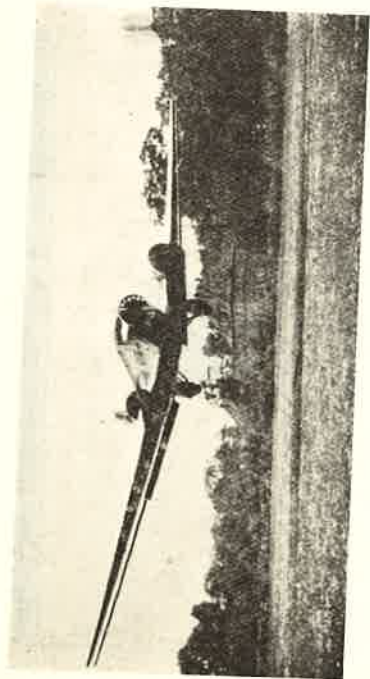




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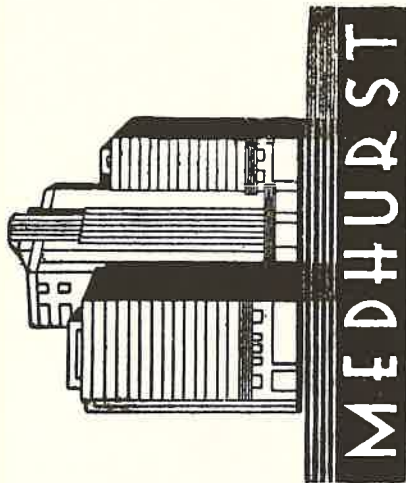
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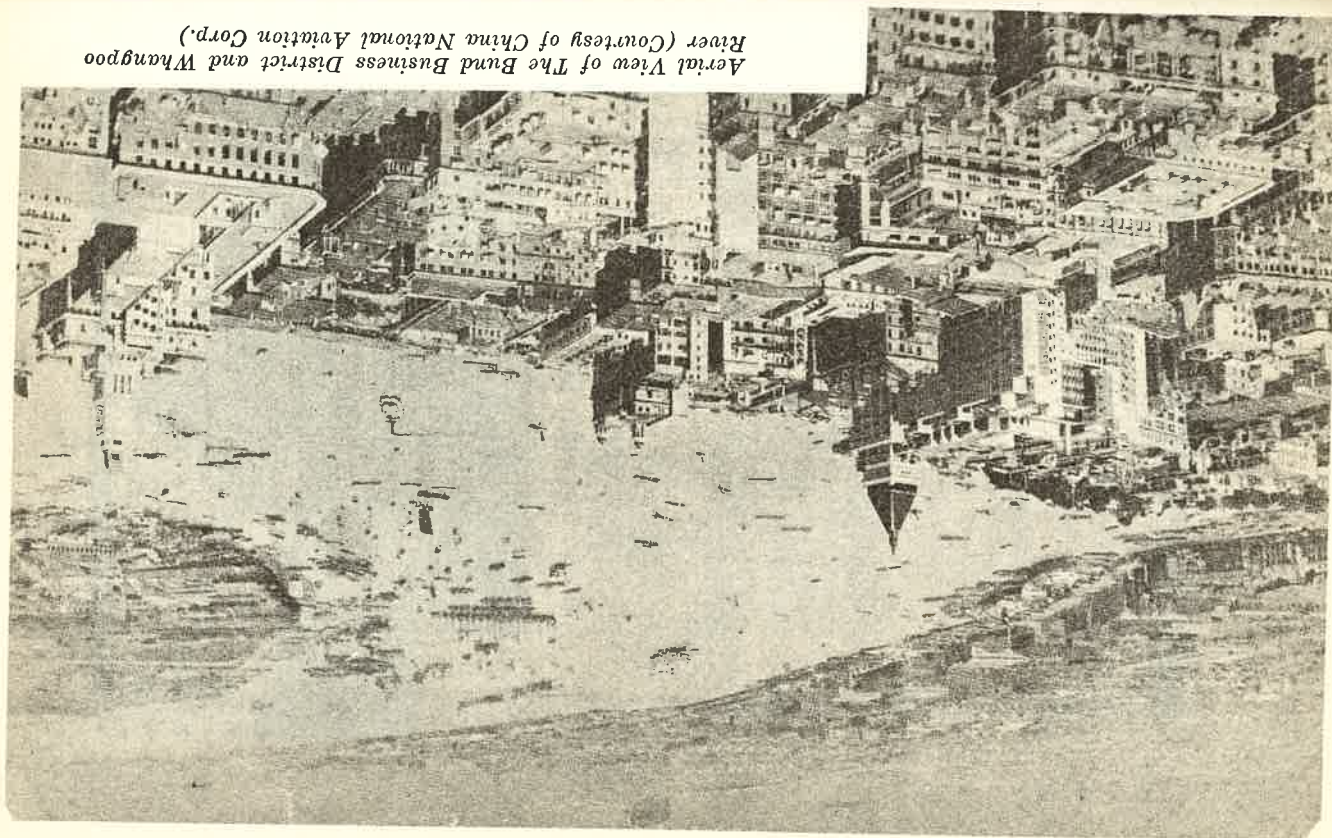
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Aerial View of The Bund Business District and Whangpoo River (Courtesy of China National Aviation Corp.)

"Shanghai is by far the most important station for foreign trade on the coast of China. . . . No other town with which I am acquainted possesses such advantages; it is the great gate—the principal entrance, in fact—to the Chinese Empire."

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"Taking, therefore, all these facts into consideration—the proximity of Shanghai to the large towns of Hangchow, Soo-chow, and the ancient capital of Nanking; the large native trade, the convenience of inland transit by means of rivers and canals; the fact that teas and silks can be brought here more readily than to Canton; and, lastly, viewing this place as an immense mart for our cotton manufactures, which we already know it to be,—there can be no doubt that in a few years it will not only rival Canton, but become a place of far greater importance."

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(Excerpts from *Three Years' Wanderings in the Northern Provinces of China*, by ROBERT FORTUNE, British botanist, who visited Shanghai late in 1843, a few days after the city was declared open to foreign trade on November 17, 1843).

necessary and that a work of merit can be produced on a legitimate business basis.

