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WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

(BIOGRAPHIES OF CHINESE)

中國名人錄

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
FOURTH EDITION

第四集 編

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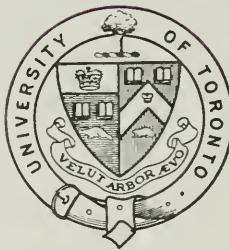
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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

SHANGHAI

海 勒 兵 評 論 雜 誌



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FOREWORD

HIS volume, a supplement to "WHO'S WHO IN CHINA," contains approximately 250 biographical sketches of leading Chinese men and women citizens who have come into prominence during the past two and a half years since the publication of the standard Fourth Edition of the book in 1931. The period covered by the years of 1931 to 1933, by far the most eventful and significant in the Republican history of China, has provided opportunity for a group of new leaders whose careers are of both national and international interest. The biographies and photos included in this Supplement were obtained chiefly from the persons concerned and are therefore accurate records of their lives. But this volume, like previous editions, can make no claim to inclusion of the biographies of all of those who have figured prominently in the stirring affairs of this period.

Both in the method of compilation and in the arrangement of contents, this book is similar to the Standard Fourth Edition of "WHO'S WHO IN CHINA." The biographies are arranged according to the alphabetical order of the names and no attempt has been made to classify them according to their occupation or otherwise. In general, the contents of the book may be briefly described under the following groupings; (1) Revisions of biographies of the leading officials of the National Government, military and civil; (2) The military and political leaders who participated in the resistance against the Japanese invasion of the Three Eastern Provinces, Shanghai, Jehol and North China proper during the period of 1931-33; (3) Provincial Governors and regional military leaders in the various provinces ranging from Sinkiang to Canton; (4) Educational workers and men of profession; (5) Leaders of business and industry at Shanghai and elsewhere in China; (6) Christian and Welfare workers. As a special feature, the book contains the first Chinese Buddhist monk and one Tibetan religious leader from Hsikang in Inner Thibet.

In connection with the inclusion of a number of Chinese individuals now in the service of the Japanese puppet state "Manchukuo," a word of explanation seems necessary. Those listed, only nine in number, have been included for two reasons: First, for the purpose of general information. In view of the part they have played in Manchurian Affair and their present apparent importance in the puppet state of "Manchukuo," there is an interest on the part of the public in knowing who they are and what they have done in the past. Secondly, despite their present activities against China, they have not as yet been officially deprived of their Chinese citizenship by the Government and therefore must continue to be regarded as Chinese citizens. As a matter of fact, some of the Chinese officials in the puppet state have been acting under duress and their sincerity in working with the Japanese is still a matter of question. In view of these considerations, we see no serious objection to including them in a book which is primarily devoted to interests of Chinese citizens. However, in order to avoid misunderstanding on the part of the Chinese public, we have considered it advisable to group them together in one section under the heading of "Manchukuo" officials.

Most of the sketches included in this book have previously appeared in the pages of the *China Weekly Review*, but a considerable number of them have not yet been published. In publishing this Supplement, we have been confronted with the usual difficulty as to choice of those fit for inclusion. As there can be no fixed standard for the measurement of the "prominence" of a particular individual, the only rule we can apply in the circumstances is the inclusion of all the best known men and women whose names appear in the newspapers as being identified with public affairs in various fields of human activity. For this reason, we welcome the assistance of those who would recommend to us any men and women whose records of achievement deserve public notice.

This volume forms part of the Regular Standard Fourth Edition. Since the publication of that edition, many changes have occurred in the activities of those contained in the book. Plans are now under way for a thorough revision of the standard volume which is scheduled for publication early in 1934.

Newspaper and magazine writers and authors are at liberty to reproduce material from this book on condition that full credit is given "WHO'S WHO IN CHINA," the title of which is trade-marked and the content of which is protected by copyright granted by the Ministry of Interior, Nanking.

HOH CHIH-HSIANG
Editor

Who's Who in China.



Gen. Chang Chi-chung

張治中字文白

CHANG CHI-CHUNG, former Commander of the 5th Army; born at Tsao Hsien, Anhwei, 1891; after graduating from the Paoting Military College in 1916, he joined the army service and first participated in the National Pacification and Constitutional Defence Campaigns of the Southern Military Government under the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen; later he successively served as commander of the Training Corps of Whampoa Military Cadets' College; chief of staff to the Headquarters of the Garrison Commander of Canton; chief of staff of the 2nd Division of the Revolutionary Army; director of the Adjutants' Office of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters of the Revolutionary Army; Dean of the Wuhan Branch of the Whampoa Military Cadets' College; director of the training department of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters; was commissioned abroad by the National Government to study political and economic conditions and visited the leading countries in Europe and America and also Japan on way of return to China; since return in 1928, he has served as director of the Military Administration

Department of the Military Council; director of training department and later Dean of the Central Military Academy; Director of the Field Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief at Wuhan; Commander of the 2nd Cadets' Division; re-appointed Dean of the Central Military Academy: after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai, 1932, he was appointed Commander of the 5th Army and concurrently Commander of the 87th Division which opposed the Japanese troops at Kiangwanchen and Miaoangchen; after conclusion of the war, he has again returned to his post as Dean of Central Military Academy at Nanking; address: Central Military Academy, Nanking.

Chang Chi-ping

張賚平

CHANG CHI-PING, fiction writer; born at Meihsien, Kwangtung, 1895; graduate of the Japanese Imperial University with B. Sc. degree; professor of mineralogy at National Wuchang Normal University (now, Wuhan University); professor of literature at China National Institute and Great China University, Shanghai; lecturer on Chinese literature at Chinan University, Shanghai; a fiction writer of prominence; author of several books on geology and mineralogy and of fictions and short stories; address: c/o *The Shun Pao*, Hankow Road, Shanghai.

CHANG CHIUNG-SUN, journalist; born at Yihsiem, Shantung, 1889; after receiving his education at home, he entered into newspaper work and obtained his journalistic training at Peking during the closing years of the Ching Dynasty; in 1913 after establishment of the Republic, he became editor of the *Asia Magazine* in M'kden and soon later joined the staff of the *Far Eastern Daily* at Dairen and *Shengking Times* at Mukden; in 1918, he established his own paper, *International United Press*, taking charge of the editorial column himself and devoting the paper to discussion of Chinese problems vis-a-vis Japan and Russia; under his management and direction, the paper has made rapid progress and its circulation has now reached the figure of 7,000 copies; he is author of the following books: "Soviet Russia and Its Far Eastern Diplomatic Policy;" "The Manchurian and Mongolian Problems Amidst National Disaster;" "The Five-Year Econ-



Chang Chiung-sun

張 浚 生

omic Plan of Soviet Russia"; "A Study of the International Relations of Pacific States," and "The Problem of Chinese Eastern Railway;" address: *International United Press*, Tientsin.

L.T.-GEN. CHANG CHUN-SUNG, army officer who was in charge of the garrison of Chapei Area when the Japanese invaded Shanghai on Jan. 28, 1932 and whose regiment bore the brunt of the Japanese attacks during the initial stage of the Shanghai fighting; born at Hopoo district, Kwangtung, 1898; graduate of the 1st Class of the Whampoa Military Academy; first served as a battalion commander under General Chen Chi-tang (then Commander of Kwangtung 11th Division) and participated in the campaign against Gen. Chen Chiun-ming in the East River region; for this service, he was promoted a regimental commander of the Canton Garrison Force; joined the 19th Route Army in Kiangsi in 1930 and commanded the 6th Regiment of 78th Division of the Army; when the 19th Route Army was transferred from Kiangsi to Shanghai-



Lt.-Gen. Chang Chun-sung

張 嶽 嵩

Nanking Area, he was assigned the garrison of Chapei in Shanghai with headquarters near the Shanghai North Railway Station; upon the outbreak of Japanese hostilities in Shanghai on Jan. 28, 1932, he was the first officer in the Army to offer active resistance and fought against the Japanese marines for the first week, successfully holding the Japanese advance in check; owing to the heavy casualties suffered by his regiment during the severe engagements, his regiment was transferred to the rear for rest and reorganization but was again sent to the Kiangwan front where he effectively blocked the Japanese advance and inflicted heavy casualties on them on several occasions; when the main body of the 19th Route Army retired from Shanghai to Soochow, his regiment covered the withdrawal of the Army in Kiangwan; after the Army was transferred to Fukien following the conclusion of the War, he was promoted Commander of 156th Brigade of the 78th Division, succeeding the well-known defender of Woosung, Gen. Oung Chao-wan; address: Headquarters, 156th Brigade, 78th Division, 19th Route Army, Foochow.



Gen. Chang Hsiang

張襄字仲昌

GEN. CHANG HSIANG, army officer; born at Minghon, Fukien; graduate of Peking Military Cadets' College and Pao-tung Military Officers' College; participated in the First Revolution, 1911; was proscribed by Yuan Shih-kai for his activities against his Monarchical Movement; served in Chekiang Army for several years; during the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926, he served as a staff officer in the 8th Army and concurrently chief of operations section of the Army's Field-Headquarters; after the capture of Wuchang by the Nationalists, was appointed director of Hankow Office of Wuhan Garrison Headquarters; rendered valuable service in the retrocession of the British Concession at Hankow and suppressed disturbances in the area; Chief of Staff Office of the 11th Army; went to Nanking after collapse of Wuhan Nationalist Government and became a department director in the Central Military Academy; re-joined the 11th Army to follow its march back from Kiangsi to Kwangtung; Commander of 7th Brigade of 61st Division; upon reorganization of the Army into 61st Division, he

remained as Chief of Staff to the Division; participated in the Battle of Tsinan against the Northern Military Coalition, 1930; Chief of Staff to the Headquarters of the Government Right Wing Army for the suppression of Communists in Kiangsi, 1931; upon transfer of the 19th Route Army from Kiangsi to Shanghai-Nanking Area, he was appointed a staff officer with rank of Maj-Gen., in the Headquarters of the Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Nanking; shortly after, appointed Chief of Staff of the Garrison Headquarters of Shanghai and Woosung; upon the outbreak of Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai on Jan. 28, 1932, he took active part in the armed resistance against the Japanese invaders; during the continuance of the War, he rendered great service in staff work and assisted the Defense Force in many ways, thus enabling the 19th Route Army to resist the Japanese for more than a month; address: Garrison Headquarters of Shanghai and Woosung, Lunghwa, Shanghai.



Chang Hsiao-ling

張曉林

CHANG HSIAO-LING, business leader; native of Ningpo, Chekiang; born at Hang-

chow, 1876; now serves as Chinese Councilor to the Municipal Council of French Concession, Shanghai; Director of China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, Shanghai; Director of Chung Wai Bank, Shanghai; Director of Tung-Wai Bank, Shanghai; Managing-Director of the Ling Kee Lumber Company; address: Ling Kee Lumber Company, 44A Canton Road, Shanghai.



Chang Kuang-yu

張廣輿字仲魯

CHANG KUANG-YU, College President; born at Kunghsien, Honan, in 1896; attended Tsinghua College, 1911-17; went to America where he studied mining at Colorado Mining College, and later was transferred to Missouri Mining College from which he received his B. Sc degree, 1918-21; studied at Columbia University and received practical training at several places in North Michigan, 1922-23; returning to China in the fall of 1923, he was appointed President of the Tsiaotso Mining College, Honan, 1923-26; dean of the Chungshan University, Honan, 1927; acting Reconstruction Commissioner, Honan, 1928; chief secretary to Tsinghua College, 1929-30; President of the Honan University, Kai-

feng, 1930-31; now President of Tsiao-tso Mining College, Honan; address: Tsiao-tso Mining College, Tsao-tso, Honan; permanent address: Hweikuochen, Yenshieh Hsien, Honan.



Gen. Chang Lai

張勵字翼之

GEN. CHANG LAI, army officer; born at Liuyang, Hunan, 1891; was graduated from the Kwangtung Military Officers' College; served successively as battalion commander, ranking staff officer, director of Communications Department and chief adjutant of the 11th Revolutionary Army under Gen. Chen Ming-shu; commander of 76th regiment of the 26th Division of the same Army and shortly after, transferred as Commander of the 16th regiment of the 8th Brigade; promoted Commander of 8th Brigade; upon reorganization of the 11th Revolutionary Army as the 19th Route Army, he was appointed commander of 121st Brigade of the 61st Division, in which capacity, he participated in the Sino-Japanese War at Shanghai, Spring, 1932 and fought several pitched battles at Kiangwanchen (Major Kuga of the Japanese 9th Division was taken captive by troops of his Brigade at Kiangwanchen);

has had a long record in the army service and taken part in many arduous Revolutionary and Anti-Communist Campaigns during the past few years; following the transfer of the 19th Route Army to Fukien, he is now engaged in communist suppression in the province.



Chang Ming

張銘字鼎丞

CHANG MING, counsellor to the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government, former Chinese Special Envoy to Nepal; born at Hsu-Chih, Anhwei, 1886; after having completed his preliminary education in China, he went to the United States and studied law and diplomacy at New York and Columbia Universities; later attended Washington University, graduating with B. A. and M. A. degrees; joined Tungmenghui (predecessor of Kuomintang) in Japan and became an active member of the party; teacher of English at the Nianhu Normal School in Hupeh under the Ching Dynasty; participated in the 1911 Revolution and was appointed director of Bureau of Foreign Affairs of Hupeh Provincial Government and concurrently Magistrate of Tayeh District, Hupeh; judicial officer of Hupeh Military Government;

secretary to the Chinese Minister in U.S.A., 1912; English Secretary to President Li Yuan-hung, 1917; President of Anhwei Provincial Law College, 1918-19; Magistrate of Tien-Chang District, 1920-23 and during his term of office, he donated \$5,000 for the establishment of Tien-Chang Library, Tien-Chang Park and was awarded 1st Class Gold medal by the Ministry of Education; transferred to the magistracy of Yin San District, 1923; joined the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces in 1927 as advisor to the 6th, 7th and 26th Armies; appointed Director of the Irrigation Bureau of Anhwei Provincial Government; counsellor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and concurrently member of the Treaty Revision Commission and of the Commission on Examination for Diplomatic and Consular Service; appointed Chinese Consul-General at Java, 1927 and was promoted to the rank of Expectant Minister for meritorious services; transferred as Chinese Consul-General at Calcutta, India and concurrently served as Chinese Government Special Envoy to Nepal to confer honors upon the Prime Minister of Nepal, July, 1931 which posts he retained until middle of 1932; now, counsellor to the Military Affairs Commission of National Government with the rank of Major-General; awarded 1st Class Gold Medal by the National Government, 1931; address: Military Affairs Commission, Nanking.

CHANG TAO-FAN, vice-Minister of Communications; born at Pan-hsien district, Kweichow, on July 11, 1897; was graduated from the Department of Fine Arts (Slade School), University College, University of London; while in England, he served as head of the Assembly of the London Branch of the Kuomintang, 1923; after return to China in 1926, he was appointed secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Labor, Kwangtung Provincial Government; in the same year, was commissioned by the Central Kuomintang Headquarters to Kweichow to direct party affairs; appointed a secretary in the Organization Department of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters in 1928 and in September of the same year, became chief secretary of the Municipal Government of Nanking; elected by Nanking District Party Headquarters as representative to 3rd National Party Congress of Kuomintang at Nanking 1929, at which he was elected by the Congress as a reserve member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; in Dec. 1929, was



Chang Tao-fan

張道藩

appointed member of the committee for the re-organization of the party affairs of Kiangsu and member of the standing committee of the Kiangsu Provincial Party Headquarters and concurrently director of publicity department; dean of the Tsingtao National University, 1930; member of Chekiang Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Education, 1931; shortly after, was transferred to Nanking as vice-director of the Organization Department of the Central Party Headquarters and during the period when the National Government was removed to Loyang during the Sino-Japanese Hostilities at Shanghai, served as special resident officer of the Headquarters at Nanking; now, reserve member of the Central Executive Committee, member of the reorganization department of the Central Party Headquarters and since Dec. 1932, vice-Minister of Communications; author of several works on fine arts and paintings; address: Ministry of Communications, Nanking.



Chang Tung-sheng

張東蓀

CHANG TUNG-SHENG, author and university professor; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, 1886; was graduated from Department of Philosophy of Imperial University of Japan at Tokyo; participated in the First Revolution in 1911 and was appointed secretary of the Ministry of Interior of Nanking Provisional Government; editor of the *Righteousness Magazine*, in which he denounced the imperial aspirations of Yuan Shih-kai; following the overthrow of Yuan Shi-kai, he was appointed chief secretary of the Senate of the Peking Parliament; editor of the *China Times*, Shanghai; acting president of China National University at Woosung, Shanghai; principal of the College of Arts of Kwanghua University, Shanghai; now professor of philosophy of Yenching University, Peiping; author of "Series of Treatises on New Philosophy," "Ethical Philosophy," and other works mostly on the same subject; an ardent follower of the late scholar Liang Chi-chao; address: Yenching University, Peiping.



Chang Wen-kai

CHANG WEN-KAI, Christian preacher and writer; born at Tun-Tang-Kau, Ping-lok, Kwangsi, 1872; son of a farmer; studied Chinese at a village school from 7 to 17; taught at village schools and helped his father about the farm until the age of 28; became a Christian at age of 21; associate editor of *Chung Kuo Sun Pao*, Hongkong; editor of the *True Light View* — a Baptist Denominational magazine — for 27 years; author of "There is No God!" "Exposure of Anti-Christian Article," "A Criticism of Wu Chih-hui's New Creed," "Christ and Confucius," "The Fallacies of Socialism," "The Origin of Kuan Shih Yin," "A Study of Laotze and Christian Truth," "The Problem of Ancestor Worship," "A Study of Jesus and Mak Tek," "The Christian Position Vs Modern Agnosticism" and several other books; he is now residing in Canton.



Chao Ti

趙 側

bandit suppression activities in Chihli (Ho-pei), Jehol and the Three Eastern Provinces and was promoted an army commander; since the establishment of the Republic, he has successively served as Pacification Commissioner in Shensi, 1912; Inspector-General in Shansi, 1913; for his meritorious services in suppressing the bandit leader "the White Wolf" whose hordes ravaged many provinces, he was conferred the title of General and awarded 1st Class Wenhu Decoration and was promoted Military Governor of Honan and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs; advocated China's participation in World War on the side of the Allies and declaration of war on Germany; upon the victory of the Allies, he was promoted Marshal and was awarded 1st class Pao-kuang Chiaho Decoration; governed Honan for nine successive years and during his tenure of office, peace and order reigned throughout the province; he has been living in retirement, since 1922.

CHAO TI, retired army officer; born at Jushan, Honan, 1871; entered the army service at age of 24 and assisted in the suppression of Boxer Rebellion; engaged in



Gen. Chen Cheng

陳 誠

GEN. CHEN CHENG, army officer; born at Ching-Tien, Chekiang, 1900; received his military training at the Paoting Military Officers' College and upon graduation, successively served as instructor in the Whampoa Military Cadets' Academy, company commander, regiment commander and field-commander of the artillery corps of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces; chief of military education bureau of the Military Council; departmental director in the Canton Military Government; commander of the 18th Nationalist Army, 1930; now, commander of the 4th Nationalist Division, with headquarters at Nanchang, Kiangsi, undertaking communist suppression duties in that province; he participated in practically all the battles of the Northern Punitive and Anti-Rebel Expeditions and rendered meritorious services to the Nationalist cause; besides devoting himself to military duties he is also interested in the study of political science and economics; through the introduction of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, he married Miss Tan Chang, daughter of the late President Tan Yen-kai of the

Executive Yuan in Jan. 1932; address: Headquarters of 14th Nationalist Division, Nanchang, Kiangsi.



Chen Chin-sien (Chen Cheng-hsien)

陳振先字鐸士

CHEN CHIN-SIEN, college professor; born in Fat-shan, Kwangtung, 1877; was graduated from the University of California in 1907 with B. Sc. degree; conferred the Chin-Shih degree in 1908 and made a Compiler in the Hanlin Academy in 1909 by the late Ching Dynasty; director of the Fengtien Agricultural Experiment Station, 1907-12; Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, 1912-13 and concurrently Minister of Education, 1913; senator, 1918-21; professor of economics, Customs College Peiping 1927 to the present; while as director of Fengtien Agricultural Experiment Station, he imported into Mukden 500 merino sheep and several Ayrshire and Hereford Cattle from U.S.A. in 1910 for improvement of the native stock and was awarded a distinguished prize at the Nan-Yang Exhibition at Nanjing in 1911 for wool improvement; did irrigation work on the Yung-Ting River in Hopei to prevent flood in 1920 and

made an irrigation level; made several reflecting telescopes from 5½ to 18 inches in diameter without aid of machinery; author of the following books: "My View of Integral Calculus," "Chen's Phonetic System," "Historcial Sketch of Chinese Astronomy and Astronomical Instruments" "Development of Chinese Calendar," "View of Life and the Future of the Nation," "Essays on the Theory of International Trade," "Retrospect and Prospect of Our import Duties," and "Eclipses in China as recorded in 4,000 years of Chinese History (in preparation); address: Customs College, Peiping.



Gen. Chen Chi-tang

陳濟棠字伯南

GEN. CHEN CHI-TANG, army officer; born at Fangchen, Kwangtung, 1891; was graduated from the Kwangtung Military Primary School and the Kwangtung Military Academy; following completion of his military education, he entered the army and after various promotions, he rose to the position of commander of 44th battalion of the flying corps of the Hu Kuo Chun (National Defense Army), 1920; commander of the 1st battalion of 4th

regiment of the 1st division of Kwangtung Provincial Army, 1921; promoted commander of the 4th regiment of Kwangtung Provincial Army, 1922; commander of the 2nd brigade of the 1st division of the Kwangtung anti-rebel army, 1923-24 and concurrently chief of staff to the headquarters for the rehabilitation of Wuchow, Kwangsi, 1924; commander of the 11th division of the 4th Nationalist Revolutionary Army, 1925-26 and concurrently Garrison Commander of Kowchow, Liuchow, Lamchow and Yamechow in Southern Kwangtung, 1925; field commander of the East Route Nationalist Army, 1927; commander of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, 1928; commander of the 1st division of Kwangtung military reorganization and disbandment district, 1929; field Commander-in-Chief of the 8th Route National Revolutionary Army, since 1929; elected member of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1930; member of Military Council of National Government, since 1932; member of the Southwestern Political Council, since 1932; Commander-in-Chief of the First Group Army of Kwangtung and dominating military leader in Southwest China since 1931; recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Communist Supressian Force of the Southwestern Five Provinces, June, 1933; author; "Recollections of the Anti-Rebel Campaigns," "Revolutionary Era and Action," "Psychological Reform," and "Collections of Speeches;" address: Headquarters of the First Group Army of Kwangtung, Canton.

CHEN CHI-TSAI, government official; born at Wuhsing, Chekiang, 1879; brother of the late Gen. Chen Chi-mei, veteran revolutionist and Military Governor of Shanghai during the First Revolution; after finishing his Chinese classical education in China, he went to Japan in 1898 to study military science, where he was graduated from the first class of the Japanese Military Officers' College in Tokyo; since his return from Japan, he successively served as instructor of the Liang-kiang Military Training School, head instructor of the Hunan Military School, counsellor in the Liang-kiang Military Training Bureau, chief-of-staff of the 9th Occupation Army, commissioner of the Military Council, chief of the staff office in the Headquarters of the Tutuh of Kiangsu, director-general of the Military Surveying bureau and counsellor to the



Chen Chi-tsai

陳其采字藹士

President; joined the Kuomintang while studying in Japan and participated in many revolutionary movements; after the success of the 1926 Revolution, he was successively appointed member of the Chekiang Division of the Central Political Council, chairman of the Finance Commission for Chekiang, chief member of the Finance Commission for Kiangsu and Shanghai Special Municipality, member of the Chekiang Provincial Government and concurrently commissioner of finance for Chekiang, superintendent of Shanghai Customs, member of the Huai River Conservancy, member of Kiangsu Provincial Government and concurrently commissioner of finance for Kiangsu; now General-Comptroller of the National Government; address: General-Comptroller's Office, National Government, Nanking.

L.T.-GEN. CHEN TSOA, Commissioner of Nanking Constabulary; born at Feng-hwa, Chekiang, 1891; graduate of Paoting Military College; commander of Artillery Corps of the First Mixed Brigade of Kwangtung Army, 1917; adjutant officer to the



Lt.-Gen. Chen Tsoa (Chen Cho)

陳 煉

Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Expeditionary Army to Fukien, 1918; battalion commander of the Independent Brigade of the Army, 1919; senior staff officer to the Headquarters of the Generalissimo with the rank of Colonel, Canton, 1923; concurrently, staff officer to the Headquarters of the Commander of Changchow Forts (Fukien) 1924 and later Chief of Staff Office of the Headquarters of Kuomintang Party Forces; Chief of Staff Office of the 1st Army of Nationalist Revolutionary Forces and concurrently Superintendant of the Dike Work at Swatow, 1925; Chief of Staff Office of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces and concurrently director of the military operations department, 1926; appointed Commander of 26th Nationalist Army Oct. 1926; upon reorganization of the Army into the 6th Division, was appointed Commander of the Division, 1928; elected a delegate to the National Third Kuomintang Party Congress, 1929 and in the same year was appointed member of the Military Disbandment and Reorganization Com-

mission of the National Forces, 1928; member of standing committee of the War History Compilation Commission, 1931; chief of the military official registration bureau of the Military Affairs Commission and later acting Director of the Second Department of the General Staff, 1932; now Commissioner of Nanking Constabulary; address: Bureau of Metropolitan Constabulary, Nanking.



Dr. Chen Chung-sheng

陳 鐘 聲

CHEN CHUNG-SHENG, government official; born at Wenchow, Chekiang, 1895; after his graduation from the Wenchow College and the University of Nanking in 1917, he travelled over twenty provinces in China as a national secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., giving lectures on social problems; went to America for further education in 1923 and received M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from Columbia University; following his return to China in 1926, he acted as manager of the Tung Yih Trust Company, Shanghai and concurrently served as vice-President of the Wenchow College; appointed division chief on Foreign Trade in the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, 1928-31 and concur-

rently, professor of the Central University and the Central Political Institute at Nanjing; member of the National Sanitation Commission, Ministry of Interior; member of the National Tariff Commission, Ministry of Finance; economic expert of the National Capital Reconstruction Commission; appointed technical expert attached to the Chinese Delegation to the Moscow Conference, 1931; now, counsellor of the Ministry of Industries; for several years, he served as a member of the Board of Directors of the University of Nanking and two other educational institutions; author of "The Chinese Census" (his doctoral dissertation) and many articles in periodicals and magazines; address: Ministry of Industries, Nanking.



Theodore Hsi-en Chen (Chen Hsi-en)

陳 錫 恩

THEODORE HSI-EN CHEN, University professor; born at Yungtai, Fukien; received middle school education at Foochow College, Foochow; majored in Education while studying in Fukien Christian University, from which he was graduated in 1922; leader in many forms of student activities in college, notably editor-in-chief of the college paper, "The Fukien Star";

teacher of English in Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, from 1922 to 1924; abroad in U. S. A. from 1924 to 1929; graduate studies at Teachers' College, Columbia University, where he received his M. A. degree; returned to China in 1929 to teach education in Fukien Christian University, of which he is now Dean; writer of articles on Education; address: Fukien Christian University, Foochow.



Ye-young Chan (Chen Ju-hsuan)

陳 茹 立

CHAN YE-YOUNG, government official; born at Hsinning, Kwangtung, Feb. 25, 1894; was graduated from Whampoa Military School, 1910; went to America on a Government Scholarship in 1912 and entered the University of Illinois in 1914 to study political economy, graduating in 1918 with B. A. degree; transferred to Columbia University in the Fall of 1918, studying law and political science, receiving M. A. and LL.B. degrees in 1920; returned to China via Europe in 1921 and was appointed professor at the Peking Normal College; later in the same year, became editor of the monthly magazine of Shang-

hai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; appointed dean of the department of political economy of the National South-eastern University at Nanking, 1923 and served as acting President of the University and concurrently director of the general affairs department 1925-27; came to Shanghai in the Fall of 1927 and became professor of political science at the Kwanghua University and concurrently dean of the department of liberal arts of the same university, 1928; appointed secretary of National Reconstruction Commission of the National Government, 1929 and promoted chief secretary of the Commission in October, the same year, which latter position he still retains, 1933; author of "Federal Government;" and "Political and Constitutional History of the Republic;" address: National Reconstruction Commission, Nanking.



Chen Kung-po

陳 公 博

CHENG KUNG-PO, Minister of Industries; born in Kwangtung, 1890; attended the Kwangtung College at Canton and the National University of Peking,

taking courses in philosophy; went to America where he studied at the Columbia University in New York, graduating with B. A. degree; joined the Hsin Chung Hui (predecessor of the Kuomintang) at the age of 16 and in the early years of the Revolution, he together with his father started a revolt in Canton, but the attempt was frustrated by the Manchu officials, resulting in the arrest of his father and his own narrow escape to Hongkong; editor of *The Social*—a revolutionary organ published by him at Canton; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang and concurrently commissioner of agriculture of Kwangtung Provincial Government and president of the National University at Canton, 1925; accompanied the Northern Punitive Expedition of the Nationalist Forces to Hupeh as director of the political training department of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters, 1926; following the capture of Hankow and Hanyang in 1926, he was appointed chairman of the finance committee of Hupeh and concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hupeh and Superintendent of Customs; after the split of the Wuhan and Nanking Governments he resigned all his posts in 1927 and became editor of the *Revolutionary Critic*, 1928; participated in the Northern Military Coalition at Peiping, 1930, for which he was proscribed by the then Nanking Government and expelled from the Kuomintang; went to Canton in 1931 and joined Wang Ching-wei; upon the readjustment of the differences between Nanking and Canton at the Shanghai Peace Conference end of 1931, he was restored to his membership on the Central Executive Committee and was appointed Minister of Industries of the National Government under Wang Ching-wei which post he now holds, besides being member of the Central Political Council and of the State Council; address: Ministry of Industries, Nanking.

CHEN LI-KIANG, College professor; born at Kiukiang, Kiangsi, 1896; was graduated from the University of Chicago, U.S.A. with M. A. degree; professor of Wuhan National University, Wuchang; Commissioner of Education, Kiangsi Provincial Government which post he recently resigned; now, professor of Kiangsu Education Academy, Wusih, Kiangsu.



Chen Li-kiang (Chen Li-chiang)

陳 禮 江 字 逸 民

CHEN NIEN-TSUNG, government official; born at Kashing, Chekiang, 1897; was graduated from Tsing Hua College 1921; student at Dartmouth College, 1922-23; received his B.A. degree from the University of Michigan, 1924; studied at the University of Columbia and received his M. A. degree; did research work in the National Institute of Public Administration, New York 1924-25; went to Paris and pursued further research studies in Universite de Paris 1925-26; upon returning to China he was appointed secretary of the municipal government of Hangchow, Chekiang; professor of the Engineering College of Chekiang National University and of Chiao Tung University, Shanghai, 1926-28; secretary of the Legislative Yuan 1928-30, technical commissioner of the Examination Yuan 1930-31; associate examiner and concurrently senior secretary to the first examination for higher civil service, 1931; received the rank of Chien Jen; promoted director of the bureau of compilation of the Legislative



Chen Nien-tsung (Chen Nien-chung)

陳念中

Yuan, 1931, which position he recently resigned; author of: "The American Rule of the Philippines—Its History and Results"; "Elective Franchise, Initiative, Referendum, and Recall"; "Comparative Governments of Modern States"; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

Chen Pu-lai

陳布雷字畏農

CHEN PU-LAI. Commissioner of Education of Chekiang; born at Tsi-chi (Ningpo), Chekiang, 1890; was graduated from the Chekiang Provincial College, Hangchow; contributing editor to the *Tien Tao Pao* and *Shun Pao* at Shanghai; taught at the 4th Middle School and the Technical High School of Ningpo for eight years; chief editor of *Shanghai Journal of Commerce*, Shanghai for six years, during which time he was also an editor of the Commercial Press, assisting in the compilation of the Webster's Collegiate Dictionary with Chinese Translations;" Chief

Secretary of Chekiang Provincial Government, 1927; appointed Chief Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, Summer of 1927, but resigned in Sept., same year; chief editor of the *China Times* Shanghai, 1928; Commissioner of Education of Chekiang, 1929; vice-Minister of Education, 1931; acting Director of the Publicity Department of Central Party Headquarters, Nanking, 1931; member of Chekiang Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Education, since 1932; address: Department of Education, Chekiang Provincial Government, Hangchow.



Chen Shih-ti

陳世第字稚鶴

CHEN SHIH-TI (CHI-HAO), Court official; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, 1882; received his early education under private family tutors; studied at St. John's University, Shanghai, 1900-05; taught English at Chekiang Provincial College, Hangchow and Tsung Veng Middle School 1905-06; went to America and studied Political Science at the University of California and Harvard University 1906-11; returned to China in 1911; appointed auditor to the Bureau of Audit, Peking, 1911; promoted

auditing officer after the establishment of Board of Audit, 1931; auditing officer to the Board of Audit with the rank of Chien Jen and vice-director of the committee on the examination of Final Returns, Board of Audit, Peking, 1914; member of the Commission for the Consolidation of Foreign and Domestic Loans 1922; technical expert to the Commission for Readjustment of Finance 1923-26; counsellor to the Commission of Foreign affairs 1924; technical expert to the Special Tariff Conference 1925; counsellor to the Treaty Revision Study Commission, 1925; chief secretary to the Civil Administration Department of Chekiang Provincial Government 1926; secretary to Hangchow Municipal Government 1927-29; Chief secretary to the District Court for the First Special Area in Shanghai since 1930; was awarded the second class Chiaho and third class Wenhua decorations in 1920 and 1921 respectively; address: First Special Area District Court, N. Chekiang Road, Shanghai.



Chen Shu-jen

陳樹人

CHEN SHU-JEN, Chairman of Overseas Affairs Commission; born at Fan-yu, Kwangtung, 1883; was graduated from the School of Fine Arts, Tokyo, Japan and

another Japanese College with B. A. degree; served as general secretary of the Kuomintang Headquarters in Canada; Associate-Director of General Affairs and later Director of Party Affairs of the Kuomintang; Commissioner of Administrative Affairs of Kwangtung Provincial Government for four times; twice, Acting Civil Governor of Kwangtung; Commissioner of General Affairs Dep't. of the Ministry of Interior of Canton Nationalist Government; Chief Secretary of Kwangtung Provincial Government; Chief Secretary of the Nationalist Government; Director of Personnel Department of the Central Party Headquarters; served successively as member of Executive Committee of Kuomintang; member of Canton Division of Central Political Council; member of Wuhan Division of Central Political Council; member of Overseas Affairs Commission of the Northern Military Coalition; member of the Administrative Affairs Commission of Canton Extraordinary Session of Kuomintang; now, Chairman of Overseas Affairs Commission of the National Government; address: Overseas Affairs Commission, Nanking.



William Y. Chen (Chen Wen-yuan)

陳文淵

WILLIAM Y. CHEN, college professor; born at Foochow, Fukien; was graduated from the Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow; served as social secretary in the Foochow Institutional Church and principal of Tsing Daik School; studied at Syracuse University U. S. A. where he obtained the degree of B.A., in 1918 and M.A., in 1919; he was lecturer on Chinese history in Syracuse University; after his return, served as teacher in the Foreign Language College, Foochow; Superintendent of the Foochow Institutional Church; adviser to Governor Sah Chen-ping of Fukien and to the salt commissioner of Fukien province; pastor of the Foochow Student Church; lecturer on religious education in Fukien Christian University and on comparative religion in Hwa Nan Women's College, Foochow; later he studied social psychology with William McDougall at Duke University and received his Ph. D. degree in 1930; lectured on Chinese nationalism in America and Europe; attended Cambridge University, England; University of Paris and Berlin University; participated in a series of lectures on China with Sir Frederick White, Commander Stephen King-Hall and the Earl of Gosford for the British Broadcasting Corporation, London in 1929; returned to China in 1931 and is at present professor of psychology in Fukien Christian University; address: Fukien Christian University, Foochow.

ANDREW C. Y. CHENG, university professor; born in Peking in 1898; received his early education in Jefferson Academy, Tungchow, Hopei; was graduated from the North China Union College in 1918; went to America in 1919 and studied at the Hartford Seminary Foundation; was appointed Assistant in Chinese in the same institution, 1919-22; was called to France as one of the Y.M.C.A. secretaries among the Chinese Labor Battalions attached to the American Expeditionary Force in 1920; returned to the United States in the same year and continued his studies in Hartford, graduating with B.D. degree in 1922; took post-graduate work in Union Theological Seminary in New York and Teachers College of Columbia University and received the degrees of S. T. M. (magna cum laude) from Union and M.A. from Columbia in 1924; was appointed Lecturer in the Department of Chinese of Columbia University, 1924-27; completed his doctoral dissertation on the philosophy of Hsuntzu and received the



Andrew C. Y. Cheng (Cheng Chih-yi)
誠質怡

Ph. D. degree from Columbia University in 1927; returned to China and was appointed Assistant Professor in the School of Religion, Yenching University, from 1927 to the present; author of "Hsutzu's Theory of Human Nature and Its Influence on Chinese Thought" (in English) and "An Introduction to the Literature of the New Testament" (in Chinese); editor of the *Truth and Life Monthly*; address: Yenching University, Peiping.

Gen. Cheng Kwei-lin
鄭桂林

CHENG KWEI-LIN, Manchurian Volunteer leader; born at Chang-Pai District, Liaoning; was graduated from Chao-Yang University, Peiping; served in the Kirin Court of Justice and later joined the Chinese Eastern Railway Defence Guards; after the fall of the Czarist Regime, he accompanied the Railway Guards to St. Petersburg, but soon returned to China: appointed an inspecting officer attached to the 7th Brigade of Kirin Army, 1921; adjutant

officer to the 1st Detachment of the Forest Guards charged with suppression of the White Russian bandits, 1922; received advanced training at the Mukden Military School, 1928-30; after graduation, he became an adjutant officer in the 637th Regiment of 13th Brigade of the Northeastern Army; after the Japanese occupation of Mukden in Sept. 18, 1931, he has been prominently identified with the work of volunteers in Manchuria as Commander of 48th Route Volunteer Army; he had fought against the Japanese at many important towns including Suichung, Hsincheng, Sin-Chwang-Tse, Pao-Kwang-Tze, Ping-Chuan-Ying, Shih-men, etc. and captured several hundreds of Japanese troops including many officers two of whom are named Tani and Tsuichii; he is now operating in Jehol.



