hospitals in all parts of the world, more especially in the Near and Far East.

As invaluable patrons of the Shanghai Jewish School and Jewish education institutions are likewise registered in the annals of the schools the respectable names:
SIR VICTOR SASSOON, Bart.
SIR ELLIS & LAURA KADOORIE
Messrs. JOSEPH BROS. & R. M. JOSEPH
Mr. & Mrs. D.E.J. ABRAHAM
Mr. E. E. SHAMOON
Messrs. A. J. & ELLIS HAYIM
Mr. EZRA SHAMOON
Mr. & Mrs. R. D. ABRAHAM
Mr. SIMON A. LEVY
Mrs. M. J. ISAAC
Mr. LEONE A. LEVY
Mr. S. GATTON
Mr. R. E. D. SASSOON
Mr. I. A. TOEG
Mr. A. E. COHEN
Mr. S. E. TOEG
Mr. EVELYN DAVID
Mrs. M. I. MOSES
Mr. EDWARD M. JOSEPH
Mr. EDWARD SHELLIM
Mr. JACOB M. JOSEPH
Dr. R. A. BELILIOS
Mr. & Mrs. D. M. DAVID
Mr. M. I. MOSES
Mr. EZRA MOSES EZRA
Miss MOSELLE JOSEPH
Mr. I. E. SALMON
Mr. S. S. BENJAMIN
Mr. I. E. JOSEPH
Mr. & Mrs. JEMIN JOSEPH

The new school in Seymour Road was opened in 1932 and had

Reverend M. BROWN

in order to head all the religious subjects taught in all the classes for boys and girls. He also acted as Minister of the Synagogue Ohel Rachel and was active with exceedingly great success in all the spheres of his activity including cultural work.

Before that all the rabbinical functions of the Communal Association were blessfully performed by

Rabbi HIRSCH

who was Minister of the Community from 1918 till 1925 when he left for Johannesburg, South Africa.

Endowed with all arrangements of a proper Jewish Community in every respect the communal Association could be called the mother of the following five various institutions, namely:

1. Beth Aahron Synagogue, Museum Road
2. Ohel Rachel Synagogue, Seymour Road
3. Ladies Benevolent Society
4. Shanghai Jewish School, Seymour Road
5. Chewra Kadisha of Shanghai Jewish Communal Association



AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL ASSURANCE
EVERLASTING
AIA

美國友邦保險有限公司上海分公司
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD. SHANGHAI BRANCH



AIA Reunited with The Bund
Historic Highlights

- In 1923, the building was rebuilt into the Zi Lin Xi News Office Building and was the highest structure at The Bund. The predecessor of AIA was established in this building in 1931.

- 1923 年，在原址重新建成了当时外滩最高的字林西报大楼。1931 年，美国友邦保险公司的前身就诞生在这幢大楼里。

- In 1993, the second year after AIA resumed its operation in Shanghai, AIG submitted an application to the Municipal Government of Shanghai to rent Building No.17 on The Bund.

- 改革开放后的 1993 年，也就是友邦保险重新在上海开业的第二年，美国国际集团就向上海市政府提出了置换 17 号大楼的申请。

- In 1996, AIG won the approval to name the Structure "AIA Building" and overall renovation began.

- 1996 年租赁成功，并获准将大楼定名为"友邦大厦"，友邦公司即着手进行全面修缮。

- The three white marble reliefs at the front entrance were carved by Italian masters and during the Cultural Revolution, the eight Hercules statues were seriously damaged.

- 大楼底部入口门楣上方的三幅纯白大理石浮雕，原出于意大利名匠之手。在文化大革命中，八个"大力神"被打掉耳、鼻，敲碎头颅，然后用钢筋凿穿，封上重厚的水泥。

友邦大厦
友邦保险重返外滩金融街
历史纪要

- Based on archive pictures, craftsmen carefully polished and coated the statues with lacquer. With a restoration ratio over 80%, restoration work has gone beyond the standards set by the Cultural Relics Administration.

- 友邦公司从上海图书馆、上海博物馆找到旧照片放大，请工匠们用玻璃钢一个部位一个部位地修补，经过反复琢磨、髹漆，"大力神"又康复了，复原率达到 80% 以上，这是文物管理部门规定以外的艺术修复。

- The hall of the AIA Building has now resumed its original splendor with copper pendent lamps hung from the ceiling, and the wall columns. The one repaired the cracked and darkened marble was skillfully repaired.

- 现在，友邦大厦的大厅，重现了金碧辉煌的昔年华采。每个天花藻井都挂上豪华铜制吊灯，四个中柱和周围壁柱以壁灯作辅助照明。

- In 1992, AIA became the first foreign insurance company to get a license in China. Today, AIA is home. It has become the first financial institution to re-establish itself in its original site.