For their advice and generous help in an editorial advisory capacity grateful acknowledgment is made to Mr. STIRLING FESSENDEN, Secretary General of the Shanghai Municipal Council; Mr. G. BURTON SAYER, Press Information Officer of the S.M.C.; the French Consulate General; Mr. PERCY CHU, Shanghai Bankers' Association; Mr. HUGO SANDOR, Asia Realty Co.; Dr. J. H. JORDAN and Dr. D. J. ALLAN, of the S.M.C. Public Health Department; Mr. C. L. WANG, Postal Remittances and Savings Bank; Mr. A. M. CHAPELAIN, Postal Commissioner; officials of the China National Aviation Corporation, Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways; and Chinese Government Radio Administration; Mr. H. B. LONGFELLOW, the Robert Dollar Co. and Chairman of the Trans-Pacific Passenger Conference; Mr. GEORGE F. SHECKLEN, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and Mr. A. McDERMID, Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

In compiling the book valuable reference sources were found in the *Report of the Hon. Richard Feetham, C.M.G., Judge of the Supreme Court for the Union of South Africa, to the Shanghai Municipal Council; The Encyclopedia Sinica*, edited by Mr. SAMUEL COULING, M.A. (Edin.); *A Short History of Shanghai*, by Dr. F. L. HAWKS POTT; *The History of Shanghai*, by G. LANNING and S. COULING; *Historic Shanghai*, by C. A. MONTALTO DE JESUS; *The China Year Book*, edited by Mr. H. G. W. WOODHEAD, O.B.E.; *Handbook for China*, compiled and edited by Mr. CARL CROW; *China Industrial Handbooks*, published by the Bureau of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Finance; *Statistics of Shanghai*, compiled by the Shanghai Civic Association, and various publications of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Foreword

IN compiling and publishing *All About Shanghai and Environs*, a Standard Guide Book, The University Press have had no thought of encroaching upon the field of the several very excellent year- and hand-books which are produced here.

All About Shanghai and Environs is designed primarily for the guidance and information of the person who is visiting this city for the first time, although the publishers believe it may be read with interest by many Shanghaianders of long residence. They also believe that it may properly be regarded as the first reasonably complete and adequate Guide Book for the Shanghai area.

The field of service, both to readers and advertisers, is a broad one and is constantly expanding. Shanghai has never made any conscious effort to promote the so-called "tourist industry," as it has been fostered in many other parts of the world, notably California and southern Europe, but the necessities of travel, for both business and pleasure, are each year bringing many thousands of strangers to Shanghai. Their enormous buying power is a marked factor in the prosperity of all business enterprises.

Perfection is an ideal rarely possible of attainment; no claim of perfection is made for this, the first annual edition of *All About Shanghai and Environs*. The publishers are conscious that there may be errors of commission and omission. Constructive criticism for the betterment of subsequent printings of this edition will be welcomed. The scope of future editions will be greatly expanded.

Not the least of the publishers' aims is the performance of a genuinely worth while public service for Shanghai, its civic and business interests. Co-operation of others interested in the promotion of this city's welfare and prosperity is invited.

Subsidized guide books have been suggested in the past. The success of this first edition of *All About Shanghai and Environs* proves that a subsidy is not

Chapter One

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Shanghai, sixth city of the World!
Shanghai, the Paris of the East!
Shanghai, the New York of the West!
Shanghai, the most cosmopolitan city in the world,
the fishing village on a mudflat which almost literally
overnight became a great metropolis.

Inevitable meeting place of world travellers, the
habitat of people of forty-eight different nationalities,
of the Orient yet Occidental, the city of glamorous
night life and throbbing with activity, Shanghai offers
the full composite allurements of the Far East.

Not a wilderness of temples and chop-sticks, of
jade and pyjamas, Shanghai in reality is an immense
and modern city of well-paved streets, skyscrapers,
luxurious hotels and clubs, trams, buses and motors,
and much electricity.

Less than a century ago Shanghai was little more
than an anchorage for junks, with a few villages scat-
tered along the low, muddy banks of the river. What
it will be a hundred years from now is a test for the
imagination. Principal gateway to China, serving a
hinterland population of more than 200,000,000, many
close observers believe it will become the largest city
in the world.

Early History.—Although neighbouring cities like
Nanking, Soochow, and Hangchow figure sparsely in
the chronicles of ancient China, Shanghai is very rarely
mentioned. It undoubtedly formed part of the King-
dom of Wu (B.C. 513), a great feudal state that em-
braced the modern province of Kiangsu, in which
Shanghai is situated, but the connection is not recorded.
The earliest reference to what is now Shanghai is
placed at approximately B.C. 200, when it was called
"Hu-tuh" and known as a fishing station. From that
remote date until A.D. 1280, when it acquired the name
of Shanghai ("Above the Sea"), there is a marked
hiatus in the historical record.

So, wars come and go, but through the ninety years of its modern existence, Shanghai, although faltering at times, has never really been out of stride in its advance to its inevitable destiny.

*

Nanking Road was known to early residents as "Park Lane," The Bund as "Yangtze Road," Szechuen Road as "Bridge Street," Kiangse Road as "Church Street," Canton Road as "North-gate Street," and Peking Road as "Consulate Road."

*

Mr. S. Clifton, first Superintendent of Police for Shanghai, had an onerous post. In addition to his duties as police officer, he was called upon to supervise the cleaning and lighting of the streets, to assist in the laying down of roads and the collection of taxes, to abate nuisances and keep a check on arms brought into the Settlement, to remove obstructions and give assistance to Consuls when they needed it. Being a married man, Mr. Clifton was graciously allowed to spend his spare moments in the bosom of his family.

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Chapter Two

GOVERNMENTS OF SHANGHAI

THE city of Shanghai is governed by three separate and distinct municipal entities, the International Settlement, the French Concession, and the City Government of Greater Shanghai, the last named exclusively administered by Chinese and including all sections of the city outside of the two foreign settlements.

The original formation of the International Settlement and the French Concession has been touched upon in Chapter One. In this chapter a brief outline of the territorial and political development of the three administrative units of Shanghai will be given.