Chi Chen-ju
如真寶字一

CHI CHIN-JU, government official; born at Sui-hsien, Honan, 1884; director of the Provincial Library, Honan; member of the Honan Provincial Government and concurrently acting Commissioner of Reconstruction; now Commissioner of Education of Honan; address: Honan Provincial Government, Kaifeng, Honan.



Gen. Chiang Kai-shek (Chiang Chieh-shih)

石介字正中蔣

GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK (Chung-cheng), formerly Chairman of the National Government, now President of the National Military Affairs Commission, is a native of the village of Feng-hwa in Chekiang Province, where he was born in 1888. Gen. Chiang's forebears for many generations controlled the salt monopoly of that district. Gen. Chiang's father, Chiang Soh-an, died when he was eight years of age. In 1906 he, in company with about forty other Chekiang youths, was sent to the Paoting Military Academy in Chihli province, where he made a good record as a student of infantry tactics. In 1907, when he was nineteen years of age, he went to Japan for a course in military science at the Tokyo Military Academy. He remained in Japan for four years.

When the First Revolution broke out in 1911, Chiang returned to China and was appointed a commander in the 83rd brigade at Shanghai, some of which according to report, had been hurriedly recruited for military revolutionary purposes. This force participated in the capture of Shanghai from the Manchu Imperial forces. Although only

a youth, Chiang's ability as a military leader was recognized on this occasion. In the Second Revolution in 1913, he joined Dr. Sun Yat-sen and is said to have contributed considerably to Dr. Sun's military fund. In 1920 he gave up military activities and became an exchange broker in Shanghai for a few months but in 1923 he went to Canton and was appointed principal of the Whampoa Cadet School where he won his first outstanding military distinction in connection with the suppression of the revolt of the Canton Volunteers, a force which had been raised by Cantonese merchants, but which had been instigated to revolt by Chen Chiung-ming, an enemy of Dr. Sun. He next commanded a force against Chen Chiung-ming, the reactionary Kuomintang leader. Late in 1924 and early in 1925 he commanded several successful expeditions along the East River. Following this he again won laurels by helping to defeat Kwangsi and Yunnanese forces formerly under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but which had rebelled against their leader. On Oct. 14, 1925 he stormed and captured the supposedly impregnable post at Weichow, following which he cleaned up the Swatow and Chaochow districts of rebel forces. Later he returned to Canton and drove out of the city the opposition troops. In 1924, upon the instructions of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Gen. Chiang went to Moscow and spent several months making a detailed study of the Soviet military organization, following which he returned to China and resumed his position in the Revolutionary Army.

Gen. Chiang, from the beginning, was an ardent supporter of Dr. Sun's "Three Principles of the People," but he did not become nationally known until he assumed command of military affairs at Canton and restored order in that harassed city. In July, 1926 he was appointed to the command of the Northern Expedition to the Yangtsze Valley, an expedition which was eminently successful in advancing through Hunan Province and ultimately capturing Hankow which city was controlled by Gen. Wu Pei-fu, outstanding military commander of the Northern military forces. Gen. Chiang's political genius was displayed in this campaign through his utilization of the power of political propaganda in addition to military force, the skillful use of propaganda winning the masses of people to the support of the Nationalist Revolution and undermining the power of the old style militarists who had ruled this section of China on the basis of feudalistic control of territory.

Following the occupation of the Wu-Han district where the Nationalist Government of China was first established, Gen. Chiang directed his attention to the Lower Yangtsze district which was held by another Northern militarist, Sun Chuan-fang. Sun's forces were first defeated in Kiangsi and Fukien and ultimately driven out of Chekiang. In March, 1927 Sun's forces and his Fengtien allies were defeated and Shanghai was occupied. Shortly afterwards, when Nanking was occupied, local riff-raff, instigated by Communists then active in the Nationalist Government, were responsible for the so-called Nanking Incident, consisting of an attack on foreign consular officials and missionaries. Gen. Chiang immediately disavowed the action of the Communists and assumed complete charge of affairs, declaring that the National Government intended to deal fairly and sincerely with the Powers in the event the Powers did not oppose the Nationalist Movement.

Gen. Chiang then came to the conclusion that the Nationalist Movement must divorce itself from the Communists, then led by Michael Borodin and other Soviet Russian advisers who had been brought into the movement at Canton. Borodin and his associates were denounced and steps taken for the establishment of a separate Government at Nanking. In the summer of 1927 Gen. Chiang retired for a period, but declaring that he intended to devote his interests to the Kuomintang and the principles of Dr. Sun. Later he returned from Japan and was again called to the direction of affairs at Nanking.

Shortly following this, he reorganized the Northern expedition. Feng Yu-hsiang, who had joined the Nationalist Movement, met Gen. Chiang at Hsuchowfu and there was drafted the proclamation against the Communistic administration at Hankow, resulting ultimately in the collapse of the Hankow regime and the strengthening of the Nationalist Government at Nanking. Gen. Chiang assumed active direction of the Nationalist military drive on Peiping in 1928 resulting in the evacuation of Hopei (Chihli) Province by the Fengtien troops. It was largely to Gen. Chiang's actions that serious complications with Japan were avoided over the Tsinan Incident, caused by a clash between Nationalist troops and the Japanese forces stationed in that city.

In October, 1928, Gen. Chiang was elected to the Chairmanship of the Na-

tional Government at Nanking and in this capacity, held also the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air-Force of China. Between the years of 1928 and 1931, he held concurrently at certain periods the posts of President of Executive Yuan and Minister of Education.

In 1929 and 1930 he resumed active command of the Government troops in the suppression of the rebellions of the Kwangsi troops and the so-called Northern Military Coalition headed by Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang and assisted by the Left Wing leader of the Kuomintang, Wang Ching-wei.

Owing to the opposition of Canton leaders, Gen. Chiang resigned all his posts in the Government, December, 1931 in order to pave the way for reconciliation between Canton and Nanking. He retired to his native place, Fenghua and declined all offers to rejoin the Government. At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, he was elected one of the three members of the Standing Committee of the C. E. C. (the other two being Hu Han-min and Wang Ching-wei), but refused to assume the post. Upon the joint persuasion of Wang Ching-wei and Sun Fo, then President of Executive Yuan, he returned to Nanking shortly before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai, Jan. 1932, and was appointed President of the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government, which post he now retains, while concurrently he holds the posts as Chief of the General Staff, Chairman of the National Economic Council, member of the C. E. C. of the Kuomintang, of the Central Political Council and of the State Council. During the year of 1932 and the present year, he has been mostly in Kiangsi engaged in the task of suppression of Communists.

On December, 1927 Gen. Chiang was married to Miss Mei-ling Soong, younger sister of Madame H. H. Kung, T. V. Soong and Madame Sun Yat-sen. Gen. Chiang's address is care of the Military Affairs Commission, National Government, Nanking.

H. P. KIANG, diplomatic official; born at Yo-cheng, Hupei, April 1881; studied at Tzu-Chiang Fang-yen School; Tung-Wen Shu-Yuan; Second High School, Sendai, Japan; graduate in economics, Law College, Tokyo Imperial University; chief, 2nd section, Administrative Department, Ministry



H. P. KIANG (Chiang Hua-pen)

江華本

of Foreign Affairs of National Government; assistant director of the same Department; Chief, 2nd Section, Asiatic Affairs Department and later acting Director of the Department; now, first councilor, Chinese Legation, Japan; recreation: study of literature; address: Chinese Legation, Tokyo, Japan.

GEN. CHIANG KUANG-NAI, Chairman of Fukien Provincial Government; born at Tung-Wan, Kwangtung, 1887; graduate of Paoting Military College; Commander of 2nd Regiment of First Brigade of the Kwangtung Provincial Army; vice-Commander of 10th Division of the 4th Nationalist Army and concurrently a Regimental Commander of the Division; Commander of the 10th Division; Vice-Commander of the 11th Army (then Commander: General Chen Ming-shu) and concurrently Commander of the 24th Division; Commander of the 61st Division; promoted Commander-in-Chief of the 19th Route Army, in which capacity he commanded the Defence Force in Shanghai against the Japanese



Gen. Chiang Kuang-nai

蔣光鼐字景然

Invasion in the Spring, 1932 and rose to fame as national hero together with the Field-Commander of the Army, Gen. Tsai Ting-kai; when the Army was transferred to Fukien for the suppression of Communists, he was promoted Pacification Commissioner of Fukien; now, Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs; address: Fukien Provincial Government, Foochow, Fukien.

Chien Chang-chao

錢昌照

CHIEN CHANG-CHAO, vice-Minister of Education; born at Changshu, Kiangsu, 1901; educated at Oxford and London Universities, England; secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; secretary of the National Government; Vice-Minister of Education, since 1931; address: Ministry of Education, Nanking.



Chien Chung-tse

錢宗澤字慕霖

CHIEN CHUNG-TSE, government official; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, in 1891; graduate of Paoting Military College and later of Nationalist Military College; joined army after graduation and became captain and regiment commander; vice-Director of the Nationalist Railway Police Bureau of the Ministry of Communications; head of the Hsuchow (Kiangsu) police bureau; Provincial Police Commissioner of Chekiang province; chief director of the military train administration bureau of the Generalissimo's Headquarters of the Nationalist Army; vice Director of the Tientsin Pukow Railway Administration Bureau; Director of Army Transportation on the Tsin-Pu and Lung-Hai Railways; now, Vice-Minister of Railways and concurrently Managing Director of the Lung-Hai Railway Administration; address: Ministry of Railways, Nanking.

FRANK T. Z. CHIEN, consular official; born at Tsung-Tai District, Chekiang, 1893; graduate of the College of Law,



Frank T. Z. Chien (Chien Tien-jen)

錢天任

Washington, D.C., U.S.A.; has held the following positions: chancellor of the Chinese Consulate General at Vladivostok; attache of the Chinese Legations at Cuba and Brazil respectively; member of the secretariat of the Extraordinary Parliament at Canton and concurrently secretary of the office of the President of the Parliament; secretary to Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Delegate to the Paris Peace Conference; secretary of the Office of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations; Secretary of Political Division, Headquarters of the Eastern Route Army of the Nationalist Army; councilor to the Committee on Political Affairs at the Military Zones of the Nationalist Army and concurrently member of the Division of Foreign Affairs; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Kiangsi Province and concurrently director of the bureau of administration of municipal affairs of the Special District of Kiukiang; secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; now Consul General at Yokohama, 1931; address: Chinese Consulate-General, Yokohama, Japan.



Dr. Kiusic Kimm (Chin Chun-wen)

金仲文

DR. KIUSIC KIMM, educationalist and revolutionary worker; born in Korea, Jan. 29th, 1918; naturalized as a Chinese citizen at Kalgan Jan. 78th, 1918; first went to America in 1897, graduated with honors from Roanoke College, 1903 and winning a scholarship for M. A. work at Princeton University; after return to Korea in 1904, was engaged in religious and educational work; finding his work difficult after Korea's annexation by Japan, he gave up all his interests and activities in his homeland and decided to devote his life and energy in the movement for the restoration of Korea's Independence, coming away to China and living a self-exiled life since the Spring of 1913; after his arrival in China, besides becoming more directly in touch with the Korean Revolutionary workers outside of his fatherland, he was closely allied with the work of the Chinese revolutionary leaders, such as Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Gen. Huang Hsin and particularly Gen. Chen Chi-mei; participated in China's Second Revolution against Yuan Shi-kai; went to Urga in 1914 with several Korean leaders in order

to find there a suitable place for the training of military officers for the future Korean Independence Army; returned to Kalgan in 1916 and joined the Kalgan Office of Andersen, Meyer and Co., as manager of the Office; served as the Chief Korean Delegate to present Korea's case before the Peace Conference at Paris in 1918, which gesture caused the March 1st Uprising of passive resistance against the Japanese oppression and positive general movement for the independence of Korea; when the First Korean Provisional Government was organised in Korea, he was made its Minister for Foreign Affairs; later became Minister of Education upon its re-establishment in Shanghai, China; after winding up his work in Paris, he went to the United States and helped to organize and become chairman of the Korean Commission to Europe and America with Headquarters at Washington, D. C.; represented Korea at the Far Eastern Revolutionary Congress held in Moscow, 1922; was again in Siberia in 1923-4 at the invitation of the Soviet Authoritites and the Korean revolutionaries there; has been engaged in educational work in China since then, at different times as professor of Futan University and President of Williams' College in Shanghai, professor of Chungshan University in Wuchang; professor of English and concurrently English secretary at the Peiyang University in Tientsin since Jan., 1929; he is now in America as the representative of the Sino-Korean People's League to bring about among overseas Chinese and Koreans better understanding and more active cooperation in their present joint struggle against Japanese aggression in the Far East and to present to the American public the true situation of the Far East and their bearing on world peace; a linguist and educationalist, having scholarly knowledge of English besides his mother tongue and a fluency in Chinese, Russian and French, also speaking German, Japanese and Mongolian; a gifted speaker, a brilliant writer and above all an untiring worker with a charming and magnetic personality; was conferred LL.D. degree by Roanoke College in 1923 at the 20th Union of his class.

Chin Shu-jen

金樹人

CHIN SHU-JEN, former Chairman of Sinkiang Provincial Government; born at Tao-ho, Kansu; a licentiate of literary examinations under the Manchu Regime;

graduate of Kansu Provincial College; principal of a normal high school in Kansu; secretary of Military Affairs Department of Sinkiang Province; magistrate of Ou-Ke-sou District, Sinkiang; Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Sinkiang Provincial Government; Chairman of Sinkiang Provincial Government, 1928-33; owing to the recent Mohammedan Uprising in Sinkiang, he resigned from his post and is now on his way to Nanking to report on the Sinkiang situation.



Chin Ting-sheng

金廷森

CHIN TING-SHENG, banker; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, 1884; studied at Ningpo before coming to Shanghai to engage in business; now managing director, Ting Sheng Native Bank, Ningpo; director, Kiangsu & Chekiang Bank, Shanghai; director, Bank of Kiangnan; director, Chung Wai Bank, Shanghai; committee member, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai; director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company; vice-President, Jen Chi Hospital, Ningpo; holder of executive positions in several

other large Chinese commercial organizations in Shanghai and Ningpo; address: Chung Wai Bank, 97 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.



Cho Tzu-pei

章慈沛字雨亭

CHO TZU-PEI, army officer; born at Fenghua, Chekiang 1885; taught botany at schools in Ningpo for several years; participated in the revolution against the Manchus, 1911; built two dikes in Chekiang 1915—the Chia Ho dike at Fenghua and the Hsiang Shan dike at Hsiangshan, Chekiang; served successively as commander of the 2nd regiment of the Volunteer Corps of Fenghua and took part in many anti-bandit campaigns 1929; went to Kwangtung and became adviser to the Financial Bureau of Wei, Chao and Mei districts 1914; chief secretary in the Office of the Commissary-General attached to the Headquarters of the Generalissimo of the Revolutionary Army; director of the Department of Military Supplies of the 6th Division of the Revolutionary Army and concurrently chief of the Nanking office of the same Division and of the 8th Revolutionary Army, which posts he now holds.



Chou Fu-hai

周佛海

CHOU FU-HAI, Commissioner of Education of Kiangsu; born in Hunan, 1897; graduate of the Japanese Imperial University in Tokyo; professor of National Kwangtung University at Canton; Dean of College of Commerce of the National Wuhan University at Wuchang; secretary to the Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Army; chief secretary of the Wuhan School of the Central Military and Political Academy and concurrently Director of the Political Affairs Department; Director of the Political Department of the Central Military Officers' College; Director of the Political Training Bureau attached to the Inspectorate-General of Military Training; elected member of Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, 1931; now, member of Kiangsu Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Education for Kiangsu; author of "Basic Problems of the 'Three People's Principles,'" and "Fundamentals of Economics;" address: Department of Education, Kiangsu Provincial Government, Chinkiang, Kiangsu.

Chou Hsiang-hsien

周象賢字企虞

CHOU HSIANG-HSIEN, Chairman of Yangtse River Conservancy Commission; born at Tinghai, Chekiang, 1890; graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A., with B. Sc. degree in engineering, municipal engineer to the Municipal Government of Peiping; lecturer at the Peiping National University; member of Technical Committee of Yangtse River Conservancy Commission; director of the River Conservancy Bureau of the National Reconstruction Commission; Mayor of Hangchow Municipality; counsellor to the Ministry of Finance; now, Chairman of Yangtse River Conservancy Commission; address: Yangtze River Conservancy Commission, Nanking.



Chow Sing-nan (Chou Hsin-nan)

周醒南

CHOW SING-NAN, financier and director of Public Works; born at Weiying, Kwangtung, 1884; chief of Finance Bureau of the Headquarters of the Cantonese Generalissimo in South Fukien, 1916; chief

of Public Works Bureau, Changchow, Fukien, 1918; director of the Changchow-Lungyen Public Roads Board and concurrently commissioner of Municipal Affairs, Amoy, 1920; chief of Bureau for Financing Military Expenditures, Changchow, and later for Superintending the Raising of Military Funds in Ch'ouchow-Meihsien, 1922-23; engineering councillor to the Changchow-Amoy Naval Garrison Commander, Amoy, and presiding over the Embankment Works and Road Construction Boards since 1925; recently appointed Quarter-Master of the Amoy Staff-Office of the 19th Route Army and chief of Engineering Board of Military Roads; achievements: in Changchow, with a loan of \$6,000 advanced by the local Chamber of Commerce, more than \$2,000,000 were raised and spent on the following: complete reconstruction of roads throughout the whole city, building of bunds, market-halls, development and construction of Changchow-Shihma, Shihma-Haiteng, Haiteng-Pukong, Changchow-Nanching, Changchow-Poonan, and Changchow-Lungyen motor roads with a total length of over 200 Chinese *li*; promoting and organizing the Tingchow-Changchow-Lungyen See-Hsin Motor Bus Company, offering the first long-distance omnibus service connecting Amoy with the interior districts; in Amoy: with \$20,000 appropriation, more than \$22,000,000 were raised and expended on a ten-thousand feet Bunding, 89 motor roads with 298,385 feet in length, reclamation and development of new areas of 17,000,000 sq. ft., a \$800,000 Chungsan Park, a Chungsan Memorial Hospital, a House for the Care of the Aged, Experimental Farm for Agriculture and Forestry, a motor road encircling the whole island, and a Land Surveyance Board; projects under way: a 1,800 feet Bunding undertaken by the Netherlands Harbour Works Co. at an estimated cost of M\$2,500,000, reclamation of a further 60,000,000 square feet area, including the filling up of the Yuen Tung Harbor to the North of Amoy with an area of 7,661,200 sq. ft., building of four more parks and other public institutions, completion of the South Fukien Road passing through Haiteng, Lungch'i, Nanching, Lungyen, and Chang-Ting Districts, a total distance of 605 Chinese *li* of which one-third has already been completed; address: Lu Cheng Pan Su Chu, Phah-Thih Jetty, Amoy.



S. R. Chow (Chou Ken-sheng)

周 鱣 生

S. R. CHOW, university professor and author; born at Changsha, Hunan, 1889; M. A. Edinburgh University, Scotland; LL.D. Paris University, France; formerly professor and dean of department of Political Science of National University of Peking; member of the Legislative Yuan; dean of department of Political Science of the Law School of National Central University; now professor and dean of department of Political Science of National Wuhan University; author of "Controle parlementaire de la Politique étrangre" (1920, Paris: Sagot), "Diplomatic History of Modern Europe," "outline of International Law," "Current Problems of International Law," "A Political History of Modern Europe" and "Introduction to the Study of International Relations," etc., address: Faculty of Law, National Wuhan University, Wuchang.



Chou Lu

鄒 魯 字 海 濱

Law College at Canton, 1909; while studying at the College, he established the Yao-chun Middle School and assisted Dr. Sun Yat-sen in revolutionary activities against the Manchu Regime; after graduation from the Law College at age of 25, he served as a teacher in the Liangkwang Language School; participated in the Canton Uprising on March 29, 1910, directing publicity of the Revolution as editor of the *Ko Pao* in Canton; upon the outbreak of the Revolution in Wuchang in the Fall of the same year, he and his fellow revolutionary workers responded to the movement and seized Canton from the Manchu Garrison; after the fall of Kwangtung, he was appointed Superintendent of Military Stations of the Northern Expeditionary Force and fought against the Manchu Troops in Northern Kiangs; upon establishment of the Republic, he returned to Canton and was appointed Director of the Government Bank of Kwangtung; elected a member of the Peking Parliament, 1911; opposed against Yuan Shih-kai and narrowly escaped arrest and execution by him; accom-

CHOU LU, University Chancellor; born at Tapu, Kwangtung, 1884; studied at Chinshan Academy in Chaochow and was graduated from the Kwangtung Provincial

panied Dr. Sun to Canton to launch a campaign against Yuan, but failed in the attempt; went to Japan in 1913 and served as an editor of the *Republican Magazine* established by Dr. Sun at Tokyo for four years until 1916; when Yuan was attempting to crown himself Emperor, he again returned to China and raised subscriptions in South Seas and Hongkong to finance another Campaign against Yuan; after Yuan's death, he was re-instated as a member of the Parliament; when the Parliament was dissolved for the second time by President Li Yuan-hung and Chang Hsun was attempting to restore the Monarchy, he again followed Dr. Sun to Canton with the Chinese Navy and started a campaign for the defence of the Provisional Constitution; resumed his seat in the Peking Parliament, 1922; was commissioned by Dr. Sun to suppress the revolt of Chen Chiung-ming and succeeded in expelling Chen from Kwangtung, thus enabling Dr. Sun to return to Canton to assume his post as Generalissimo; commissioned by Dr. Sun to organise the Kwangtung University; elected a member of the Central Executive Committee and concurrently Director of the Youth Department at the 1st National Congress of Kuomintang at Canton, 1924; after the death of Dr. Sun in 1925, he advocated the purgation of the Communist elements of Kuomintang and convened the 4th Plenary Session of Kuomintang at the Western Hill in Peiping (which is popularly known as "Western Hill Conference") at which it was decided to expel all communist members from the Kuomintang; opposed by Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei for the decision and after establishment of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, was forced to resign from his posts as member of the C. E. C., of the Government Council and of the Central Special Committee; toured abroad and visited 29 countries, studying political economic and educational conditions; participated in the Peiping Enlarged Conference of Kuomintang and the Northern Military Coalition in opposition to Chiang Kai-shek; after collapse of the Coalition, he returned to Canton where he with other members of the Party organised the Extraordinary Session of Kuomintang and established an Opposition Government against Nanking; upon the reconciliation of Canton and Nanking in Dec., 1931, he was appointed a dele-

gate of Canton at the Shanghai Peace Conference; after the abolition of the Canton Government, was appointed a state councilor of Nanking Government and concurrently Chancellor of National Chungshan University at Canton which posts he now holds; in addition to these, he is also a member of the Southwestern Political Council; author of "A History of the Kuomintang," "A History of March 29 Uprising at Canton," and "Travels of 29 countries," and "Chou Lu's Collected Essays;" address: National Chungshan University, Canton, Kwangtung.

Chou Lung-kuang

周龍光字工爲

CHOU LUIG-KUANG, former Mayor of Tientsin Municipality; born at Ting-yuan, Anhwei, 1884; graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University with LL.B. degree; professor of Peking Government University; counsellor of the Ministry of Justice; dean and vice-President of the China University (Dr. C. T. Wang being President); director of Department of Asiatic Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1928-30; counsellor to the Tsingtao Municipal Government, Tsingtao, 1931; appointed Mayor of Tientsin Municipality, October 1931, which post he resigned in June, 1933.

CHOU TA-WEN, former Mayor of Peiping Municipality; born at Wusih, Kiangsu, 1895; has successively served as director of Electrical Affairs Department of the Headquarters of the Military and Civil Governors of Fengtien; director of Electrical Affairs Department of the Headquarters of the Inspector-General for the Three Eastern Provinces; superintendent of Electrical Administration for Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang; director of Electrical Affairs Department of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Cheng-Wei-Chun (Fengtien Army); director of Electrical Affairs Department of the Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief of the An-Kuo-Chun (National Pacification Army—Fengtien); director of Electrical Affairs Department of the Headquarters of the Generalissimo (the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin); Director of the code department of the Headquarters of the Peace Preservation Force of the Three Eastern Provinces



Chou Ta-wen

周大文

and concurrently Superintendent of Electrical Administration for Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces; Director-General of the Coal and Iron Mining Administration in Fushun; Mayor of Peiping Municipality and concurrently Director of the Kailan Mining Administration, which posts he resigned in June, 1933.



Tsow Tse-hua (Cheo Tso-hua)

鄒作華

dered to lead his troops to Hinan district in Inner Mongolia to carry on reclamation works and was later appointed Tupan of the District, while in the meantime, retaining his post as Inspector-General of the Manchurian Artillery Corps with the rank of full-general; toured Europe and America to study reclamation projects in the interest of his district in 1930; returned to China shortly after the occupation of Mukden by the Japanese troops in Sept. 1931; he is now a member of the Peiping Military Affairs Commission; address: Peiping Military Affairs Commission, Peiping.

TSOW TSO-HUA, government official and reclamation worker; born in Kirin, 1893; received his preliminary military training in China and later was graduated from the Japanese Military Officers' College in Tokyo; after his return to China from Japan, he has been in the service of the Fengtien Army, having participated in all the important wars fought between Fengtien and Chihli and other factions during the last ten years; he has always been associated with the artillery corps of the Fengtien Army and at one time was commander of the Corps; in 1927, he was or-

YUNCHUNG CARL TSEO, lawyer, professor, and journalist; born at Ichang, Hupeh, 1888; studied at Boone College, Wuchang, for seven years, and in U. S. A. for nine years; received B. A. from Bates College; M. A. from Northwestern University; LL.B. (Cum Laude). LL.M., D.C.L. from Chicago University Law School; taught at Boone College, Wuchang, three years;



Yunchung Carl Tseo (Chou Yun-chung)

鄒昌熾字允中

English secretary at Hupeh Bureau of Foreign Affairs half a year; taught at Chung Hua College, Hupeh Normal College, and Hupeh Telegraph School of Ministry of Communication, six years; principal of Hankow Y.M.C.A. School of Commerce, half a year; taught at Chunghua University, Wuchang, and at Hanyang Arsenal College of Ministry of War, six years; member of Order of Lincoln (*a law chapter*), U. S. A.; member of Cosmopolitan Club of Wu-Han; Chairman, Board of Directors of Wuchang Y. M. C. A.; chairman and director of Yu-Hsien Girls Middle School, Hankow; member of Wu-Han Bar Association; dean and professor of law at Chunghua University, Wuchang; attorney-at-law at Hankow; managing editor of *Hankow Herald*, Hankow; address: *Hankow Herald*, Hankow, Hupeh.



Chu Cheng

居正字覺生

classical education in China, he went to Japan where he was graduated from the Japanese Law College at Tokyo; joined the Tungmenghui, predecessor of the Kuomintang Party, while studying in Japan; following graduation, he first served as an editor of the *Chun Hsin Daily News* at Singapore and soon proceeded to Rangoon, Burma, where he founded and became chief editor of the *Kwang Hua Daily News*; was engaged in revolutionary activities in the Yangtsze Provinces after return to China; organized a Revolutionary Army in Wuchang and Hankow, when he responded to the Revolutionary Uprising at Canton that Spring; after the outbreak of the Revolution in Wuhan Cities, he was appointed a secretary of the Military Government at Wuchang and was shortly elected representative of Hupeh province to Nanking to organise the Nanking Provisional Government, of which he was appointed vice-Minister and acting Minister

CHU CHENG, President of Judicial Yuan; born at Kwangchih district, Hupeh, 1886; after having received his Chinese

of Interior upon its establishment at Nanking, 1912; elected a member of the Senate of the Parliament at Peking, 1913 and became Commander of Woosung Forts upon the outbreak of the Second Revolution against Yuan Shih-kai who betrayed the country and attempted to become Emperor of China; director of party affairs of the Chun Hua Revolutionary Party, 1914-18; Commander-in-Chief of the North-eastern Revolutionary Forces, 1916; vice-Minister of Interior in the Headquarters of the Generalissimo and member of the Constitution Drafting Committee, 1917; director of administrative affairs of the Kuomintang Party, 1919-22; councilor to the Office of the President, Canton Revolutionary Government, 1921; Minister of Interior, Canton Revolutionary Government, 1921; councilor of the Kuomintang Party, 1923; member of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1924; state councilor of National Government, 1927; member of C. E. C. of Kuomintang and concurrently member of the Standing Committee of the C.E.C.; member of the Central Political Council, President of the Judicial Yuan and concurrently President of Supreme Court, since 1932; address: Judicial Yuan, National Government, Nanking.



Dr. Chu Chia-hua
朱家驥字驥先

CHU CHIA-HUA, Minister of Communications; born at Huchow, Chekiang in 1892; Doctor of Philosophy of Berlin University, Germany; professor of Peking University; member of Kwangtung Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, member of Chekiang Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters, member of the Central Political Council, member of the Chekiang Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs for Chekiang; vice-president and later President of Chung Shan University at Canton, Kwangtung; President of Central University, Nanking, 1931; Minister of Education, 1932-33; Minister of Communications, since 1933; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang; chairman of British Boxer Indemnity Refund Committee, since 1931; address: Ministry of Communications, Nanking.

GEN. CHU CHING-LAN, Commander-in-Chief of Chinese Volunteer Forces in Manchuria and Jehol; native of Shaoshing, Chekiang; born in 1873 and brought up in Shantung; served under the Manchu Regime as Commander of the 17th Army and Inspector-General of Heilungkiang; Civil Governor of Kwangtung, 1916; Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Eastern Railway Defence Guards and concurrently Chief Civil Administrator of the Harbin Special Area, 1921; Director of Kiaoehow Port Affairs (Tsingtao), 1923; appointed counsellor to the Headquarters of Northeastern Frontier Defence Force by the late Marshal Chang Tsö-lin, but did not accept the appointment; upon establishment of the National Government at Nanking in 1927, he was offered the post as member of the Control Yuan and Chairmanship of the Huang-ho River Conservancy Commission, but declined both offices; in recent years, he has devoted himself to famine relief work in the country and served as a member of the National Famine Relief Commission since 1930; during the great flood in 1931,



Gen. Chu Ching-lan

朱慶瀾字子橋

he was appointed a member of the National Flood Relief Commission in charge of the relief work in the flooded areas and directed the construction of the famous 100,000 Mile Embankment along the Yangtsze River; a philanthropist and energetic welfare worker, well-known among both Chinese and foreigners for the integrity of his character and personality; since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in Sept. 1931, he has interested himself in organizing and raising subscriptions for the Chinese Volunteers in Manchuria to oppose the Japanese aggression and recently assumed the normal chief command of these forces, address: The National Famine Relief Commission, Nanking.

GEN. TSOH SHAO-CHOU, Army instructor; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, 1892; received his preliminary training at the Chekiang Primary Military School and the Nanking Military High School; upon outbreak of the First Revolution, he secretly left Nanking with some of his school-



Gen. Tsoh Shao-chou (Chu Shao-chou)

祝紹周字芾南

mates including the now Gens. Chen Ming-shu, Fa Chi-wu and others and fought with the Manchu Loyalists at Wuchang under command of the late Gen. Huang Hsin; shortly after, he returned to Shanghai and was dispatched by the late Gen. Chen Chi-mei, Tutu of Shanghai, to Huchow to assist in the organization of the Chekiang Provincial Defence Army; following unification of the North and South, he resumed his studies at the Paotingfu Military Officers' College and became a schoolmate of Gen. Chang Chi-chung, now Commander of the 5th Army; following graduation, he served in the Chekiang Army and was successively promoted to the command of a regiment from a non-commissioned post; during the Northern Punitive Expedition of the Revolutionary Army in 1926, he was a battalion commander in the Chekiang Army garrisoning Kiukiang and was first to espouse the cause of the Revolution by joining hands with the Expeditionary Army, thereby saving the city from the ravages of war; when the Chekiang Army was reorganized as the 26th Revolutionary Army, he was

appointed Chief of staff to the Army and assisted in the pacification of Shanghai by Eastern Route Revolutionary Army under command of Gen. Pai Chung-hsi; retired in 1928 and amused himself by painting; appointed chief of staff of the 2nd Training Division under command of Gen. Chang Chi-chung and participated in the Tsinan Incident of May 3, 1929; after the Incident, he re-joined the Central Military Academy and devoted himself to military education; upon the outbreak of the Japanese Hostilities at Shanghai, 1932, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the 5th Army and rendered meritorious services to the Army in the defence of Shanghai; now, Chief of the training department of the Central Military Academy; address: Central Military Academy, Nanking.

Gen. Chu Shao-liang

朱紹良

GEN. CHU SHAO-LIANG, Chairman of Kansu Provincial Government; born at Minghou, Fukien, 1890; graduate of Japanese Military Officers' College, specializing in artillery; chief-of-staff to the 1st Division, Kweichow Provincial Army; Chief-of-Staff to the National Pacification Army, Kweichow; Garrison Commander of Chungking, Szechuan; Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces; member of the Military Council of the National Government and concurrently director of the Military Affairs Department of the Council; Commander of 8th Division; Commander-in-chief of the 6th Route Army of the Anti-Rebel Forces; now, Chairman of Kansu Provincial Government; address: Kansu Provincial Government, Kansu.

DR. ERNEST TSO, pediatrician; born in Wuchang, Hupeh in 1894; early education was received in Boone Middle School and College, Wuchang; began medical study in the Harvard Medical School of China at Shanghai which was continued in the Harvard Medical School of Boston and in 1919 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard University; after graduation served as an interne in the Boston Children's Hospital, the Infectious Diseases Department of the Boston City Hospital, and the Boston Floating Hospital for Sick Infants; from 1921 to 1931 he served on the staff of the



Dr. Ernest Tso (Chu Sheng-chih)

祝慎之

Peking Union Medical College, Peiping, in the Division of Pediatrics as Assistant, Associate, and Assistant Professor of Pediatrics; during his furlough year in 1925-6 he was appointed Research Fellow in Pediatrics in the Yale University Hospital at New Haven; in 1929 he was elected one of the delegates from the Peking Union Medical College to the XIIIth International Physiological Congress held in Boston; in the same year he visited many important hospitals for children in Europe and the United States; in 1930-31 he was appointed chief of the Division of Pediatrics at the Peking Union Medical College; in 1932 appointed Clinical Professor of Pediatrics in the Medical School of the National Central University and Consulting Physician in the Red Cross Hospital in Shanghai; he has written and published numerous scientific papers on the diseases of children and infant nutrition; his research work on the adaptation of a soybean food to infant feeding as an economical substitute for cow's milk was presented to the XIIIth International Physiological Congress and generally re-

cognized as an important authoritative contribution to the science of infant nutrition; address: 19 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.



Chung Ao

鍾 銗

CHUNG AO, Government official; born at Mei-hsien, Kwangtung, 1890; was graduated from the electrical engineering department of the High Technical School of the Board of Communications in the Ching Dynasty and the Wisconsin University, U.S.A. graduating with M.A. degree in electrical engineering; since his return from America, he has successively served as dean of National Chiaotung University, professor of the Peking Government University, and of Peking Government Technical College, engineer at the Telephone Administrations of Wuhan, Peiping and Tientsin; electrical engineer attached to the Chinese Navy, chief consulting engineer in China of U.S. International Telegraph and Telephone Company, director of the branch office of the Peiping-Tientsin Wireless Station, technical expert of the Ministry of Communications, sectional chief of the telegraph division of the same Ministry, director of the Tele-

phone Administration of Tientsin and of Peiping; director of the International Telegraph Administration and now director of the Telegraph Department of the Ministry of Communications, Nanking, 1931; member of Chinese Engineers' Association, Radio Engineers' Association and U.S. Electrical Engineers' Association; address: Department of Telegraph Administration, Ministry of Communications, Nanking.



Fong Ge-doing (Fang Chi-tao)

方 其 道

FONG GE-DOING, Government Official; born at Ting-Nan, Kiangsi, 1893; received his early training at a military school in Kiangsi, 1909; joined the Revolutionary army in 1911 when the First Revolution broke out in Wuchang, Hupeh; upon establishment of the Republic, he entered a Military College established by Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Wuchang; studied law at the Kiangsi Provincial Law College and after graduation, joined newspaper work for nine years; when the Nationalist Revolution started in 1926, he again joined the Revolutionary Army and followed its march from Canton to the Yangtze Valley.

and to the North; he held the post as Chief Judge of the Military Court of the Second Nationalist Army Corps in Kaifeng and concurrently, president of *Min Pao*, a leading Government paper in Kaifeng; now, Chief secretary of the Honan Provincial Government; address: Honan Provincial Government, Kaifeng, Honan.

Gen. Feng Chan-hai

馮占海

GEN. FENG CHAN-HAI, Manchurian Volunteer Leader; born at Yi-hsien, Liaoning, 1898; after some schooling at home, he entered army service and joined the 27th Division of Fengtien Army, 1918; attended the Northeastern Military Academy for further training and was graduated from that institution; appointed a battalion commander in Kirin Army, 1924; promoted a regimental commander, 1928; when the Japanese military invaded Kirin following their occupation of Mukden in Sept. 1931, he withdrew his troops from Changchun to the interior of the province carrying away with him a large quantity of arms and ammunition where he organised with a number of compatriots a Volunteer Force to oppose the Japanese advance; when he occupied Fangchen district in Kirin, he also organised and trained up a Big Sword Corps of 4,000 men and fought against the Japanese; his Army once recaptured Kirin City from the Japanese but voluntarily evacuated it in order to spare the inhabitants needless suffering; during the recent Japanese invasion of Jehol, he took part in the operations, but was forced to retire when the Jehol Defense collapsed; he is reorganizing his Army on the border of Jehol.