- 友邦保险于 1992 年获得我国开放外资保险的第一张经营许可证书。今天，友邦保险真的回家了。她成为外滩金融街上第一家重返原址的外资跨国金融机构。

回眸世纪的上海情结
友邦保险重返外滩金融街

史东



一

黄浦江日夜滔滔，亘古不废，外滩的建筑群蹲伏在这条上海的母亲河身边，宛如一群壮实的小伙，与母亲白日相倚，晚夜相偎，转瞬百年，在东方的这片热土上，默默地滋育着世世代代上海人生生不息。

今日的外滩，突现的是高兀的建筑和岸线，"滩"字本意的地貌早已不见了。那群建筑，世所闻名，涵蓄了仿哥特式、巴洛克式、古典式和文艺复兴时期等建筑流派和时代风格，荟萃了英、法、德、意、俄等许多国家设计、装饰的成就，各各以其精致、优美、粗犷、实用而别树一帜，一旦被金融机构入主，她们就成为实力雄厚和信誉牢靠的象征，益发增添了自己的价值。

是的，外滩因此而获得了"东方华尔街"的美称，曾为上海乃至全国金融机构最最密集的地区，东临黄浦江，南起金陵路，西至河南路，北迄苏州河，在不足一平方公里的土地上，矗立着113幢银行大楼。

二

改革、开放催动浦江两岸风起云涌。1994年，上海市人代会通过《政府工作报告》，为了实现"一个龙头，三个中心"的战略决策，决定建立中央商务区，"首先形成外滩金融一条街"。从此，外滩大楼的置换工作全面展开，按照保护近代优秀建筑的要求，外滩大楼实施了有史以来规模最大的装修改造工程。于是，外滩12号大厅穹顶被尘封的精美壁画被发现了，外滩建筑群由于被隐迹四十多年的历史文化遗产重显光采而更加受人瞩目。

不久以前，外滩17号大楼檐角的八个大力神像，又被小心翼翼地剥除了掩盖全身的钢筋、水泥而重见天日，人们驻足仰视，赞叹这八位裸露上体的"洋金刚"的阳刚之美，他们神态坚毅，以头颅支起檐口，雄强的躯体充满着协力坚持的自信。

三

在外滩，每幢大楼都有自己的故事。

清道光二十五年（公元1845年），那正是"五口通商"之后，英商托马士·李百里公司在外滩看中了一块风水宝地，向上海道台办了"永租"手续。以后辗转买卖，这块地皮归属了大地产商英人马立斯，并在光绪三十一年(公元1905年)转租给字林西报馆作为馆址。1921年上海滩初现十里洋场的风姿，字林西报馆旧屋拆除，于1923年重新建成了当时外滩最高的字林西报大楼。这大楼就是现在的中山东一路17号大楼。

17号大楼占地近千平方米，建筑面积近万平方米，共分为三个层次：底层和一层为下部，外墙使用采自日本的1200吨花岗石砌筑，给人以粗犷、质朴、凝重的感觉，在正立面的中部饰以古典柱式和文艺复兴时期的浮雕；二层至六层为中部，外墙以水泥饰面，形成朴素实用的主体；七层和八层为上部，两边饰以券窗，中为双柱内阳台，变异为仿哥特式。加上楼顶双塔，连同地下室，共为十层，是一座后期文艺复兴式的典型优秀建筑，并以在外滩建筑群中唯一拥有外墙雕塑而卓尔不凡。

四

美国友邦保险公司的前身，1931年就诞生在这幢大楼里。在以后的半个多世纪里，友邦保险从上海扩展到香港，从香港扩展到纽约，发展成在世界各地拥有130多个机构的美国国际集团。美国国际集团今日已覆盖全球，但是她的根在上海。在改革开放后的1993年，也就是友邦保险重新在上海开业的第二年，美国国际集团就向上海市政府提出了置换17号大楼的申请，1996年租赁成功，批准大楼定名为"友邦大厦"，便着手进行全面修缮。

根据优秀近代建筑保护管理的要求，除了进行复杂的内部加固工程以外，在外墙方面，采用相同于德国彼得堡大会堂、华盛顿国家博物馆、加拿大渥太华总督府邸的保护工艺和物料，解决风化、开裂、锈斑、脱落、污迹、支架破相等等的问题。墙面清洗采用无酸无碱的无离子中性清洗精，使用非金属硬毛刷，虽然清洗后的外观不如砂冲、敲琢的一新之感，但是达到了原物不受损伤的目的。

装修的难点还在于恢复大楼的艺术性装饰。大楼底部入口门楣上方的三幅纯白大理石浮雕，原出于意大利名匠之手，人物与真人等高，表述了新闻的纪实性、商业性等要素，毁于五十年代后期。这次将历史资料照片放大复原，以玻璃钢为材料逐人逐物进行复制，力求逼真，覆以保护涂料，然后固定在原处，据说可以无惧于风雨的浸蚀。

八个"大力神"在文化大革命中被打掉耳、鼻，敲碎头颅，然后用钢筋凿穿，封上重厚的水泥。现代技术还没有化解水泥使之无损复原的办法，当水泥被凿开时，"大力神"已无往昔雄资。友邦公司从上海图书馆、上海博物馆找到旧照片放大，工匠们用玻璃钢一个部位一个部位地修补，经过反复琢磨、舂漆，"大力神"又康复了，复原率总算达到80%以上，这是文物管理部门规定以外的艺术修复。