The City Government of Greater Shanghai, theoretically, controls an area of 320 square miles, including territory on both sides of the Whangpoo river, but it is not all yet under an administrative municipal organization. This great area compares with 12.66 square miles, jointly, for the International Settlement and French Concession.

The first definite boundaries of the Foreign Settlement were determined by an agreement between the British and Chinese, dated September 20, 1846, and enclosed an area of approximately 830 mow, or 138 acres. An agreement of November 27, 1848, increased the area to 470 acres.

Incorporation of the sprawling American Settlement by the agreement reached with the British September 21, 1863, added 1,309 acres, the boundaries having been determined by U.S. Consul George F. Seward and the Chinese on June 25, 1863. Two extensions, through negotiations with the Chinese, added sections of 1,896 and 1,908 acres, respectively, in 1899, bringing the present total area of the Settlement to 33,503 mow, or 5,583 acres.

The original French Concession, under agreement of April 6, 1849, comprised 164 acres, increased by 23 acres on October 29, 1861; 171 acres, January 27, 1900, and, a tremendous gain, 2,167 acres on July 20, 1914, the present total area being 15,150 mow, or 2,525 acres, rather less than one-half of the Settlement area.

INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

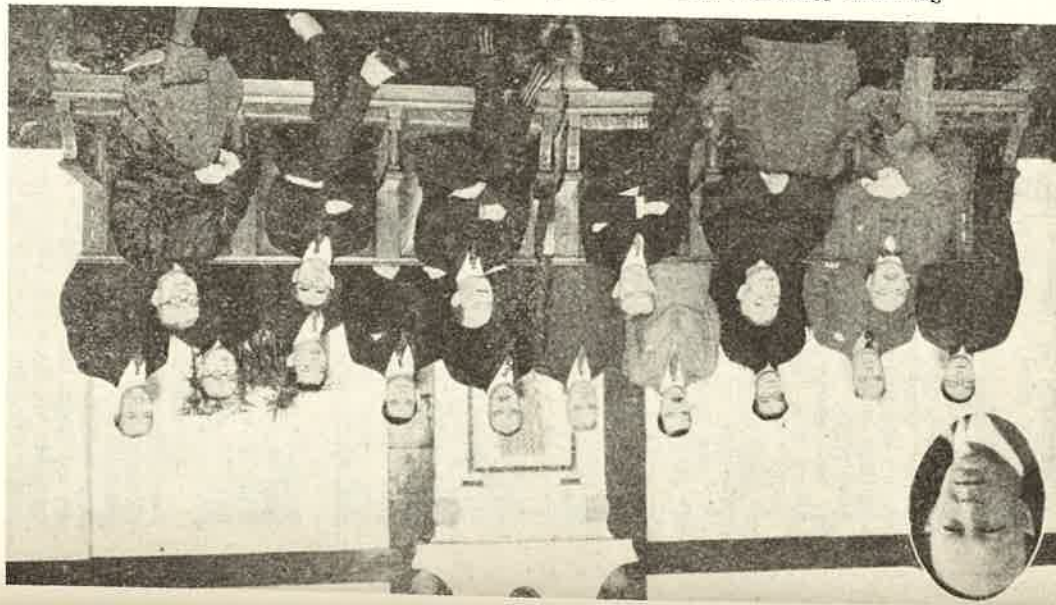
As at present constituted, executive direction of the government of the International Settlement is vested in the Shanghai Municipal Council. The chief active executive officer is the Secretary General, a salaried official appointed by the Council, a position occupied since April, 1929, by Mr. Stirling Fessenden, an American lawyer and a former Chairman of the Council.

The Council, none of whose members is paid, is now composed of fourteen, including, at this writing, five British, two Americans, two Japanese, and five Chinese, who choose their own Chairman. The foreign members are elected annually by the Ratepayers (taxpayers). The Chinese are chosen by Chinese residents. There is no specification as to the nationalistic composition of the foreign group, its present composition being the result of what might be termed an "unwritten law." Chinese representation, however, is limited to five members.

"Land Regulations."—The basic foundation of the civic government is embodied in a code known as the "Land Regulations," first promulgated by Captain George Balfour, first British Consul, November 29, 1845. This code, which has been subjected to numerous revisions, may be regarded as the Magna Carta or bill of rights of Shanghai, as it defines the boundaries of the Settlement, provides for the acquisition and lease of lands (originally in perpetuity from the Chinese), defines the qualifications of electors, who must be land owners or taxpayers, and otherwise provides a structure for administrative government. One historian says the Land Regulations "formed the basis of subsequent enactments governing the Settlement." It is interesting to note that under the suffrage arrangement the annual vote, determining the executive personnel of the government, does not exceed 2,000.

Control of Legislation.—In addition to the annual election of the Councillors, the Ratepayers meet once a year (special meetings may be called by petition) to receive and approve, or criticize, the annual report of the Council, pass the budget for the next year and consider other civic matters, frequently suggesting enactments to be made by the Council.

Thus, in theory, the Ratepayers originate, and the Council executes, but any amendment to the Land



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL: Standing, from left: Judge John C. Wu, Adviser on Municipal Affairs; Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General; and Councillors E. Y. B. Kiang, J. H. Liddell, J. W. Carney, E. F. Harris, Judge C. S. Franklin, O. Okamoto and Singloh Hsu; J. R. Jones, Secretary. Seated, from left: Councillors P. W. Massey, Yu Ya-ching, Brig-Gen. E. B. Macneaghten, H. E. Arnold, Vice-Chairman; T. Funatsu, and L. T. Yuan. Inset: A. D. Bell, Chairman. Absent: Councillors Pei Tsuyee, F. J. Raven, and T. D. Woo.

Regulations is subject to international negotiation and to acceptance by the Chinese government; the by-laws of the municipality may be amended or added to by resolution of a special meeting of the Ratepayers and with the approval of a majority of the Consuls and Ministers of the Treaty Powers (now the fourteen foreign nations enjoying extraterritoriality)—see section in this chapter, "Privileges of Foreigners").

International Tendency.—Land privileges in the original Foreign (British) Settlement were at first regarded as applying only to the British, but in 1851, by Chinese authority, merchants of all nations were permitted to build in the Settlement, then administered chiefly by a "Committee of Land Renters."