Gen. FENG YU-HSIANG, army commander; born at Tsao-hsien, Anhwei, 1880; attended the Peiyang Military School at Tientsin at age of 16, but left in 1898 before graduation; joined the Army and became a company commander; recommended by his superiors to study at the Paoting Military Academy from which he was graduated; commander of the 3rd regiment of the Imperial Army and later provost guard regiment of the Metropolis, 1910; commander of the 16th mixed brigade, 1913; was sent by Yuan Shih-kai



Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang

馮玉祥字煥章

to Hunan in an attempt to suppress the Yunnan Rebellion in 1915, but his troops were left in Anhwei when Yuan died in the same year; made first acquaintance with Wu Pei-fu in Hunan when the latter was then commanding the 6th brigade of the 3rd Division, 1917; played important role together with Wu Pei-fu in the Chihli-Anfu War in 1920, which resulted in the overthrow of the Anfu Party; at Wu's suggestion, his troops were reorganised into the 11th division of the National Army and he was appointed concurrently director of Military Affairs of Shensi; later acting Military Governor of Shensi, still commanding the 11th division, 1921; took prominent part in the Chihli-Fengtien War, Commanding the rear defence forces and mainly responsible for the defeat of Fengtien faction; Military Governor of Honan, 1922. Inspector-General of the National Army with headquarters at Peking, 1922; made a Full-General, 1923; Director-General for the Defence of the Northwestern Provinces, 1923; created a Marshal, 1923; married Miss Li Teh-chuan, secretary of the Pe-

king Y.M.C.A. 1924; betrayed Wu Pei-fu in the 2nd Chihli-Fengtien War in 1924 and made the then President Tsao Kun prisoner at Peking; expelled the "Baby Emperor" Pu Yi from the Palace, 1924; he together with Chang Tso-lin made Tuan Chi-jui Provisional Chief Executive functioning as President of China, 1924; appointed Defence Commissioner of the Northwestern Territory, 1924; defeated by the Fengtien troops at Nankow in 1926 and was forced to take refuge in Russia, where he stayed for one year, returning to China in 1927; joined hands with the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces in 1927 and assisted in the defeat of the Northern Armies; appointed member of the State Council of the National Government and vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of War, 1928-29; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang and member of the Central Political Council, 1929; was relieved of all his political and military appointments by the Nanking Government for revolting against Nanking, 1929; took leading part in the formation of the Northern Military Coalition in Peiping in opposition to Nanking Government, 1930; after the collapse of the Coalition, he retired to Shansi and stayed there for about a year: upon the outbreak of the Mukden Affair in Sept., 1931, he urged peace between Nanking and Canton and came down to Shanghai for a short time; re-instated as a member of the Central Executive Committee and of the State Council, Dec., 1931; retired in mount Taishan, Shantung, 1932 and left there for Kalgan in Charhar, Autumn of 1932, where he has remained since; advocates armed resistance against the Japanese aggression and recently was proclaimed "Commander-in-Chief of the People's Allied Anti-Japanese Army" in Charhar with headquarters at Kalgan; address: Headquarters, People's Anti-Japanese Army, Kalgan, Charhar.



Shang Ling Fu (Fu Shang-ling)

傅 尚 霖

tion and did social reform work with his brother, Dan. S. Y. Fu, director of the Swatow Municipal Sanitary Laboratory and president of the Swatow Academy, 1921-23; member of the Hongkong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Chinese Merchants' League and Manager of the Hwamer Co., London, 1924-25; delegate to the World's 9th Sunday School Convention, Glasgow, 1924, and Hon. Vice-President of the Paisley District Sunday School Union since 1928; Hon. Secretary of the Central Union of Chinese Students in Great Britain and Ireland and of the Union of Chinese Associations in Great Britain, 1925-1926; Editor of *The Chinese Student*, London, 1926-1927; travelled extensively in Great Britain giving lectures on China, 1924-29; member of the Royal Asiatic Society, British Institute of Philosophical Studies, China Society, American Sociological Society; Hon. Fellow of the Societe Internationale de Philologie, Sciences et Beaux-Arts and its representative in China; Fellow of the Royal

SHANG-LING FU, College President; born in Swatow, Kwangtung, 1920; received his preliminary education from his parents; graduated with B. A. from the University of Shanghai, 1921; teacher at the Swatow Academy and concurrently lecturer of the Kawngtung Provincial Commercial College and secretary of the Swatow Y. M. C. A., 1921-23; president of the Swatow Sunday Club, 1923; organiser of the Liang Tung Experimental School for promoting Mass Educa-

Economic Society; post-graduate studies in the London School of Economics and Political Science of the University of London and research work in the School of Oriental Studies and Cambridge, 1925-1929; received Litt. D., 1931; Dean, Head of Department and Professor of Sociology and History, Fukien Christian University, Foochow 1929-30; Professor of the National Tsing Hua University and concurrently exchange lecturer of the Yenching University and lecturer of the National Normal University, Peiping, 1930-32; President of the Tientsin Anglo-Chinsee College; Head of the Department and Professor of Sociology, National Sunyatsen University, Canton; author of "The Forms of the Family and Social Organisation," "A Social Morphological Study of the Existing Complex of the Chinese Family Group," "One Generation of Chinese Studies in Cambridge," "The Chinese Family-a Sociological Study of Its Structure," "Records of the Aboriginal Tribes in South Western China," "Hsing-Shih (姓氏),—an Index to the Social Organisation in China," "Kinship System in China," "The Word 'Chia' (家), a Philological Study, showing its Sociological Significance," "Foreword to the Chinese Student," "Sociological Foundations of Peace," "Lord Shaftesbury and Social-Industrial Progress,—a Review," "Christian Education in China," "Buddhist Philosophy," "The Chinese Renaissance" "Two Builders of Civilisation," "Backgrounds of Social Disorders in China" etc., address:—National Sun Yatsen University, Canton.

Fu Shi-nien

傅斯年字孟真

FU SHI-NIEN, University Professor and writer; born at Liao-chen, Shantung, 1895; studied history at the London University and Berlin University; Dean of Department of Literature and History of National Chungshan University at Canton; now, director of the Department of History and Philology of the Central Research Council and Professor of History of National Peking University; contributing editor to the "Independent Critic, a well known weekly periodical edited by Dr. Hu Shih at Peiping; address: Department of History, National Peking University, Peiping.



Gen. Fu Tso-yi

傅作義字宜生

GEN. FU TSO-YI, Chairman of Suiyuan Provincial Government; born in Shansi, 1885; graduate of Paoting Military Officers' College; served successively as battalion and regimental commanders in Shansi Army before 1926; Commander of 4th Brigade of the 4th Division of Shansi Army, June, 1926; Commander of 4th Division, Nov. 1926; joined the Nationalist Revolutionary Army in 1927 and was ordered to attack Chochow in Hopei; after capture of the city, he was made Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Army of the 3rd Group Army (under command of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan), June, 1927 and concurrently Garrison Commander of Tientsin; upon reorganization of the 5th Army, he was made Commander of the 12th Division, Sept. 1927 and later Commander of 43rd Division, holding concurrently the post of Garrison Commander of Tientsin; promoted Commander of 10th Army of the 3rd Group Army, Feb. 1930 and concurrently Field-Commander of the 2nd Route Army on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in May and Field-Commander of 256th Route Army of the 3rd Group Army in July of the same

year; in Sept., same year, assumed the additional post as Director of the Field-Office of the Commander-in-Chief (Gen. Yen Hsi-shan during the Northern Coalition days against Nanking); when his Army was reorganised in March, 1931, he became Commander of 7th Army and later in July, Commander of 35th Army and concurrently Commander of 73rd Division; Chairman of Suiyuan Provincial Government, since August, 1931; address: Suiyuan Provincial Goverment, Suiyuan.



Fu Tung

傅銅字佩青

FU TUNG, University professor and writer; born at Langfeng, Honan, 1887; received his preliminary education at Kai-feng Middle School, Honan; studied at Kobun School, Sugamo, Japan and the Tokyo University, Tokyo; pursued his advanced education in England where he attended the University of Birmingham and University of Oxford; since his return, he has successively served as professor at the Peking Government University and Peiping High Normal University, Peiping; president of Northwest University, Shensi; now, dean of depart-

ment of philosophy, Peiping Government University; editor of *Philosophical Journal*, Peiping; writer of articles and treatises on topics of philosophy and kindred subjects; some of his essays have been included in Hasting's *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics*; address: Peiping Government University, Peiping.



Gen. Han Fu-chu

韓復榘字向方

GEN. HAN FU-CHU, Chairman of Shantung Provincial Government; born at Pai-hsien, Hopei, 1890; started his career as a common soldier; Commander of the 1st Provisional Division; Commander of the Nationalist 6th Army; Commander-in-Chief of the 6th Route Army of the Kuominchun Allied Army; Field Commander-in-Chief of the 6th Route Army of the 2nd Group Army; member of the Military Council of the National Government; member of Hopei Provincial Government; Chairman of Honan Provincial Government and concurrently member of the Committee for the Readjustment of Party Affairs in Honan; Field Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Route Army and later Field Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Group Army of the Anti-Rebel Army; Chairman

of Shantung Provincial Government and concurrently member of the Committee for the Readjustment of Party Affairs in Shantung; State Councilor of the National Government; Bandit Suppression Commander of Honan and Shantung; Commander-in-Chief of the General Reserve of the Communist Suppression Force; member of the recently organized Political Readjustment Commission of Peiping and member of Peiping Division of the Central Military Affairs Commission; address: Shantung Provincial Government, Tsinan, Shantung.



Han Li-wu
杭立武

HAN LI-WU, educational worker; born at Chu-Chow, Anhwei, 1902; B. A. University of Nanking, Nanking, 1924; Research Student, University of London, England, 1926-28; Honorary Fellow in Political Science, University of Wisconsin, U.S.A., 1928-29, M.A., 1928; appointed editor, Examination Yuan, 1929; editor-in-chief, Editorial Bureau, Examination Commission, 1930; Research Professor, University of Nanking, 1930-32; Professor and Head of Department of Political Science, National Central University, 1931; Honorary Fellow,

Academia Sinica; now Director, Office of the Board of Trustees for the Administration of British Remitted Indemnity Funds; address: c/o Ministry of Education, Nanking.



何柱國

Maj.-Gen. Ho Chu-kuo

MAJ-GEN. HO CHU-KUO, Commander of 57th Army; born at Yung-hsien, Kwangsi, 1896; graduate of Japanese Military Officers' College, Tokyo; instructor at the Paoting Military Officers' College and the Mukden Military Training School with the rank of Colonel; chief of staff office of the Headquarters of the Inspector-General of the First and Third Allied Armies (Fengtien) under the late Marshal Chang Tsolin; Commander of 45th Regiment of the Independent 45th Infantry Brigade of the Fengtien Army; Garrison Commander of Kaifeng, Honan; Commander of the 9th Independent Brigade of the 23rd Division of the Northeastern Army and concurrently Garrison Commander of Linyung (Shanghaiwan and Yungping); when the Japanese invaded Shantaiwan at the beginning of the year, he valiantly defended that Great Pass and fought against the Japanese for

three successive days and nights, but was finally forced to abandon it under the combined pressure of the Japanese Land, Navy and Air Forces; in recognition of his meritorious services in opposing the Japanese invaders, he has been recently promoted Commander of 57th Army by the National Government and is now charged with the defense of the territory west of Shanhakwan with Headquarters in Lwanchow; author of a book on cavalry tactics; address: c/o Peiping Military Affairs Commission, Peiping.



Dr. Feng-shan Ho (Ho Feng-shan)

何鳳山

DR. FENG-SHAN HO, Government Official and University Professor; born at Yi-Yang, Hunan, 1902; was graduated from the College of Yale-in-China in Changsha, Hunan in 1926 with B. A. degree; served as secretary and department director in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Hunan, 1926-29; was sent by the Hunan Provincial Government in the Summer of 1929 to study in Germany where he attended the Munich University and received his Doctorate in Political Economy, 1932; after

graduation, he travelled extensively in Europe, studying international economic situation; upon return to China in Oct., 1932, he was appointed secretary on foreign affairs by the Hunan Provincial Government and at same time served as adviser on financial matters to the 4th Route Army and professor at the Hunan National University; in addition to his official duties, he devotes much of his time and energy to literary work, frequently contributing articles to newspapers and magazines; appointed by the Hunan Provincial Government as Hunan delegate to the Chicago Exposition, U.S.A., May, 1933; promotor and co-founder of the 'Economic Society for Hunan'; author of two books in preparation: "The Policy of Chinese Agriculture" and "A Comparative Study of the Economic Situation of America and Europe;" address: Hunan Provincial Government, Changsha, Hunan.

Gen. Ho Kuo-kuang

賀國光字元靖

GEN. HO KUO-KUANG, army officer; born at Puchi, Hunan, 1885; was graduated from the Peking Military Cadets' College; Commander of 1st Infantry Division of Hupeh Army; Commander of the 4th Nationalist Revolutionary Army; Garrison Commander of Wuhan Cities; associate director of the Disbandment Bureau of the National Military Disbandment and Reorganization Commission; member of Hupeh Provincial Government; Chief of Staff of the Headquarters of the Commander of the 3rd Route Army of the Anti-Rebel Forces; member of National Reconstruction Commission; Inspector of infantry forces of the Inspectorate-General of Military Training; address: The Inspectorate-General of Military Training, Nanking.

HO PING-YIN, government official, born at Fan-yu, Kwangtung, 1903; studied Political Economy and Municipal Government at the University of California, 1924-27 and received B. A. and M. A. degrees respectively in 1926 and 1927; elected member of Pi Sigma Alpha Society of the University following graduation; founded the Continental University at Shanghai 1928 and served concurrently as dean of



Ho Ping-yin (Ho Ping-hsien)

何炳賢

the Finance Department and professor of English and Municipal Government; did research work in Municipal Government in Europe, 1929; appointed director of the Bureau of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Industry and concurrently chairman of the China Steam Filature Raw Silk Marketing Committee for Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces, 1931; concurrently, he serves as chairman of the Executive Committee, China Commission of Chicago International Exposition in 1933 and director of publicity of the Committee; commissioned by the Ministry of Industry to conduct investigations of national industries and to serve concurrently as editor of a national industrial magazine; author of "Police Records System" and several books on local self-government; address: Bureau of Foreign Trade, Customs Building, Shanghai.



Ho Ping-sung

何炳松

lege of Chekiang with first prize in 1912; studied at the University of Wisconsin, U.S.A., on a government scholarship, 1912-15, graduating with B. A. degree in 1915 with honor and serving as a student assistant instructor in the Political Science Department of the same University during the senior year; did research work in the Graduate School of Princeton University in 1915, receiving M.A. degree in 1916; after returning to China, served successively as secretary to the Civil Governor of Chekiang and provincial educational inspector 1916-17; professor of history at the National University of Peking and dean of the English as well as the history and geography departments of Peking Higher Normal School, 1917-22; principal of the First Normal School and the First Middle School of Chekiang, 1922-24; editor of the Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai, 1924-29 and since 1929, editor-in-chief; author of "An Outline of Historical Methodology"; "A History of Medieval Europe"; "A History of Modern Europe"; "General Principle of History Writing"; address: Editorial Division, The Commercial Press Ltd., Honan Road, Shanghai.

HO PING-SUNG, editor and author; born at Kinhwa, Chekiang, October 18, 1890; graduated from the Provincial Col-



Ho Teh-kuei

何 德 奎

HO TEH-KUEI, assistant secretary of Shanghai Municipal Council; born at Kinhsia, Chekiang, 1896; finished sophomore year in the National University of Peking and passed examination of the Ministry of Education as a government student for advanced studies in the United States of America, 1917; Bachelor of Arts, University of Wisconsin, U.S.A. 1919; master of Business Administration, Harvard University, U.S.A. 1921; professor of Economics and Business Administration, Ta-tung University and Nanyang College, Shanghai; dean of College of Commerce, Kwang Hwa University, Shanghai; member of Special Chinese Education Committee, Shanghai Municipal Council, 1928; English Secretary, Shanghai Chinese Rate-payers Association; English Secretary, Shanghai Customs 2½ % Surtax Treasury Notes Sinking Fund Commission (National Loans Sinking Fund Commission); head, Department of Economics, Shanghai Law College; advisory member, Capital Planning Commission, Nanking; advisory member, Foreign Relations Commission, Ministry for Foreign Affairs; film censor, "Shanghai

Municipal Council; assistant secretary of Shanghai Municipal Council, since 1931; address: Secretariat, Shanghai Municipal Council, Shanghai.



Gen. Ho Yao-tsui

賀 燭 組

GEN. HO YAO-TSUI, Vice-Chief of General staff; born at Ninghsiang, Hunan, 1889; received his advanced military training at the Japanese Military Officers' College, Tokyo, graduating in 1916; joined the army service after his return from Japan and first served in the first division of infantry corps of the Hunan Army as a battalion commander and later a brigade commander; promoted Commander of the same Division, 1923; when the Northern Punitive Expedition was launched in 1926, he was appointed Commander of the Second Independent Division of the Revolutionary Army and was responsible for the capture of Kiukiang from the northern militarists; in 1927, his troops were incorporated into the Right Wing Army operating along the Yangtze and succeeded in capturing Nanking, for which service, he was promoted Commander of the 40th Revolutionary Army and concurrently Commander of Martial Law Forces of Nanking; later he was also elected member of the Central

Political Council; appointed Field-Commander of the Third Group Army in 1928 and was relieved of this office after the pacification of the North; when the Kwangsi Clique revolted against Nanking Government in 1929, he was appointed chief military counsellor at the Field Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief and soon later appointed chief military councilor of the National Government with the rank of Marshal which position he resigned, Jan., 1932; now, Vice-Chief of General Staff; was awarded high decorations for his meritorious services by the National Government in 1930; address: Headquarters of General Staff, Nanking.



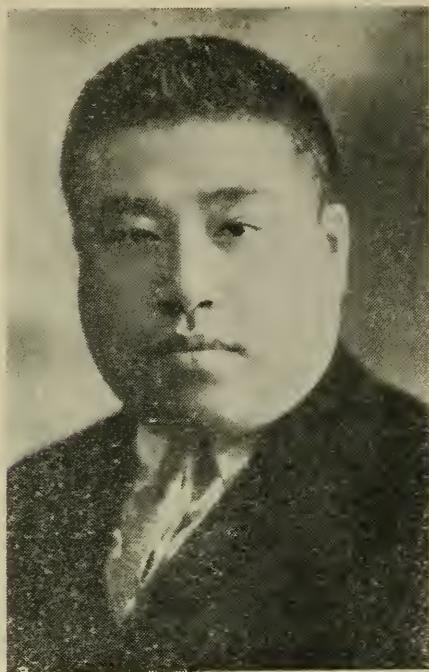
Gen. Ho Ying-chin

何應欽字敬之

Gen. HO YING-CHIN, Minister of War; born at Hsingi, Kweichow, 1889; was graduated from the Japanese Military Officers' College in Tokyo and joined the Tung Ming Hui in Japan; participated in the 1911 and 1913 Revolutions; principal of Yunnan Military Institute, 1920-23; dean and instructor of the Whampoa Military Cadets' Academy, 1924; commander of the 1st division of the Nationalist Northern Punitive

Army; participated in the campaign against Chen Chiung-ming (who then rebelled against Dr. Sun) and commanded troops at Swatow, Chaochow and other places in Kwangtung, 1923; was in charge of rear command in Kwangtung in 1926, when the Nationalist Northern Punitive Forces advanced into the Yangtsze Province; later, was in command of the East Route Revolutionary Army and occupied most of Kiangsi Province, 1926; transferred his army to the Fukien front and after the pacification of the province, was appointed acting Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, 1926; from Fukien, he advanced into Chekiang and participated in the fighting that resulted in the elimination of Sun Chuan-fang from the Yangtsze provinces; after Sun's defeat, he concentrated his forces at Nanking, where he in association with Gens. Bei Tsung-hsi and Li Tsung-jen repulsed Sun's last attempt to return to Kiangsu during the decisive battle of Lungtan, near Chinkiang, Kiangsu, 1927; after the retirement of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, he withdrew his troops into Chekiang and was appointed Chairman of Chekiang Provincial Government, 1928; upon Chiang Kai-shek's return to power, he was appointed assistant chief of staff of the Nationalist Generalissimo's Headquarters, 1928; member of the Central Executive Committee, since 1926; State Councillor, since 1928; member of the Central Political Council, since 1927; Director-General of Military Training, 1928-30; Director of the Field-Headquarters of the Generalissimo of the National Army at Chengchow, Honan, 1930; Minister of War, since Dec. 1930; Field-Commander of the Central Government Communist Suppression Force in Kiangsi, 1932; upon the resignation of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang from his posts in North China in the Spring of 1933 following the fall of Jehol into the Japanese Invasion Force, he was appointed concurrently as Acting Chairman of the Peiping Military Affairs Commission in charge of the defense of North China, which post he still holds; address: Ministry of War, Nanking.

HOU CHIA-YUAN, Government official; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, Oct. 15, 1896; received his first degree in civil engineering in 1918 at Tangshan Engineering College and his M. A. degree in the same course from Cornell University, U.S.A., 1919; while in America, he worked with the McClintic Marshall Steel Construction Company to



Hou Chia-yuan

侯家源

receive practical training; after return to China, he first served as professor in civil engineering at Tangshan University for two years and sectional chief at the Kaiochow-Tsinan Railway for four years; served as district engineer of Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway, bridge-engineer and finally chief of the Engineering Department Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway for four years; of the Railway, 1928-1933; now Commissioner of Public Works of Nanking Municipality; address: Bureau of Public Works, Nanking Municipality.

NAI-ZING ZIA, university professor and writer; born at Shaooshing, Chekiang, June 27, 1892; graduated from the Tung-Wen Academy, Tokyo, 1912; St. Paul's College, Tokyo, 1916; University of Chicago, U. S. A., 1925 and Harvard University, 1926; secretary of the National Committee of Chinese Y.M.C.A., 1917-25; associate professor of philosophy, Lingnam University, Canton, since 1927; author: "Education for Personality," "A Philoso-



Nai-zing Zia (Hsieh Fu-ya)

謝扶雅

phy of Religion" "Chinese Ethical Ideas," "Reflections on America" (already published); "A Philosophy of Life" and "Outline of Christianity" (under printing); address: Lingnam University, Canton.

P. C. HSIEH, government official; born at Canton, Kwangtung; graduate of Tsing-hua College, B. A.; Ph. D. Johns Hopkins University, U. S. A.; professor at Law University and University of Communications in Peking, Peiyang University in Tientsin, and Kwantung University in Canton; secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nationalist Government, Nanking; director of Land Office, Wu-chang; divisional chief in the Ministries of Communications and Finance, Nanking; executive secretary of the No. 3. Special Administrative District, Hankow; deputy director of the Chekiang Bureau of Rolled Tobacco Tax; director of Kiangsu Bureau of Wine and Tobacco Revenues; member of the International Publicity Committee



P. C. Hsieh (Hsieh Pao-chao)

謝 寶 齊

of the Central Party Headquarters; secretary of the Ministry of Railways, Nanking and concurrently secretary of the China National Aviation Corporation; managing-director of Canton-Kowloon Railway, 1931; director of Stamp, Tobacco and Wine Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance, 1932; now, director, Compilation Bureau, Legislative Yuan; author of "Government of China from 1644 to 1911;" address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.



Z. K. Zia (Hsieh Sung-kao)

謝 頌 美

the secretaries; Author of the following books:—The Confucian Civilization (in English); How to Improve Your Style and Other Essays (in English); Hints on the Improvement of English (in English); My American Sketches (in Chinese); A Short Study of Religions (in Chinese); A Short Study of Ethics; A Short Study of Civics and Sociology; A Short Study of Life's Practical Philosophy; A Short Study of Civilization; A Short Study of Western Philosophers, partly based on Will Durant's The Story of Philosophy; Ethical Readers (five readers have been published up to the present); A Chinese English Dictionary for Chinese Students; A Short Study of Education in the Christian Home; A Short Life of Jesus; Henry Ford; Edison; St. Francis of Assisi; The Fables of the World; My Ideal People, an original story for the development of children's character; A First Book of Religious Education; Principles of Modern Preaching based on Dr. A. S. Hoyt's works etc.; Translator of more than twenty books such as the Christ of the Indian Road, Christ at the Round Table both by E. Stanely Jones, Ruskin's The King of the Golden River; Dicken's The

Z. K. ZIA, author and editor; born in Hangchow, Chekiang, April 15th, 1895; graduated from Soochow University with B. A. degree in 1917; Auburn Seminary, Auburn, N. Y. in 1921; Boston University, Boston, Mass. with M. A. degree in 1922; taught in Nanking Seminary, Nanking 1922-23; taught in Soochow University Comparative Law School, 1923-24; editor of the *Young People's Friend*, a Monthly 1924-26; joined the Christian Literature Society on June first, 1926, and is still connected with the said Society as one of

Christmas Carol, Henry van Dyke's The Other Wise Man, (all in Chinese); address: Christain Literature Society, 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.



Samuel Sung Young (Hsiung Chang-chih)

熊 崇 志

SAMUEL SUNG YOUNG, Chinese Minister to Mexico; born at Mei Hsien, Kwangtung, June 24, 1884; received his preparatory education at the Trinity School, San Francisco; received B. A. degree from University of California in 1904 and M. A. degree from Columbia University, 1905; upon his return to China, was appointed a member of the Kwangtung Provincial Board of Education at Canton and a professor at the College of Languages and the Provincial College; passed the Imperial Examination of the late Ching Government for the returned students and was conferred "Chin Shih" degree 1907; appointed junior secretary of the Board of Post and Communications, 1908; president of Tangshan Engineering College in North China, 1908-12; secretary of the Chinese Commission to the Panama Pacific International Exposition, 1913; department head in the National Oil Admin-

istration, 1914; department chief in the Grand Canal Improvement Board in Tientsin, 1918; went to the United States as a representative of the China International Famine Relief Commission, 1924; secretary of the Chinese Customs Tariff Commission, 1925; secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1926; appointed as Chinese Consul-General at New York, June, 1927 and served as secretary general of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations at its 9th Assembly; appointed Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation in Mexico, July, 1930, but returned to New York to resume his office as Consul-General, August, 1930; appointed Chinese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, February 1931, which post he still holds; one of the organizers and a secretary of the Rotary Club at Peiping; was made a Thirty Third Degree Mason in Washington, 1929 and awarded a medal of the Columbia University in the same year; address: Chinese Legation, Mexico City, Mexico.



Hsu Kyia-shuh (Hsu Chia-shih)

許 家 桢 字 伯 龍

HSU KYIA-SHUH, judge; born at Hsii-Hsien, Anhwei, 1892; was graduated

from the National Institute of Law and Political Science, Peking, 1914; appointed judge of the District Court of Chengtu, Szechuan, 1915 and promoted judge of the High Court of the same province 1916; transferred as chief judge of the District Court of Kaolang, Kansu, 1917 and concurrently professor at the Kansu Provincial College of Law and Political Science; chief procurator of the District Procuratorate of Kaolang, Kansu, 1917-20; promoted chief procurator of the High Procuratorate, Kansu, Oct. 1920; later, he held the position as deputy director of the Kansu Provincial Anti-Opium Bureau; adviser to the Garrison Commander of Lun-Nan, Kansu, 1923; magistrate of Wushan, Kansu, 1924; judge of High Court of Anhwei, 1927; chief clerk of the Central Special Provisional Court in the Spring of 1928 and was appointed judge of the Shanghai Provisional Court in Oct. the same year; upon abolition of the Shanghai Provisional Court and establishment of the Special Area District Court in 1929, he was promoted presiding judge of the criminal division of the Shanghai Special Area District Court, which position he still retains, 1931; address: Criminal Division, Shanghai Special Area District Court, North Chekiang Road, Shanghai.

HSU CHUN-HAO, Chief Secretary of Examination Yuan; born at Fanyu, Kwangtung, 1883; graduate of Nanking Military Academy and the Infantry Training Institute of Japan; served under the Ching (Manchu) Government Army in Nanking; during the 1911 Revolution, served as Chief-of-Staff to the Tutu (Military Governor) of the Chinkiang Army and concurrently commander of the 1st Mixed Brigade of the Army; after the fall of Nanking, was appointed Provisional Garrison Commander of Nanking; Director-General of Military Stations of the Northern Expeditionary Army; Director of the Supervision Department of the Headquarters of the Military Governor of Nanking; Resident Commander of Nanking Garrison; Chief-of-Staff to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Kiangsu Expeditionary Force against Yuan Shih-kai; advisor to the Ministry of War; senior staff officer to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of Kwangtung and Kwangsi; Chief of Staff to the Headquarters of the Commander of the 6th Army



Hsu Chun-hao

許崇灝字公武

of the National Pacification Forces; Chief-of-Staff to the Headquarters of the Director-General of the Border Defence of Kwangtung, Kiangsi and Hunan; Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway; Garrison Commander of the Canton-Hankow Railway; Garrison Commander of the Hsinghua-Chuanchow Area of Fukien; Field-Commander of the Left Wing Force of the East Route of the Anti-Rebel Army (against Gen. Chen Chiung-ming); senior advisor to the Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung Army; member of the Finance Commission of the Headquarters of the Generalissimo (Dr. Sun Yat-sen); member of the Finance Committee of the Central Party Headquarters of the Kuomintang; secretary of the Kwangtung Party Headquarters; now, Chief Secretary of the Examination Yuan, National Government; author of "A Manual of Military Training for Youth," "Military Training and Tactics of German Army," "A Treatise on German Constitution;" and a number of other books; address: Examination Yuan, Nanking.



Dr. Sung-nien Hsu (Hsu Chung-nien)

徐仲年

DR. SUNG-NIEN HSU, author and university professor; born at Wusih, Kiangsu, 1904; graduate of Tungchi University, Shanghai; went to France in 1920 and studied at the following schools: Institute Franco-Chinois (Lyon), Lyon University, Ecole Universelle (Paris), Paris University; received Litt. D. degree from Lyon University; returned to China in 1930; director of the publications department and chief librarian of the Labor University, Shanghai; now professor at the Central University, Nanking; married Miss Suzanne, a French girl and graduate of Ecole des Beaux-Arts de Bordeaux; in addition to teaching at the Central University, he is now editor of the *Milo Weekly* Section of the *China Times* (Shanghai), The Literary and Arts Supplement of the *Ming Sheng Pao* (Nanking); author of the following books: "Cinquante poemes chinois," "Li Tai-po, son époque," "sa vie et son oeuvre," "Etude sur Tou Fou," "Choix de poemes de Li Po," "Choix de poemes de Tou Fou," "poemes et ts'eu choisis de Wang Ching-wei," "Collection de la Politique de Pékin," "Les chants de Tseu-ye et Autes poemes d'amour," "Collection de la

Politique de Pékin," "Anthologie de la Litterature chinoise," "Collection Pallas. Delagrave," in French and several novels and books of poems in Chinese; address: 234 Route Dupleix. Shanghai.

S. Wu Hsu (Hsu Hsin-wu)

許心武

S. WU HSU, University professor; born at Yencheng, Kiangsu, 1893; graduate of the River Conservancy College, Nanking; studied at the Ohio State University, U.S.A., graduating with M. Sc. degree; professor of the River Conservancy College and the National Central University at Nanking; chief planning engineer of the Hwai River Conservancy Commission; director of the compilation section of the Organization Department of the Central Party Headquarters; President of National Honan University, Kaifeng, Honan; now, professor of Tangshan College of Chiao-tung University; address: Tangshan Engineering College, Tangshan, Hopei.



Jui-chun Hsu (Hsu Jui-chun)

許瑞鑒字公遂

JUI-CHUN HSU, Chinese Consul at Rangoon; born at Canton, Kwangtung, in

1897; studied Law and Political Science at the Peking Government University and was graduated with LL.B. degree; appointed assistant secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in 1919; recommended to investigate the conditions of the Overseas Chinese in French Indo-China, Siam, Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States in 1920; for some time, translator of the Bureau of Immigration, Peking; editor of the *Ming Po* at Peking in 1921; acting secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, 1922; appointed Vice-Consul at Singapore 1924; acting Consul-General at Singapore August 1926-September 1927; resumed Vice-Consulship in October 1927; appointed Consul at Rangoon, April, 1929, which post he now holds, 1933; elected by the Oversea Chinese of Burma to attend the People's Conference at Nanking, May 1931; awarded the 3rd Order Chiaho in 1922; address: Chinese Consulate, Rangoon, Burma.



Hsu Mo

徐 蘭

HSU MO, Government official; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1892, received his early Chinese education at home and finished his

middle school in Shanghai; entered the law department of the Pei-yang University at Tientsin, 1912 and was graduated with LL.B. degree in 1916; taught English and law at the Yangchow Middle School, Kiangsu, 1917-18; was awarded by the Ministry of Justice of the Peking Government a certificate for exemption from judge's examinations, 1919; passed the diplomatic and consular service examinations with honor, 1919; served as an attache to the Chinese Legation at Washington and in the meantime, secretary to the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference, 1920-22; studied law and political science at the George Washington University and was graduated with LL.M. degree in 1921; upon his return to China in 1922, he was appointed professor of law and political science of the Nan-Kai University at Tientsin and continued to hold that position up to 1926; from 1925-26, he was also dean of the college of arts of the same University; became member of the Chinese Bar Association at Tientsin 1926 and at the same time, acted as the chief editor of the *Yi Shih Pao (Social Welfare)*, Tientsin; came to Shanghai in the latter part of 1926 and was appointed judge of the Shanghai Provisional Court, 1927; president of the district Court of Chinkiang, Kiangsu, 1927; Counsellor and Director of the International Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1928; Director of the European-American Department of the same Ministry, 1928-31; concurrently, Director of the Asiatic Department, 1931; also concurrently, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, Shanghai, 1929; Administrative Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1932; Political Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1932 to the present; address: 101 Kao Lou Men, Nanking.

PAUL H. HSU, Government Official, born at Soochow, Kiangsu in 1888; received his early education under private tutors; graduated from the Preparatory Department, Imperial Polytechnic College, Shanghai, 1909; graduated with honors from Williston Academy, 1919, Easthampton, Mass; S. B. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, 1914; took advanced courses in Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, M. I. T. 1914-16; appointed assistant in Chemistry, 1914-16 (being the first Chinese graduate who received such an honor in that institution); research chemist with the Larkin Co., Buffalo, 1916-18; chemical engineer with the Procter and Gam-



Paul H. Hsu (Hsu Pei-huang)

徐佩璜

ble Co., Ivorydale, Ohio, 1918-20; research chemist with Miner Laboratories, Chicago 1920-21; superintendent, International Soap and Drug Works, Shanghai, 1921-23; is considered the best soap and oil expert in China; professor and dean of the Middle School, Nanyang University (Chiaotung University), 1923-27; consulting chemist and chemical engineer; when the Revolutionary Army came north in 1927, he joined the political world; appointed secretary-general, Shanghai Branch of the Central Political Council Feb-May 1927; when the Branch Political Council was dissolved in May, 1927, he was appointed Chief of Division, the City Government of Greater Shanghai and concurrently, director of Native Products Museum and director of the Municipal Industrial Testing and Research Laboratory, 1927-28; promoted a counsellor, Mayor's office, 1928; senior counsellor, 1929-30; ordered to take charge of the Bureau of Education in October, 1930; president, Technology Club of China, 1929-30; president, Nanyang Alumni Association, 1930; president, the Chinese Engineering Society, three times; director, the

Chinese Institute of Engineers, 1931-33; president, the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Institute of Engineers, 1931; chairman of delegation of the Chinese Engineering Society to the World Power Conference and the World Engineering Congress at Tokyo, 1930; member of the National Congress of Commerce and Industries, 1930; member of the Civic Center Construction Commission, City Government of Greater Shanghai; now, Commissioner of Public Utilities of Shanghai; address: Bureau of Public Utilities, City Government, Greater Shanghai Municipality.



Zai-zhang Zee (Hsu Shan-hsiang)

徐善祥

ZAI-ZIANG ZEE, scientist and government official; born at Shanghai, Dec. 10, 1882; received his Chinese classical education under private tutelage at home and passed the prefectural competitive examination 1898 with Hsiu Tsai degree (Bachelor of Chinese Literature); studied English at St. John's College, Shanghai, graduating in 1904; taught in Nanyang High School for two years and won a Government scholarship from Kiangsu province by competitive examination; entered the Yale University, New Haven, U.S.A., in the fall of

1906 and was graduated in 1909 with Ph.B. degree specializing in chemistry; after one year's advanced research on pyrimidines, he returned to China in 1910 to serve as director of studies in the China National Institute at Woosung, Shanghai; edited a number of scientific text-books both in English and in Chinese (published by the Commercial Press). 1911-13; served as government assayer in the department of the Ministry of Finance, Peking, 1914-15; joined the faculty of the College of Yale-in-China, in Changhsia, as head of the chemistry department in 1916 and continued to serve in the College for 11 years, two of which were spent in America for advanced study as a research fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation; while in America, he took up China wood oil and Chinese lacquer-oil varnishes as his special study and received Ph. D. degree in Chemical Engineering from Columbia University in 1925; professor in the Central University Nanking, 1927; when the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor was organised in 1928, he was appointed a technical expert and concurrently director of the department of industry; in these capacities, he sets himself to work on the standardization and unification of Weights and Measures and recommended the so-called "1-2-3 System" which is now adopted by the National Government (the "1-2-3 System" is so-called because 1 litter is taken as the unit of volume, $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram, as the unit of weight and $\frac{1}{3}$ meter, as the unit of measure); promoted director of the technical department of the same Ministry in May, 1929 and concurrently director of the Central Industrial Laboratory, Nanking, in June, 1929; when the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining and the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor were amalgamated into the Ministry of Industries in Dec. 1930, he was reappointed director of the technical department which position he now holds; author of "The Influence of Concentration, Temperature and Humidity on the Drying of Chinese Lacquer-Oil Varnishes"; "Qualitative Chemical Analysis, Theoretical and Practical;" and several textbooks; editor of the New Sciences Series and co-editor of the English-Chinese Standard Dictionary (Webster's); member of the Sigma XI Honorary Society, American Chemical Society, Chinese Science Society, Chinese Engineering Society, the Chinese Society of Chemical Engineers and other technical institutions; address: Technical Department, Ministry of Industries, Nanking.