现在走进友邦大厦的大厅，又重现了金碧辉煌的当年华采。每一天花藻井都挂上豪华铜制吊灯，四个中柱和周围壁柱以壁灯作辅助照明，所有铜饰擦抹锃亮。对于破裂、晦暗的大理石，聘用技术细腻的大理石安装工（不用迁拆工），以拆旧大理石镶嵌补洞，以树脂调色补缝，然后打磨平整，氟油抛光。

保护性装修工程是同现代化改建工程同步进行的。为了适应现代保险业广泛运用计算机网络和巨大信息量的需要，对大楼楼面的承重能力进行了必要的改造，以光缆替代一部分模拟线缆，以阻燃管材替代常规管材，以250条光纤号线和150条模拟号线加强通讯功能，每平方米建筑面积备有20伏特的电气容量，每层楼面有独立换气送风设备，在信息容量和传输、功能控制和安全、以及环境科学等方面，均达到了现代智能化楼宇的要求。



五

据说友邦保险于1992年获得我国开放外资保险的第一张经营许可证书时，她的总部--美国国际集团在世界大城市的主要报纸上刊登了"回老家"三个中文字的大幅广告，以表示欢欣鼓舞的心情。今年春天，友邦保险正式重新启用"友邦大厦"，从而实现了真正意义上的回老家。友邦保险也就成为外滩金融街上第一家重返原址的外资跨国金融机构。好几位已过了耄耋之年的友邦老员工兴致勃勃地赶来参观，他们说："在外滩，我们的公司最好找，楼顶上有两个塔尖的就是！"自豪之情溢于言表。

真是这样，外滩以其独特的历史背景、文化品位和金融功能重新矗立在人们眼前。原来被低估和浪费的有形资产现在已经巨大地增值，原来被湮没了的无形资产又重现光采。外滩建筑不仅受到良好的保护，而且更加亮丽。著名金融机构纷纷抢滩入驻，这不仅是外滩金融功能简单的恢复，而且是上海这个龙头城市和国际都会地位的历史性升华。

每当晨曦来临黄浦江的时候，便可看到那夹江而峙的新外滩和陆家嘴是多么旖旎。外滩，人们为你祝福，这块魅力无比的热土！

AIA Reunited with the Bund

Shi Dong

I

The Bund is a long strip of buildings with various architectural styles. Baroque and Renaissance together, they represent the national designs of Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Russia.

Once known as "The Oriental Wall street", the Bund was a cluster of financial institutions. On less than one square kilometer of land, there were 113 bank buildings.



II

Shanghai's reopening to the outside world has brought monumental changes on both banks of the Huangpu River. In 1994, the People's Congress in Shanghai passed resolution to re-establish a business center on the Bund. That paved the way for massive renovation and re-development.

III

With a floor area of nearly one thousand square meters and a building area over ten thousand square meters, the building is divided into three sections. The outer walls of the first and second floors are made of 1200 tons of granite. The middle front section is decorated with classical columns and Renaissance reliefs. Gothic-style windows are fixed on both sides of the eighth and ninth floors. There is a total of ten floors, including the basement and the two top towers.

IV

The predecessor of AIA was established in this building in 1931. In the next half century, the company expanded from Shanghai to Hong Kong, and then to New York. Today, AIG is a global corporation with over 130 branches worldwide. But AIGís roots are firmly in Shanghai. In 1993, the second year after AIA resumed its operation in Shanghai, AIG submitted a rental application to the Shanghai municipal government in 1996 and it secured the lease and the approval to name the structure "AIA Building".

As part of the extensive renovation, the building's interior was fortified, applying the technology and materials used in the construction of Peterburg Hall, the National Museum of Washington, and the Governor's Mansion in Ottawa, Canada. Neutral detergent was used to clean the walls. That helped to protect the original structure.

The most difficult aspect of the renovation lies in the restoration of the artistic decorations including the three white marble reliefs at the front entrance. They were originally carved by Italian master artists. Although they were destroyed in the fifties, the reliefs were reconstructed. The new reliefs were reproduced with glass fibre based on archive pictures.

V

The eight Hercules statues seriously damaged during the Cultural Revolution. These masterpiece painstakingly restored by Craftsman, using photographs found in the Shanghai Library and Museum.

The statues were restored beyond the standard set by the cultural relics administration.

Once again, the AIA Building has resumed its original splendor. Polished magnificent copper pendent lamps are hung to every caisson ceiling. Wall lamps serve as supplementary lightning for the four middle columns and the wall columns. Cracked and darkened marble has been restored to its former appearance using skilled marble-installers.

Restoration, despite its age, the building has every technological advantage of a modern skyscraper. Fiber-optic cables replaced simulator cables, and incombustible piping was added an independent ventilating device..

In 1992 AIA became the first foreign insurance company to be licensed in China. This spring, AIA became the first financial institution to return to its original site at the Bund.



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