An elective Municipal Council was authorized and its first meeting was held on July 11, 1854. New Land Regulations, promulgated in that year, were signed by the Consuls of the three original Treaty Powers, Great Britain, France and the United States, thus giving the first suggestion of "International" to the scope of the foreign settlements, although the indication thus given of an amalgamation of French interests was not fulfilled (see "French Concession" in this chapter).

The decision to unite the British and American settlements was reached at a meeting on September 21, 1863, when land renters of the foreign settlements, except the French, agreed to pool their interests and form "The International Settlement of Shanghai," the Ministers of the Treaty Powers approving this decision, and the actual fusion of territorial interests was consummated in December, 1863, one of the provisions being that the Americans agreed to pay one-half of the policing costs of the new community.

As before stated, there were never any formal negotiations between the Chinese and Americans for the creation of the original "American Settlement," but its boundaries, before incorporation with the British, had been defined by joint agreement of Mr. George F. Seward, the American Consul, and Chinese authorities in 1863. Consul Seward was one of the first to propose the formation of one government for both settlements, American and British. As historians say, the American Settlement "just grew." Justification for the Settlement, however, may be found in the fact that by treaty China had extended to Americans the

same privileges to acquire lands for residence and business purposes as the British and French enjoyed. **Chinese Join Settlement.**—The Foreign Settlement originally was exclusively for foreigners, but Chinese, seeking refuge during the Taiping Rebellion in the early sixties and subsequent external disorders, were permitted to enter and many remained.

Because of the additional administrative burdens thus imposed it was found necessary to subject these Chinese to taxation but they had no direct representation in local government until 1928 when three Chinese members were added to the Municipal Council and in 1930 the membership was increased to five. The inclusion of Chinese Councillors was a direct outcome of the agitation following the bloody rioting of May 30, 1925 (see Chapter One).

"Free City" Proposed.—It is of historical interest, because of the tremendous potential changes it might have made in the destiny of Shanghai, to note that in 1862, during the general chaos created by the Taiping Rebellion, the Municipal Council brought forward a plan to make Shanghai a "free and independent city,"

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not an open port, like Hongkong (British), but in reality a municipal republic, entirely self-governing. The system of suffrage proposed would have given control of the city to property owners, both Chinese and foreign.

The foreign Consuls and Ministers, however, took a negative attitude, especially the British representatives. Mr. W. H. Medhurst, British Consul to Shanghai, said: "The territory belongs to the Emperor of China, who merely accords foreign powers, that have entered into treaties with himself, an extraterritorial jurisdiction over their own citizens resident in this port (Shanghai), but retains for himself all authority over his own territory and subjects."

The British Minister to China, Sir Frederick Bruce, was even more emphatic in his opposition. He said: "The English concession at Shanghai is neither a transfer nor a lease of the land in question to the British Crown, the land so acquired remaining Chinese territory."

The International Settlement (considered as a community of identic civic interests and services) is now stretching beyond its boundaries and overflowing into Chinese territory that is under the supreme jurisdiction of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, but in recent years the Chinese authorities have refused further territorial extensions, presumptively in the expectation of the ultimate abolition of extraterritorial privileges.

It should be noted here that the official point of view of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, according to the Feetham Report, is that the International Settlement and French Concession actually form part of the area of the Chinese municipality, though distinguished from other parts of that area as "special areas," and that while the exercise of authority by the Chinese municipal government is subject for the present to practical limitations in respect of these special areas, its bureaux are for certain administrative purposes entitled to exercise direct authority within the Settlements.

Extra-Settlement Roads.—Congestion has forced foreigners to take up residence along 48 miles of extra-Settlement (outside the Settlement boundaries) roads which have been constructed by the Municipal Council under powers of acquisition granted by the Land

Regulations. Two fine parks have also been provided by the Council outside of the Settlement under the same authority. There has been some friction between Settlement and Chinese authorities over the policing of extra-Settlement roads and the extensions of public utilities.

Administrative functions of the government of the International Settlement, as in all other large modern cities, are executed by departments, such as Health, Public Works, Police, Fire, etc., the chiefs being appointed by the Council.

FRENCH CONCESSION

The comparative brevity of this section is not due to editorial neglect, but rather to the fact that the French Concession since its inception has been virtually free from the complexities of governmental development which have marked the history of the International Settlement because of the latter district's intricate international composition. Part of its history, also, has already been covered in preceding sections.

The French Concession is also under the management of a Municipal Council, much like the International Settlement, and operates with the usual departments or bureaux for the direct administration of civic business. But there is an important difference in the fact that the resident French Consul General is the supreme local authority, exercising the power of veto over the council's actions. He is answerable only to the French Minister to China and to the French Government.

The Council, of which the Consul General is the President, also includes a Vice President and sixteen Councillors. The Consul General and the Vice President, of course, are French. At this writing the Councillors include nine French, five Chinese and two British subjects.

The Feetham Report of 1931 said: "French Concession, administered by the French Consul General, with the assistance of an advisory body consisting partly of appointed foreign members, and partly of Chinese members chosen by Chinese organizations."

Since that time, there has been a further concentration of local authority in the hands of the Consul General, who now selects all members of the Council. **Original Concession Small.**—The original French Concession was not larger in area than the present

Race Course and Public Recreation Ground of the International Settlement.

The development of the French Concession, particularly as a residential district, has been very rapid in the past few years.

Because of congestion in the International Settlement, many foreigners who conduct their businesses there, have their homes in the French Concession. However, a large and flourishing business district is developing in the Avenue Joffre section.

Union of Settlements Blocked.—The French Consul, in concurrence with the British and American Consuls, signed the second code of Land Regulations in 1854, and for a period thereafter, at least in theory, the three foreign settlements were under a rather loosely applied joint administration, to the extent of the provisions of the Regulations.

This action was never ratified by the French Government, however, and in effect the French have always exercised solitary control over their own Concession, which has come to be regarded as French territory. The first French Municipal Council was formed on May 1, 1862, and a Code of Municipal Regulations was published in July, 1866.