Gen. Hsu Yung-chang

徐永昌字次辰

GEN. HSU YUNG-CHANG, Chairman of Shansi Provincial Government, born at Hsun-hsien, Shansi; 1888; was graduated from the Military Cadets Academy at Peking; Commander of the provisional 1st Mixed Brigade of the Central Government Army; Commander of 1st Division of Shensi Army; Commander of the 3rd Army of the 3rd Group Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Force; Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Army; member of the Military Affairs Commission of National Government; Chairman of Suiyuan Provincial Government; Commander of 33rd Division of the National Army; Chairman of Hopei Provincial Government; now Chairman of Shansi Provincial Government; address: Shansi Provincial Government, Taiyuan, Shansi.



Bishop Joseph Hou (Hu Je-shan)

胡若山

BISHOP JOSEPH HOU, Catholic preacher; born at Chusan, Chekiang, Feb. 22, 1881; after finishing his preliminary

studies of philosophy at the seminary in Chusan, he entered the congregation of the Mission in Sept. 1906 and after his novitiate in the provincial house of Kashung and his religious vows were taken, was ordained a priest in June, 1909; following one year of missionary work in Haimen (Chekiang), he took up the chair of philosophy in the Seminary St. Paul at Ningpo; was chosen and named Apostolic Vicar of Taichow, Titular Bishop by His Holiness Pious XI at Rome on Oct. 28 of 1926; was installed into his Vicariate at Haimen, Chekiang on April 2, 1927; address: Haimen Catholic Church, Haimen, Chekiang.



T. D. Woo (Hu Meng-chia)

胡 孟 嘉

T. D. WOO, banker; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, 1888; M. A. in economics, Birmingham University, England; Dean, Chekiang Provincial College of Law and Political Science, Hangchow; General Manager, Bank of Communications, Shanghai; Chinese Councilor to the Shanghai Municipal Council; now, Manager, Treasury Department, Central Bank of China; recently re-elected Chinese Councilor to the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1933; member, Shanghai Bankers' Association; address: Treasury Department, Central Bank, Shanghai.



Schuhua Hu (Hu Shu-hua)

胡 庶 华

SCHUHUA HU, President of the Hunan Provincial University; born at Yuhsien, Hunan, 1886; was graduated from the Technische Hochschule, (Technical College) Berlin-Charlottenburg with the "Diplom-Ingenieur" (Engineer's Diploma) in metallurgy; assistant engineer for one year in the Krupp Steel Works in the City of Essen, Germany; professor at the Hunan Public Technical College; director of general affairs and professor at the National Wuhan University, Wuchang; Commissioner of Education of Kiangsu and concurrently Director of the Kiangsu Provincial Library; Director of the Preparatory Bureau for the Organization of the Shanghai Steel Works; Director of the Hanyang Arsenal; Director and Expert Inspector in the Farmers Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, and Director of the Department of Forestry Administration of the same Ministry; Director of the Liehshan Coal Mining Administration in Anhwei; Director of the Shanghai Steel Works of the Ministry of War; delegate to the Second National

Educational Conference and the First National Industrial and Commercial Conference, serving at the latter conference as one of the chairmen; a delegate from Shanghai to the National People's Convention (the Kuomin-Huiyi), May, 1931; President of National Tungchi University, 1929-32; member of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government; Vice-President of the Chinese Institute of Engineers, 1931-32; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chinese Institute of Engineers, 1932-33; now, President of the Hunan Provincial University; author of a book in Chinese on the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel and another one on Metallurgical Engineering, both published by the Commercial Press; address: Hunan University, Yolushan, Changsha, Hunan.



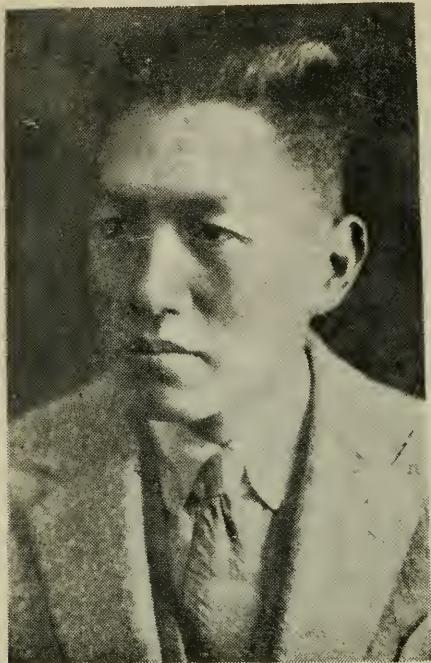
Y. K. WOO (Hu Yi-kuo)

胡 耘 翁 字 任 夫

Y. K. WOO, Y.M.C.A. secretary, author and editor; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1885; graduated from the Soochow University, 1906; attended Columbia University, Teachers' College, and Union Seminary in New York, U.S.A., 1921; upon return to China, appointed an executive secretary of the

Publication Department of the National Committee Y.M.C.A. of China; served successively as editor-in-chief of "China's Young Men," "Progress," "Association Progress"; trustee of the Soochow University and Chairman of the Laymen's Christian Movement of M.E.S. in China, since 1923; author of the following works: "The Road to Character", "To the Youth," "Science and Christian Faith," "The Future of the Y.M.C.A.", "Life of H. L. Zia," "Observations and Experiences in Europe," "Personal Immortality," "The Discipline of Prayer," "Testimonies of Great Men to the Bible and Christianity;" translated Fox-dick's "Meaning of Faith," "Meaning of Prayer," "Meaning of Service," Kirkup's "Evolution of Socialism," "Confessions of St. Augustine," Lawrence's "Practice of the Presence of God," Wm. de Witt Hyde's "Self-measurement," Hill's "Apostolic Age," "Introduction to the Life of Christ," and "The Life of Christ," Speer's "How to Deal with Temptation," Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," Thayer's "From Pioneer Home to White House," Tolstoi's "Short Stories"; edited Will Duran's "Story of Philosophy," "Popular Religious Study Series," "Christianity and Modern Problem Series," etc.; address: National Committee, Y.M.C.A., 20 Museum Road, Shanghai, China.

HUANG CHIN-TAO, engineer and government official; born at Amoy, Fukien, 1888; received his early education at Anglo-Chinese College, Amoy; came to Tientsin in 1906 to study mining and metallurgical engineering at Pei-Yang University; after graduation in 1910, he went to study mining and metallurgy at Columbia University, U.S.A. receiving E. M. and M. A. degrees in 1915; after his return from America, he served as engineer and department head of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works from 1915-19, and was transferred to Tayeh Works and Mines to take charge of the Blast Furnace Plant, Chemical and Testing Laboratories, Stone Quarries and Coking Plant from 1919 to 1923; he was made managing director and engineer-in-charge of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works from 1923-30; also served as technical adviser to the Hankow Municipal Government in 1929; appointed senior technical expert of the Ministry of Industries and concurrently, co-director of the Mines Department of the same Ministry in 1931; member of Ameri-



Huang Chin-tao

黃金濤

can Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; address: Mines Department, Ministry of Industries, Nanking.

HUANG FU, Government official; born at Hangchow, Chekiang in 1883; received his early education in his native province, and later he studied at the Provincial Military School of Chekiang; he then went to Japan and studied at Chun Wu Academy, Tokyo and later at the Military Survey Academy, Tokyo, from which he was graduated with honors in 1910; he returned to China in 1911 during the Revolution and due to having made friends with revolutionary leaders while in Japan he was sent to Shanghai as intelligence officer by the Peking General Staff, where he joined Gen. Chen Chi-mei as chief staff officer when the latter declared independence; he subsequently held the positions of chief superintendent of military transportation, chief staff officer to the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, commander of 23rd division and director of disbandment of the revolu-



Huang Fu

黃郛字魯白

tionary troops; in the Second Revolution of 1913 (against Yuan Shih-kai), he was staff officer at Shanghai; he was forced to flee from China when Yuan Shih-kai's troops were victorious and went to Japan; he went to America in 1914 and to Singapore in 1915; he returned to Peking upon the death of Yuan Shih-kai in 1916 and became representative of the Governor of Chekiang in Peking; he retired in Tientsin from 1917-20 and spent his time writing two books in Chinese: "Lessons from the European War and the Future of China" and "The World after the War;" from 1920-21, he collaborated with ex-President Hsu Shih-chang in writing "China's Finance and Education after the European War;" at the same time he was director of the Government Economic Investigation Bureau; he toured Europe and America in 1921 and was adviser to the Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference; before the conference he wrote the book "The Initiation of the Washington Conference and its Tendencies;" he returned to China in 1922 and

was made a Chiangchun (member of the College of Marshals) with the title of Chu-Wei; special deputy to prepare for the organization of a financial committee to straighten out the finances of the country, 1922; acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1923; president of the Diplomatic Commission 1923; acting Minister of Education, 1923-24; acting Premier, 1924; delegate to the Customs Conference, 1925; Mayor of Greater Shanghai, 1927; Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nanking Government, 1927-28; member of Chekiang Provincial Government, 1929-30; lived in retirement, 1930-33; in May, 1933, he was appointed by the National Government as Chairman of the Peiping Political Readjustment Committee of the Executive Yuan to deal with the Japanese Invasion in North China; he arrived at Peiping on the 16th of May and immediately addressed himself to the task of pacifying the people in the Peiping-Tientsin Area; after establishing himself in Peiping, he initiated negotiations with the Japanese Invaders for cessation of hostilities and finally concluded a peace agreement with the Japanese Army, which was signed on May 31 at Tangku, Tientsin, providing for the demilitarization of a large area inside the Hopei Province on the part of China and the evacuation of the Japanese troops beyond the Great Wall; he was decorated with the 2nd class Tashou Chiaho, 1920; 2nd class Wenhу, 1922; 2nd class Paokuang Chiaho, 1922; 1st class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho, 1922; address: Peiping Political Readjustment Committee, Peiping.

GEN. HUANG MU-SUNG, Pacification Commissioner to Sinkiang; born in Kwangtung, 1885; graduate of the Peking Military College; Commander of 3rd Division; Vice-Commander of Army Officers' Corps of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army; President of the Military College, Peiping; Chinese delegate Plenipotentiary to the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva; now, Vice-Chief of General Staff of the National Government, reserve member of the Central Executive Committee and recently appointed Government's Pacification Commissioner to Sinkiang; address: Headquarters of the General Staff, National Government, Nanking.



General Huang Mu-sung

黃 墓 松

WILLIAM P. H. HWANG, government official; born at Hsiangshan (now Chungshan), Kwangtung, 1897; received a classical education in boyhood; graduated from the Nanking Government Teachers' College (now National Central University) 1920; while studying at Nanking, he was very active, being one of the organizers and elected first president of the Nanking Students' Union during the Students' Movement of 1919; served as an expert at the Kwangtung Provincial Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, 1920-21; went to America for advanced education, 1921, and graduated from the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering in 1922 with the degree of M. S. in Agriculture; M. A. in Education, Columbia University 1924; pursued further studies in education, agriculture, economics and sociology at the Ohio State University, The Library of Congress, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the N. C. State College, 1924-27; acting editor-in-chief of the *Young China Morning Post*, a powerful revolutionary paper in San



William P. H. Hwang (Huang Pao-kuan)

黃曜寰字果卿

Francisco established by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and concurrently principal of the Young Woo School in S. F., 1927-28; returned to China in the Autumn of 1928 and was immediately appointed senior compiler (Pien Hsiu) of the Legislative Yuan which position he still holds; in 1930, in addition to his duty in the Legislative Yuan, he also served at times as professor and later dean of the National Central University and concurrently member of the Planning Committee and Conference of Agricultural Finance of the Ministry of Agriculture of Mining; address: Bureau of Compilation, Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

HUANG PE-TSIAU, Railway official; born at Taitsang, Kiangsu, 1889; was graduated from the first class of the Tung Chi University, Shanghai, specializing in mechanical engineering; upon graduation, he was engaged as an instructor of the Mechanical Engineering School attached to the University; worked in the editorial department of the Commercial Press, Shang-



Huang Pe-tsiau (Huang Pei-chiao)

黃伯樵

hai, heading the sub-German department, 1917 and later in the same year served as instructor at the Ningpo Senior Technical Middle School and concurrently superintendent of the Ningpo Machine Factory; taught in the Shanghai Chung Hwa Vocational School, 1918-20; toured in Europe, 1920 and studied at the Institute of Technology, Berlin, specializing in industrial management; upon completion of the course, he joined the editing committee of the German Engineers' Association in Berlin (V. D. I.); returned to China in 1922 and successively held the following posts: director of the Shanghai Chung Hwa Iron Works, principal of the Shanghai Chung Hwa Vocational School, head of the educational section of the National Association of Vocational Education of China, Shanghai and expert member of the Kiangsu Educational and Industrial Union,—1922-24; joined the Ministry of Communications of the former Peking Government as chief of the general affairs division of the Railway Department, 1924 and concurrently served as senior counsellor to the Ministry; chief of the

general affairs section of the Kaifeng-Loyang Railway Administration at Cheng-chow, Honan, 1925; appointed Commissioner of the Public Works Bureau of Hankow City Government, 1926; supervisor of the Shanghai Telegraph Training School, 1927 and for a short period, Commissioner of Public Works Bureau of Hangchow City Government; appointed Commissioner of Public Utilities Bureau of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, June, 1927 and remained in his Shanghai post up to 1931; for a time in 1929, he acted concurrently as Chief Secretary of the Shanghai City Government; appointed delegate of China to attend the World Second Power Conference held at Berlin in Germany, 1930 and made a trip around the world, investigating municipal administration of the principal cities in Europe, America and Japan; now Managing Director of Shanghai—Nanking and Shanghai—Hangchow Ningpo Railways; author of the Sino-German Dictionary and the Graphic Description of Mechanical Art (the latter in three languages Chinese, German and English); address: Shanghai—Nanking Railway Administration, Boundary Road, Shanghai.

GEN. HUANG SHAO-HSIUNG, Minister of Interior; born at Yung-Hsien, Kwangsi, 1895; was graduated from the Paotingfu Military College, 1916; following graduation, was assigned to Kwangsi for military service and served successively as squad commander, battalion commander, regimental commander and brigade commander in Kwangsi Army; appointed by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen as Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Rebel Army in Kwangsi, 1923; was shortly transferred to the post of Associate Director of the Pacification Bureau of Kwangsi to wind up military affairs in the province; after the unification of the province in 1925, was appointed Commissioner for Civil Affairs and concurrently Associate Director of the Pacification Bureau of the Province; elected a reserve member of the Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang, 1926; Chairman of Kwangsi Provincial Government and concurrently party representative of the 7th Nationalist Army; State Councilor of the National Government; member of the Military Council; member of the Canton Division of the Central Political Council; Field-Commander of the Communist Suppression Forces; Commander of the 15th Nationalist Army; Minister of Interior, since 1932; address: Ministry of Interior, Nanking.



Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung

黃紹竑號季寬

TING-TSZ KO, Government official; born in the district of Sun Woi, Kwangtung, 1896, B.A. National Peking University, 1921; M. A. Columbia University, New York, 1923; Ph. D. Columbia University, 1926; professor of political economy, Chung Shan University, Canton, 1927-32; founder and chief editor of *Kwangtung Morning Post* at Canton, 1932; senior secretary, Department of Education and acting director of Department of Social Education, Ministry of Education, 1932; director of Marine and Navigation, Ministry of Communications, since Nov. 1932—in which capacity, he recently represented the Ministry in the adjustment of the complications of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company arising out of the allegedly illegal mortgaging of the Company's properties to foreign firms by the former management; author "The Governmental Methods of Adjusting Labor Dispute in North America and Australasia," address: Department of Navigation, Ministry of Communications, Nanking.



Ting-tsz Ko (Kao Ting-tzu)

高 廷 桦



Kao Tsi-chu

鄒 子 舉

KAO TSI-CHU, army officer; born at Lushan, Honan, 1898; received his preliminary education at Peiping, 1913; entered the Paoting Military Officers' College, 1918 and after graduation, was appointed a staff officer in Feng Yu-hsiang's army; joined the Whampoa Military Cadets College, 1924 and participated in the campaigns against the Kwangsi militarists in the East River region, 1925; promoted commander of 52nd regiment of the 18th Division of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, 1926; lived in retirement, 1927-28; appointed director of the Political Training Department attached to the Military Headquarters at Kaifeng 1929; chief staff officer to the Commander of the Border Defense Force of Honan and Shensi, 1930; Commander of the 5th Nationalist Army which has been reorganised into the new 20th Division, of which he remains the Commander up to the present, 1933; besides being engaged in troop training and bandit suppression activities, he is tremendously interested in road building and other

constructive work and in the study of social and agricultural sciences and economics; address: Headquarters of Commander of New 20th Division, Chow-Chia-kow, Honan.

DR. MARCELO NUBLA, legal practitioner at the Philippine Islands; native of Chin-kiang, Fukien; born at Manila, P. I., 1898; finished his primary education at the Anglo-Chinese School of Manila and completed his secondary education at St. Joseph's College at Hongkong; was graduated from the Philippine Law School with LL.B. degree in 1922; took post-graduate work at the Georgetown University in Washington, D. C., U.S.A., from which he received LL.M. and S. J. D. degrees; passed with honor the Bar examination given by the Philippine Government upon return to the Islands and was granted a license to practice generally in the Philippines; has been engaged in legal practice since return and had handled many important cases in the Philippine Courts of Justice; president of the "Chinese Community," one of the three biggest Chinese Organizations in P. I., which is



Dr. Marcelo Nubla (Kao Tsu-chuen)

高祖川字峻峯

the proprietor of the "Philippine Chinese General Hospital" and "Chinese Cemetery;" a director of the China Banking Corporation; co-chairman of the "Philippine Chinese National Salvation Association;" chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs and Honorary Secretary of the "Philippine Chinese General Chamber of Commerce;" chairman of the Committee of the "China Aero Institute, Maila Chapter;" chairman of the Philippine Chapter of the Chinese Scouts; legal advisor to the Chinese Consulate-General in the Philippines and advisor of the "Head Organization; China Aero Institute;" recreation: member of the Wack Wack Golf and Country Club of Manila; address: China Bank Building, Manila, P. I.

Gen. Ko Ching-en

葛敬恩字湛英

GEN. KO CHING-EN, Director of Aviation Administration; born at Kashung, Chekiang, 1888; graduate of Japanese Imperial

Military College at Tokyo; chief staff officer to the Commander of 1st Division of Chekiang Army; Chief of Staff to the Field Headquarters of the Nationalist Commander-in-Chief at Hsuehchow; Chief of Staff Office of the Headquarters of the Nationalist Commander-in-Chief; associate director of Administration Department of the National Military Disbandment and Reorganization Commission; member of the National Reorganization Commission; Mayor of Tsingtao Municipality; member of the National Reconstruction Commission; Department chief of the General Staff; now, Director of Aviation Administration of the Ministry of War; address: Aviation Administration Bureau, Ministry of War, Nanking.



Ku Cha-yen

顧在璽字子用

KU CHA-YEN, Government official and civil engineer; born at Wusih, Kiangsu, 1894; after receiving his Chinese classical education at his native city, he attended the Universite Aurore at Shanghai and was graduated from the Engineering Department of the University; following graduation, he went to France and pursued

advanced studies at the Ecole Poly-Technique, Paris, specialising in municipal construction and graduating with distinction; since his return to China, he has successively served as engineer in the China Development Company, staff member of the supplies department of the Peiping-Hankow Railway; member of the Office of the Director-General of Lung-Hai Railway, in which capacity, he was commissioned to investigate the engineering conditions of the Line and was later made a member of the Engineering Department; appointed municipal expert of the Public Works Bureau of the Nanking Municipal Government; technical expert and inspector of the Construction Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Government; director of the Bureau of Public Works at Changshu, Kiangsu and concurrently director of Office for the Dredging of the Paimouho river; since his assumption of office early last year, he has effected many reforms in city construction of Changsu and completed the construction of two new motor roads: one between Changsu and Wusih and the other between Changsu and Soochow; author of the following books: "Municipal Construction," "Practical Methods of Road Construction," "Rural Roads Construction," "Methods of Park Laying;" a voluminous writer on subjects of civil engineering and frequent contributor to the *Good Roads Monthly* of the National Good Roads Association; address: Public Works Bureau, City Government, Changsu, Kiangsu.

GEN. KU CHU-TUNG, Chairman of Kiangsu Provincial Government; born at Lien-shui, Kiangsu; graduate of Paoting Military Officers' College; instructor at the Whampoa Military Cadets' Academy; Commander of 1st Division of the 1st Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army; member of Kiangsu Provincial Government; member of the National Army Disbandment and Reorganization Commission of the National Government; Commander of the 2nd Division of the reorganized National Army; Commander-in-chief of the 16th Route Army of the Anti-Rebel Forces; Commander of the 1st Division of the National Guards; Chairman of Kiangsu Provincial Government, Dec. 1931 to the present; address: Kiangsu Provincial Government, Chinkiang, Kiangsu.



Gen. Ku Chu-tung

顧祝同字墨三

Ku Meng-yu

顧孟餘

KU MENG-YU, Minister of Railways; born in Hopei, 1888; studied at Peking and later attended the Berlin University, Germany, specialising in economics, from which he was graduated; professor and later dean of the department of economics of the Peking Government University, 1922-25; joined the Kuomintang and became prominent member of the Left Wing under the leadership of Wang Ching-wei; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1926; chief of the publicity department of the Central Party Headquarters of Kuomintang, 1927; member of the Nationalist Government at Wuhan and concurrently Minister of Education, 1927; after the split of the Nanking and Wuhan factions, he resigned from all his posts and went abroad; participated in the Northern Military Coalition at Peiping, 1930; for which, he was expelled from the Kuomintang by the then Nanking Government, but was restored to his membership on the Central Executive Committee in Dec., 1931; appointed Minister of Railways of the National Government in March, 1931 which post he now holds, 1933; concurrently, he is also a member of the Central Political

Council, State Council and chairman of the Publicity Department of the Central Party Headquarters; address: Ministry of Railways, Nanking.



K. L. KWONG (Kuang Kuan-ling)

歸光林

K. L. KWONG, consular official; native of Kwangtung; born in Australia, 1897; returned to China when twelve years of age and took up Chinese education in Hongkong, Shanghai and Hangchow; finished his secondary education at a Middle School in Hangchow, 1914; went to the United States in the same year, first studying at Wooster College, Ohio, then transferred to Columbia from which he was graduated in 1917; went to England after America joined the World War and was attached to the Canadian Forces as a Y. M. C. A. secretary; then proceeded to France and joined the British Forces as a Y.M.C.A. secretary with the Chinese Labor Corps; returned to America after the Armistice and studied at Harvard University, graduating in 1921 with degree of M. B. A. (Master of Business Administration); married in the same year and for twelve months toured the world, studying condi-

tions; on return to China in 1922, became acting English editor of the Commercial Press during the absence of Dr. Fong Sec. and at the same time served as English secretary to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai; after about a year with the Commercial Press, became professor of the College of Commerce of the National Southeastern University and also of the Tee Chi University, Shanghai; joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, taking charge of its publicity and intelligence office at Shanghai; promoted a section chief in the Ministry 1929; appointed by the Government to accompany the American Journalist party of the Carnegie Foundation in China, 1929; also in the same year served as a member of the delegation appointed by the Government to participate in the rendition of Weihaiyei; promoted chief of the personnel section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1930; same year appointed Second Secretary to China's League of Nations' Office in Geneva, but did not take up the post; appointed Chinese Consul-General in the Philippine Islands, Nov. 1929 which position he now holds, March 1933; address: Chinese Consulate-General, Manila, P.I.

DR. H. H. KUNG, popularly known as Chauncey Kung, former Minister of Industries, now Governor of Central Bank of China, hails from Taiku, Shansi and is a direct descendent of Confucius of the 75th generation. He is 53 years old and is a graduate of both Yale University (M. A. 1907) and Oberlin College (B. A. 1906), from the latter institution he received the degree of LLD (1926). Dr. Kung participated in the first revolution in 1911, which overthrew the Manchu regime, being in command of the volunteers of Shansi. Upon the establishment of the Republic, he introduced many reforms into Shansi under the administration of General Yen Shih-shan, including the establishment of the Oberlin Shansi Memorial School at his own city and the construction of a system of motor roads in his province. Following the Washington Conference when Shantung was returned by Japan to China, he served as Chief of the Industrial Department of Shantung Rehabilitation Commission. Upon the conclusion of this important commission, he was appointed Resident Director of the Sino-Russian Negotiations. When Dr. Sun Yat-sen set up his military government in Canton, Dr. Kung became Finance



Dr. H. H. Kung (Kung Hsiang-hsi)
孔祥熙

Commissioner of the Provincial Government of Kwangtung, holding concurrently the office of the Minister of Finance as well as Minister of Industry of the Nationalist Government. He was also a member of the Political Council of Kwangtung. In 1927, when the Nationalist Government was formally inaugurated in Nanking, he was made the first Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor which office he held up to Dec. 1930. When the Ministries of Industry, Commerce and Labor and of Agriculture and Mining were amalgamated into the Ministry of Industries, he was appointed Minister of the same which post he held up to the end of 1931. In April, 1932, he was appointed Industrial Commissioner to Europe and America and after travelling abroad for about a year, he returned to China in the Spring of 1933. While he was travelling in Europe, he was appointed by the Government as Chinese Minister to Rome, but did not accept the appointment. Upon the resignation of T. V. Soong from his concurrent post as Governor of Central Bank in May, 1933, he was appointed to succeed him as Governor of the Bank. He is also holding a number

of concurrent offices, including membership of the Political Council of the Kuomintang, the Reconstruction Commission, the Financial Supervisory Board, the Diplomatic Commission and the Overseas Affairs Commission. Dr. Kung is related to Dr. Sun Yat-sen by marriage, having married into the same family, Madame Kung and Madame Sun being sisters. He is also related to General Chiang Kai-shek, Madame Chiang being the youngest sister of Madame Kung. Dr. and Madame Kung are the parents of four children, two boys and two girls. Their permanent address is 383 Route de Sieves, Shanghai.



Z. U. Kwauk (Kuo Chen-en)
郭承恩字伯真

Z. U. KWAUK, retired mint director; born at Chowyang near Swatow, Kwangtung, April 18, 1884; entered St. John's College, Shanghai at eleven and was graduated in 1903; following graduation, taught English at the Kiangnan Arsenal School in Shanghai; when the latter was closed, became a master in the Shanghai Municipal Public School for Chinese; teacher of English and natural science at St. John's College, 1906-10; went to Eng-

land in 1910 and entered Sheffield University, studying electrical and mechanical engineering and graduating from both courses in 1913; won first prizes in workshop practice, tool design, electric laboratory work, efficiency engineering during his three years in the University, etc.; joined River Don Works of Messrs. Vickers and the Phoenix Works of Messrs. Steel, Peech & Tozer as student engineer; travelled extensively in England and U. S. A., visiting chief iron and steel plants of the two countries in 1915; returned to China in the same year; served as chief of the Engineering Department of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works of the Han-Yeh-Ping, Co., 1915-23 and during the period, effected many important improvements in the Works, appointed engineer-in-chief and assistant superintendent of the Tayeh Works of the Han-Yeh-Ping Co., 1923; joined the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways as district engineer to look after the district between Shanghai and Hangchow, 1925 and did much to maintain the line in good and serviceable condition during the years of civil warfare, 1925-27; appointed director of the Shanghai Arsenal by the National Government at Nanking, 1929 and continued to serve in this capacity until August, 1931, when he was made managing director of the S. N. R. and S. H. N. R.; elected member of the Board of Directors for the Reorganization of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, April, 1931; Director of the Central Mint which post he recently resigned; is fond of outdoor life and rifle range practice; his hobbies are bee-raising and collection of carvings.

JAMES T. KUO, medical officer; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1894; received his primary education under private tutors; studied at the Normal Middle School at Foochow, graduating in 1911; studied English at the Foochow Y. M. C. A. school 1912-25; later, attend the Medical College of Fukien Christian University and was graduated in 1920 with M. D. Degree; after graduation, he served at the Soochow Hospital for several years; then he went to Peiping and joined the Peking Union Medical College; appointed a Chinese Medical Officer by the Shanghai Municipal Council in charge successively of the Indian Police Hospital, the Chinese Police Hospital, and the Municipal Isolation Hospital, 1924; was granted long leave by



James T. Kuo (Kuo Teng)

郭 廷

the Council and dispatched to England to study tropical diseases and public health administration in the Liverpool Medical Institute, 1931; address: The Municipal Isolation Hospital, 3 Range Road, Shanghai.

LAI LIEN, journalist and engineer; native of Fukien; born at Changsha, Hunan, 1900; received his early education at the College of Yale-in-China, Changsha, Hunan; went to the United States in 1919 for advanced education where he attended the University of Illinois and the Cornell University, graduating with B. S. degree in 1923 and M. M. E. degree respectively; editor of the *Shingwu Daily News* (Chinese) in Toronto, Canada and editor of *Young China* (English); returned to China in 1926; since then, he has held the following posts: instructor at the Whampoa Military Academy, chief secretary of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army at Canton, engineer and director of General Affairs Department of the Shanghai Arsenal Works,



Lai Lien

賴 環

Editor-in-Chief of the *Chin Pao*, Nanking, professor of the Central Political Institute and instructor of the Central University, Nanking; special examiner on the Civil Service Examination, Examination Yuan of the National Government, member of the Executive Committee of the Nanking Special District Party Headquarters and concurrently director of its publicity department; now editor-in-chief of the *Central Daily News*, Nanking; address; *Central Daily News*, Nanking.



Lan Hsiang-heng

藍象亨字德尊

struction Commission, Nanking; organised together with Chiu Yu-fan (now chief engineer of the International Radio Station at Shanghai) the China Electric Engineering Association at Moulmein Road, Shanghai, engaged in the manufacture of radio outfits; established the Chien Wah Electric Radio Supply Co., Shanghai, 1932, of which he is the proprietor; address: 393, Avenue Foch, Shanghai.

LAN HSIANG-HENG, radio equipment manufacturer; born at Chengtu, Szechuen, 1907; after completing his studies at the Department of Foreign Languages of Szechuen University, he came to Shanghai and attended the Shanghai-Woosung Radio Engineering College, from which he was graduated; appointed chief operator of the radio station of the Bureau of Communication, Nanking, 1928; later served as assistant radio-engineer of the National Recon-

LEI YIN, government official; born at Nanning, Kwangsi, 1887; graduated from the College of Law of Kwangsi and the Tokyo Law College in Japan, 1911; participated in the first Revolution, 1911; elected chairman of Kwangsi Provincial Assembly, 1912; joined the second Revolution against Yuan Shih-kai's attempt to crown himself, 1916; served as Tao-yin of Tien Nan Tao and later Tao-yin of Kwei-ling, Kwangsi, 1917-21; senator of Peking Parliament and concurrently member of Constitutional Drafting Committee, 1922-



Lei Yin

雷 殷

24; president of the Republican University at Peking and later President of College of Law at Harbin, 1923-28; since 1928, he has been engaged in reclamation works in the Three Eastern Provinces and at present, more than 30,000 acres of land have been reclaimed and made productive; in the meantime, he has made a special study of the economic and diplomatic problems in Manchuria; editor of *The Chinese Eastern Railway Economic Monthly* and *Semimonthly* 1929-31; now, Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Kwangsi Provincial Government, 1933; author of "The Problems of Chinese Eastern Railway," "The Manchurian Problem," and "The Cause of the World War;" address: Kwangsi Provincial Government, Nanning, Kwangsi.

LUTHER C. S. LI, Christian worker and editor; born at Sinhua, Hunan, March 1, 1888; was graduated from the Government Law School in Yunnan and the Union Lutheran Theological Seminary in Hupeh; served as a judge in the High Court of



Luther C. S. Li (Li Chao-min)

李兆民字路德

Yunnan, 1910; chief-of-staff and commissary to the Revolutionary Army in Yunnan, 1912; principal of Taohwalun Middle School, Yiyang, Hunan; taught at the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Hupeh and the Nanking Theological Seminary, *Lutheran Weekly* and of the *Shining Light* published by the Christain Literature Society, 1918-28; now, one of the commentators on the new commentaries of the New Testament of the Christain Literature Society; assisted Dr. Donald MacGillivray in writing "New Commentaries on the Gospel of St. Mathew and St. John;" author of "The problems of the Home in Changing China," "The Essence of Christianity," "The Practical Life," "The Teaching of Christ," "Students' General Introduction to the New Testament," "Commentaries of Epistle of St. James and Galatians," and a collection of Essays of Chinese Literature and Criticism for Student; address: The Christian Literature Society, Museum Road, Shanghai.



Handel Lee (Li Han-ta)

李漢鐸

HANDEL LEE, pastor and district superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Nanking; born at Kianglingchen, near Nanking, Kiangsu, 1886; was graduated from the University of Nanking, 1912, and the Nanking Theological Seminary, 1916; appointed to the pastorate of M. E. Church, Wuhu, Anhwei; graduated from the School of Theology of Boston University, with S. T. B. degree in 1922; graduated from Drew Theological Seminary with M. Th. degree in 1923; while at Drew, served as the Chinese secretary in the Board of Foreign Missions, New York City; appointed to the pastorate of Central M. E. Church since 1923; appointed to the Superintendency of Ling Wan District of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1927; was elected delegate to the General Conference which was held in Kansas City, Mo., 1923; delegate to the Eastern Asia Central Conference for three or four times; at the recent Board of Managers Meeting of the Nanking Theological Seminary, was elected to the presidency of that Seminary; address: Central M. E. Church, Nanking, China.

Gen. Li Ming-yang

李明揚字帥廣

GEN. LI MING-YANG, Commissioner of Peace Preservation Bureau of Kiangsu; born at Hsiao-hsien, Kiangsu, 1892; studied military science at Berlin, Germany; Commander of 10th Regiment of Kiangsi Army; Commander of Kiangsi Forts; Commander-in-Chief of Kiangsi Forces stationed in Kwangtung; Commander of 1st Division of Nationalist Revolutionary Army; vice-Commander of the 31st Nationalist Army; Commander of 2nd Nationalist Division and concurrently of 6th Brigade of the Division; member of Military Council of the National Government; now member of Kiangsu Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Kiangsu Provincial Peace Preservation Bureau; address: Kiangsu Provincial Peace Preservation Bureau, Chinkiang, Kiangsu.



P. T. Lee (Li Pei-tien)

李培天

LEE PEI TIENG (P. T. LEE), government official; born in Yunnan, 1894; after receiving his preliminary education in China, he went to Japan where he was

graduated from the Meiji University with B. A. degree; since his return to China he had successively served as dean of the National College of Law at Peiping, counsellor of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of Naval, Air and Army forces; he is now the director of the Nanking Office of the Yunnan Provincial Government, member of the Commission on Mongolian and Thibetan Affairs of the National Government, member of the supervisory committee of the Nanking Special District Party Headquarters, and president of the Wen Hwa College at Kiangwan, Shanghai; address: 13 Chin Chuan Yuan Heng, Nanking.



Li Pu-ching

李步青字廉方

LI PU-CHING, university professor; born at Chingshan, Hupeh, 1877; received his preliminary modern education at Wu-chang Academy where he studied for four years and was a classmate of the late Gen. Huang Hsing, noted revolutionary leader; was sent by the Hupeh Viceroy to Japan where he studied pedagogy in a normal college in Tokyo; upon his return to China, he successively served as principal of Ming-teh and Chingcheng Middle Schools in

Changsha and at the same time was secretly engaged in revolutionary activities; participated in the First Revolution at Wuchang, 1911; appointed compiler in the Ministry of Education of the Peking Government, but resigned as a protest against Yuan Shih-kai's Monarchical Movement; superintendent of the Wuchang Normal University, Hupeh; commissioner of education for Honan; dean of Wuchang Normal University; now, principal of School of Arts of Honan National University and concurrently professor on education at the same University; author of various books and articles on primary and secondary education; address: Arts School, Honan National University, Kai-feng, Honan.



Miss Li Shi-shan

李峙山

MISS LI SHI-SHAN, party affairs worker and editor; born at Yen-shan, Hopei, 1896; was graduated from the First Normal School for Girls of Hopei province, 1918; organised the Women's Patriotic Society at Tientsin and was also an active worker in the Tientsin Students' Association; became a member of the Kuomintang

in 1923; editor of the *Women's Star Weekly* at Tientsin and concurrently principal of a school for adult females at Tientsin; founder and editor of the *Tientsin Women's Daily*, 1926 which was sealed by order of Gen. Wu Pei-fu in the Winter of the same year; proctor of the school for girls of the Hsiangshan Children's Home at Peiping; member of the standing committee of the Shanghai Special District Party Headquarters and concurrently director of the Women's Department, 1927; editor of a women's bi-monthly first published at Shanghai and later at Nanking, 1929; now, secretary of the training department of the Central Party Headquarters, Nanking; attended the National People's Congress at Nanking as a representative of the Hopei Provincial Party Headquarters, 1931; married to Chen Hsiao-chin and has two daughters; address: Training Department, Central Party Headquarters, Nanking.



Admiral S. K. Lee (Li Shih-cha)

李世甲字凱濤

ADMIRAL S. K. LEE, Vice-Minister of Navy; born in Fukien, 1894; was graduated from the Chefoo Chinese Naval College, April, 1911; served as midship-

man on Training Ship "Tung-Chi," 1911-12; entered Naval Tactical College for Officers at Nanking Nov. 1914 and after receiving diploma, was promoted junior lieutenant on Cruiser "Hai-Yung," April 1915; detached to study submarine navigation in U.S.A., finishing the course in Oct. 1916; acting torpedo officer on Cruiser "Hai-Chi," Mar. 1917; appointed member of the Commission to take charge of the German Ships in Chinese Waters; appointed torpedo officer on Cruiser "Hai-Yung," May, same year; promoted Flag Lieutenant to the Commander of the 1st Squadron and member of the Commission for Confiscating the Austrian merchant ships, Aug. 1917; senior lieutenant attached to the Commodore's staff at Vladivostock, Aug. 1918; Chinese Government representative to the Czechoslovak Army in the Western Front Headquarters, Siberia, Oct. 1918; Lt-Commander and instructor of Cadets at Nanking Training Station, 1919; instructor on training ship "Tung-Chi" 1920-22; transferred to Peking as Aide-de-Camp to the Minister of Navy, Aug. 1922; promoted Commander and concurrently staff officer to the Port Commissioner of Mamoi and captain of the Naval Barrack, Dec. 1922; flag commander of the Training Squadron, Sept. 1923; Captain of Destroyer "Yu-Chang," April. 1924; Captain of R.C.S. "Chu-Tung," Oct. 1924; advisor to the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Army 1927; Captain of Training Ship "Tung-Chi" and chief inspector of the construction of warships at Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, 1928; appointed Director of the Administrative Affairs Department of the Ministry of Navy with rank of Rear-Admiral, June, 1929 and concurrently Administrative Vice-Minister of Navy, since 1931; address: Ministry of Navy, Nanking.

DR. LI TI-TSUN, Director of Intelligence and Publicity Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; born at Hwangmei, Hupeh, 1901; graduate, Tsing Hua College, Peiping, 1923; studied Political Science and Economics in Chicago, Harvard, and Wisconsin Universities, 1923-29; elected Jubilee Prizeman and Phi Beta Kappa, University of Wisconsin, 1925; received doctorate in Political Science from the University of Wisconsin, Feb. 1929; served as editor of the *Chinese Students Monthly* and the *Chinese Students Quarterly* at various times while studying in U.S.A. and also frequent contributor to the *Nation* and



Dr. Li Ti-tsui (Li Ti-chun)

李迪俊字藻鏡

other well-known American periodicals; toured through Europe, March-June, 1929, and returned to China in July of the same year; joined the Intelligence and Publicity Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as chief of the Second Section, September, 1929; promoted Assistant Director of the Department, November, 1931; appointed Director of the same Department, February, 1933; also taught in the Central Political Academy and the National Central University, Nanking, as Professor of Political Science, September, 1929-June, 1931; co-founder and editor, the *Current Events Monthly*, the *Current Events Year Book*, the *Foreign Affairs Review*, etc; address: The Intelligence and Publicity Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

Li Tiao-sheng

李調生字嘉燮

LI TIAO-SHENG, Vice-Minister of Finance; born at Changchow, Kiangsu; was graduated from the Hunan Provincial law School; joined the Tungmenghui

before the 1911 Revolution; director of Stamp Tax Bureau of Kwangtung Provincial Government; director of Stamp Tax Bureau of Kiangsu; Commissioner of Finance in the Wuhan Nationalist Government; vice-Minister of Finance, 1929 to the present; address: Ministry of Finance, Nanking.



Dr. Ting-an Li (Li Ting-an)

李廷安

TING-AN LI, public health director; born in 1899; native of Chung-shan, Kwangtung; took primary school education in Chung-shan and Hongkong 1905-1913; studied in Canton Christian College, Canton, 1914-1920; completed the premedical course in the Canton Christian College with honors 1920; studied in Peiping Union Medical College, Peiping, 1920-1926; and graduated from the Peiping Union Medical College with honor and M.D. degree, 1926; assistant in Public Health, Peiping Union Medical College, 1927; studied in Harvard University, U. S. A. 1927-1929; Dr. P. H. (Harvard) 1929; Divisional Chief, Bureau of Public Health, City Government of Shanghai 1929; associate in Public Health, Peiping Union Medical College 1930; promoted to be assis-

tant professor 1931; member of Technical Committee of the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau 1931; Chairman of Council on Public Health, Chinese Medical Association, 1932-; Commissioner, Bureau of Public Health, City Government of Shanghai, 1932-; author of "School Health Syllabus", "Health Education" and a number of contributions in public health; address: Bureau of Public Health, Nantao, Shanghai.



Gen. Li Tu

李 杜

GEN. LI TU, retired Commander of Kirin Self-Defense Force in opposition to Japanese Invasion of Manchuria; born at Yi-hsien, Liaoning, 1886; started his military career as an army scribe under the Manchu regime; received military training at Fengtien Military Academy, graduating in 1906; joined an army corps in Fengtien as a training instructor; served in various capacities in the Army during the early years of the Republic; was commissioned to campaign against a Mongolian Bandit Force in Mongolia in 1917 and succeeded in its suppression; appointed a battalion Commander in Fengtien Army, 1919; Chief-of-Staff to the

Defense Commissioner of Kirin and Changchun, 1920; Acting Director of the Kirin Arsenal, 1922 and concurrently Commander of 56th Regiment; Commander of the Garrison Force of Kirin, 1923 and in the following year, concurrently Commander of the Martial Law Forces of Changchun; Commander of 10th Brigade of Fengtien Infantry Force, 1925; Defense Commissioner of Ilan District and concurrently Commander of 24th Independent Brigade of Fengtien Army, 1926; served as Field-Commander of Chinese Forces operating along the valleys of the Sungari River during the Sino-Russian War in 1929; promoted to the rank of Major-General for meritorious services in the War; after the outbreak of the Manchurian Invasion by the Japanese in 1931, he was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief of the Self-Defense Forces of Kirin Province in opposition to the Japanese aggression in Manchuria; he held out for a considerable time against the Japanese occupation of Kirin, but his opposition finally collapsed and he was forced to take refuge in Russia; he has recently returned to China.

GEN. LI YEN-LIEN, Commander of the 9th Division; born at Kwang Liao, Shantung, 1902; after graduating from the Tsinan Commercial College in 1923, he attended the Whampoa Cadets' Academy and was graduated from the first class of that institution; following graduation, he served in the Training Corps and took active part in the first East River Campaign against Chen Chiun-ming and the Campaign against Kwangsi Militarists at Canton, 1925; participated in the Shameen Incident in the same year; fought in the second East River Campaign; upon launching of the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926, was appointed a battalion commander in the First Army and participated in the battles at Wuchang and Nanchang; promoted vice-commander of the 4th regiment and fought along the Shanghai Hangchow Line in advance to Shanghai, 1927; appointed commander of 5th Regiment of the First Army and fought against Sun Chuan-fang's Forces at Lungtan on Shanghai-Nanking line, Haichow, Pengpu and Hsuehau on the Tientsin-Pukow Line; promoted Major General for meritorious service, 1927; campaigned



Gen. Li Yen-lien

李延年字吉甫

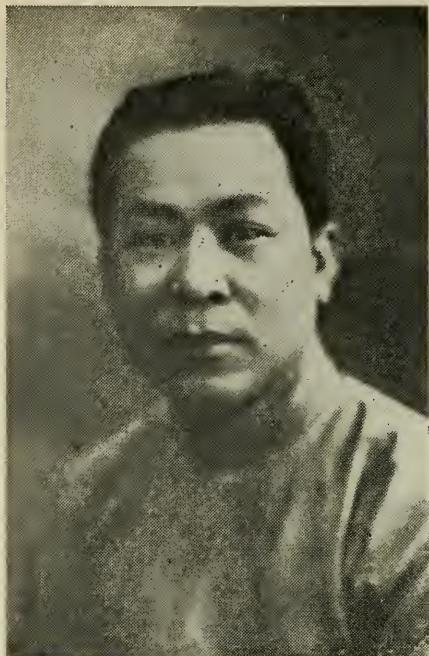
against Chang Chun-chang's remnants at Hanchwang and Taian on the Tsin-Pu Line and was in defence of Tsinan city when the Tsinan Tragedy occurred in May 3, 1928; promoted vice-commander of the 2nd Division after the Incident and was soon transferred as commander of the 26th Brigade of the 9th Division; participated in the campaign against Kwangsi Faction in Wuhan; fought in punitive expedition against Tang Sheng-chih and Feng Yu-hsiang, 1930; campaigned against the Northern Military Coalition of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang 1931 and fought at Kweiteh, Chengchow and other important points on the Peiping-Hankow Line; appointed vice-commander of the 2nd Division of the National Guards; transferred as vice-Commander of the 88th Division of the 5th Army, 1932 and fought against the Japanese at Shanghai; in recognition of his meritorious service during the war in Shanghai, he was promoted Commander of the 9th Division; address: Headquarters, 9th Division, Hsuchow, Kiangsu.



Li Yung-fang

李榮芳

LI YUNG-FANG, author and university professor; born in Lan Hsien, Hopei, October 29, 1887; received B.A., in 1911, and M.A. in 1913 at Peking University; went to U.S.A. for advanced education; studied in the University of Chicago, 1914-17, summer quarters; after his return, appointed associate professor of Old Testament in Yenching University 1921-28; promoted to be the Dean of the School of Religion, at the same University, 1926-28; he went to England to enter the King's College, London University, London, in the winter of 1928; professor in the Department of Biblical Literature and concurrently Head of the Department of Church Administration and Worship, School of Religion, Yenching University, since 1929; author of "The Characters of the Old Testament" "An Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament" "Fragments Excavated in Palestine" and "Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha;" address: Yenching University, Peiping.



Liang Han-chao

梁寒操字君默

LIANG HAN-CHAO, Chief Secretary of Legislative Yuan; born at Kaoyao, Kwangtung, 1901; studied at Shanghai College, Shanghai; was graduated from the Canton High Normal College; Secretary-General of Ministry of Communications; Secretary-General of Central Party Headquarters of the Kuomintang; Counsellor of Ministry of Finance, 1927; Secretary and later counsellor to the Ministry of Railways, 1929-31; Director of General Affairs Department of Ministry of Railways, 1931; elected reserve member of the Central Executive Committee, 1931; Chief Secretary of the Legislative Yuan, since Jan. 1933; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.



Siuchoh Leung (Liang Shao-chu)

梁長樹字少初

been its chief executive officer for 12 years; took leading part in numerous movements against licensed gambling, opium smoking, maid-slavery, concubinage and prostitution in Canton; was one time chairman of the Canton Citywide Evangelistic Campaign in 1920; president of the Canton Christian Federation of the Kwangtung Synod of the Church of Christ in China; attended the meetings of the International Missionary Council in Ratvik, Sweden, in 1926 and in Williamstown, Mass., U.S.A., in 1929; studied social and economic conditions in Soviet Russia; was delegate to the World's Student Christian Federation at Nyborg, Denmark in 1926 and at Lake Mohonk, N.Y., in 1927; attended the World's conferences of the Y.M.C.A. held in Toronto and Cleveland 1931; author of the Constitution of the Kwangtung Synod of the Church of Christ in China; at present member in Shanghai on the executive committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Christ and on the executive committee of the National Christian Council of China; address: National Committee of the Y.M.C.A., 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Siuchoh Leung, social worker; born at Fatshan, Kwangtung, May 7, 1889; studied twice in America with Master degrees from the Vanderbilt University and the Y.M.C.A. Graduate School; member of the Omericon Delta Gamma (American Economic Fraternity); connected with the Canton Y. M. C. A. since 1908, and has

Col. Liang Tso-hsun

梁 佐 勳

COL. LIANG TSO-HSUN, Army officer who defended the Shanghai North Station in Chapei against the Japanese invasion of Shanghai, Spring, 1932; born at Hsin-hsin district, Kwangtung, 1896; received his training at Canton and participated in the early revolutionary uprisings; joined the 19th Route Army first as a non-commissioned officer and was successively promoted to the command of a regiment; upon the outbreak of the Shanghai War, he was commander of the 5th Regiment of 60th Division of 19th Route Army and was stationed at Soochow; after extension of the Hostilities, his regiment was rushed to Shanghai to defend the North Station which he successfully held against the Japanese attacks for more than three weeks when the Army finally retired en bloc to Soochow; during the fighting in Chapei, he was responsible for the recapture of the Oriental Library of the Commercial Press and repeatedly repelled the Japanese attacks; the well-known Chinese machine-gunner "Charlie Chang" belonged to his regiment; upon the transfer of the 19th Route Army to Fukien, he has been engaged in the task of communist suppression in that province; address: headquarters, 5th Regiment, 60th Division, 19th Route Army, Changchow, Fukien.

COL. LIN CHIN, Army officer; born at Chungshan, Kwangtung, 1893; graduate of the Paoting Military Officers' College, specializing in infantry tactics; second in command of the 30th Regiment of 10th Division (the Regimental Commander being Gen. Tai Chi—now Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Woosung), 1925; chief adjutant officer to the Commander of 24th Division under Gen. Tai Chi during the Northern Punitive Expedition at Wuchang, 1926 and participated in the battles of Ting-sze-chiao, Wuchang in the Wuhan cities; Chief of Staff to the Commander of the 26th Division and fought many battles in Kwangtung and Hunan for the suppression of Communists, 1929; director of Nanking Office of the 19th Route Army, 1930 and was shortly transferred to the post of Chief Adjutant Officer to the Headquarters of Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Nanking; upon the outbreak of the Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai on Jan. 28, 1931, he was trans-



Col. Lin Chin

林 勤 宇 健 民

fferred to his present post as Chief Adjutant Officer of the Headquarters of the Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Woosung, in which capacity he rendered great service in assisting Gen. Tai in sending supplies to the front and directing the army communication; address: Garrison Headquarters of Shanghai and Woosung, Lung-hua, Shanghai.

LIN SHAO-NAN, consular official; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, 1888; received his early education at the International Institute, Shanghai; went to Japan for advanced education and was graduated from the Meiji University, Tokyo, with B. C. L. degree and the Hosei University with LL.B. degree; participated in the 1911 Revolution and was associated with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, then a major in the 2nd Division of the Shanghai Revolutionary Army; passed the Civil Service Examination for the Returned Students in the 4th Year of the Republic and was appointed to various offices in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; under the Nationalist



Lin Shao-nan

林紹楠字顥樹

Government he successively held the posts of Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Nanking, director of the Nanking Surtax Bureau, assistant director of the International Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and acting director of the same department; appointed Consul-General for Formosa in 1930, which position he still holds; address: Chinese Consulate-General, Taihoku, Formosa.



Dr. Kalfred Dip Lum (Lin Tieh)

林 疊

KALFRED DIP LUM, educator; born in Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 25, 1899; native of Chung-shan, Kwangtung; graduate of Kalawaena School, Jackson Institute, Iolani College, Honolulu; B.A., University of Hawaii, 1922; M.A., Columbia University, 1923; attended New York University Law School, 1923-1925; Ph. D. in government and public law, New York University, 1926; founder and first principal of Min Hon Chinese School, Honolulu, 1917-1922; commissioner of Chinese language schools, Department of Public Instruction, Hono-

lulu, 1922; counsellor and solicitor, Corn Exchange Bank, Chatham Square, New York City, N. Y., 1925-1926; instructor and professor of political science, University of Hawaii, 1926-1932; on international good-will lecture tour to Japan, China, and the Philippines, 1928; executive secretary of Kuomintang, Hawaii's branch, Honolulu, 1929-1932; president of *United Chinese News*, Ltd., Honolulu, 1922-1932; Hawaii's Overseas Chinese Delegate to National People's Congress, Nanking, 1931; Hawaii's Kuomintang Delegate to Fourth Kuomintang Congress, 1931; commissioner of overseas affairs, National Government, Republic of China, and visiting professor of political science in Hangchow Christian College since September 1931; member of Phi Kappa Phi honorary fraternity and various other academic societies; author of "The Evolution of Government in Hawaii," "Outlines of Law," "Methods of Research and Thesis Writing," etc; present address: Hangchow Christian College, Hangchow.



Jefferson D. H. Lamb (Lin Tung-hai)

林東海字倦賢

JEFFERSON D. H. LAMB, Government official; born in Canton in 1894; educated in Canada and the United States; graduated from Phillips, Vanderbilt, Yale and Lanier Universities with the Degrees of B.A., M.A., Ph.D., and J.D.; member of the Kuomintang; director of the Publicity Department of the Kuomintang of New York; after his return to China, he was first engaged in teaching and was professor in various universities, such as Nanking, Wu-Han and Yenching; author of "The Development of the Workmen's Compensation Legislation in the United States and Canada," "The Development of the Agrarian Movement and Agrarian Legislation in China," and "The Development of the Labour Movement and Labour Legislation in China;" member of the Treaty Commission and later Senior Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; adviser to the Ministry of Industries; at present councilor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.



Liu Chin-yi

劉敬宜

LIU CHIN-YI, railway official; born at Kaifeng, Honan, 1885; was graduated from the Honan Preparatory School for Advanced Studies in Europe and America, 1917; went to America on a Honan Provincial Government scholarship in 1918 and studied engineering at the Michigan University, graduating in 1922; worked in the Continental Motors as a student engineer for two years after graduation; returned to China in 1924 and successively served as professor at the Northeastern University, the Peking Law College, the Peking Engineering College, aviation expert at the Northeastern Aviation Bureau, editor of the *Aviation Monthly* and counsellor at the Headquarters of the 3rd and 4th Group Armies of the Fengtien Forces; Commissioner of Industries of the Honan Provincial Government, director of the Honan Provincial Conservancy Bureau, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau attached to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of the Hopei Peace Preservation Forces and vice-Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Industry of Peking Government, 1927; counsellor at the Headquarters of the Commander of the Northeastern Frontier Defense Force,

1928; director of works department of the Chinese Eastern Railway, 1929, which position he still retains; address: Department of Works, Chinese Eastern Railway Administration, Harbin.



Gen. Liu Feng-chi
劉鳳岐字鳴梧

GEN. LIU FENG-CHI, army officer; born at Hai-ping, Honan; entered army service, 1917; received advanced training at a Cadets' School established by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang in Peking and was graduated from the School; served through various grades in the Kuominchun Army and participated in the battle of Nankow Pass against the Fengtien Army; appointed commander of the 16th Mixed Brigade (which was formerly commanded by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang in 1917) 1927; promoted Commander of the 4th Division of Cavalry force of the Kuominchun the same year and fought many battles against the Shantung Army of the late Gen. Chang Chun-chang during the Northern Punitive Expedition; appointed Commander of the 1st Army of Cavalry Force with the rank of Full General, 1929; upon reorganization of the Army into the 1st Cavalry

Division in 1930, he remained as commander of the Division which post he still retains; address: Headquarters of the 1st Cavalry Division, Lu-Yi Hsien, Honan.



Liu Hai-sou
劉海粟

LIU HAI-SOU, artist, hailed by the French literati, M. Louis Laloy, as the "Master of the Renaissance of Chinese Art" for his creative productions; born at Changchow, Kiangsu, 1895; during his boyhood, he already showed signs of artistic ability which laid the foundations of his present artistic career; following his graduation from a primary school at Changchow at age of 13, he came to Shanghai and attended a middle school; at age of 16, he established the Shanghai Academy of Fine Arts; in 1913, he gave a maiden exposition of his productions at Shanghai which drew many unfavorable comments from the public, but aroused much attention; in 1916, the Academy of Fine Arts (now known as Shanghai College of Fine Arts.) held an exposition at which his nude paintings were first exhibited, which aroused considerable adverse criticisms and one critic stigmatised him

as the "Rebel of Arts;" in 1917, he visited Japan to attend the First Exposition of Japanese Imperial Fine Arts Museum and remained there for several years to study arts under a famous Japanese art-master; in 1920, he lectured on modern arts at the Peking Government University and Peking High Normal School; in 1927, he paid his second visit to Japan, during which he held an exhibition of his paintings which were highly commended by the Japanese artists and several of his exhibits were purchased by the Japanese Royal Family; in 1929, he was commissioned by the Ministry of Education of the Nationalist Government to study the art education in Europe and at the same time to conduct further research into the European arts; in this capacity, he visited the arts academies and galleries in France, Italy, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland; his works were qualified at the Salon d'Automne and in 1930-31, were again qualified at the gallery of Le Salon des Tuileries; his representative productions "Snow of Luxemburg" and "Gem of First Water" were purchased by the French Government and are now exhibited at Muse Du Jeu de Paume; in March, 1931, the Frankfurt University Institute of Chinese Studies in Germany invited him to lecture on Chinese painting and give an exposition of his productions; returned to China in September, 1931; in the Autumn of 1932, under the auspices of the City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality, a grand exposition of his representative pieces of works executed at different times of his long career was held at the Ying Shih Memorial Hall, 7 Kweichow Road and received warm praise from all visitors to the Exposition; besides being a painter, he is also an art critic and writer; author of the following works on painting: "New Impressions of Modern Arts in Japan," "How to Learn Painting," "Hai-Sou's Painting" and "Hai-Sou's New Compositions," "Six Principles on Chinese Painting" which has been translated into French by Prof. Louis Laloy of the University of Paris; "Hai-Sou's Series (in six volumes)" and "The World's Famous Compositions of Painting (in five volumes); address: B. 496 Route Lafayette, Shanghai.

T. (TOH) LIU, chemist and university professor; born in Huang-Pi, Hupeh Province, November 15, 1899; M. S., Ph. D., Ohio State University, U.S.A. specializing in industrial and agricultural chemistry; member of Phi Lambda Upsilon



T. Liu (Liu Toh)

劉拓字泛弛

(Honorary Chemical Fraternity) and Sigma Xi (Honorary Fraternity of Scientific Research); Research Fellow, Chemical Engineering Department, Ohio State University 1925-26; lecturer, National College of Technology, Peiping 1926-30; secretary of agricultural and industrial works, National Association of Mass Education Movement 1927; Professor, National Normal University, Peiping 1927-31; Chairman, Agricultural Chemistry Department, National College of Agriculture, Peiping 1928-31; Dean, College of Science, National Normal University, Peiping, since 1931; address: 3 Chin Liang Hsiang, Hsi An Men, Peiping.

LIU YAO-YANG, government official; born at Meng-hsien, Honan, 1892; received his military training in Honan and Chihli; served successively as chief-of-staff at the Headquarters of the Field-Commander of the Bandit-Suppression Forces for Yunnan, chief-of-staff to the 38th Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces, training



Liu Yao-yang

劉耀揚字師尚

officer in the Central Military Officers' College, chief-of-staff at the Headquarters of Field-Commander of the 2nd Anti-Rebel Army, chief-of-staff to the 2nd Group Anti-Rebel Army, chief staff officer at the Kai-feng Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief; now member of the Honan Provincial Government, director of Peace Preservation Bureau of Honan, and concurrently associate director of the Honan Bandit Suppression Bureau; was awarded decorations by the National Government for meritorious military service; address: Honan Provincial Government, Kaifeng, Honan.

Lo Tsung-ye (Lo Chung-yi)

羅忠詒

LO TSUNG-YEE, Minister to Denmark; born in Foochow, Fukien, 1887; son of Sir Chihchen Lo Feng-luh, K.C.V.O., Sometime Chinese Minister to Great Bri-

tain, St. Petersberg, Rome and Brussels; married to Wei Ki, daughter of Vice-Admiral Wei Han, 1912; received his advanced education at Cambridge University (Honors Economics); member of the Hanlin Academy under the late Manchu Dynasty; secretary to Governor of Kwangsi, 1909; joined Wai-Wu-Pu (Foreign Affairs Ministry), 1910; editor of the *Peking Daily News*, 1911; President of College of Communications, 1912; Secretary to the President of the Republic of China and Ministry of Finance, 1913; First Secretary to the Chinese Legation at London, 1914; Charge d'Affaires, same Legation; Consul-General and Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation in Peru, 1921-23; Secretary to the Prime Minister of China, 1924; associate general-manager of the Peking Syndicate, Director of Fuchung Mining Corporation and Technical Expert to the Peking Tariff Conference, 1925-26; second delegate for China to the Special Assembly of the League of Nations, Feb. 1932; Substitute Chinese Delegate to the 13th Ordinary Assembly of the League and Delegate to the Disarmament Conference, 1932-33; Chinese Representative to the Preparatory Commission for the World Monetary and Economic Conference, Jan. 1933; Director of the Press Bureau of the Chinese Delegation at Geneva, 1932-33; awarded C.B.E. from the British Government for services with the Chinese Labor Corps during the World War, 1918; also decorated by the Peruvian, Chilian and Portugese Governments; has been Chinese Minister to Denmark since 1926; address: Chinese Legation, Copenhagen, Denmark or Lo Lodge, Foochow, China.

LO LIN, army officer; born at Ning-ning District, Hunan, 1892; received his elementary military training at the military schools in Hunan and Hupei and was later graduated from the Paoting Military Officers' College; entered the army service after graduation and served successively as a company, battalion, regiment, brigade and division Commander in the Revolutionary Army; now commander of the 77th Division of the National Army with headquarters in Hunan; during his long military career, he has participated in more than ten revolutionary campaigns and



Lo Lin

羅 霖

distinguished himself especially in the bandit suppression Expeditions in Honan, Hupei, Hunan and Kiangsi; was awarded 2nd Class Decoration by the National Government for meritorious services.

LO WEN-KAN, Minister of Foreign Affairs; born at Pangyu, Kwangtung, 1888; studied law at Oxford University, England, receiving M. A. degree and was admitted to the Inner Temple, London; Chief Procurator of the Metropolitan Procuratorate-General, Peking, 1912-15; associate director of the law codification bureau, 1916-26; Minister of Justice, 1931; Minister of Finance, 1922; President of the Supreme Court, Peking, 1922; re-appointed Minister of Justice, 1926; Director-General of the Customs Administration of Peking Government 1926-27; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1928; Minister of Justice and concurrently Minister for Foreign Affairs of the National Government at Nanking, 1932 to the present; address: 6 Ku-lou-San-Tiao-Hsiang, Nanking.



Dr. Lo Wen-kan

羅文幹字鈞任

DR. ANDREW LEE, government official; born in Ningpo, Chekiang, 1909; son of Dr. John T. Y. Lee, a prominent resident at Ningpo; received education at Hangchow Christian College, Soochow University Law School and Post Graduate School of Fuh Tan University; went to America in 1930; entered Northwestern University Post Graduate School and received the degree of M.A. in Municipal Government; attended De Pauw University Law School and received the degree of Doctor of Juridical Science in 1932; Winner of the Phi Delta Phi highest scholarship "Y" key, 1932; admitted as an honorary member to Chicago Bar 1932; now Secretary of Legislative Yuan, National Government of Republic of China, Nanking; at the same time personal secretary to President Sun Fo of the Legislative Yuan; author of "The Fundamental Distinguishing Features of Eastern and Western politics", "The Outlines of World Diplomatic History", "The Ancient Chinese Legal Philosophy" and "The Case Ryland v. Fletcher" etc.; ad-



Dr. Andrew Lee (Lu Kuang)
呂光宇全恩

dress: Legislative Yuan, National Government of China, Nanking.

GEN. MA CHAN-SHAN, former Chairman of Heilungkiang Provincial Government; born at Hwaiteh, Liaoning (Fengtien), 1887; received his preliminary education at home; entered army service at age of twenty and first served in the Second Cavalry Brigade of Fengtien Army; for meritorious services in bandit suppression, he was successively promoted company commander, battalion commander and regiment commander; in 1927, he was transferred to the Heilungkiang Army under the late General Wu Chun-sen, Tupan of Heilungkiang; he distinguished himself in suppressing the most ferocious robber bands in the province, the White Wolf and Mongolian Brigands and was promoted a Brigade Commander; in 1929, he was appointed concurrently Garrison Commander of Heiho, a border district of Heilungkiang; when the Japanese invasion of Manchuria started in September, 1931, he was entrusted with the duty of defending Heilungkiang and shortly



Gen. Ma Chan-shan
馬占山字秀芳

after, was appointed acting Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government; in recognition of his great and loyal service to the country in resisting the Japanese invaders, he was soon confirmed in the latter post succeeding Gen. Wan Fu-lin; following the capture of Tsitsihar, provincial Capital of Heilungkiang on Nov. 18, 1931, by the Japanese troops, he and his government moved to Hailun in North Heilungkiang which he made his new base of operations against the Japanese; while he was thus entrenched in Hailun, he was daily overwhelmed with furious offensives by the Japanese, but could not be dislodged; failing to subjugate his indomitable spirit by force, the Japanese resorted to the subtle methods of persuasion and bribery; in order to learn the secrets of the Japanese intrigues and designs, he permitted himself to be influenced by the Japanese persuasions and gracefully joined the rank of the invaders; he participated in the establishment of the Japanese puppet "Manchukuo" and accepted the post of Minister of War in Cabinet, but carefully preserved his hold on Hei-

lungkiang as Chairman of the Provincial Government; after obtaining a huge sum of funds from the Japanese and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, he swiftly but ingenuously carried out a *coup d'état* in Tsiharhar, openly departing from the provincial city on a pretended inspection tour; he went straight to Hailun where he effected a speedy reorganization of his troops and declared his opposition to the Manchukuo and its Japanese creators at the very moment when the Lytton Inquiry Commission entered Manchuria to conduct its investigation; from Hailun, he issued a 5,000 word telegram broadcasted from a Chinese Consulate on the Soviet Border exposing and denouncing the Japanese intrigues in Manchuria; since then, he resumed his campaigning against the Japanese and fought many bloody battles; time and again, he was reported killed in action by the Japanese Military, but these reports belied themselves by his continuous resistance; when the Japanese Army launched its general offensive against Gen. Su Ping-wen's Army in Hailar Region, in Sept. 1932, he joined force with Gen. Su and put up a valiant but futile resistance against the Japanese onslaught and was finally forced to retire into Soviet Russia; after remaining in Russia for almost half a year, he went to Europe and recently returned to China; he is an expert shooter and cavalry tactician; riding on a horse galloping he can shot passing birds with a pistol on each hand without missing his aims; appointed a member of the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government, June 22, 1933.

Ma Chao-chun

馬超俊字雲樵

MA CHAO-CHUN, member of Legislative Yuan; born at Tai-shan, Kwangtung, 1886; was graduated from the Nanhua Middle School at Hongkong and the Kyoto School of Aviation in Japan; a faithful follower of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen; Director of Canton Arsenal, Canton; Director of the Labor Bureau of Nationalist Government; Commissioner of Construction of Kwangtung Provincial Government; elected reserve member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, Mar. 1931; Director of the Mass Training Department of the Central Party Headquarters; member of the Legislative Yuan, since 1929; author of "The Labor Problem of China," Address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.



Gen. Ma Hung-kuei
馬鴻達字少雲

GEN. MA HUNG-KUEI, Government Official; born at Tao-ho Hsien, Kansu, 1892; son of the late well-known Mohammedan leader, Gen. Ma Fu-hsiang; received his military training at a military school in Kansu; after many years of service in the Army, he rose to the position of Bandit-Suppression Commander of the border regions of Ninghsia, Shensi and Mongolia, 1916; Commander of the 5th Mixed Brigade of Kansu Army, 1922; commander of the 7th Division of Northwestern Army, 1925; commander-in-chief of the 4th Route Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces, 1927 and later in the same year, was transferred to the command of the 4th Army; Commander of the 17th Division and concurrently member of Shantung Provincial Government, 1928; commander of the 64th Division and concurrently commander of the 11th Army of the Anti-Rebel Forces and member of Honan Provincial Government, 1929; field-commander of the 15th Route Army of the Anti-Rebel Forces and concurrently commander of 35th Division, 1930-31; Chairman, Ninghsia Provincial Government, since Dec. 1932; address: Ninghsia Provincial Government, Ninghsia.



Mui King-chau (Mei Ching-chou)

梅景周

MUI KING-CHAU, Consular official; born at Toy-shan, Kwangtung, Sept. 25, 1896; graduate of Canton Christian College, Canton, 1916; graduate of Oberlin College, U.S.A., June 1931 with B. A. degree; attended University of Chicago and Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Y.M.C.A. secretary of the Chinese Labor Battalion in France during the Great War, 1918; member of the Treaty Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking 1929-30; third secretary with the rank of second class secretary, Chinese Legation in Cuba, 1930; Vice-Consul with the rank of Consul, Havana, Cuba, 1931; later promoted Consul and took charge of the Consulate-General at Havana; Consul in Honolulu, Hawaii, since June 1931; delegate of the Ministry of Industry to 19th National Foreign Trade Convention and the 9th Pacific Foreign Trade Convention, held in Honolulu, May 1932; author of "Answers on and Reasons of the Manchurian Controversy," "Essays on China's Present Situation" and "A Brief Survey of Sino-American Commercial Relations;" address: Chinese Consulate-General, Honolulu, Hawaii.



Meng Hsien-Cheng

孟憲承

MENG HSIEN-CHENG, educator; born at Changchow, Kiangsu, 1894; graduate of Nanyang College; B. A. St. John's University; M. A. Washington, U.S.A.; did advanced work at University of London, England; engaged in college teaching since 1921: associate professor at Southeastern University and Tsinghua University; director of Chinese studies at St. John's University; dean and professor of education of the College of Education, National Central University; principal of Mass Education Experimental School, Hangchow, professor of education at University of Chekiang since 1930; participated in the National Educational Conferences of 1928 and 1930; member of Mass Education Commission of the Ministry of Education; member of the Executive Board of National Society for the Study of Education; author and translator of several standard works on education; address: University of Chekiang, Hangchow.



E. C. Miao (Miao En-chao)

穆恩劍

E. C. MIAO, civil engineer; born at Changehow, Kiangsu, 1893; received his early education at St. John's University, Shanghai and graduated at Tsing Hua University, Peiping, 1914; studied at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. U.S.A., graduating in 1918 with B.S. degree in civil engineering and S.B. degree from Harvard University; after graduation, joined J. B. Ferguson & Co., an engineering firm, in supervising the construction of U. S. Government Camp Abraham Eustis, Va. U. S. A. as draftsman, transitman, designer and then as assistant engineer to an engineering work which involved an expenditure of G.\$15,000,000; returned to China at the end of 1919, and engaged in export and import business in Shanghai for few years; professor at Nanyang Railway and Mining College, Shanghai; head of the Civil Engineering Department of Hunan Polytechnical Institute, Hunan; field engineer of the Hupeh Committee of the International Famine Relief Commission; construction engineer of the engineering department of Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., Hankow; since 1929 joined the National

Wu-Han University as supervising engineer for putting up the new University buildings, roads, water and sewer systems, sanitary and heating systems, on a campus of nearly 3,000 mow of land, at Wuchang, with a total expenditure of \$2,000,000; concurrently as professor of the engineering college of the same University, address: National Wu-Han University, Wuchang.



No-Na-Hu-Tu-Keh-Tu

諾那呼圖克圖

NO-NA-HU-TU-KEH-TU, former secular and religious ruler of Hsikang (Inner Thibet); born at Changtu, Hsikang, 1865; as a born Hutuktu or Buddhist patriarch, he became the head of both political and religious affairs in Hsikang at age of twenty-five; in religion, he belongs to the Buddhist Red Sect in Thibet; in political affiliation, he was with the Chinese authorities and assisted the Chinese Government in the suppression of the rebellions of Mongol Princes, 1909; he opposed the Dalai Lama, reigning ruler of Thibet and was imprisoned by him for many years; escaped

from his prison and regained freedom in 1923; travelled to Peking from Hsikang and was well received by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, then Chief Executive of China; remained in Peking for one year, 1924-25; was invited to Szechuan by Gen. Liu Hsiang to preach Buddhism, 1926 and won many converts to the faith; appointed member of the Mongolian and Thibetan Affairs Commission by the National Government 1929 and concurrently Director of Nanking Office of the No-Na-Hu-Tu-Keh-Tu of Hsikang, whish posts he has been holding since 1929; address: Mongolian and Thibetan Affairs Commission, Nanking.



Gen. OUNG CHAO-YUAN

第 照 墓

GEN. OUNG CHAO-YUAN, army officer; born at Huailai, Kwangtung, 1893; after graduating from the Canton Military Officers' Training Institution, he joined the Kwangtung Provincial Army and successively served as company commander, (1916), regimental commander, (1923), etc.; went to Japan in 1925 and studied at the

Military Officers' College, Tokyo, graduating in 1929; later, he proceeded to France and studied aviation at the School of Morane, Villacoble, Paris; upon returning to China, he re-joined the army service and was given an appointment as commander of the 4th regiment of the Kwangtung Provincial Force; later transferred as commander of the 4th Regiment of the 2nd Division of the Central Government Force; upon formation of the 19th Route Army, he was promoted Commander of the 156th Brigade of the 78th Division of the Army; when the 19th Route Army was transferred to Kiangsu for garrison duty along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Line in the Winter of 1931, his Brigade was assigned to garrison the Chapei and Kiangwan area in Shanghai; upon the outbreak of the Shanghai War in January 28, 1932, it was the 6th regiment of his Brigade who fought against and repulsed the initial Japanese attacks on Chapei; later, his Brigade was transferred to Woosung where he fought severe battles with the Japanese and held the enemy in check for four weeks, winning fame as "Hero of Woosung Defense;" after the 19th Route Army was transferred to Fukien, he resigned from Command of the Brigade; toured the South-sea Islands to raise subscriptions among overseas Chinese for the purchase of airplanes to resist the Japanese; appointed Commander of 114th Artillery Division of the Northeastern Army by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Feb. 1933 which participated in the defense of the Luan River Region in Hopei against the Japanese attacks.

BAR WEN-CHIUN, government official; born in Suiyuan of Manchurian parentage; after completing his Chinese education in China, he went to France, where he was graduated from the Caen University; since his return to China, he has successively served as counsellor to the Garrison Commander of the Peiping-Tientsin Area, special Commissioner to Nepal, instructor of French in the Wen-Hua University at Peiping, sectional chief in the Mongolian and Thibetan Affairs Commission and later councillor to the Commission; now, pacification commissioner to the Mongolian Leagues in Charhar; address: Mongolian and Thibetan Affairs Commission, Nanking.