CITY GOVERNMENT OF GREATER SHANGHAI

The first efforts toward the organization of a municipal form of government in the Chinese-controlled territory adjacent to the French Concession and the International Settlement was made in 1911, following the republican Revolution which overthrew the Manchu Dynasty. Little progress was made, however, until July 7, 1927, when, at the triumphant conclusion of the Nationalist movement, the City Government of Greater Shanghai was formally established.

The government consists of a Secretariat and eight bureaux: Social Affairs, Public Safety, Finance, Public Works, Education, Public Health, Land, and Public Utilities. The chief executive is the Mayor, appointed

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by the Central Government at Nanking, and the government functions under the direct control of the Executive Yuan of the Central Government without the intervention of any provincial authority.

Progressive Movements.—General Wu Te-chen, a distinguished Chinese soldier and political leader, was appointed Mayor on January 1, 1932, and at this writing still occupies the office. His services have been of the highest order. Shortly after he assumed office the Sino-Japanese "undeclared war" broke out and Mayor Wu carried through that difficult period with distinction. To his enterprising leadership goes much credit for the rebuilding of the destroyed Chapei district.

The City Government of Greater Shanghai is constructing a magnificent new civic centre to the northeast of the International Settlement and ambitious plans have been made and are being executed for extensive industrial and port development in the entire area between Woosung and Shanghai, a project the completion of which will do much to relieve the growing pressure on the shipping and commercial facilities of the foreign settlements.

PRIVILEGES OF FOREIGNERS

There has been much misunderstanding of the term "extraterritoriality." Briefly defined, in present usage it means a treaty arrangement whereby a nation acquires exclusive jurisdiction, in both civil and criminal matters, over its recognized citizens residing in a foreign country. Thus, for example, if a Chinese sues an American in Shanghai, he must do so in the United States Court. If an American sues a Britisher he must apply to the British court.

Extraterritoriality in China may be said to date from the Treaty of Nanking in 1842, when British consular officials were authorized to arbitrate and settle the differences of their nationals with Chinese. However, there was not a definite statement of the principles of extraterritoriality as they were subsequently accepted. There was a much clearer and more concise definition of the principles involved in the treaty which the United States negotiated with China in 1844 (*see Chapter One*).

Favoured Nations.—Fourteen foreign nations, signatories to "favoured nations" treaties with China, exercise extraterritorial privileges and rights in Shanghai.

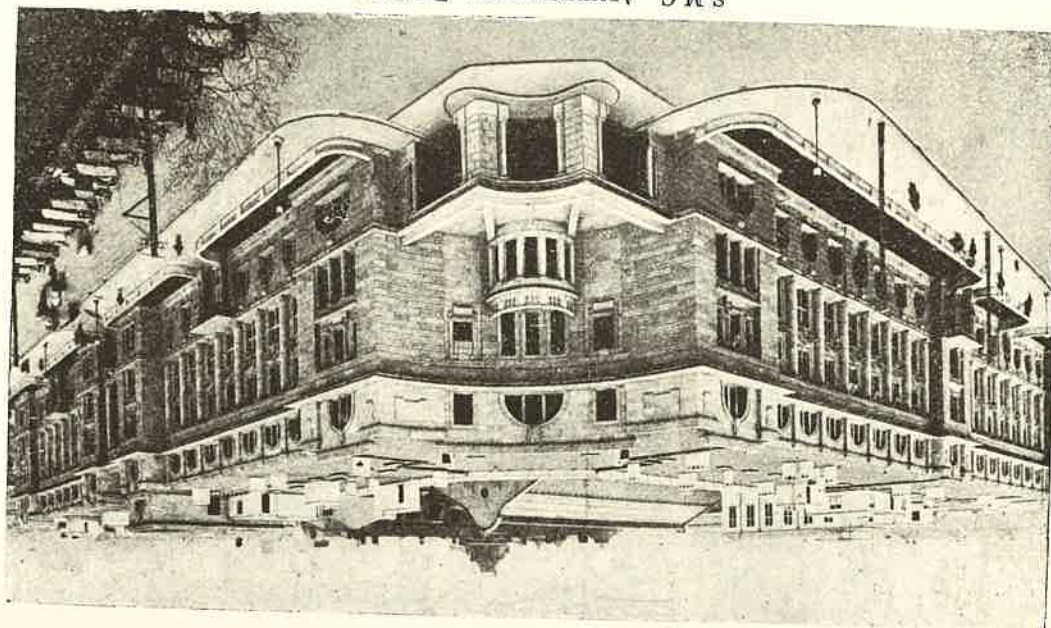
They are the United States, Belgium, Brazil, Great Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. These either have their own national courts or Consular courts. For instance, the British in Shanghai have H.B.M. Supreme Court and the Americans the United States Court for China. All other foreign tribunals are Consular Courts, presided over by the Consul Generals of the countries concerned, except in the case of France, Italy, and Japan, by whom judges are especially appointed.

Nations represented in Shanghai which have no extraterritorial rights are Russia, Germany, Austria and Hungary. Nationals of these countries, and other unrecognized foreigners, are subject to the jurisdiction of Chinese courts, of which there are two in the International Settlement. The Shanghai Municipal Council has the right to sue in any court.

Chinese Courts.—Chinese residing in the International Settlement are under the jurisdiction of the two Chinese Provisional Courts, the Shanghai Special Area District Court and a "Second Branch" of the Kiangsu Province High Court.

The problem of dealing with Chinese offenders in the Settlement has been a vexatious one, the present system having come into effect in 1930. From 1864 to 1927 there was a Mixed Court for Chinese not resident of their own "Native City." This was originally established for the trial of cases in which foreigners were involved but later came to include cases of all Chinese, whether or no foreigners were involved who came under the jurisdiction of the International Settlement. In the old Mixed Court the Chinese magistrate was assisted, in turn, by foreigners, American, British, and German (before the war, when German extraterritoriality was cancelled).

French Procedure.—Broadly speaking, judicial procedure as regards nationals is the same in the French Concession as in the International Settlement. A Britisher or an American, or any other foreigner enjoying extraterritoriality, residing in the French Concession is unquestionably under the jurisdiction of his own court in the International Settlement. The French maintain courts for their own nationals and Chinese courts function in the Concession for Chinese and foreigners who do not possess extraterritorial rights.