Bar Wen-chiun (Pa Wen-chiun)

巴文峻字維基



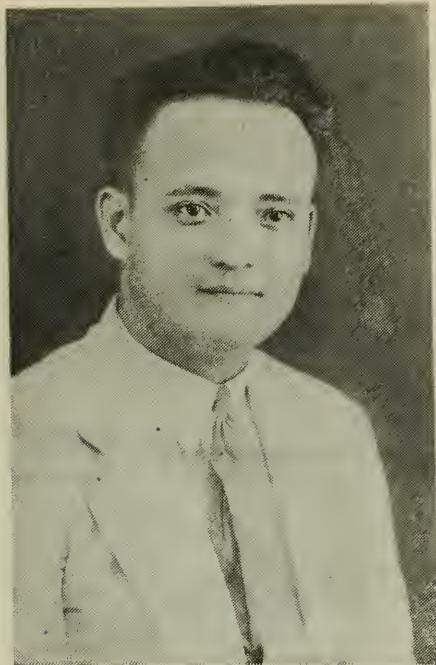
Y. Y. Phen (Pan Kung-chan)

潘公展

Y. Y. PHEON, government official; born at Wushing, Chekiang, Oct. 23, 1895; after receiving his preliminary education in his native city, he entered the St. John's University at Shanghai, where he distinguished himself in oration and from which he was graduated; after leaving the University, he taught in Shanghai University, Republican University, Southern University and other schools in Shanghai; during the Student Movement in 1919, he was editor of the *Shanghai Students' Union Daily* and was a leader of the students in the movement against the maladministration of the Peking Militarists Government; in 1929, when the *Shanghai Tribune* was established, he was appointed an editor of the paper and won reputation as a prominent journalist by his editorial writings; later, he joined the *Shun Pao* as an editor in charge of telegrams; in 1927, when Nationalist Revolutionary Forces pacified Chekiang and Kiangsu, he was appointed a member of the Shanghai Provisional Branch of the Central Political Council

and concurrently member the Shanghai Committee of the Central Publicity Committee; in July, the same year, when the Shanghai Municipal Government was established, he was appointed Commissioner of the Farmer, Labor and Commercial Affairs Bureau of the Shanghai Municipality and when the Bureau was organised into the Bureau of Social Affairs, he was re-appointed Commissioner of the same from which he resigned Jan. 1932; in the Spring of 1929, he was elected Shanghai delegate to the 3rd Kuomintang Congress in Nanking; in September, 1929, he was appointed concurrently chief secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Government which position he held for three months; now, Commissioner of Education of Shanghai Municipality, 1933; address: Bureau of Education, City Government, Greater Shanghai, Municipality.

PHOON MING-SING, B.C., LL.B., S.F.A.I., college president and author; born at Hongkong, 1905; when a child, left



Phoon Ming-sing (Pan Ming-hsin)

潘明星字仁貞

the British colony with parents for the South Seas; attended several missionary schools; studied commerce at the Prins Hendrick's graduating with honors; studied journalism in London and law at Northwestern University, U.S.A.; senior fellow of the International Accountants' Corporation; contributing-editor to the *Inter-Ocean*; accountant of the Fox Film Corporation (Java) Ltd., 1923-4; head of Information Department of the Java Official Tourist Bureau, 1925-6; Managing Director, Java Tourist Bureau, Singapore, 1927; Malaysian Manager of LaSalle Extension University of Chicago, 1928-9; editorial staff member of the Canton News Agency and *Canton Gazette* 1930; South China General Manager of LaSalle Extension University and president of the LaSalle College of Commerce, Canton, since 1931; author of "The English Language Analyzed for Schools in China" and compiler of "English Language Analyzed Charts" which made easy the study and the teaching of the English language, particularly the English grammar; address, LaSalle College of Commerce, 47 Wai Oi West, Canton.



Bau Tsih-ching (Pao Chi-ching)

鮑哲慶

BAU TSIH-CHING, Christian pastor; born at Chenhai, Chekiang, June 3, 1893; attended Baptist Middle School at Ningpo; B. A. University of Shanghai, 1914; graduate of advance course, Shanghai Baptist Theological Seminary, 1916; pastor of 1st Baptist Convention, 1922; executive secretary of the National Daily Vacation Bible School, 1920-22; director of the Community Center, Hangchow, 1918-22; China delegate to the Enlarged meeting of the International Missionary Council held at Jerusalem, March 1928; fraternal delegate to the Northern Baptist Convention in Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 1928; China delegate to the 4th World Congress of the Baptist World Alliance, Toronto, Canada, June, 1928; elected one of vice-presidents and conferred the degree of D.D. by McMaster University, Toronto, Canada; delegate to the World's Tenth Sunday School Convention in Los Angles, Cal., U.S.A., 1928; chairman of the National Christian Council, 1928-29; general secretary, Chekiang Shanghai Baptist Convention, since 1922; Hon. Secretary of China Baptist Alliance, Hon. Secretary of the China Baptist Coun-

cil and dean-elect of Shanghai Baptist Theological Seminary; address: No. 133, Sing-Ming Road, Hangchow, Chekiang.



Pao Kuang-ling

寶 廣 林

PAO KUANG-LING, Y. M. C. A., worker; born at Peiping, Oct. 10, 1889; attended the following schools: Jefferson Academy, Northern China Union College for Art, North China Union Theological College, New College of London (Divinity School of London University); positions held include: Principal of Ping Ming Middle School, Chinshih College, the Peiping College of Commerce and Finance (all at Peiping), general secretary of the Kang Wa Shih Chinese Church; associate general secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at Peiping; editor of the Christain Literature Society, Peiping; author of "The Study of Jesus" "What The Chinese Church Ought to Do;" "Christain Solutions to Some Intellectual Problems (English);" Chinese translations: "The Atonement and Non-Resistance" and "Toward the Understanding of Jesus;" address: 22 Che Nien Tien Hutung, Inside Anting Men, Peiping, China.



Peng Shopay (Peng Hsueh-pei)

彭 學 沛 字 浩 徐

PENG SHOPAY, Government Official; born at Anfu District, Kiangsi, 1898; graduate in economics from the University of Brussels, Belgium; served at different times as professor of Nanking Central University, Central Political Institute (Nanking), Peking Government University and Canton Chungshan University; editor of the *Central Daily News*, Nanking, 1927; Administrative Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Interior and later Acting Minister for the Ministry, 1932; now, Director of Administrative Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan, 1933; author of "Political Parties of Europe America and Japan;" and "Sino-Foreign Currency Policies;" address: Administrative Affairs Department, Executive Yuan, Nanking.

DAVID S. R. PENN, Government Official; born at Shangtang, Hunan in 1900; after receiving his preliminary education in Hunan, he went to Peiping to attend the Yenching University from



David S. R. Penn (Peng Shu-jen)

彭樹仁

which he was graduated with B. A. degree in 1925; following his graduation, he first served as secretary in the Headquarters of the Director-General of the Northwestern Frontier Defence Forces and later secretary to the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture; under the National Government, he has served both in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Interior; he is now director of the international publicity section of Opium Suppression Commission of the National Government; address: National Opium Suppression Commission, Nanking.

SHEN TSO-LING, consular official; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1889; received his Chinese education in his native city and was known in his early age as a scholar in Chinese literature; after his graduation from the Higher Normal College, Soochow, he passed the Imperial examinations and received the degree of Chu-jen; went to Russia for further study and was graduated from the Russian University with M. A. degree; joined the diplomatic service, 1919; first served as



Shen Tso-ling

申作霖字鳳章

Secretary to the Chinese Consulate General at Vladivostock and was soon promoted a student Consul in the same Consulate; later became vice-Consul and acting Consul-General; he continued to serve in the said Consulate for 13 years without interruption; following which he was appointed Consul at Troiz-kosavsk 1925; Consul at Nicosk Ussury 1926; Consul at Verkhne Udinsk 1927-1929; after the severance of the diplomatic relations between China and Soviet Russia 1929, he was recalled back to China by the National Government and served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking; he was appointed Consul at Medan, Sumatra, 1930, which position he now holds; previously he also held the following posts: Chief Secretary to the Chinese Government Representative on the Inter-Allied Supervision Committee for the Siberian and Chinese Eastern Railways; Chinese Government Representative on the Inter-Allied Military Transportation Board for the Inter-Allied Supervision Committee; Adviser to the Director General of Sino-Russian Treaty Negotiations; Adviser

to the Board of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, etc.; address: Chinese Consulate, Medan, Sumatra.



Admiral Sheng Hung-lieh

沈鴻烈

ADMIRAL SHENG HUNG-LIEH, Mayor of Tsingtao Municipality; born at Tien-Meng District, Hupeh Province, 1881; passed the competitive literary examination under the Ching Dynasty with B. A. degree; entered the Military Academy at Wuchang; later was sent to Japan on Government scholarship to study naval tactics where he remained for seven years; upon establishment of the Republic, he served at the Naval Headquarters of Shanghai, Ministry of Navy at Nanking and the General Staff Office, Peking; during the World War, while he was holding the post as section chief of the General Staff Office, he was appointed by President Li Yuan-hung as member of Chinese War Observation Party to Europe, in which capacity, he travelled in the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy; upon returning to China, he was appointed an instructor of the Military College at Peking; shortly afterwards, was trans-

ferred to Kirin as Chief of Staff of the Kirin and Heilungkiang Naval Headquarters and concurrently Director of Naval Affairs Bureau under Marshal Chang Tsolin; in 1923 when the North-Eastern Naval Squadron was organised, he was appointed the Commander-in-Chief and concurrently member of the North-Eastern Political Affairs Committee; during his ten years of Government service in the North-Eastern Provinces, he had also organised the North Eastern Mercantile Navigation College, North Eastern Navigation Bureau, the Harbin Dry Dock and the Sungari River Conservancy Bureau, of all of which he held the post as president of the Board of Directors; he now holds the following posts, Commanding Officer of the Po Hai Squadron, Mayor of Tsingtao Municipality, member of the Peiping Division of the Central Military Affairs Committee at Peiping, member of the Political Affairs Committee, Peiping and member of the Military Affairs Committee, Peiping; author of the following works: "Notes on Study of Chinese History," "Memorandum on China's Coastal Defense and Fortification," "The World War And The Maritime Rights" and "Memoirs on Observations of European and American Naval Forces;" address: Government of Tsingtao Municipality, Tsingtao.

Shih Chi-chuan

石志泉字友儒

SHIH CHI-CHUAN, Vice-Minister of Justice; born at Hsiao-kan, Hupeh, 1887; was graduated from the Japanese Imperial University at Tokyo with LL.B. degree; served in the Ministry of Justice of former Peking Government as a compiler; judge of the Supreme Court of China, Peking; Chief compiler of the Law Compilation Bureau and later vice-Director of the Bureau, Peking; expert member attached to the Extraterritoriality Investigation Commission; vice-Minister of Justice of former Peking Government; Dean of the National Peking Law College; Principal of the Law School of National Peking University; now, vice-Minister of Justice of National Government; address: Ministry of Justice, Nanking.

SHIH YU-SHAN, retired army officer; born at Changchun, Kirin in 1892; received his military education in Mukden and Pao-ting Military Officers' College; following



Shih Yu-shan

石友三字漢章

graduation, he joined the army under Feng Yu-hsiang and through many years of service, became a distinguished officer in the Kuominchun (Feng's Army); participated in the various revolutionary campaigns against the North with Feng Yu-hsiang in 1927-28 and made a General; appointed Chairman of Anhwei Provincial Government, 1930 and was relieved of his office, when he joined the Yen-Feng Military Coalition at Peiping in opposition to the Nanking Government; after the collapse of the Coalition, he re-entered the service of the National Government and was appointed Commander of the 13th Route Army of the National Forces, which post he resigned in 1931; now lives in retirement; reputed as one of the best commanders under Feng Yu-hsiang and had hitherto always identified his interests with him.

GEN. SU PING-WEN, former Commander of the Chinese Eastern Railway Defense Army, defender of Hailar against Japanese invasion; born at Hsin-Min dis-



Gen. Su Ping-wen

蘇炳文

trict, Liaoning, 1891; graduate of Paoting Military Officers' College; participated in the First Revolution of 1911 and assisted in the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty; served as a battalion commander in 1918 when China declared war on Germany and was charged with the defense of the area between Vladivostok and Shunchengtse; decorated by many Foreign Governments for this service; promoted successively as Commander of 6th Bridage and Commander of 17th Division of Fengtien Army; appointed Chief-of-Staff with the rank of Major-General to the Headquarters of the Governor of Heilungkiang (Gen. Wan Fuling) in 1929 and concurrently Director of the Frontier Defense Bureau; took active part in the Sino-Russian War of 1929 and was awarded a decoration by the Chinese Government for distinguished field service; after the death of Gen. Liang Chun-cha who was taken captive by the Russians, he was promoted Governor-General of Hailar Region and concurrently Commander of Chinese Eastern Railway Defense Army which posts he held at the time of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931;

declared opposition against the Japanese puppet "Manchukuo" and fought against the Japanese in Hailar region in Sept.-Nov. 1932; after putting up a valiant resistance at Hailar, his army finally collapsed in face of the overwhelming Japanese Force and he was forced to take refuge in Russia where he remained for almost half a year; he returned to China with Gen. Ma Chan-shan and other Manchurian volunteer leaders in May, 1933; appointed a member of the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government, Nanking, June 22, 1933.



Sun Fo (Sun K'e)

孫科字哲生

SUN FO, President of Legislative Yuan; born in Chungshan district, Kwangtung in 1891; during his boyhood, besides receiving his regular education in the Chinese language, literature, history and philosophy, he studied foreign languages and sciences in Honolulu where he was graduated from a high school; he then went to the United States and completed his college education for an A. B. degree in the University of California in 1916; from there he went to Columbia University for

graduate work for which the degree of M.A. was conferred on him in 1917; since his return to China in 1917 he has been devoting his time and energy to the National Revolution under the leadership of his late father, Dr. Sun Yat-sen; before he took active part in politics, he served as editor of the *Reconstruction Review* and the *Canton Times*; in 1920 he was appointed director-general of the Kwangtung Board of Conservancy and concurrently Mayor of Canton City where he first showed his administrative ability and it is due chiefly to his efforts that Canton has now become one of the most advanced municipalities in China; in 1923 he was reappointed Mayor of Canton and concurrently served as member of the Provisional Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang during the time of the reorganization of the Party under the personal guidance of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; in 1924 he was elected a member of the Canton Municipal Kuomintang Executive Committee and held concurrently the post as head of the organization department; in 1925 he was appointed member of the Government Council of the Nationalist Government; in 1926; besides holding the chairmanship of Kwangtung Provincial Government, the commissionership of reconstruction and the mayorship of Canton Municipality, he was elected a member of the Central Executive Committee and the Political Council of the Kuomintang; later in the same year when the Ministry of Communications was established, he was appointed Minister; he was also elected a member of the standing committee of the Government Council and of the Central Executive Committee, of which he was concurrently head of the youths' department; in 1927 he was elected a member of the Military Council and appointed Director-General of Aviation; in the fall of that year, having resigned from the Ministry of Communications, he became Minister of Finance in the reorganized Nanking Government; early in 1928, the National Government sent him to Europe and America to investigate political, economic and social conditions abroad; on returning from his world tour in the Fall, he resumed his active service as a member of the standing committee of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and a member of the Central Political Council; upon the reorganization of the National Government in October, 1928 he was elected State Councillor, vice-President of the Examination Yuan and appointed Minister of Railways in the Executive Yuan; at the third

Kuomintang national conference in March, 1929, he was re-elected a member of the Central Executive Committee and a member of the Political Council; in April 1929 he was appointed President of the China National Aviation Corporation, from which post he resigned in December; resigned from his post as Minister of Railways in 1931 as a protest against the detention of Hu Han-min in Nanking and went to Canton to form an opposition Government against Nanking; upon the readjustment of the differences between Nanking and Canton at the Shanghai Peace Conference, Dec. 1931, he was appointed President of Executive Yuan in the new Government at Nanking on Jan. 1932, which post he resigned in Feb. of the same year and went again to Canton; appointed President of the Legislative Yuan, Jan. 1933 which post he now retains; was awarded the distinguished medal for foreign graduates by Columbia University; address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

years and at the middle school and college for 15 years; taught Latin at a Catholic Seminary near Peiping for 12 years; pastor of the Catholic Church at Liufang district near Peiping for nearly 12 years; appointed by the Pope of Rome as Pastor of the Parish See of Lei-hsien in Hopei, 1924; summoned to Rome to receive audience with the Pope, 1926 and resumed his office at Lei-hsien district after return to China; when his Church was removed to a new building at Ankuo district in 1929, he continues to remain as bishop of the Church; address: the Ankuo Catholic Church, Ankuo, Hopei.



Bishop Sun Teh-tseng

孫德楨

GBISHOP SUN TEH-TSENG, Catholic preacher; born at Peiping, 1869; studied at the primary school for five



Gen. Swen Yuan-liang (Sun Yuan-liang)

孫元良

GEN. SWEN YUAN-LIANG, Army officer; native of Chekiang; born at Hwayang, Szechuan, 1904; after receiving his preliminary education in Szechuan, he went to Kwangtung and attended the Whampoa Military College from which he was graduated; following graduation, he entered the Army service and fought many battles for the Revolution, being seriously wounded on several occasions; appointed commander of the 1st Regiment of the 1st Route Army of the Northern Punitive Expeditionary Forces

in 1926 when he was but 22 years of age; went to Japan in 1927 and attended the Tokyo Military Officers' College, specializing in artillery; in 1929, when he took a trip through Korea and the Three Eastern Provinces, he was dismissed from the school by the then Japanese War Minister on suspicion of being engaged in political activities; upon return to China, he was appointed commander of the artillery corps in the 1st Division of the Model Army and shortly afterwards promoted Commander of the 7th Regiment of the 2nd Division of the National Army; commander of the 1st Brigade of 1st Division of the National Guards; during the Shanghai Hostilities with the Japanese last Spring, as Commander of the 259th Brigade of the 5th Army, he fought valiantly against the Japanese in the battles of Miaohangchen and Laitangchen; in recognition of his meritorious services, he was recently promoted Commander of 88th Division stationed in Hupeh; address: Headquarters of 88th Division, Huayuan, Hupeh.



Gen. Sung Chih-yuan

宋哲元字明軒

GEN. SUNG CHIH-YUAN, Chairman of Charhar Provincial Government; born at Lo-ning District, Shantung, 1885; received his training at an army training institute; has successively served as Commander of 26th Mixed Brigade of the Army; Commander of the 11th Division; Military Governor of Jehol; Field Commander of the Fourth Route Army of the Second Group Army; member of the Military Council; Chairman of Shensi Provincial Government, 1927; Commander of the 28th Division; now, Chairman of Charhar Provincial Government; one of the ablest and most successful lieutenants of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, but in recent years, co-operated with Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang; during the recent Japanese invasion of Jehol, he commanded the 29th Army and put up a valiant defense at the Hsifengkou Pass which he held for over a month against tremendous odds; owing to the collapse of Chinese defenses at other points of the Great Wall, he was forced to abandon Hsifengkou in the middle of April; address: c/o Peiping Military Affairs Commission, Peiping.



C. T. Sung (Sung Chung-ting)

宋忠廷字誠之

C. T. SUNG, bishop; born at Huayang Hsien, Szechuan, 1893; attended West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan; went to England where he studied at Ridley Hall, Cambridge, and at Wycliffe Hall, Oxford; professor of the National Normal University and West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan; now bishop of West Szechuan: address; Pi Fang Kai, Chengtu, Szechuan.



Dr. Song Kouo-ping (Sung Kuo-pin)

宋國賓

DR. SONG KOOU-PING, bacteriologist and university professor; born at Yangchow, Kiangsu, 1895; graduated from the medical faculty of Aurora University, Shanghai, 1920; Pasteur Institution, Paris, 1922; after the completion of his study, he has held the following position: professor of bacteriology, Aurora University; professor of clinic, St. Antoine Hospital; chairman of the Association of Chinese Physicians in Shanghai; chief editor of Chinese Periodical of Medicine and Pharmaceutics; author: "French-Chinese Dictionary of Medical Science," "Sociology of Medicine," etc; address: Dr. Song Kouoping's Hospital, Passage 420, Rue Brenier de Montmorand, Shanghai.



Sung Tien-tsai

宋天才

SUNG TIEN-TSAI, Army officer; born at Sunghsien, Honan; joined the military service, 1917; attended the Military Academy in Shensi, 1925-26; served as battalion, regiment and brigade commanders under General Liu Chen-hua; became commander of the 65th division and soon rose to the chief command of the 32 Army Corps of the 20th Route army, 1930; now commander of the 75th Division of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army.

T. V. SOONG Vice-President of Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance; born at Shanghai in 1894; received his early education under private auspices and at St. John's University at Shanghai, following which he went to the United States and entered Harvard University in 1915 from which he received a degree from the school of business administration; he then entered Columbia University where he took graduate work at the same time serving on the staff of several leading New York banking houses; upon returning to China, he joined the Han-Yeh-Ping Coal and Iron



T. V. Soong (Sung Tse-wen)

宋子文

Works at Hankow, as secretary; later he was appointed general manager of the International Trading Corporation; he then went to Canton at the time of the organization of the Nationalist Government and served as director of the Department of Commerce and organizer and general manager of the Chinese Central Government Bank; later he was made Commissioner of Finance for Kwangtung and in 1926 was appointed Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government; in the Spring of 1927 he retired from the Nationalist Government at Hankow and came to Shanghai and in the fall of 1927 joined the Nanking Government as Minister of Finance, a position which he still holds; he is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and of the State Council and vice-President of the Executive Yuan, which latter organ corresponds to the Cabinet of Foreign governments; after the resignation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek from the Chairmanship of the National Government, December, 1931, he also resigned his posts in the Government; when

Wang Chin-wei was appointed President of the Executive Yuan, he was re-instated as Minister of Finance and concurrently Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, March, 1932 and during the absence of Wang Ching-wei in Europe (Aug. 1932—April, 1933), served as Acting President of the Yuan which latter post he relinquished upon the return of Wang; in May 1933, he was appointed by the National Government as Chinese Delegate to the Washington Economic Conferences and the World Economic Conference in London; he is considered as one of the leading financiers in China; he is a brother of Mme. Sun Yat-sen, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek and Mme. H. H. Kung; address: Ministry of Finance, Nanking.



Tai Chi-tao (Tai Chuan-hsien)

戴傳賢字季陶

TAI CHI-TAO, President of the Examination Yuan; native of Chekiang; born at Hanchow, Szechuen, 1882; wrote poems when only nine years old; studied at various schools at Chengtu from 13 to 16; took oath with his fellow students to overthrow the Manchu regime while still a student; went to Japan at age of 16 and studied law at

Law College of the Imperial University, Tokyo; returned China at age of 19 and became an associate editor of the *Chung Wai Pao* in Shanghai, 1908; later associate editor of the *Min Li Pao* and concurrently chief editor of the *Tien Tu Pao*, both being revolutionary papers; was ordered to be arrested by the Ching Government, but escaped to the East Indian Archipelago, where he joined the *China Light Daily News* at Penang as an editor; upon the outbreak of the 1911 Revolution in Wuchang, he returned to China and together with other comrades, led a revolutionary army from Shanhailkwan, Manchuria; chief editor of the *Min Chuan Pao* and concurrently a secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 1912; accompanied Dr. Sun to Japan in 1913, planning to overthrow Yuan Shih-kai; returned to China in 1916 and was appointed chief of staff to the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, at Canton and later vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Canton Government; editor of the *Construction Monthly* at Canton, 1919; taught in Whampoa Military Academy, 1923; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and concurrently member of the Central Political Council, 1924; member of the State Council of the Nationalist Government at Canton, 1925; President of the National Chungshan University at Canton, 1926 and resigned the Presidency, Oct. 1930; visited Japan as delegate of the Nationalist Government, 1927; President of the Examination Yuan of the National Government, since 1928; author of "The Right Way for Young Men," "On Japan," and several books on the Nationalist Revolution, the Kuomintang and the philosophical foundation of the Sun Yat-senism; address; Examination Yuan, National Government, Nanking.

GEN. TAI CHIH, Garrison Commander of Shanghai-Woosung Area who together with Gens. Tsai Ting-kai and Chiang Kuang-nai was responsible for the valiant defense of Shanghai against the Japanese invasion in the Spring of 1932; born at Chin-teh district, Anhwei, 1894; after graduating from a middle school in his home province, he attended the Pao-ting Military College, graduating from the course of infantry tactics; upon graduation, he proceeded to Kwangtung and joined Gen. Chen Ming-shu's Army as a squad commander, battalion commander and was promoted Commander of the



Gen. Tai Chih

戴 载 字 孝 恺

4th Regiment of the 1st Division, 1916; during the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926, he was made Commander of 30th Regiment of the 10th Division of the 4th Revolutionary Army and fought the famous battle of Ting-Sze-Chiao in Wuhan Cities with the Northern Forces under Marshal Wu Pei-fu and was injured during the Battle; when Gen. Chen Ming-shu was promoted Commander of the 11th Revolutionary Army with Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai as second in command, he was appointed Commander of the 24th Division; when the 11th Army marched back to Kwangtung, he was transferred to the Command of 26th Division; upon reorganization of the 11th Army into the 3rd Division, he became vice-Commander of the Division (Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai being Commander); after Gen. Chiang's elevation to the post of Commander-in-chief of the 19th Route Army, he was made Commander of the 61st Division and fought against the forces of the Northern Military Coalition at Tsinan, Shantung, 1930; after the collapse of the Coalition, the 19th Route Army was transferred to

Kiangsi for the suppression of communists; when the 19th Route Army was transferred from Kiangsi to the Shanghai-Nanking Area in the Winter of 1931, he was appointed Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Woosung; upon the outbreak of the Japanese Invasion of Shanghai, Jan. 28, 1932, he advocated armed resistance against the Japanese attack and was in a large measure responsible for the valiant defence put up by the 19th Route Army; during the progress of the War, he and Gens. Chiang Kuang-nai and Tsai Ting-kai jointly shouldered the responsibility of directing the operations in the field and narrowly escaped injuries; during the Sino-Japanese Military Conference at the conclusion of the War, he served as China's Chief Delegate to the Conference and brought about the evacuation of the Japanese troops from Shanghai and re-pacification of his garrison area; he is popularly hailed as one of the three heroes of the Shanghai War; address: Garrison Headquarters of Shanghai and Woosung, Lung-hua, Shanghai.



Monk Tai Hsu (Tai Hsu Fa Shi)

太虛法師

MONK TA HSU (his family name before entering Buddhist monastery being Lu); Buddhist writer and preacher; born at Chungteh, Chekiang, 1889; became a Buddhist monk shortly after reaching age of majority; studied Buddhist scripture and literature at Pu-To-Shan Monasteries in Chekiang and at age of 21, became teacher at the Buddhist Huayu School; became head monk of White Cloud Mountain Monastery, Canton at age of 22; after establishment of the Republic, he founded the Buddhist Faith Promotion Society at Nanking which was shortly reorganized as the China Buddhist Society; conducted researches in Buddhist literature and also Chinese and Western philosophies at a Monastery in Pu-To-Shan Islands, 1914-16; travelled in Japan, Formosa and the South Sea Islands, preaching the gospel of Buddhism, 1916-17; preached at Peiping, 1919; became head monk of a monastery at Hangchow, 1920 and shortly after went to Hankow and Canton to lecture on Buddhism and established the Buddhist Society in Hankow; returned to Hangchow

and became head monk of the Chin-Sze Temple there, 1921; went to Hankow again to preach Buddhism in 1922 and established a Buddhism Study Institute which attracted many students; same year, was elected head monk of a famous temple in Hunan; organised the World Buddhist Association at a monastery in Lushan, Kiangsi which held its first Convention in 1925 and at which he was elected Chairman; represented China at the East Asiatic Buddhist Conference held in Japan; re-visited the South Sea Islands and the Southern Provinces of China to lecture on Buddhism, 1926; established the Shanghai Buddhist Institute and the Fukien Buddhist School in Fukien, 1927 and same year, was made a member of the directorate of School of Chinese Studies in Germany; was invited by the Frankfort University of Germany to lecture on Buddhism and philosophy in 1928 and travelled through France, England and other European countries to America and spoke at more than 50 high educational institutions, his

speeches being published in newspapers and periodicals of many languages; one of the most learned and enlightened Buddhist monks in China who has achieved world renown; author of the following books: "Life As A Science," "History of Liberty," "Ta Hsu's Collected Essays," "Ta Hsu's Travels," "An Introduction to the Study of Buddhism," "A.B.C. To Buddhism," and several other books on Buddhism and philosophy.



Tai Min-chuan

戴民權字端甫

TAI MIN-CHUAN, Army officer; born at Linju Hsien, Honan, 1892; joined Chingkuochun or the National Pacification Army in Shensi, and took part in the 1911 Revolution; later, entered Chienkuochun or the National Reconstruction Army, under command of the late General Fan Chung-hsiu; went to Canton where he participated in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's first northern expedition; became commander of the third mixed brigade, 1925; appointed commander of the newly reorganized 25th division, 1930, which position he still holds.



Bingham Dai (Tai Ping-heng)

戴秉衡

BINGHAM DAI, social welfare worker; born at Futien, Fukien, Aug. 22, 1899; B. A. St. John's University, Shanghai, 1923; M. A. University of Chicago, U.S.A. 1931; taught at St. John's University High School, Shanghai; Nankai University High School, Tientsin and Chi Bee High School, Amoy; secretary of the National Anti-Opium Association, Shanghai, 1927-29; head, department of Narcotic Survey and Statistics, Opium Suppression Committee of National Government, 1928; editor of *Opium: A World Problem* (a publication of the Anti-Opium Association), 1927-29; author of "Opium Condition in Manchuria" and "Narcotic Education" and contributor of articles to various periodicals in China; was sent by the Fukien Provincial Government to America to study American education and also entrusted by the National Anti-Opium Association to solicit co-operation of American people in world's campaign against narcotic drugs; took advanced work on sociology at the University of Chicago, graduating with M. A. degree in 1931; address 5635 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.



Tan Cheng

覃振字理鳴

TAN CHENG, Vice-President of Judicial Yuan; born at Tao-Yuan District, Hunan, 1883; graduate of the Waseda University, Japan; was imprisoned for engaging in revolutionary activities against Manchu Dynasty in 1907, but liberated after the overthrow of the Ching Dynasty; Senator of the Provisional Parliament, 1912; member of the Lower House of Parliament, 1913; member of the Standing Committee of the Nationalist Government, Nanking, 1927; Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan and concurrently Acting President of the Yuan, 1932; Vice-President of the Judicial Yuan and concurrently Chairman of the Commission for the Discipline of Public Functionaries, National Government, Nanking, since Nov. 1932; address: Judicial Yuan, Nanking.



Tan Yi-Kung

譚毅公

awarded Chujen degree in Law or LL.M.; while in Japan, he served as the head of council department of the Kuomintang Headquarters, president of the China Literary Society and president of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.; after his return to China, he was appointed advisor to the Military and Civil Governors of Szechuan; staff member and councillor to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of Constitutional Defense Army and of the National Pacification Army of Szechuan, Yunnan and Kweichow; since 1926, he has been practising law in Shanghai and concurrently serving as member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association; address: Chen Cheng Law Firm, 112, Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

Gen. Tang Chu-wu

唐聚五

GEN. TANG CHU-WU, Manchurian Volunteer Leader; born at Shuangchen district, Kirin, 1888; received his training at the Mukden Military Academy; entered army service after graduation and served

TAN YI-KUNG, lawyer; born at Kaihsien, Szechuan, 1885; was graduated from the Japanese Law College, Tokyo; passed the Imperial Examination of Returned Students under the Manchu Regime and was

as second in command of the 1st Regiment under Gen. Yu Tzo-shan; his regiment was stationed at Fengchen when the Japanese occupation of Mukden took place on Sept. 18, 1931; after occupation of Fengchen by the Japanese, his regiment was disarmed, but he succeeded in escaping and was soon appointed to the command of another regiment stationed at Huanyin; he rallied to his standard a large body of compatriots and organised them into a volunteer force to oppose the Japanese; he put up a very effective resistance against the Japanese in eastern Liaoning and at one time recovered many cities from the Japanese hands; after the reorganization of the Northeastern Volunteers, he was appointed Commander of the 3rd Volunteer Army Corps; his force recently participated in the Jehol defense against the Japanese invasion of the Province and is now massing on the Charhar border.



Dr. Tang Er-ho

湯爾和

DR. TANG ER-HO, retired Government Official; born at Hangchow, Chekiang, 1877; Doctor of Medical Science from the Japanese Imperial University, Tokyo;

President of Government Medical College at Peking; vice-Minister and later Minister of Education of former Peking Government; Minister of Finance, Minister of Home Affairs and concurrently Director-general of Salt Administration; member of Sino-Russian Boxer Indemnity Refund Commission; advisor to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of the Northwestern Border Defence Force; he is now living in retirement at Peiping, occasionally contributing articles to the *Independent Critic*, a well-known weekly paper edited by Dr. Hu Shih at Peiping; author of several standard works on medical science in Chinese: 6 Chien Koutai Hutung, West City, Peiping.



H. O. Tong (Tang Hai-an)

唐海安

H. O. TONG, government official; born at Canton, Kwangtung; after receiving his preliminary education at the Shanghai Baptist College (now University of Shanghai); he went to England and studied at the London University graduating with B. Sc. degree; upon return to China, he joined the National Government at Canton to organise the Commission of Industry and later was

appointed commissioner for Prevention of Smuggling and director-general of Wine and Tobacco Revenue Bureau; when the Nationalist Government was removed to Wuhan, he was appointed director-general of the Stamp Tax Revenue Department and director of Department for Prevention of Smuggling; later, he was made chairman of the Administrative Council and concurrently Commissioner of Police of Special District No. 3 at Hankow, in which capacity he won reputation as an efficient administrator; upon establishment of National Government at Nanking, he was again appointed director-general of Department for Prevention of Smuggling and concurrently director of the Kiangsu Bureau for Prevention of Smuggling; appointed secretary to Minister of Finance T. V. Soong and concurrently superintendent of Customs at Huai'an; transferred as Superintendent of Customs at Chinkiang; now superintendent of Customs at Shanghai; address: Superintendent's Office, Shanghai Customs, Shanghai.



Tang Leang-li (Tang Liang-li)

湯良立

TANG LEANG-LI, journalist and author; born in Java, 1901; native of Fukien;

studied in London and Vienna Universities; B.Sc. (Econ.) London, Fellow of the Royal Economic Society, 1925; principal correspondent in Europe of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuo-Min-Tang, 1929; Correspondent in China of the *Sozial-demokratischer Pressedienst Deutschlands* (Berlin), *Daily Herald* (London), *New Leader* (London), *Sin Po* (Batavia); Peiping correspondent of the *New York Times*, 1930; standing delegate in China of the International Transport-Workers Federation 1930-31; managing director of the China United Press and Editor of *The People's Tribune* 1930 (first at Peiping and Tientsin, and subsequently at Shanghai); author of "China In Revolt", London, 1927, (German Edition, Leipzig, 1930); "The Foundations of Modern China", London, 1928 (Malay Edition, Batavia, 1930); "The Inner History of the Chinese Revolution", London and New York, 1930, (French Edition in preparation); "Wang Ching-Wei; A Political Biography", Tientsin, 1931; Editor of "China's Own Critics" by Hu Shih and Lin Yu-Tang, of "The Chinese National Revolution" by Wang Ching-Wei and others, Tientsin, 1931, of "The Japanese Invasion and China's Defense", Shanghai, 1932. Address: Postbox 2011, Shanghai. Cable address: Cupress, Shanghai.

COL. TANG TEH-HUANG, army officer; born at Tsi-kiang, Hunan, 1890; was graduated from the Nanking Naval Academy; sent to England on a Government Scholarship for advanced training in naval tactics; while in England, he attended the Coronation Ceremony of the reigning King of Great Britain, George V with the Chinese Naval Mission to England; after return to China, he took part in the First Revolution for the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty and later was also active in the campaign against Yuan Shih-kai when he attempted to crown himself Emperor of China; retired from political activities and joined the Government Railway service, serving in the Canton-Hankow Railway in various capacities for 14 years; joined the Nationalist Revolutionary Army in 1927 and first served in the 11th Army under Gen. Chen Ming-shu; upon expansion of the Army into the 19th Route Army, he became an adjutant officer in the Army; when the 19th Route Army was transferred from Kiangsi to Kiangsu for garrison duties, he was appointed Chief Adjutant Officer to the Garrison Headquarters of Shanghai-Nanking Area; upon outbreak of



Col. Tang Teh-huang

唐德煌

the Japanese Armed Invasion of Shanghai in the Spring of 1932, he was appointed Director of Communications of the Army and rendered meritorious services in the direction of the Army communication on land and water and in the air during the War; when the 19th Route Army was transferred to Fukien after conclusion of the war, he was promoted Director of the Adjutants' Office to the Headquarters of the Pacification Commissioner of Fukien which office he now holds; awarded 3rd Class Medal for services during the Shanghai war by the National Government; address: Headquarters, Pacification Commissioner of Fukien, Changchow, Fukien.



Gen. Tang Yu-ling

湯玉麟字閣臣

mander of the 27th Division; Defense Commissioner of Eastern Mukden; Tutung (Military Governor) of Charhar; Military Governor of Jehol; Commander of the 12th Army of the National Pacification Army; Commander of the Peace Preservation Force of Jehol; member of the North-Eastern Political Affairs Committee; Chairman of Jehol Provincial Government, 1929-33; When the Japanese invaded Jehol in Feb. 1933, he was charged with defense of the province; on Feb. 18, he issued a joint telegram with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, voicing his determination to resist the Japanese invasion, but after the Japanese started offensive operations, his defense totally collapsed and lost Chengteh, Capital of Jehol, on March 3 in less than ten says; upon his evacuation of Chengteh and flight to Charhar Border, he was ordered to be arrested by the National Government for his dereliction of duty in abandoning Jehol; he is now re-organizing his former troops in Charhar and has offered to the Government to redeem himself by re-capturing Chengteh from the Japanese; his last heard whereabouts is Kuyuan, Charhar.

GEN. TANG YU-LING, former Chairman of Jehol Provincial Government; born at Chaoyang, Jehol, 1871; was graduated from the Mukden Military Training Institute; has successively served as Brigade Commander of the 53rd Brigade; Com-



Dr. S. M. Tao (Tao Shan-ming)

陶善敏

S. M. TAO bacteriologist and parasitologist; born at Kashung, Chekiang, 1896; educated at Ginling College from which she received her B.A. in 1922; proceeded to America, under one of the Barbour scholarships for study at the University of Michigan Medical School from 1922-24, where she completed her preclinical sciences after which, was awarded Rockefeller fellowship at the Johns Hopkins University; won research fellowship at Hopkins in 1926 and received Sc. D. degree from the University in 1927; served as senior bacteriologist to Michigan State Department of Health from 1927-28; returned to China in 1928 and served as technical expert in Bacteriology to the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau, Peiping, 1929-31; professor of bacteriology and parasitology at the Woman's Christian Medical College and at the same time director of clinical laboratories at the Margaret Williamson Hospital, Shanghai from 1931 to date; author of a number of papers on bacteriological, parasitological and public health subjects; address: Margaret Williamson Hospital, West Gate, Shanghai.



Gen. Ting Chao

丁超

GEN. TING CHAO, retired army officer; born at Hsin-pin District, Liaoning, 1882; was graduated from the Japanese Military College in 1911; appointed chief adjutant officer in the Headquarters of the Military Governor of Kirin Province with the rank of colonel in 1912; Director of the Chinchow Branch Arsenal, 1915; Director of Mukden Arsenal, 1916-18; Director-General of Military Stations of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Three Eastern Provinces, 1918; Chief of Staff to the Military Governor of Heilungkiang Province and concurrently Director of the National Frontier Defense Bureau, 1919; in June, 1930, he was appointed to two more concurrent posts, Commander of the Railway Defense Guards between Manchuli and Harbin and Commander of the Martial Law Forces in Manchuli in which capacities he disarmed the White Russian troops under command of Gen. Semenoff; was commissioned to Mongolia to induce the Mongolians to cancel their declaration of Independence from China and was awarded a gold medal by the Ministry of War for the success of his mission; Chief-of-Staff to the Military Governor of Kirin, 1912; Defense Commis-

sioner of Yenchi and concurrently Commander of 13th Brigade of Fengtien Army, 1922; Defense Commissioner of Kirin and Changchun and concurrently Commander of 8th Brigade, 1924; Defense Commissioner of Harbin and concurrently Commander of the C. E. R. Defense Guards with rank of Maj-Gen., 1926; served as Field-Commander of the Vanguard Army of the Northeastern Frontier Defense Force during the Sino-Russian War in 1929; when the Japanese invaded Manchuria in 1931, he held all the above posts; upon the extension of the Japanese armed operations into North Manchuria, he opposed the Japanese advance and fought against them for many months; due to lack of reinforcements and exhaustion of war supplies, he was taken captive by the Japanese and reported to have been killed.



Ting Wei-feng

丁惟芬字鼎丞

TING WEI-FENG, Vice-President of Control Yuan; born at Jihchao, Shantung, 1874; was graduated from Meiji University, Japan; superintendent of Shantung Provincial College of Law and Political Science; member of Shantung Provincial Assembly; member of Peking Parliament; member of the board of directors of the Kwangtung Chunshan University; member of National Government Council; director of the Mass Training Department of the Central Party Headquarters; member of the

Central Political Council; member of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang; now, vice-President of Control Yuan; address: Control Yuan, Nanking.



Hanchan H. C. Tsai (Tsai Hsien-chang)

蔡咸章字漢瞻

HANCHAN H. C. TSAI, Consular Service Official; born at Ling-an, Chekiang, 1892; received his early education at An Ting Middle School, Hangchow, graduating in 1917; in the same year he proceeded to Peiping and entered China University, graduating in 1923 with B. A. Degree; during his 6 years in the University, he was a leading member of the Students' Movement and held the position of Chairman of the Students' Council from 1920 till 1921; began his career in diplomatic service after his graduation from the University and worked in the Directorate-General for Preparation of Sino-Russian Negotiations as a member in the Documents Section of the Department of General Affairs; in the year 1924 he was offered by the Chinese Educational Association at Manila the position as principal of the Philippine Chinese High School which he accepted and held till 1927; during that period at the Philip-

pines he was concurrently the Head of Chinese Language Dep't. of the Educational Ass'n.; after one year's vacation in China he was appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government an Eleve Consul of the Consulate at Rangoon, Burma to take charge of the Consulate, 1928-1929; promoted to the post of Vice Consul in 1929, and was appointed to Fushan, Korea as Acting Consul there; in 1930 he was again promoted and transferred to Palembang, Sumatra where he holds the post of Consul till the present; writer of "Relation between Chinese Civilization and that of the World's" and "History of Chinese Diplomatic Failures in the Past Thirty Years;" address: The Chinese Consulate, Sumatra, D. E. I.



Gen. Tsai Ting-kai

蔡廷鍇字賢初

GEN. TSAI TING-KAI, Pacification Commissioner of Fukien, heroic defender of Shanghai during the Japanese Armed Invasion in the Spring, 1932; born at Lo-tien, Kwangtung, 1890; noted for his courage and gallantry during boyhood; joined the Army service at age of 16; by force of distinguished service and

sterling integrity of character, he worked his way up from a common soldier to high command in the rank and file; during his long military career, he has participated in many arduous and hazardous campaigns, including the First Revolution in 1911, the Punitive campaign against Yuan Shih-kai, and campaigns for Constitutional Defense against Chen Chiung-ming in Kwangtung and the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926; appointed Commander of 10th Division of the 11th Army under Gen. Chen Ming-shu and marched his troops from Kwangtung to the Yangtsze Provinces; upon reorganization of the Army, he became Commander of the 2nd Brigade and later was made Commander of 60th Division of the 19th Route Army; during the Northern Military Coalition in Peiping in 1930, he took a leading part in the Government's Campaign against the Northern Forces and re-captured Tsinan (Capital of Shantung) from the Coalition Troops under Gen. Yen Hsi-shan; in recognition of his meritorious service, he was promoted Commander of the 19th Army; owing to ravages of communists and bandits in Kiangsi, he was ordered by the Government to march his Army into Kiangsi to exterminate the two evils; while in Kiangsi, he was appointed Acting Commander of the 19th Route Army during the absence of Commander Chiang Kwang-nai; in the Winter of 1931, the 19th Route Army was transferred to Kiangsi for garrison duty along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Line and he came down here and established his Headquarters at Shanghai; upon the outbreak of the Shanghai Hostilities following an aggressive and unprovoked attack on the garrison posts of the 19th Route Army in Chapei by the Japanese Marine Force on Jan. 28, 1932, he was the first high commander to advocate armed resistance and valiantly defended Shanghai against the Japanese combined forces of Army, Navy and Air for more than a month; owing to the lack reinforcements, his army finally retired from Shanghai Area and after conclusion of the War, was transferred to Fukien for garrison duty and suppression of communists; in recognition of his valour and high services to the Nation during the Shanghai defence, he was awarded a First Class Decoration by the National Government and promoted Commander-in-Chief of the 19th Army and concurrently Pacification Commissioner of Fukien which posts he now retains; address: Headquarters, Pacification Commissioner of Fukien, Changchow, Fukien.



Z. D. ZAU (Tsao Chen-tao)

曹 晨濤

Z. D. ZAU, physician; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1892; attended St. John's University, 1906-08; Shanghai College, 1908-11; Harvard Medical School of China, 1911-16 and Harvard Medical School of Boston Mass. U. S. A., 1918-21; after completion of his medical studies, he successively served as associate in surgery and genito-urinary, surgeon-in-charge of Peking Union Medical College Hospital, 1921-29, personal physician and surgeon to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and assistant superintendent and chief surgeon of the Central Hospital, Nanking, 1929-30; now, physician-in-charge of Commercial Press, physician-in-charge of Edison General Electric Com., and visiting surgeon to the Orthopedic Hospital of Shanghai, and private practice in general and genito-urinary surgery in Shanghai; office address: National Pharmacy, 643 Nanking Road, Shanghai.



Tseng Chao-lun

曾 照 榆

chnology (M. I. T.), Boston, 1920-26; S. B. (in chemical engineering), M. I. T., 1923; D. Sc. (in-chemistry), M.I.T., 1926; honorary fellow in Chemistry, M. I. T., 1925-26; held many offices in the Chinese Students' Alliance, Science Society of China, Chinese Engineering Society, etc. during his stay in America; returned to China, 1926; dean of the college of science, Great China University, Shanghai, 1926; chief chemist of the Experimental Arsenal, Canton, and commissioned officer of the Peoples' Revolution Army, 1926-27; associate professor of Organic Chemistry and China Foundation professor for the Improvement of Teaching of Science, National Central University, Nanking, 1927-31; head of the department of chemical engineering, National Central University 1929-31; member of the organization committee of the National Research Institute, 1928; was specially called to Peiping to reorganise the chemistry department of the National University of Peking; now China Foundation research professor of chemistry and head of the department of chemistry, National University of Peking; also advisor to the chemical section of the

TSENG CHAO-LUN, Chemist and University professor; born in Changsha, Hunan, May 25, 1899; studied Chinese classics under private tutors 1905-12; attended Yali (Yale-in-China) Middle School, 1913-15; Tsing Hua College, Peking, 1915-20; went to U.S.A. for advanced education, 1920; studied in Massachusetts Institute of Tech-

National Research Institute and member of Planning Committee of the National Reconstruction Commission; author of a number of research papers and scientific articles published in the various journals and magazines: most recent research done (in collaboration with Miss Ju-Hwa Chu) on the chemistry and manufacture of d-glutamic acid; address: Department of Chemistry, National University, Peiping.



Tsou An-Yuan

TSOU AN-YUAN, Railway official; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1894; received his preparatory education at Nanyang College; graduated from Chiao Tung University in 1919, specializing in Railway Administration; sent out by the Ministry of Communications to Japan for practical training in Japanese Government Railways, and later went to England for practical training in The Southern Railway Co., and the London North Eastern Railway Co.; in 1921 joined the Ministry of Communications as an assistant in the Department of Railways; and later held the following positions in Chinese Government Railways: Chief of the Secretarial Section of the Engineering Department and of the Accounting Department of the Kirin-Tunhua Railway, Chief

of the Traffic Section of the Hulai-Hailun Railway, Superintendent of the General Affairs Department of the Kirin-Changchun Railway; in 1928 was transferred as Head of the General Affairs Section under the Railway Department of the Communications Commission of the North Eastern Provinces in Mukden; subsequently Head of the Traffic Section and Acting Director of the Railway Department of that Commission; in 1931 was a representative of all the Railways in the North Eastern Provinces to the Transportation Conference of the Ministry of Railways; in 1932 served as Expert of the Chinese Assessors Office, Commission of Enquiry appointed by the League of Nations and Secretary of the Chinese Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations.



Dou Yu Seng (Tu Yueh-sheng)

杜 篱 字 月 堇

DOU YU SENG, (Dou Yung), banker and public welfare worker; born at Pootung, Shanghai, Kiangsu province, 1884; received his education under private tutors; entered business at Shanghai at an early age; now serves as member of the Supervisory Committee of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; president,

Chung Wai Bank, Shanghai; president, Tung Wai Bank, Shanghai; director, Commercial Bank of China, Shanghai; director, Kiangsu and Chekiang Bank, Shanghai; director, Industrial Bank of China, Shanghai; member, Amortization Fund Committee of National Loans; director, Great China University, Shanghai; founder and chairman of board of directors of the Cheng Shih Middle School, Shanghai; president, Shanghai Emergency Hospital; president, Jen Chi Hospital, Ningpo; director, Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, Shanghai; director, Chartered Stock and Produce Exchange, Ltd., Shanghai; director, Chinese Electric Power Company, Shanghai; managing director, Hua Fong Paper Manufactory, Hangchow; director, China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, Shanghai; director, many other Chinese commercial and public welfare organizations at Shanghai and other places in China; liberal contributer towards causes of philanthropy and education; address: Chung Wai Bank, 97 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.



Tu Yun-chu

社運欄

TU YUN-CHU, government official; born at Tsengyi, Kweichow, 1900; after

graduating from the Peking Government University, he interested himself in educational work and successively served as lecturer at the Chengtu University in Szechuan and professor at the Kweichow University; later he joined the Revolutionary cause and was appointed director of the Political Training Department of the 25th Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces; chief secretary of the Provisional Administrative Committee of Kweichow; commissioner of Agriculture and Mining of Kweichow Provincial Government; now, Commissioner of Industry for Kweichow; address: Department of Industry, Kweichow Provincial Government, Kweichow.



Dayu Doon (Tung Ta-yu)

董大酉

DAYU DOON, architect; born at Hangchow, Chekiang; brought up in Japan and capitals of Europe; spent his boyhood in Rome where he received his first inspiration of choosing architecture as his future profession; graduated from Tsinghua College, Peking, 1921; received B. S. degree 1924, and M. S. degree in architecture, 1925, from University of Minnesota, U. S. A.; employed in various architectural firms in

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago and New York between 1924 and 1928; worked for Ph. D. degree in Art and Archaeology at Columbia University, New York City, during 1926 and 1927; returned to China in December, 1928; joined E. S. J. Phillips in Shanghai who was practising architecture under the name of E. Suensen & Co., during 1929-30; appointed advisor to the City Planning Commission of Greater Shanghai Municipality in 1929 and made design for the Shanghai Civic Center; appointed chief architect in charge of the Civic Center development in 1930; designed for the Mayor's Building, which will be completed in 1933; made plans and specifications for the Soldiers' Memorial Cemetery, Nanking for H. K. Murphy, architect for the work; architect for the Chen Chi-mei Memorial Tower on Boulevard des Deux Republics, Shanghai; secretary to the Society of Chinese Architects since 1930; began to practise architecture at Shanghai since 1930; editor of architectural section of the *Journal of Chinese Institute of Engineers*; office address: 20, Museum Road, Shanghai.



WAN FU-LING

萬福麟字壽山

GEN. WAN FU-LING, former Governor of Heilungkiang; born at Lungan district,

Kirin; commander of 57th Brigade of Fengtien Army; commander of 15th Mixed Brigade of the Army of Three Eastern Provinces; Commander of 17th Division of Northeastern Army; Commander of the Peace Maintenance Force of Heilungkiang; Commander of 8th Army of the Northeastern Army; member of the Northeastern Political Affairs Commission; Chairman of Heilungkiang Provincial Government and concurrently Vice-Commander of the Northeastern Frontier Defense Force; while he was holding the last two mentioned posts, the Mukden Affair occurred on Sept. 18, 1931, when he was at Peiping; he assigned his duties in Heilungkiang province to Gen. Ma Chan-shan who fought against the Japanese at the battle of Nonni River and was appointed Chairman of Heilungkiang in his stead; during the past year, he has been mostly at Peiping, collaborating with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in organizing resistance against the Japanese aggression; he commanded one of the Northeastern Armies during the recent Japanese invasion of Jehol; address: c/o Peiping Military Affairs Commission, Peiping.



Gen. Wan Tien-tseng

萬殿昇字品一

GEN. WAN TIEN-TSENG, Army officer; born at Sung-hsien, Honan, 1897; received his training at the Shensi Military Academy in Sianfu; entered army service following graduation; joined the Nationalist Northern Expeditionary Forces in 1926 and captured several important cities in South Hopei; appointed Commander of the Provisional 6th Army, 1930; Commander of the 5th Division, 1931; now, Commander of the 21st Reorganised Division with headquarters in Honan; address: Headquarters of 21st Division, Kaifeng, Honan.



Wan Wu

萬舞字熙春

WAN WU, Government official; born at Ningchuen, Kiangsi, 1884; graduated of Paoting Military Officers' College; served as a battalion commander in Kiangsi Army in 1913; a regimental commander in Yunnan Army, 1916; commander of the 1st Brigade of the Kiangsi Army, 1919; chief adjutant at the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of Kiangsi Army, 1921; quarter-master of the Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief of the General Reserve Force of Yunnan Army, 1926; director of the 14th Military

Station; director of the 1st Branch Military Station, 1928; associate director of the 1st Military Station during the campaign against the Kwangsi Clique 1929; director of the 2nd Military Station during the Campaign against the Northern Military Coalition, 1930; member of Honan Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Finance, since 1931; address: Department of Finance, Honan Provincial Government, Kaifeng, Honan.



Wang Chih-Sing (Wang Chih-Hsin)

王治心

WANG CHIH SING, university professor; born at Wushing, Chekiang, 1881; after obtaining his second degree in the Manchu Dynasty, he became instructor of Chinese in different schools for more than ten years, editor, the *Chinese Christian Advocate*, 1913-18; joined the faculty of Nanking Theological Seminary as professor of Chinese philosophy, 1921; editor-in-chief of the *Christian Literature Association*, 1926-28; professor of Chinese Literature, and Dean of the Arts College in Fukien Christian University, since 1928; Author of "The idea of God in Chinese History," "The

Place of San Min Chu I in Chinese Culture," "A History of Chinese Religions," "The Philosophy of Confucious, Motze and the Toaists"; address: Fukien Christian University, Foochow, China.



Gen Wang Chin-chiu

王敬久字又平

GEN. WANG CHIN-CHIU, Army officer; born at Fong Hsien, Kiangsu, 1901; was graduated from the Hsuchow Middle School, 1923; attended the Whampoa Military College, graduating in 1924; following graduation, he became a squad commander in the Training Corps and was successively promoted company commander, battalion commander and regimental commander, commanding the 1st and 9th regiments of 21st and 3rd Divisions of the Revolutionary Army consecutively in 1928; appointed vice-commander of 4th brigade and concurrently commander of the 9th regiment of 87th Division, 1929; was promoted commander of the 5th brigade of the 87th Division 1930; transferred as commander of the 4th brigade of the same Division, 1931; promoted vice-commander of the Division, Dec. 1931; participated in the Revolutionary campaigns in Kwangtung, Chekiang, Kiangsu and eight other provinces

vinces and fought thus far 58 battles; during the Japanese Invasion of Shanghai, 1932, his Army offered strong resistance against the Japanese invaders and inflicted many reverses on the Japanese at Kiangwan and Wentsopang; in recognition of his services in the defense of Shanghai, he has recently been promoted Commander of the 87th Division.



Quang Tsin-lon (Wang Chin-luen)

汪清淪號雲浦

QUANG TSIN-LON (Yung Poo), consular official; born at O-Mei District, Szechuan, Dec. 14, 1899; graduated from University of China in Peiping in 1923, majoring in Political-Economy; appointed clerk of Sino-Russian Negotiation Commission in the same year; served as editor of the Publication Dept., of the University of China, 1924; acted as special correspondent at Peiping and Shanghai for five large overseas Chinese Newspapers, 1925; established with students and professors of the University of China *The Morning Light Magazine*, *The Critic* and *The Liberty Weekly* and served as an editor of the three periodicals, 1921-25; appointed Chancellor of the Chinese Vice-Consulate in Mexicali, Mexico, 1926;

returned to China and served in the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs following the closing of the Mexicali Vice-Consulate, 1927; appointed Chancellor of the Consulate-General at Manila, P. I., 1928; promoted Eleve-Consul of the Consulate at Vancouver, B. C., Canada, 1929, and was in charge of the Consulate for several months; transferred to the Consulate-General at New York, 1929; promoted Vice-Consul of the newly opened Consulate-General in Chicago, 1930; sent to Galveston, Texas in 1932 to open the new Vice-Consulate there and placed in charge of the office: address: Chinese Vice-Consulate, Galveston, Texas, U. S. A.



Wang Ching-wei (Wang Chao-ming)

汪兆銘字精衛

WANG CHING—WEI, (also known as Henri Waung), President of Executive Yuan; native of Chekiang; born at Canton, Kwangtung, 1885; received his Chinese classical education at Canton, specializing in Chinese history, from which he was imbued with the idea of racial independence; went to Japan at age of 16 and there studied Political Science and Sociology in Tokyo Law College, from which he was graduated;

while in Japan he joined the Tung Ming Hui in Tokyo and was elected chairman of its executive council; at the same time, he was editor of the *Ming Pao*, Tung Ming Hui's organ, advocating "A Republic for China;" participated in the uprisings of the revolutionary forces in Kwangtung and Kwangsi; travelled to the South Sea Islands, soliciting funds for the cause of Revolution; attempted to assassinate the Prince Regent, father of Emperor Hsuan Tung, but failed and was arrested; after a long trial by the high Manchu officials, he was condemned to imprisonment for life, but was released following the outbreak of the Revolution in 1911; southern delegate to the internal peace conference at Shanghai, 1911; after establishment of the Republic, he was offered the post of Tutuh of Kwangtung by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and later appointed Minister of Justice by Yuan Shih-kai, but he declined both; went to France, where he studied sociology and literature and also assisted in the organization of the Study and Work Society for Chinese and the Sino-Franco Educational Association; declined the appointment by the Southern Government as its delegate to attend the Paris Peace Conference, 1919; president of the Kwangtung Provincial Educational Association, 1920; member of the Southern Government at Canton, 1921; High Adviser to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 1924, whose confidence he enjoyed in an unsurpassing degree; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, since 1924; resided in Europe, 1925-26; returned to China in 1927 to assume the chairmanship of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; disagreed with Chiang Kai-shek and fled to Wuhan and later to Canton, where he attempted to establish a third Nationalist Government; since the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1925, he has been the pronounced leader of the Left Wing of Kuomintang; revisited Europe, 1928; plotted against the Nanking Government and was expelled from the Kuomintang Party by Nanking, 1929; formed the Northern Military Coalition Government in Peiping with Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan in opposition to the Nanking Government and was elected Chairman of the "Enlarged Conference of Kuomintang" at Peiping, 1930; after the collapse of the Northern Coalition in October of 1930, he went to Canton, where together with other Southern leaders, he

formed an Opposition Government against Nanking, 1931; upon readjustment of the differences between Canton and Nanking at the Shanghai Peace Conference (at which he served as a delegate from Canton), Dec. 1931, he was elected one of the three members of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee (the other two being General Chiang Kai-shek and Hu Han-min); after the resignation of Sun Fo from the presidency of Executive Yuan, Feb., 1932, he was appointed President of the Yuan to succeed him, in which capacity he authorized the conclusion of peace with the Japanese Invasion Force in Shanghai, 1932; in the Summer of the same year, he resigned from the Executive Yuan as a protest against Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's policy of non-resistance in connection with the Japanese aggressions and his maladministration in North China; failing to unseat Chang from his position, he left China for Europe and stayed for many months in Germany for the benefit of his health; he returned to China, Spring of 1933 and resumed his office as President of the Executive Yuan, which post he now retains, concurrently being member of the Central Political Council, State Council and the C. E. C.; during the recent Japanese Invasion of North China, he advocated the policy of diplomacy and resistance and sanctioned the signing of the armistice with the Japanese at Tangku May 31, 1933; a gifted speaker and forceful writer; author of "The World and China after the Paris Peace Conference" in both Chinese and English; address: Executive Yuan, Nanking.

WANG WAI-TSENG, metallurgist and ex-director of Manchurian Foundry Works; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1890; was graduated from the Chihli (Hopei) Technical College at Tientsin, 1910 and the chemistry department of the Shanghai Arsenal School, 1912; appointed engineer in the chemical department of the Hanyang Arsenal for research in steel metallurgy and analytical chemistry, 1913; went abroad at the expense of the Ministry of War in 1914 to study steel manufacture at Bohlor Steel Works in Austria; transferred to Bofors Steel Works in Sweden to continue his study along same lines, 1915 and in the meantime, devoted much attention to the study of manufacture of alloy steel for war materials; when in Austria he was permitted to go to the front to have real touch with the battle-fields during the World War, but later proceeded to Sweden



Wang Wai-tseng (Wang Huai-sheng)

王懷琛

after China had joined the Allied Powers; returned to China in 1917 to take up the post of director of the steel works of the Hanyang Arsenal; founded and organised the China Machine Works at Woosung for the manufacture of spinning and weaving machines and also the China Industrial Laboratory at Shanghai, 1919; appointed engineer in the steel works of the Manchurian Arsenal and concurrently served in the same capacity in the Machine Works, 1923; promoted director of the Manchurian Foundry and Machine Works with the brevet rank of Colonel and concurrently acted as chief instructor of the Arsenal College, 1924-28; came to Shanghai in 1929, devoting himself to authorship; he has recently written a book entitled "Manufacture of Steel by Electrical Heat" (based upon Sisco's "Electrical Steel Manufacture"—American publication—and Rodenhausen's "Electrical Furnace"—German publication); the book is shortly to be published and will be an important contribution to the science of steel manufacture; he is now living in retirement in Soochow, Kiangsu.



Dr. Wang Shih-chieh

王世杰

DR. WANG SHIH-CHIEH, jurist and educationist; born in Hupeh, 1891; studied at Peiyang University, Tientsin; was graduated from University of London B.Sc. (economics and Pol. Science), 1917; finished his postgraduate work at University of Paris, receiving the degree of Docteur en Droit, 1920; from 1921 onward, he served in the National Peking University for a period of seven years as professor of comparative constitutional law, and later also as dean of the faculty of law; director of Bureau of Law Codification, Nanking, 1927-8; member of Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague since Oct., 1928; member of Legislative Yuan 1928-9; President of National Wu-Han University, Feb., 1929 to April, 1933; appointed Minister of Education by the National Government, April, 1933 which post he now holds; his published works include "La Repartition des compétences dans les Constitutions fédérales;" "A Treatise on Comparative Constitutional Law;" "The Problem of the International Settlement of Shanghai;" "The

Legal Aspects of Slavery in the History of China;" address: Ministry of Education, Nanking.



Wang Shih-yi

王思義字正軒

WANG Shih-yi, army officer; born at Hochao Hsien, Shantung, in 1897; after receiving his military education from Higher Military Training School, he had served as regiment and brigade commanders; later made commander of the 2nd Division; Garrison Commander of West Shantung and concurrently commander of the Min-tuan or People's Army; now vice Commander of the First Cavalry Division of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army.

Gen. Wang Teh-lin

王德林

GEN. WANG TEH-LIN, retired Manchurian volunteer leader; born at Yi-Shui District, Shantung, 1878; went to Manchuria at the age of twenty and there organized a band of adventurers in Kirin with the

avowed purpose of plundering the unscrupulous rich to succor the pitiful poor; after Japan forced upon China the acceptance of the notorious 21 Demands in 1915, he offered his service to the Kirin Provincial Army to combat with the growing influence of the Japanese in Manchuria; his service being accepted by the Authorities, he was made a battalion commander in the 1st Provincial Brigade; during his 16 years of service in Kirin, he participated in many engagements and distinguished himself by field service; following the outbreak of the Mukden Affair in Sept. 18, 1931, he at the head of over 500 of his bravest and most devoted followers, went to Tunghua where he organized a National Salvation Army to oppose the Japanese aggression; he was joined soon by hundreds of fellow compatriots and in seven months, his army exceeded 30,000 strong which fought against the Japanese for numberless times; later, he organised his Army into three routes to engage in the work of paralyzing the Japanese army communication on the three strategic railways—the C. E. R. The Ki-Tun and Tien-Tu Railways; he was responsible for many wrecks of Japanese troop trains, resulting in heavy losses to the Japanese; when the Japanese launched their general offensive against General Su Pin-wen and Gen. Ma Chan-shan in North Manchuria in the Winter of 1932, he participated in the resistance against the Japanese campaign, but was finally forced to retire into Soviet territory after the exhaustion of military supplies; he has recently returned to China by way of Europe.



Wang Yao

王 堯

tary of Huai River Conservancy Commission, Nanking.

WANG YEN-SUNG, banker; born at Shangyu, Chekiang, 1900; member of Standing Committee of Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; member of Standing Committee of Supervisory Committee of the Shanghai District Party Headquarters; member of Reconstructor Planning Commission of the City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality; member of standing committee of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the International Settlement, Shanghai; Chairman of the Committee for the Relief of Silk Industry; member of the Committee for the Readjustment of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, Shanghai; delegate of Shanghai Chinese Merchant Bodies to attend the National People's Congress at Nanking, 1931; now, General Manager of the Shanghai Silk Bank; address: Shanghai Silk Bank, Hankow Road, Shanghai.

WANG YAO, government official; born at Fenghua, Chekiang, 1861; was graduated from the Tokyo Law College in Japan; upon returning to China he founded the Chekiang Law College at Hangchow; later served successively as principal of the Chekiang 1st Provincial Middle School; chairman of the Educational Association of Chekiang; magistrate of Wu Chen, Tsung Min, Tung Tai, Huai Ying, Huai An and Kiang Ning districts of Kiangsu province; for his meritorious services, he was promoted co-director of the Famine Relief Bureau of the National Government and concurrently senior technical expert of the Ministry of the Interior; now member and concurrently Chief Secre-



Wang Yen-sung

王 延 松

Gen. Wang Yi-chih

王 以 哲 字 鼎 方

GEN. WANG YI-CHIH, army officier; born in Kirin, 1895; received his military training at Paotingfu Military College, specializing in infantry tactics; first entered army service in Hupeh and returned to Manchuria after spending two year's there; instructor at Mukden Military Training School; served successively as battalion and regimental Commander in the Fengtien Army, 1927-28; promoted Commander of 7th Brigade of the Northeastern Army ranked Major-General with Headquarters at Peitaiying in Mukden, 1931; when the Japanese Army invaded Mukden on Sept. 18th, 1931, he was in defense of Peitaiying (Great Northern Barracks), but upon instructions from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, did not offer any resistance but evacuated the barracks to Chinchow; following capture of Chinchow by the Japanese, was ordered to withdraw inside the Great Wall in charge of the garrison of Peiping and its surrounding areas; he participated

in the armed resistance in Jehol and the Kupeikou Pass against the Japanese invasion of that province and is now Commander of a Northeastern Army Corps; address: c/o Peiping Military Affairs Commission, Peiping.



Wang Yung-ping

王 用 寶 字 太 菴

WANG YUNG-PING, government official; born at Yi-hsien district, Shansi, 1881; first studied at the Shansi University and later was sent to Japan on a government scholarship, where he was graduated from the Japanese College of Law at Tokyo; while in Japan, he became a follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and joined the Tungming-hui, predecessor of Kuomintang; returned to China in the Summer of 1911 and planned revolutionary work in North China; founded the *Ching Yang Press* (still in existence) at Taiyuan and wrote articles advocating revolution which aroused the ire of the Manchu officials in Shansi and resulted in the sealing of the paper and the issuance of an order for his arrest; upon the outbreak of the First Revolution in Wuchang to which, Shansi responded, he was proclaimed Military Governor of Ho-Tung district in Shansi and was

later appointed Commissioner of Civil Affairs; upon establishment of the Republic, he was elected Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of Shansi; in 1913, elected member of the Senate of the Peking Parliament and concurrently member of the constitution drafting committee of the Senate; following the second dissolution of the Parliament, he went to Canton where he was appointed member of the Parliament for the Defense of Provisional Constitution and concurrently councilor of the Generalissimo's Headquarters; in 1921, he was sent by Dr. Sun to North China to induce Tuan Chi-jui and Chang Tso-lin to support the Revolution which was known as the "Triple Alliance;" vigorously opposed the election of Tsao Kun to Presidency by bribery in 1923; served in the Kuomin-chun Army under command of Feng Yu-hsiang in 1924; chief-secretary to the Civil Governor of Honan, 1925; high councillor to the Southern Route Army of the Kuomin-chun under Gen. Yueh Wei-chun in 1928 and in the Winter of the same year, chief secretary of the Peiping division of the Central Political Council; member of the Legislative Yuan, 1928, in which capacity he also served concurrently as chairman of the Law Codification Commission; now, Chairman of the Examination Commission of the Examination Yuan; address: Examination Yuan, Nanking.



Wei Fu-chih

魏敷滋

tary Affairs Department of the Chinghai Provincial Government; address: Chinghai Provincial Government, Chinghai.

WEI FU-CHIH, government official; born at Kao-lan district, Kansu, 1895; was graduated from the Paoting Military Officers' College; served as adjutant general at the Headquarters of the Occupation Commissioner of Ninghsia and Chinghai (Koko Nor); battalion commander in the artillery corps of the Ninghai Army; chief-of-staff at the Headquarters of the Defense Commissioner of Chinghai and concurrently counsellor to the Tupan (Governor) of Kansu; military councilor at the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of Kansu Army and of the Commander of the Bandit Suppression Forces in Kanau Chinghai and Ninghsia Areas and later of the Field-Commander of the 8th Route Army of the Nationalist Forces; member of the Peace Maintenance Committee of Chinghai; counsellor to the Chinghai Provincial Government resident in Nanking and concurrently director of its office at Nanking; now member of the Chinghai Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Finance and Director of the Mili-

WEI TING-SHENG, government official; born at Tsao-yang, Hupeh, 1891; graduated from Harvard University with A.B. degree 1916, and M.B.A. degree 1918; studied in Harvard Graduate School, 1919-20; professor of banking and finance, Government Teachers' College, Nanking 1920-21; professor of banking and finance, Communications University and Yenching University, Peking; economist, Bank of China Head Office, Peking; 1927-28 held various positions in the Ministry of Finance as secretary, commissioner of the National Tariff Commission, Acting Director of the Customs Bureau, and chief, tariff division of the Customs Administration; member of the Legislative Yuan, since December 1928; author of "Financial Reconstruction" (Pacific Press, 1929), "A Case Study on the Utilization of Foreign Capital in the Economic Development by the South American A.B.C. Powers" (Commercial Press 1930) and "China's Finance Today" (World Press 1931); address: Legislative Yuan, Nanking.



Wei Ting-sheng (Tingsheng
Shengfu Wei)

蔚挺生字琛甫



Lt.-Gen. Wen Hung-en

文鴻恩

LT.-GEN. WEN HUNG-EN, government official; born at Wenchang district, Kwangtung, 1892; after his graduation from the Yunnan Military School, he has successively served as staff officer of the Headquarters of the Field-Commander of the Kwangtung Anti-Rebel Forces; second in command, 4th Battalion of the 2nd Regiment of the First Route Kwangtung Army; vice-commander of 3rd Regiment of 2nd Brigade of the Eastern Route Army with the rank of Colonel and concurrently Battalion Commander, 1922; Commander of the 2nd Regiment of the Provincial Guards of Kwangtung; Commander of the 50th Regiment of the 17th Division of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army; participated in the Nationalist Northern Punitive Expedition and after the capture of Nanchang, was conferred the rank of Lieutenant-General; was wounded during the battle of Nanking and following its occupation by the Nationalists, was promoted Commander of 17th Division, in which capacity, he

fought his way through Kiangsu, Shantung and Hopei up to Machang in the latter province; upon reorganization of the 17th Division as the 16th Brigade following unification of the country, he became commander of the Brigade; Chief-of-staff to the 16th Division; Acting Commander of the 5t8h Division, 1929; was commissioned by the National Government to investigate military organization in Europe and obtained further training in several Army Corps in the French Army; returned to China in 1932 and was appointed counsellor to the Headquarters of the Army, Navy and Air force; shortly afterwards, was made member of the Military Advisory Council; now, Commissioner of Public Safety, Shanghai; address: Bureau of Public Safety, City Government of Great Shanghai Municipality.

WU CHIN-AN, former railway director; born at Nanking, Kiangsu, 1900; studied aero-nautical science in France and Germany and was graduated from aviation



Wu Chin-an

吳敬安

schools in both countries; served as a staff member in Aviation Bureau at Peking after his return to China; instructor in the Nanyuan National Aviation School; officer in the Aviation Bureau of the Three Eastern Provinces; adjutant-officer in the Aviation Bureau of the Three Eastern Provinces; adjutant-officer in the Headquarters of the 1st and 3rd Allied Army Corps of the Fengtien Army and concurrently Chief of the foreign affairs section; secretary to the Tientsin Pukow Railway Administration; director of Tientsin office of the Northeastern Aviation Bureau; adjutant-officer with the rank of colonel in the headquarters of the Commander of the 3rd and 4th Army Corps of the Fengtien Force; commander of the motor-corps of the 3rd and 4th Group Armies of the Fengtien Force and concurrently director of the Motor Corps Supplies Manufactory; associate managing-director of Shih-ping-kai and Taanon Railway in Kirin which is the last position he held before the Japanese invasion of the Three Eastern Provinces.

Gen. Wu Chung-hsin

吳惠信字禮卿

GEN. WU CHUNG-HSIN, Government official; born at Hofei, Anhwei, 1887; was graduated from Nanking Military Training School; served under Ching (Manchu) Government Army; Inspector-General of Nanking Constabulary; Field Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Army of Kwangtung Army; Commander of the 7th Independent Brigade of Kwangsi Army; Commissioner of Shanghai Constabulary Force; member of the Central Political Council; member of Control Yuan of National Government; member of National Reconstruction Commission; Chairman of Anhwei Provincial Government, which position he recently resigned.



Mrs. Wu Lien-teh

伍連德夫人

MRS. WU LIEN-TEH (maiden name Huang Shu Chiung), authoress; native of Foochow, Fukien; second daughter of the late Huang Nai-shang, a Chu-jen scholar under the Ch'ing regime; received her early education at home and later studied English in the Girl's College in Foochow;

married at Singapore in 1905 to Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the renowned plague specialist; travelled extensively in Europe studying western art and culture in France, England, Holland, Germany and Russia in 1913; proceeded to the United States in 1927 as guest of His Excellency the Chinese Minister to Washington and also to visit her son Dr. Wu Chang-keng, a Ph. D. in public health of Yale University; published her first book "Yang Kuei-fei, Most Famous Beauty of China" in 1923 and her second on "Hsi Shih, Beauty of Beauties" in 1931; now engaged in research study on the lives of other famous historical women as subjects for her later publications; contributor of articles on Chinese women for various magazines; address: 55 Tung Tang Tze Hutung, Peiping.