S.M.C. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

In the early days of the International Settlement some of the principal Consulates had their own police forces. Now, however, the policing of the foreign settlements is entirely within the hands of the Shanghai Municipal Police and the French Police, each operating exclusively within their own districts, but in cordial and efficient cooperation. The same applies to the two fire departments, and to other civic bureaux.

JURISDICTION OF NATIONALS

American Court.—The United States Court for China was created by Congress, June 30, 1906. It is composed of a judge appointed by the President for ten years, and a district attorney, marshal and clerk whose terms are at the pleasure of the President. This court sits regularly at Shanghai and is required to sit once a year in Canton, Tientsin and Hankow. Prisoners sentenced by this court are sent either to Bilibid Prison in Manila or to the United States.

British Courts.—Under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890 Great Britain established jurisdiction over British subjects in China, exercised by a Supreme Court (set up in Shanghai in 1865) and provincial courts, which cover all criminal and civil matters, including divorce. The British Court ordinarily sits at Shanghai, but can convene at any other place in China. Criminal sentences are executed in China, but there is power to send convicted persons to Hongkong to serve their sentences. Death sentences must be confirmed by H.B.M. Minister to China.

French Courts.—The Sino-French treaty of Whampoa, October 24, 1844, provides that French citizens in China are under French jurisdiction. There are seventeen French consular courts in China and judicial functions in Peiping (Peking) are performed by the Legation, according to a decree of January 31, 1881. In 1917 a judge was attached to the Shanghai consular court. There is no public prosecutor attached to the consular courts, the duties of the examining magistrate being performed by the Consul. Criminal cases may be carried to the courts of appeal at Saigon or Hanoi. As a general rule, the laws of France are administered in the French courts in China and there is no appeal from judgments in simple police cases. An appeal to the Supreme Court is brought before the Court of Cassation in Paris.

Belgium obtained extra-territorial rights in China by the treaty of Peiping (Peking), November 2, 1865. There is no permanent consular court, but a court can be formed when and if required. The administration of justice in the Belgian consular courts in China is subject to the control of the Royal Procurator General at Brussels and appeal may be made to the final court at Brussels. The Belgian Consul in China judges petty offenses and there is no appeal from his decisions. In major criminal cases defendants are sent to Brussels for trial.

Danish Consular Court.—Regulations of the Danish Court in China are based upon an act of Parliament of February 15, 1895, and all authority vests in the Danish Consular Court in Shanghai, the Consul General being the consular judge. In civil cases the Danish court of appeal is in Copenhagen and, upon demand, a criminal accused by the Danish Consul in Shanghai, may be sent to the authorities in Denmark.

Italian authorities in China have legally controlled Italian subjects since the conclusion of a treaty at Tientsin in 1866 between China and Italy. The Italian Consul General, his substitute, or his delegate, may sit as a single judge or preside over the consular court. Italian subjects living in the French Concession or the International Settlement are answerable to the respective municipal by-laws. Italians may be expelled from the consular district by consular decree if their conduct does not harmonize with public peace and order, or for moral or political reasons.

Japan Retains Rights.—By the Shimonoseki Treaty of 1896 China relinquished extra-territorial rights in Japan while Japan retained them in China. The Japanese consular official in China is empowered to hear and decide all civil and criminal cases, following the procedure of the courts of Japan. Criminal cases are sent to Japan for trial if the Minister of Foreign Affairs so instructs. Criminal sentences are served in the prison attached to the consulate or, in case of a long term, the prisoner may be sent to Japan.

The Netherlands obtained extra-territorial status for its nationals by a treaty signed at Tientsin, October 6, 1863. In civil and criminal cases the laws of The Netherlands are followed, with some minor exceptions. In commercial cases regard must be given to well established local usages of trade.

Norwegian jurisdiction follows a law of March 29, 1906, and the Norwegian Consul General at Shanghai is the consular judge. If a crime penalty exceeds three years the case must be referred to the courts in Norway and appeal lies with the Supreme Court in Oslo.

Jurisdiction over Portuguese citizens in China is provided by a treaty concluded between China and Portugal in 1887. The laws of Portugal are applied in all cases and the decision is subject to appeal to the high judicial court in Goa, Portuguese India. Criminal sentences are served by exile in Portuguese colonies in Western Africa. These cases have to be sent to the judicial court at Macao. There is no death penalty in Portuguese law.

Spanish Law Observed.—The basis of Spanish consular authority in China was established by a treaty of 1864. The Spanish consul forms the consular court and the Spanish law is followed. The Consul takes no note of offenses committed by Spanish subjects in which no arms have been used and which have not resulted in bloodshed. In these cases the Consul proceeds officially, associating with him two Spaniards, or, failing them, two foreigners of repute.

Sweden's consular rights are based on the treaty concluded between Sweden, Norway and China on March 20, 1847. Another treaty between Sweden and China was concluded on July 2, 1908, confirming the special rights acquired by Sweden. Judicial functions are concentrated in the hands of the consular judge, the Swedish law being followed generally although local conditions are taken into consideration. Appeals are made to Stockholm.



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Chapter Three SHANGHAI'S COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE

SHANGHAI'S geographical location made its future as a great commercial centre inevitable. Although on a tributary, it commands the commerce of the Yangtze Kiang, listed as the third longest river in the world, streaming thirty-one hundred miles across Asia from its source in Tibet to the Pacific. It is literally the main highway of a vast empire of 700,000 square miles and more than 200,000,000 people.

Statistics alone cannot make visual the strategic position Shanghai occupies in world commerce. A glance at the map of China, however, pictures it as the cork of a vast bottle containing the major share of a great nation's vital life, the first city of the largest continent in the world. Equally distant in shipping time from Western Europe and the Eastern United States, Shanghai is an obvious centre of world commerce.

Half of China Drained.—The watershed of the Yangtze river includes about half of China proper. The river, from Shanghai to Hankow, a distance of some 600 miles, provides a fairway of eight to ten feet of navigable depth in Winter and 28 to 30 feet in Summer. Above Hankow the river may be navigated during the Summer for another 800 miles while junks and small steamers go much farther. An area of approximately 50,000 square miles supports a population of forty million people and that area is directly adjacent to Shanghai. The city is the distributing port for more than one-tenth of the inhabitants of the entire world.

The latest available returns published by the Chinese Maritime Customs show that in 1933 the total foreign trade of China amounted to 1,957 million dollars, comprising 1,345-million for imports and 612 million for exports. Of this volume of foreign trade Shanghai's share was 54.14 per cent., representing an increase of 8.66 over the figures for the previous year.

There are six major shipbuilding concerns in Shanghai. The city owns nine drydocks. The harbour has an area of 3,230 acres with about a quarter of this area available for anchorage.

Opposite Shanghai, on the Whangpoo, is Pootung, commercially a part of Shanghai.

The number of vessels entering and sailing from the port of Shanghai during 1933, with tonnage, were as follows:

<i>Ships</i>		<i>Cleared</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
Ocean and Coast liners		6,084	14,982,009
River steamers		1,789	2,539,854
Sailing vessels		414	92,680
Launches		910	57,626
Inland steamers		14,025	1,951,002
Total		23,222	19,623,171

	<i>Entered</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
Ocean and Coast liners		14,646,494
River steamers		2,743,411
Sailing vessels		90,682
Launches		68,504
Inland steamers		2,152,596
Total		19,701,687

Industrial Development.—Less than fifty years ago the first electrically operated manufacturing plant was established in Shanghai; since then there has been a tremendous growth in the industrial wealth of the city.

It is estimated that there are now 2,709 factories in Shanghai, of which 82 are cotton mills and 124 cotton weaving plants, cotton manufactures represent-



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ing one of the principal sources of Shanghai's prosperity. More than one-half of the spindles operating in China are in Shanghai.

It is worth noting that in Shanghai, one of the world's great cotton manufacturing centres, the first modern mill was established in 1889 and on May 10, 1897 the first foreign (British) mill was opened.

The total number of Chinese-owned factories is about 2,000, with an approximate gross capitalization of \$300,000,000. About 250,000 workers are employed in these plants.

In addition to cotton mills other important factories are listed as follows: silk reeling, 112; silk weaving, 473; knitting, 136; silk lace, 39; flour mills, 14; rice mills, 53; cigarette factories (many of them small), 265; canned goods, 38; cosmetics, 31, candles and soap, 30; machinery, 217; hardware, 55, etc.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Shanghai enjoys excellent public utility services, justly boasting modern installations and efficient and economical distribution to patrons.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., and the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., are owned by British interests while the Shanghai Telephone Co. and the Shanghai Power Co. are controlled by American capital.

Gas.—The organization of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., the oldest but one of the most enterprising of Shanghai's public utilities, was undertaken in 1862, and gas for lighting was first produced on November 1, 1865.

At that time the price of gas was \$4.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, there were 58 consumers, and five miles of mains. The price is now \$2.85 per 1,000 cubic feet, and the last report showed 13,384 consumers, and 194 miles of gas mains. The entire city is served, the gas company which previously operated in the French Concession having been acquired in July, 1886.

To meet the demands for its product, the gas company in 1931 planned a new plant in the Yangtszepoo district. This plant, declared by engineers to be the most modern in the world, was opened in February, 1934. Designed to produce 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, extensions to bring the production to 10,000,000 cubic feet have been provided for. The Shanghai Gas Co. manifestly have faith in the future of Shanghai.

Light and Power.—The story of the development of the Shanghai Power Co. closely parallels the story of the development of the city itself, during the past fifty years, and there is much of interest in the recital.

The old Shanghai Electric Co. was founded in 1882 and the first public display of electric light was made on July 26 of that year. The Shanghai Club first used electric light on September 25 and on November 11 the Taotai of Shanghai (chief Chinese official of the district), issued an edict forbidding Chinese to use electric light! The edict was soon smothered by public demand. Today the Chinese are perhaps the most liberal users of electric light. By June, 1883, The Bund was illuminated by electricity.

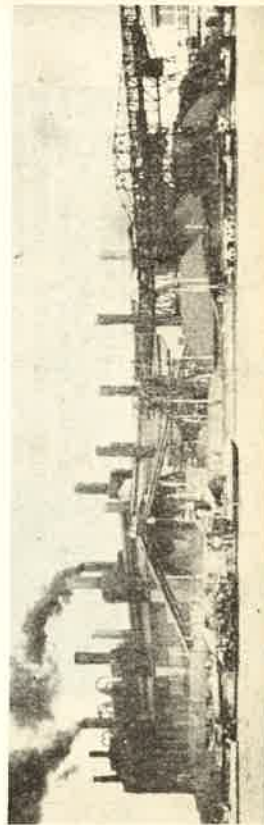
In 1893 the Shanghai Municipal Council bought the electric company and owned, operated and developed it until August, 1929, when it was transferred to the present Shanghai Power Co.

The power plant of the Shanghai Power Co. in the Yangtszepoo district, an imposing sight on the right bank of the Whangpoo river as a steamer approaches the city, is one of the largest in the world, with a total generating capacity of about 185,000 kilowatts. The plant consumed 550,000 tons of coal in 1933.

At the first of 1934 the company was supplying power and light to 73,642 customers, an increase of 7.8 per cent. in a year. The population served is estimated at 2,225,000, as the company not only serves the International Settlement but also furnishes much of the light and power consumed in the French Concession and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. More than 1,000 miles of lines are in service.

Telephone Service.—Thanks to its complete reconstruction during the past few years, the plant of the Shanghai Telephone Co. gives Shanghai a service second to none elsewhere, as visitors will soon learn for themselves.

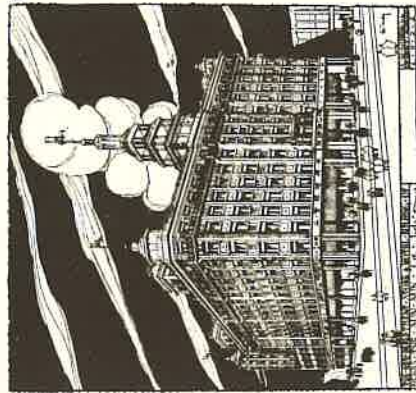
Shanghai Power Company's Plant



At the end of 1933 there were 49,401 telephones in service, an increase for the year of 10.75 per cent., and 92 per cent. of the subscribers were served by automatic equipment. Completed toll calls in 1933 totalled 3,211,700, an increase of 175 per cent. over 1932. Average daily calls were 504,200, an increase of 38 per cent. The average number of completed calls per subscriber per day increased more than 100 per cent. over 1931, before automatic service was installed. The company operates in both the International Settlement and the French Concession and the 1933 annual report valued the plant at Tls. 29,027,145.93.