Wu Ding-chang (Wu Ting-chang)

吳鼎昌字達詮

WU DING-CHANG (Ta Chuan), banker and newspaper director; born in Chekiang, 1884; Hanlin Scholar under the Manchu Regime; governor, Bank of China, 1912; director, the Government Central Mint, 1913; Vice-Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, 1915; Vice-Minister, Ministry of Finance, 1917-20; president, Yien Yieh (Salt Industry) Commercial Bank, since 1921; chairman, the Banking Syndicate of Yien Yieh (Salt Industry) Commercial Bank, since 1921; chairman, the Banking Syndicate of Yien Yieh, Kin-cheng, Continental and China and South Sea Banks, since 1922; president of the Ta Kung Pao Newspaper Company and the Kuo Wen News Service and Weekly Company, since 1926; address: Yien Yieh Commercial Bank, Peking Road, Shanghai.

T. F. YANG SAO-YUN, retired government official; born in Tungnan Hsien, Szechuan, 1893; received his early education in his native province; studied law in the Peking Government University and was graduated with LL.B. degree; pursued his advanced legal study in France and was a graduate from Doctors College of Paris University; appointed compiler of the Law Codification Bureau and commissioner in charge of translation of legal works; professor of law at the National Law College of Peking and the School of Political Science; adviser to the Szechuan



T. F. Yang Sao-yun (Yang Chao-hsun)

楊肇助

Military Governor's Office; special compiler of the National Law Compilation Bureau; president of the Soochow Judicial Bureau and acting president of the Soochow District Court; president of the Shanghai District Court and concurrently dean and acting president of the Shanghai Law College; president of Shanghai Special Area District Court in the International Settlement from which he resigned in 1931; he has been living in retirement since 1931.

GEN. YANG CHIEH, College President; born at Tali, Yunnan, 1888; graduate of Japanese Military College, specializing in artillery, 1924; participated in the First Revolution in 1911, serving as a battalion commander in the Revolutionary Army in Shanghai; Commander of 1st Regiment of Cavalry of Kweichow Army with rank of Colonel, 1912; Commander of 10th Regiment of Infantry of Kweichow Army, 1913 and in September of the same year, promoted Commander of Fifth Brigade of the Kweichow Provincial Army and concurrent-



Gen. Yang Chieh
楊杰字耿光

ly Garrison Commander of Chungking, Szechuan and later Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Szechuan and Commissioner of Constabulary of Chungking with the rank of Brigadier-General, 1913; instructor at the Yunnan Military School 1914; participated in the punitive campaign against Yuan Shih-kai, 1916; military counsellor to the President of China, 1917; Chief of Staff to the 3rd Army of the Kuomintang (Feng Yu-hsiang's Army), Dec., 1924; Field-Commander of the same Army, 1925; Dean of the Military Training Institute in Honan, September, 1925; Chief Counsellor to the 6th Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, May, 1926 and in Dec., same year, promoted Commander of 17th Nationalist Division; Vice-Commander and later Acting Commander of the 6th Nationalist Revolutionary Army, April, 1927 and July, same year, promoted Commander of 18th Nationalist Army; appointed President of the Central Military Officers College, Dec., 1927, Director of Field Headquarters of the Nationalist Generalissimo and concurrently Chief of Staff to the First Group Army, April, 1928 and in October, same year, concurrently,

President of the Gendarmes College; Chief of Staff of the Field Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force, April, 1929; Commander of the 10th Army of the Anti-Rebel Force and Field Commander of Left Wing Army, October, 1929 and in December same year, concurrently Director of the Field-headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief in Loyang, acting on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief; Commander the Yangtsze Forts, April, 1930 and concurrently Chief of Staff to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief; elected member of the Central Executive Committee, 1931; President of the Military College, since Jan. 1932 and concurrently, Field Commander of the 8th Army of the North China Defense Force, March, 1933; address: The Military College, Nanking.



Andrew S. Young (Yang Chin-sheng)
楊津生

ANDREW S. YOUNG, government official; native of Fukien; born at Tientsin June 1898; studied at the Medhurst College, Shanghai, 1915; attended Government College of Commerce, Tokyo, Japan, 1915-18; went to America in 1919 and studied at the Oberlin College, Ohio, receiving B.

A. degree in 1923; did research work at an eastern university in U.S.A. for one year; returned to China in 1925 and taught at the Utopia University in Shanghai and the China National Institute, Woosung; professor at Tsingtau University, 1926-28; chief of the European and American Affairs Division of the Foreign Affairs Department, Tsingtau Municipal Government and later director of the Department; upon abolition of the Department, he was appointed by National Government Secretary to the Tsingtau Municipal Government which position he held until March 1930, when he was appointed acting Commissioner of Social Affairs Bureau and was substantiated in that post on Feb. 1931; member of the Science Society of China; address: Bureau of Social Affairs, Tsingtau Municipal Government, Tsingtau, Shantung.



Yang Chuan (deceased)

楊銓字杳佛

YANG CHUAN, late General Secretary of Central Research Council; born at Lin-kiang, Kiangsi, 1893; was graduated from Cornell University and Harvard University with M. E. and M.B.A. degrees respectively; joined the Kuomintang before the over-

throw of the Manchu Dynasty and participated in the 1911 Revolution; served as secretary to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen when Dr. Sun was elected Provisional President of China at Nanking; professor and later dean of the College of Commerce of Nan-king High Normal University; professor of College of Engineering of National Southeastern University (now, Central University) at Nanking; chairman of the Executive Committee and concurrently director of publicity department of Kuomintang District Headquarters of Shanghai; member of the Shanghai Division of the Central Political Council; Vice-President of University Council of National Government; General Secretary and concurrently director of the economics research section of Social Sciences Department of Academia Sinica (the Central Research Council); promotor and co-founder of the Science Society of China; author of "Hsin-Fu's Collected Essays and Speeches"; a poet and essayist of repute; assassinated by gangsters in Shanghai, June 18, 1933 allegedly for his activities in connection with the China League for Civil Rights.



N. T. Yang (Yang Hsiao-tang)

楊念祖字筱棠

N. T. YANG, retired consular official; born at Shanghai, 1890; received his education at the Kiangsu Provincial College in Soochow; entered diplomatic service as a secretary to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai in 1911, and later chief secretary and director of the Land Office of the Bureau; served in the Bureau from 1911 to 1926 when he was promoted Superintendent of Customs and concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Nanking; appointed Chinese Consul-General at Penang, 1930; transferred to Shanghai as Director of Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1931; he is now with the Land Bureau of the City Government of Shanghai Municipality; was decorated by Chinese Government and also by Governments of various foreign countries, including France, Japan, Portugal, Italy and Rumania; address: Land Bureau, City Government, Greater Shanghai Municipality.



Gen. Yang Hu (Yang Hsiao-tien)

楊虎字嘯天

GEN. YANG HU, Commissioner of Peace Preservation Bureau of Shanghai

Municipality; born at Ningkuo, Anhwei, 1888; senior naval officer of the Headquarters of the Generalissimo, Canton; military counsellor to the President of China; military counsellor to the Generalissimo; Commander of the First Division of the Nationalist Northern Expeditionary Forces; Chief of Special Service Department of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces; member of Anhwei Provincial Government; Garrison Commander of Shanghai; military counsellor to the National Government; now, member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang and Commissioner of Peace Preservation Bureau of Shanghai Municipality with rank of Major-General; address: Peace Preservation Bureau, City Government of Greater Shanghai.



Yang Liang-kung

楊亮功

YANG LIANG-KUNG, member of Control Yuan; born at Tsao-hsien, Anhwei, 1885; B. A. Government Peking University; M. A. in education, Stanford University, U.S.A.; Ph. D., New York University; Dean of School of Arts, Chungshan Uni-

versity, Honan; vice-President, China National Institute, Shanghai; member of the Preparatory Committee for the Organization of the National Shantung University; President of Anhwei Provincial University; professor, Peking Government University; guide-professor, Research School, National Peiping University; now, member of Control Yuan of National Government; author of two books in English: "College Administration" and "Reform of Curriculum for Chinese Middle Schools;" address: Control Yuan, Nanking.



Miss Yang Ling-fu

MISS YANG LING-FU, artist and poet; native of Wusih, Kiangsu; born of a family distinguished for scholastic attainments; received a thorough Chinese education in her youth and took special interest in poetry and painting; wrote exquisite verses while still young; also fond of philosophy and literature; gained fame as a painter in China and was awarded medals by both President Yuan Shih-kai and President Hsu Shih-chang for her productions; participated in the Philadelphia Exposition with her productions in 1926 which made her widely known in

the United States; was invited to partake in the joint Sino-Japanese Art Exposition during the time of the Coronation of the reigning Japanese Emperor in 1928 at Tokyo where her work was highly praised and awarded prizes; between these two exhibitions, she spent two years in reproducing the portraits of the Manchu Emperors and Empresses at the Palace Meslum of Mukden; one of her special feats in art is a complete model of the Summer Palace in Peiping which won much admiration from many Chinese and foreign artists; author of a volume of poems, paintings and several novels.



Yao Hung

姚鑑字景庭

YAO HUNG, government official; born at Tsinan, Shantung, 1875; passed the prefectural examinations under the Ching Regime with Hsiu Tsai degree; studied law in Japan, 1902-05; served as secretary to the various government organs in Chihli and Shantung after his return from Japan in 1905; counsellor to the 3rd and 4th Army Corps of the Cheng Wei Chun (Fengtien Army); appointed member of the Hopei Provincial Government and con-

currently Commissioner of Finance for Hopei, Nov. 1930, which positions he still holds; address: Hopei Provincial Government, Tientsin, Hopei.



Richard C. Yen (Yen Chi-kai)

嚴智開字季聰

RICHARD C. YEN, College President; native of Tientsin; born at Peking, 1893; son of the late noted Tientsin scholar, Yen Hsiu; received his preliminary education at Nankai Middle School, Tientsin; was graduated from the College of Fine Arts, Tokyo, Japan; went to the United States and studied art education at the Teachers' College of Columbia University, N. Y.; took up advanced study in fine arts at Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris; studied also in England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and Italy; since his return to China, he has successively served as professor of the National College of Fine Arts, Peiping; professor at the Normal University, Peiping; dean of the College of Fine Arts, Peiping; art expert attached to the Peiping Municipal Government; advisor to the Peiping Museum; chief secretary of the College of Fine Arts of the National Peiping University; advisor

to the Tientsin Municipal Government; founder and director the Arts Museum, Tientsin; now President of College of Fine Arts of the National Peiping University; editor of the "Arts Series"; address: 84 Teng Shih Kou, Peiping.



Yen Pao-hang

閻寶航

YEN PAO-HANG, welfare worker; born at Haicheng, Liaoning, 1897; educated at the Fengtien Provincial Normal School; received his advanced education at the graduate school of Edinburgh University, Scotland, researching in industrial and social problems and ethical philosophy; after return, founded the School for Poor Children at Mukden 1918; appointed secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Mukden, 1919 and in that capacity, promoted the movement for the advancement of popular education in Liaoning; founded the Anti-Opium Association at Mukden, 1924; promoted general secretary of Mukden Y. M. C. A. 1929 and organized the Northern Branch of the Institute of Pacific Relations and attended the third convention of the Institute in Kyoto; in the same year, he organized the Association for Advancement of Popular Intelligence and the People's

Foreign Relations Association, of which he was elected chairman; appointed member of the municipal affairs committee of Shengyang Municipality (Mukden) by the Liaoning Provincial Government, 1930; attended the National People's Convention at Nanking May, 1931, as delegate of the agricultural bodies of Liaoning province; after the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese in 1931, he came to Shanghai and is now with the Association for the Support of Manchurian Volunteers at Peiping.

Yeh Chu-tsang

葉楚僧

YEH CHU-TSANG, Government official; born at Wukiang, Kiangsu 1883; started his political career as a journalist and writer; joined the Tungminghui (predecessor of Kuomingtang) before the 1911 Revolution; served as editor of the *Republican Daily News* in Shanghai for many years; Dean of School of Chinese of Futan University, Shanghai; member of Shanghai Division of the Central Political Council 1927-28; director of Publicity Department of Central Party Headquarters; 1928-29; Commissioner of Reconstruction of Kiangsu Provincial Government and later Chairman of Kiangsu Provincial Government, 1929-30; member of the National Reconstruction Commission, member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, member of the Central Political Council, State Councilor of the National Government and Chief Secretary of Standing Committee of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, since 1931; address: Central Executive Committee, Central Party Headquarters, Nanking.

Yeh Yuan-lung

葉元龍

YEH YUAN-LUNG, Government official; born at Yi-hsien, Anhwei, 1896; M.A., Wisconsin University, U.S.A.; research fellow, London University, England; professor of political science at the Southeastern University, Nanking; Dean and concurrently Head of Department of Economics of the Central University, Nanking; expert member of the Committee of Personnel Selection and Examination, Examination Yuan, Nanking; now, member of Anhwei Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Education for Anhwei; address: Anhwei Provincial Government, Anking, Anhwei.



Yin Shih

應時

YIN SHIH, judge; born at Wuhsing, Chekiang in 1888; was graduated from the Nanyang College (now Chiaotung University), Shanghai; studied abroad for eleven years in England, France, Germany and Switzerland, receiving LL.B. degree from Laussane University (Switzerland) and being graduated from the Graduate School of Law of Paris University; since his return to China, he was successively appointed to the following posts: vice-director of Bureau of Law, Peking; professor of law of the Peking Government University; professor of law of the Judicial Officers' Training Institute; member of the commission for the rendition of the Mixed Court in Shanghai established by the Ministry of Justice at Peking; advisor to the Extrality Discussion Commission and to the Treaty Revision Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking; judge of the Shanghai Provisional Court; presiding judge of the civil division of the Shanghai Special District Court; now president of the Shanghai 2nd Special Area District Court and concurrently presiding

judge of the civil division of the same Court; address: Shanghai 2nd Special District Court, French Concession, Shanghai.



Gen. Yu Chi-shih

俞濟時

GEN. YU CHI-SHIH, Army officer; born at Fenghua, Chekiang, 1902; graduate of the 1st Class of the Whampoa Military Officers' College; after serving for a time in the Training Corps of that College he became a regimental commander in the Revolutionary Army, 1925; commander of 2nd battalion of the Guards Regiment attached to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, 1926; commander of the 4th Regiment of the 1st Division of the Revolutionary Army, 1927; when the 1st Division was reorganised as the 9th Division, he was promoted vice commander of the 25th Brigade of that Division, 1928; appointed a regimental commander in the National Guards of the National Government, 1929; promoted a brigade commander of the National Guards and concurrently Commander of the Gendarmes of the Central Government, 1930; promoted Garrison Commander of Nanking and concurrently

commander of the 1st Brigade, Sept. 1930; appointed commander of the 2nd Division of the Training Corps, 1931; upon reorganization of the 2nd Division as the 88th Division of the 5th Army in Jan. 1932, he was transferred as commander of the Division which participated in the Shanghai defence during the Sino-Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai in 1932 and fought the well-known battle of Miaohang-cheng: after conclusion of the war, the 88th Division was transferred to Hankow for garrison and bandit-suppression duties, but he shortly resigned from the Command of the Division; now, Commissioner of Peace Preservation Bureau of Chekiang; address: Peace Preservation Bureau, Hangchow, Chekiang.



James T. C. Yu (Yu Chuen-chi)

于焼吉字謙六

JAMES TSUNE-CHI YU, Consul-General at Havana; born at Shengfeng, Hopei, 1899; attended and graduated from Nankai Middle School 1914-18; summer schools in Ohio State University, University of Michigan and Chicago University 1918-21; A.B., M.A. in political science from Columbia University 1921-23; Sc.M., Sc.D. in economic geography from New York University 1922-24; Ph.D. in public law from Columbia University 1925-27;

Honorary Fellow of Columbia University, doing special research work in international law at London School of Economics and Political Science, 1927-28; held the following positions: section chief of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Wu Han Nationalist Government, 1927; senior member of the Treaty Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Government at Nanking; assistant compiler of Publicity Department, Central Kuomintang Headquarters; member of Commission on Extraterritoriality, Judicial Yuan, 1928-29; Secretary of Chinese Legation in Cuba and officiating Consul General at Havana, 1930; Consul General at Havana, September 1930; appointed Consul General at San Francisco, March 1931; reappointed Consul General at Havana, April 1931 which position he still retains; member of Phi Beta Kappa; author of "Economic, Geographic Problems in Manchuria," (in 1924) "The Interpretation of Treaties," (published in 1927); address: Chinese Consulate General, M. Aldama 128, Havana, Cuba.



Gen. Yu Hsueh-tsung

于學忠字孝侯

GEN. YU HSUEH-TSUNG, Chairman of Hopei Provincial Government; born at

Penglai, Shantung, 1889; was graduated from the Military School attached to the left Wu Wei Chun Imperial Army at Tung-chow, Chihli, 1911; aide-de-camp of the Office of Defense Commissioner of Lin Hsi District, 1914; commander of an artillery battalion of the 18th mixed brigade, 1918; commander of the 2nd regiment of the same brigade, 1920; commander of the same brigade, 1923; made a member of the College of Marshals, 1923; commander of the 26th division, 1926; later vice-Commander of the Upper Yangtse Forces and Commander-in-Chief of the 9th Army of the Allied Forces, 1926; Frontier Defense Commissioner of Kinchow and Hsiangyang, Hupeh, 1928; Commander of the 20th Army with the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1928; counsellor to the Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief of the Northeastern Frontier Defence Forces and commander of the troops stationed at Ning-Sui, 1929; Commander of the 1st Army of the Northeastern Frontier Defence Forces, 1929-30 and concurrently Garrison Commander of Peking-Tientsin Area, 1930; Chairman of Hopei Provincial Government, 1931 to the present; was awarded the 2nd class Wenhu decoration and 1st class Tashou Chiaho decoration by the former Peking Government and White-Sun-in-Blue-Sky decoration by the National Government at Nanking; address: Hopei Provincial Government, Tientsin, Hopei.

O. K. Yui (Yu Hung-chiung)

俞鴻鈞

O. K. YUI, Government official; born at Hsin-hui, Kwangtung, 1896; graduate of St. John's University at Shanghai with B.A. degree; secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Wuhan Nationalist Government; secretary, City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality; acting Commissioner of Bureau of Finance of Shanghai Municipality; Chief secretary of the City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality, since 1930; address: City Government, Greater Shanghai Municipality.

KAI-CHAN YU, Government official; native of Kwangtung; after completing his studies at the Technical College of Liang-Kwang (Kwangtung and Kwangsi), he attended the Law School of Peking Government University and was graduated in 1918; following graduation, he entered the



Kaichan Yu (Yu Kai-chan)

余 懈 澜

judicial service and concurrently taught law at various law schools; was appointed principal of the Law School of the Chunshan University at Canton, 1925 and concurrently chairman of the Military Law Commission of the Canton National Government; participated in the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926 and was appointed to a post in the Administrative Affairs Department of the Generalissimo's Headquarters of the Revolutionary Army; following the capture and occupation of Hupeh, was appointed director of the Bureau for the Disposal of Confiscated Properties of Hupeh; later, appointed president of the Procuratorate of Higher Court of Hupeh; chief-secretary of the Department of Agricultural Administration; director of the Judicial Affairs Bureau of Kwangtung and concurrently director of the Revenue Department of the Ministry of Finance; now counsellor of the Ministry of Industries; address: Ministry of Industries, Nanking.



Yu Tzse-ying (Yu Ts'i-ying)

俞彥字子英

YUE TSZE-YING, business leader and welfare worker; native of Tinghai, Chekiang; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1891; received his Chinese education under private tutors and modern education in various schools in Shanghai; participated in the First Revolution while young, serving under the late Gen. Chen Chi-me, then Military Governor of Shanghai; entered business after establishment of the Republic and first worked in the German firm Messrs. Garrels Borner & Co., with which he was connected for five years, serving as chief assistant in the Insurance Department and winning recognition of his employers; after the World War broke out in 1914, he resigned from the Company to accept a post as assistant Chinese manager of Messrs. A.E.S. Thompson & Company in Shanghai; since joining the firm for two years, he became concurrently Chinese manager of Messrs. Theodore Sopher & Company at Shanghai and Hankow; later, he resigned from A.E.S. Thompson & Co., and devoted his services to Theodore Sopher & Co., and concurrently served as Chinese manager of Messrs.

Edward Ezra & Co., and the *China Press* which then was a subsidiary of Messrs. Edward Ezra & Co., these three positions he held concurrently for about 15 years; in 1931, he was offered the post of Chinese Manager of the International Export Company at Nanking which he held for one year; upon the request of the management of Messrs. Theodore Sopher & Co. and Edward Ezra & Co., he returned to Shanghai and rejoined the two firms as Chinese manager which position he is now holding; due to his extensive business connections, he has been well-known in Chinese business and political circles, having served successively as advisor to the late Marshal Lu Yung-Hsiang (Military Governor of Chekiang), Gen. Ho Feng-ling (then Defense Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung) and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in 1925; an enthusiastic social worker, having contributed liberally to charitable and educational institutions in Shanghai and in other places; address: 14 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.



Yu Yu-jen

于右任

YU YU-JEN, President of Control Yuan; born at Sanyuen, Shensi, 1878; a licentiate through competitive examinations at age of twenty; while still a boy, he was convinced of the misrule and corruption of the Manchu Government and was ordered for his arrest by the Viceroy of Shensi for his revolutionary ideas; went to Shanghai in company with his friends and entered the Aurora University; owing to religious interference on the part of the French faculty, he and his fellow students left the school and organised the present Fuhtan University at Kiangwan from which he was graduated; went to Japan, where he assisted Dr. Sun Yat-sen in organizing the Tung Meng Hui; returning to China 1907, he established the *National Herald*, a Chinese daily published in Shanghai; shortly afterwards, he edited three other revolutionary organs; *Min Hu Pao*, *Min Yu Pao* and *Min Li Pao* for propagation of revolutionary sentiments; upon success of the 1911 Revolution at Wuhan and the establishment of the Provisional Republican Government at Nanking, he was appointed Minister of Communications; when Yuan Shih-kai succeeded Dr. Sun as President of China, he resigned the post and returned to Shanghai, resuming his journalistic work; in 1918 at the request of the people of Shensi, he returned to his home province and assumed command of the Constitutional Defense Force with the object of forcing compliance with the provisions of the Provisional Constitution on the part of the Tuchuns (Military Governors) of the various provinces; he remained in Shensi for four years, during which time he devoted considerable attention to the education in the province; came to Shanghai in 1922 and established the University of Shanghai; elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1924; in 1925, when Tuan Chi-jui was made Chief Executive of China, he was appointed Minister of Interior, but declined; since the establishment of the Nationalist Government in 1927, he was elected successively member of the Central Political Council, of the Military Council and of State Council; director of the Audit Department of the National Government,

1928-30; President of the Control Yuan of the National Government, since December, 1930; address: Control Yuan, Nanking.

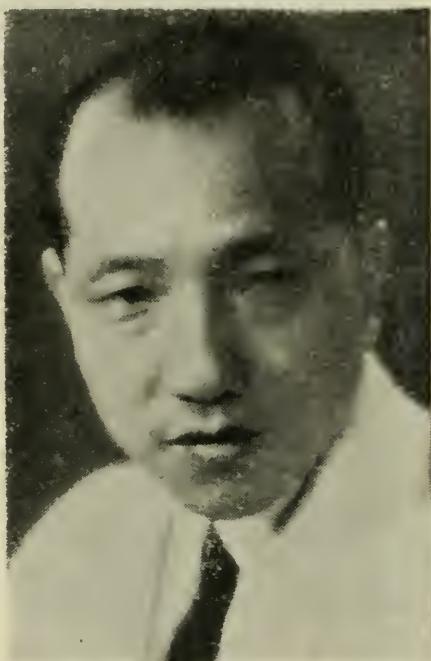


P. T. Yuen (Yuan Pei-chiao)

袁柏樵

P. T. Yuen, school principal; born at Chenhsien, Chekiang, 1901; was graduated from Kashung High School, Chekiang; taught for three years in Kashung, Ningpo and Wuhu and saved enough money to enter college; went to Nanking and attended the Nanking University; while a student in the University, he was active in Christian activities and public affairs and was elected president of the University Y.M.C.A. and chairman of the Students Union; initiated and promoted the Chinese Christian Students' Movement in Nanking; received B.A. degree from Nanking University in 1928 and was also awarded a gold honor key by the School Authorities; after graduation, he was appointed principal of Wuhu Academy and took active part in the educational and Christian activities of Wuhu and the entire Anhwei province; now, Chinese secretary of the

E.C.C.E.A. and concurrently head of the Mass Education Movement for Wuhu District; address: c/o Wuhu Academy, Wuhu, Anhwei.



P. K. Chu (Chu Shao-ping)

朱少屏

P. K. CHU, journalist and educational worker; born at Shanghai, 1881; sometime editor, *Min Foo Pao*, *Min Hsu Pao* (revolutionary organs before the Revolution of 1911) and the *Shun Pao*. Shanghai: Director, the *China Press*, Shanghai: Secretary to President Sun Yat-sen at Nanking Provisional Government, 1912; special correspondent for the *Shun Pao* in the League of Nations Assembly and at the Washington Conference, 1920-21; director, International Journalists's Association accredited to the League of Nations; General Secretary, World's Chinese Students' Federation, Shanghai, since 1912; business manager, the *China Critic*, since 1928; Vice-Director, History Compilation Bureau, City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality, since July, 1932; address: The *China Critic*, 50 Peking Road, Shanghai.

“MANCHUKUO” OFFICIALS



Chang Chin-hui

張景惠字叙五

CHANG CHING-HUI, “Manchukuo” Minister of War; born at Tanan, Liaoning (Fengtien), 1873; was graduated from a Military Academy in Manchuria; after many years of service in the Army, he rose to the rank of Lt.-Gen. in 1918; Commander of 27th Division of Fengtien Army, 1919; Commander of the Chinese Eastern Railway Defence Force, 1920; participated in the Chihli-Anfu War on the side of Chihli Party; Tutung (Militar. Governor) of Charhar Special District and concurrently Commander of the 16th Division, 1920-22; Commander-in-Chief of Chinese Defence Force at Urga against the Russian attack, November, 1920; participated in the Fengtien-Chihli War in 1924 and was defeated by Gen. Wu Pei-fu; Director-General of the National Highway Preparation Bureau at Peking 1924; Minister of Industry and Commerce of Peking Government, 1927; Chief Civil Administrator of Harbin Special District, since 1927; when the Japanese Army invaded Manchuria in

Sept. 1931, he affiliated with the Japanese and assisted in the establishment of the puppet “Manchukuo;” he is now serving as Chairman of the “Manchukuo” Privy Council and concurrently Minister of War and Governor of Harbin; address: Ministry of War, “Manchukuo” Government, Changchun, Kirin.



Chang Hai-peng

張海鵬字仙濤

CHANG HAI-PENG, former subordinate of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who affiliated himself with the Japanese following the Mukden Affair on Sept. 18, 1931 and who has been appointed by the Japanese as Governor of Jehol; born at Kaiping, Liaoning, 1870; served under the Ching (Manchu) Government Army; Commander of 55th Brigade of the 28th Division; Commander of 4th Brigade of the Northeastern Army; Defense Commissioner of Liaoning and later of Taonan and Tung-liao; threw in his lot with the Japanese Army, when the latter invaded the Three Eastern Provinces on Sept. 18, 1931; fought against Gen. Ma Chan-shan, former Chairman of Heilungkiang Provincial Government, at the battle of Nonni River, but

suffered defeat; Chief aide-de-camp to Pu Yi upon establishment of the Japanese puppet state "Manchukuo;" Commander-in-Chief of the "Manchukuo" Expeditionary Forces during the recent Japanese invasion of Jehol; following the defeat and expulsion of Gen. Tang Yu-ling, former Chairman of Jehol Provincial Government, he has been promoted Governor of Jehol by the Japanese Army; address: Jehol Provincial Government, Chengte, Jehol.



Cheng Hsiao-hsu

鄭孝胥字蘇默

CHENG HSIAO-HSU, former Imperial Tutor of Pu Yi, now "Manchukuo" Prime Minister who is held largely responsible for inducing Pu Yi to accept the figureheadship of the Japanese puppet state in Manchuria; born at Minghou, Fukien, 1859; won literary honors under the Manchu Regime and was conferred the degree of "Chu-jen;" Chief Justice of Anhwei and Canton; High Commissioner of Border Defense of Kwangsi; Inspector-General of Anhwei; Inspector-General of Kwangtung; Civil Administrator of Hunan; served in the Railway Administration under the late Sheng Kung-pao, when the 1911 Revolution broke out;

a staunch monarchist and loyal supporter of the Manchus; after the overthrow of the Manchu Regime, he became Tutor to Pu Yi, last Emperor of China of the Manchu line; a poet, essayist and calligrapher of outstanding prominence; conspired with the Manchu Royalists and Japanese intriguers for the creation of the puppet state of "Manchukou" in Manchuria with Pu Yi as figure head following the Mukden Outbreak on Sept. 18, 1931; after the establishment of the "Manchukuo," he has been made its Prime Minister; address: "Manchukuo" Government, Changchun, Kirin.



Hsi Hsia

熙洽字恪民

HSI HSIA, "Manchukuo" Governor of Kirin; a Manchu by birth; born at Mukden, Liaoning, 1887; was graduated from the Japanese Military Officers' College at Tokyo; staff officer to the Military Governor of Heilungkiang; Dean of the Military Training School of Three Eastern Provinces; Chief of the Staff Office of the Inspector-General of the Three Eastern Provinces; Director of Military Affairs Department of the Inspector-

General of Mongolia and Thibet; Commander of 10th Brigade of Northeastern Army; Department Director of Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Peace Preservation Force of Manchuria; Chief of Staff to the Headquarters of the Director-General for Rehabilitation of Military affairs in Kirin; Chief Inspector of Military Training of Kirin; member of Kirin Provincial Government; while he was holding the last-mentioned post, he affiliated himself with the Japanese following the Mukden Outbreak of Sept. 18, 1931 and intrigued with the Japanese invaders in creating the puppet "Manchukuo;" after establishment of the bogus state, he was appointed a cabinet member and Governor of Kirin which posts he now retains; address: Kirin Provincial Government, Changchun, Kirin.



Hsieh Chieh-shih

謝介石

HSIEH CHIEH-SHIH, "Manchukuo" Minister of Foreign Affairs; native of Fukien province; born and brought up in Formosa where he was graduated from the Japanese Language School; studied at

the Meiji College in Japan and was graduated from that institution; returned to Formosa and became an interpreter at the Provincial Government Office; later again went to Tokyo and served as a lecturer at the Oriental Language College; appointed a teacher at a Law School in Kirin, 1908; dean of the Provincial Law School of Fukien province, 1909; after that year, successively served as an attache to the Director-General of Szechuan-Hankow Railway, instructor of the Law College of Kirin and political adviser to the Governor of Kirin; came to Tientsin in 1913 and two years later, was appointed a member of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Provincial Government of Chihli (Hopei); became deputy Foreign Affairs Commissioner of Chihli, 1916; since that year up to the outbreak of Mukden Affair in Sept. 18, 1931, he has been mostly in Manchuria and Japan, associating himself with the Japanese intriguers; upon the establishment of the Japanese puppet "Manchukuo," he was appointed "Minister of Foreign Affairs" which position he still holds; address: Foreign Affairs Ministry, Changchun, Manchuria.

Pao Kuan-chen

鮑觀澄字冠春

PAO KUAN-CHEN, recalled "Manchukou" envoy to Japan; born at Chin-kiang, Kiangsu, 1897; graduate of the Law School of Peiyang University, Tientsin; secretary to the National Wine and Tobacco Tax Administration; counsellor to the National Aviation Administration; director, Shanghai Telephone Company; represented the late Gen. Tien Wei-ching of the former Kuomintang Army at Shanghai during the Nationalist Revolution, 1927; was imprisoned by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang for posing as his representative, 1930-31; released by the Japanese after their occupation of Mukden; upon recommendation of the Japanese intriguer, Doshihara, he was appointed by the puppet "Manchukuo" as Mayor of Harbin upon capture of that city by the Japanese troops; served as "Manchukuo's" first Envoy to Japan, 1932-33; he has recently been displaced by Ting Shih-yuan as "Manchukuo" Minister to Japan.



Henry Pu Yi (Pu Hao-yen or Ai Hsin
Chueh Lo Pu Yi in Manchurian)

溥儀字浩然

HENRY PU YI, last Emperor of China of Manchu Dynasty, now "Chief Executive of the Japanese puppet Manchukuo"; born at Peking, on the 5th of May (Chinese Lunar Calendar), 1906; son of Prince Chuan Wang Tsai Fang, younger brother of Emperor Kwang Su and grandnephew of Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi; crowned Emperor by the order of the dying Empress Tzu Hsi in 1909 at age of four with "Hsuan Tung" as his reigning title; after reigning for three years, the First Revolution broke out in Wuchang in 1911 and resulted in the overthrow of the Manchu Regime; he abdicated the Throne on Feb. 2, 1912 in an abdication edict issued in his name by Empress Dowager Lung Yu, widow of Emperor Kwang Su; by arrangement between the Chinese Republican Leaders and the Manchu Imperial Household, he was provided with an annual fund of £4,000,000 for his household expenses and permitted to stay in the Palace; in the Summer of 1917, the

late Gen. Chang Hsun carried out a *coup d'état* and restored him to the throne; he changed the 6th Year of the Republic into the 9th year of "Hsuan Tung", but the Monarchical Restoration soon collapsed as a result of the armed intervention of Marshal Tuan Chi-ju; he was forced again to abdicate, but was permitted to continue residing at the Palace in Peking; married to two Manchu ladies at age of 16 in 1922; was expelled from the Palace by order of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang in 1924 who was then in occupation of Peking; he fled to the Japanese Legation whence he later through the aid of the Japanese escaped to the Japanese Concession in Tientsin; he lived at Tientsin for successively eight years; as he could not receive any grants from the Chinese Government, he lived by support of rich Manchus and selling of his valuables; he contributed \$100,000 for famine relief in Shensi in 1930; after the Japanese occupation of Mukden on Sept. 18, 1931, he was shortly spirited away from Tientsin by Japanese plotters and was first sent to Dairen and later to Mukden; upon establishment of the puppet "Manchukuo" by the Japanese, he was made Chief Executive of the new bogus state with Capital at Changchun; prior to his forced departure from Tientsin to Manchuria, he was divorced by his concubine in 1931 which case aroused much sensation but was finally settled by giving her a sum of \$50,000 to avoid a court settlement; he received a good education in Chinese from some of the country's best scholars, including the present puppet "Manchukuo's" Prime Minister, Cheng Hsiao-shu, and learned English from an English tutor, Dr. Johnston; his hobbies while he was in Tientsin were sports, bicycle-riding, tennis, golf and photography; address: "Manchukuo" Government, Changchun, Manchuria.

S. Y. W. TING, "Manchukuo's" first Minister to Japan; born at Wuhsing (Huchow), Chekiang, 1879; attended St. John's University, Shanghai; through the assistance of a Manchu prince, he entered government service and soon became an important officer in the Chienmen Octroi, Peiping; while serving as tax officer, he published a daily newspaper together with a son of an influential official in Peking; Na Tung, then Grand Councilor of the Manchu regime, finding that the paper was attacking him, proposed at a Cabinet Conference to have both shot; Ting's Royal patron hearing of this secretly passed word



S. Y. W. Ting (Ting Shih-yuan)
丁士源

to him and helped him to escape execution; he went to England to study law for one year; while abroad, he was delegated to attend a session of the Hague Conference as an advocate-general; returned to China and became chief of the military law department of the Board of War in the Manchu Imperial Government; later served as advisor to the Board of Interior and director of the Metropolitan Police College; after establishment of the Republic, he was appointed Superintendent of Customs at Hankow and concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hupeh in 1914 which positions he held until 1926; served as managing director of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, 1916-18; managing director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, 1918-19 and concurrently served as chief of the Aviation Department of the Ministry of War; Associate Director-General of the Lung-Yen Iron Mining Company, 1919; awarded the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1919; he amalgamated the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan Railways and became Managing-Director of the Combined Railways Administration; after the overthrow of the Anfu Party of which he was a

prominent member, he fled to the Japanese Legation in Peking and later escaped to Tientsin, in 1922; edited a Chinese paper in Tientsin devoted to the Japanese interests, 1923-24; served as vice-Chairman of the Commission for the Readjustment of National Finance, 1925-26; Manager of the Exchange Bank (Japanese) at Tientsin for several years since 1926; upon the outbreak of the Japanese Invasion of Manchuria in Sept. 1931, he joined the Japanese Forces and is one of the prime movers in the establishment of the puppet "Manchukuo" in 1932; he represented "Manchukuo" as an observer at the League of Nations in Geneva in the Spring of 1933 when the League was deliberating on the Manchurian Question; after a futile trip to Europe, he returned to Manchuria stopping en route in Siam where he offered thanks to Siamese Government on behalf of the Japanese for the abstention of the Siamese delegate in participating in the League's vote against recognition of "Manchukuo"; recently appointed "Manchukuo's" First Minister to Japan; he has arrived at Japan and assumed his office; address: "Manchukuo" Legation, Tokyo, Japan.



Tsang Shih-yi
威式毅字鳳九

TSANG SHIH-YI, former Chairman of Liaoning Provincial Government who was detained by the Japanese Invasion Force following the Mukden Affair on Sept. 18, 1931 and has been made "Manchukuo" Governor of Fengtien; born at Shengyang (Mukden), Liaoning, 1884; was graduated from the infantry course of the Japanese Military Officers' College at Tokyo; instructor of the Paoting Military Officers' College; Commander of an army corps of the Pei-yang Army; staff officer to the Headquarters of Military Governor of Heilungkiang; senior staff officer to the Headquarters of

Military Governor of Kirin; Chief of Staff to the late Gen. Yang Yu-ting when the latter was Military Governor of Kiangsu; Director-General of the Arsenal of Three Eastern Provinces; Chairman of Liaoning Provincial Government up to the time of Sept. 18, 1931, when the Japanese Army invaded Manchuria and took him captive; following establishment of the Japanese puppet state "Manchukuo", he has been made Governor of Fengtien; address: Fengtien Provincial Government, Mukden, Liaoning.



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