The Shanghai Telephone Co. dates back only to 1929, when the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. took over the old Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., formed and financed the new company, and directed the conversion to the automatic system, a tremendous task which, however, was completed in less than twenty months.

Waterworks.—The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., was incorporated in England in 1880 with a capital of



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£100,000. The authorized capital is now £1,164,000, Taels 2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 (Mex.) and the population served is well over a million.

The company was formally opened in 1883 by the then Viceroy of the Province, His Excellency Li Hung Chang. The record of the company has since been one of constant development. The original plant was designed to supply 3,000,000 gallons per day whereas the plant now is capable of meeting a demand of over seventy million gallons.

The area served by the company is the International Settlement and roads constructed by the Shanghai Municipal Council beyond Settlement limits. An "off peak" supply is also provided for the company supplying the French Concession, while a stand-by bulk supply is given to the Chapei Waterworks. Altogether the company's distribution mains have a mileage of nearly 185. The average daily consumption in 1933 was 45,231,796 gallons.

The source of supply is the Whang. River, from which the water is pumped into settling tanks, and is then passed partly by gravitation or a further stage of pumping into the filtration system. The Whangpoo River is one of the most turbid and polluted sources of water supply in the World, but the standard of purity eventually obtained gives a bacterial reduction of 99.99 per cent., or a standard equal to any and superior to many in the West.

Shanghai in the fifties had neither gas nor, of course, electricity. Street lighting was done by means of oil lamps at a cost of \$12 per month for the city.

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Chapter Four POPULATION

THE sixth largest city in the world, Shanghai, according to accurate semi-official estimates in February, 1934, had a population of 3,350,570. Indications are that Shanghai in 1935 will rank fifth. Latest available statistics:

London	8,202,818	Berlin	4,000,000
New York	6,930,446	Chicago	3,376,438
Tokyo	5,312,000	Shanghai	3,350,570

There is, in fact, a possibility that Shanghai now ranks fifth. Statistics compiled by officials of the City Government of Greater Shanghai at the end of June, 1934, indicated a population for the entire city of 3,402,748, and in this total no allowance was made for increases during the previous few months in the International Settlement and the French Concession, where the Chinese do not make a monthly check as they do in their own areas. Assuming that the Chinese authorities are correct, and they are usually accurate, it is not unreasonable to estimate that at this writing (July, 1934) Shanghai has a population in excess of 3,425,000.

Statistical Sources.—Divided as Shanghai is, into three separate municipalities, it is impossible to obtain a definitely dated, official population total. The last official census in the International Settlement was taken in 1930; the next one will be taken in 1935. A census was taken in the French Concession in 1932. Statistics of the International Settlement, French Concession, and the City Government of Greater Shanghai were used in the compilation of this chapter.

It is literally true that for the compilation of accurate, up-to-the-minute totals of its population by racial groups, Shanghai is growing so rapidly, the ratio of growth increasing annually, that it is outspeeding its historians and statisticians.

1932 Computation.—Figures compiled in 1932 and published in 1933 by the Shanghai Civic Federation, based on the 1930 International Settlement census, the 1932 French Concession census, and the latest available

statistics from the City Government of Greater Shanghai, were as follows:

GREATER SHANGHAI (CHINESE):	
Chinese	1,571,089
Foreigners	9,347
Total	1,580,436
INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT:	
Chinese	1,030,554
Foreigners	44,240
Total	1,074,794
FRENCH CONCESSION:	
Chinese	462,342
Foreigners	16,210
Total	478,552
Total Chinese	3,063,985
Total Foreigners	69,797
Shanghai, grand total	3,133,782

It is interesting, if not convincing, to note that Professor Charles Richet, President of the French Academy of Sciences, announced in May, 1934, that his investigations showed that Shanghai's annual growth, in ratio to population, was the largest of the world's great cities. Furthermore, he estimated on a basis of fixed mathematical calculations that in 1944 the ranking by population would be as follows: New York, Tokyo, Shanghai, Berlin, Moscow, London, and Chicago, with Osaka, Leningrad, Paris and Buenos Aires following in the order named. Territorial accretions or contractions, of course, may upset the professor's calculations.

That there is sound basis for the forecast, however, is disclosed by a brief analysis of Shanghai's growth. Population gains at first were slow. According to one authority the foreign population of the Foreign Settlement was 50 in 1844, and in 1850 the total was 175. A census of 1860 showed 569 foreigners, including 294 British, 125 Americans, 59 Indians and 91 "others." There was a "boom" in the next five years, the first municipal census of 1865 listing 2,235 foreigners, among them 1,329 British, 360 Americans and 175 Germans.

Depression followed the Taiping Rebellion and by 1870 the foreign population had decreased to 1569. A recovery to 2197 was made by 1880, and each subsequent census has shown a substantial gain.

Remarkable Growth.—The remarkable growth of modern Shanghai is revealed by the fact that twenty years ago, in 1915, the census listed 18,519 foreigners in the International Settlement and 2,405 in the French Concession, a total of 20,924, including 7,387 Japanese, 5,521 British and 1,448 Americans. At that time the total population of the city was estimated at 1,500,000. Twenty years later, at this writing, Shanghai is nearing the 3,500,000 mark. In 1920 the total population was estimated at 2,000,000, a census then showing 953,375 in the International Settlement and French Concession.

Classification by Nationalities.—There are forty-eight distinct nationalities represented in Shanghai, the principal classifications being shown in the following table:



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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	136	343
Italian	168	29	123	320
Spanish	116	32	73	221
Swiss	93	32	81	206
Dutch	42	46	108	190
Greek	109	12	64	185
Norwegian	84	20	69	173
Korean	139	12	—	151
Czechoslovakian	88	12	39	139
Austrian	64	24	44	132
Swedish	44	43	31	118
Belgian	25	2	61	88

POPULATION

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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