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From the Editor

How quickly time goes by when you are busy and hard to believe another year fast coming to a close. This is the final newsletter for 2018. A review of my diary reminds me of the range of events, projects and activities that I have been involved with since the September issue. I am aiming to wrap this newsletter up after the Chinese Australian Historical Society’s Annual General Meeting on 17 November 2018 and hopefully have someone else take over the role of editor next year.

In 2002, two community organisations interested in the history and heritage of the Chinese in Australia were formed: the Chinese Australian Historical Society (CAHS) and the Chinese Heritage Association of Australia (CHAA). I am a founding member and supporter of both these organisations and served on the CHAA committee for over ten years and am currently serving on the CAHS committee.

One of my objectives is to increase knowledge about Chinese Australian history beyond the members of these two organisations. That has involved collaboration with other groups, attending and participating in conferences, being pro-active and recognising opportunities.

I was attracted to attend a talk at the University of Sydney by its title, *Chinese Immigrants in Australia* organised by the China Development Society (USYD CDS). I was pleasantly surprised to discover that the majority of the members of this group are students from China. When I discovered a number of them were interested in learning about the history of the Chinese in Australia, I agreed to take part in a video with Man-Yee Leanfore. The interview took place on 28 September and shortly after they produced a comprehensive piece in Chinese which will be widely circulated to their members and other outlets.

Another interesting assignment involved a radio program called *The Middle*, where China and Australia talk and listen to each other. Wanning Sun, a professor of Chinese media and cultural studies and Peter Fray, a professor of journalism practice at UTS, are embarking on a series of radio shows/pod and vod-casts to deliberately seek the Middle (path) about the Middle (Kingdom) with constructive, reflective and broad dialogue on a range of issues.
Each episode features two guests and for the inaugural episode I was paired with Dr Stephen FitzGerald, Australia’s first ambassador to China. This first episode went to air on November 6 on 2SER 107.3FM. The Middle’s 2SER page is https://2ser.com/the-middle/ and the vodcast, with Chinese subtitles, is on Youtube  https://youtu.be/i32ovOQdlI0

I attended three events related to Rookwood Cemetery: remembering the early Chinese gold miners, Chung Yeung, observed on the 9th day of the 9th month of the Chinese lunar calendar is a special day of ancestral worship, and an update on what is available for Chinese burials and cremations (costs have certainly risen).

We have two articles from the early years of the 20th century: Lian Zhou’s reflections about Arthur Purnell, an Australian architect from Geelong, who lived and worked in Canton (Guangzhou) and how his time in China influenced his architecture in Melbourne. 1911 is significant year in China’s history and it was also an interesting year in the history of the Northern Territory and China. I thoroughly enjoyed reading Michael William’s article, Ultra-White Australia Faddists and a Qing Consul and hope you find it as absorbing as I did.

Also in this issue is a report by Ann Toy on the International Society for the Study of Chinese Overseas (ISSCO) Conference, Chinese diasporas in the contemporary era of China’s rise: Migration, settlement and transnational linkages, that CAHS Secretary Ann Toy, committee member Susan Leong and I attended at Melbourne University. The ISSCO 2019 Conference Chinese Overseas and China: Through A Global Lens will be held at Jinan University, Guangzhou, 8-11 November 2019. While I was in Melbourne at the ISSCO Conference, I missed the Fong Lees Lane celebrations in Wellington NSW. Of special significance to me is that many of the early Chinese in this region are from my district of Jung Seng (Zengcheng). However, I’m pleased that Juanita Kwok was there and has submitted a report.

Wishing one and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Happy holidays and may you return next year refreshed and excited about what the Chinese Lunar Year of the Pig will bring.

Daphne Lowe Kelley
lowekelley@bigpond.com
CAHS 2019 Upcoming Events

February 2 (Sat) 10.30am
Chinatown Walking Tour – Join former Chinatown resident King Fong on a walking tour of Chinatown and learn about its fascinating history of over 100 years, followed by a Yum Cha lunch. Meet in Dixon Street opposite Market City. $30 tour and lunch for members, $35 non-members. Tour only $10 members $15 non-members. Book with King Fong 9452 3761 or lowekelley@bigpond.com

February 2 (Sat) 1.30pm
The Poison of Polygamy- Chinese-Australia’s First Novel (1909) was published over a century ago as a serial in a Chinese-language Melbourne newspaper. The novel tells a semi-historical story of the Chinese diaspora in which the author draws on his own family history, thereby, standing out as a rare and substantial contribution to our knowledge of the Chinese Australian experience as it was perceived and represented at the beginning of the 20th century. Don’t miss this talk by Ely Finch, whose English translation is soon be released by Sydney University Press. Sydney Mechanics School of Arts, 280 Pitt St. Book lowekelley@bigpond.com

Other Upcoming Events

February 2 (Sat) 3.30pm
The Yin and Yang of the Pig presented by the Chinese Heritage Association of Australia. This is sure to be another entertaining talk by Marilyn Dooley in her Yin and Yang series of the Chinese zodiac signs. Sydney Mechanics School of Arts, 280 Pitt St. $10 members $15 non-members (includes light refreshments) Bookings Kathie 4861 3078 or dblunt@bigpond.net.au

February 9 (Sat)
Chinese Opera Favourites including Journey to the West: Piggy’s Wedding
Australasian Art and Stageworks presents an afternoon of Cantonese Opera favourites at The Concourse, Chatswood. For die-hard fans, Session 1 starts at 12 noon followed by Session 2 which starts at 3.45pm. However, for the wider non-Chinese speaking community, Session 2 is designed with you in mind, with an English MC (Claudia Chan Shaw) and English subtitles. (see attached flier for prices and booking details)
Inquiries to Gabby Chan 0414 329 880

31 March- 17 April 2019
Shanghai Tour – Peter’s Shanghai Secrets See details in this issue
Australasian Art & Stageworks Inc.

invites you to

Chinese Opera Favourites including
Journey to the West: Piggy's Wedding
(with English subtitles)

Program (Duration: 2 hours):
1. Classical repertoire: Stopping The Horse
   (performance) 趕馬 (戏)
2. Wu Song and Pan Jin Lien: Fatal Attraction
   (performance) 武松杀嫂 (戏)
3. Craving: The Talent of Han Xin
   (duet) 蒲何月下追薛信 (曲)
4. New repertoire: Piggy's Wedding
   (performance) 轿入成贵新婚 (戏)

Date/Time: 09/02/2019 3:35pm

Venue: The Concourse Theatre
409 Victoria Ave
Chatswood NSW 2067

Tickets: $35 $25 (plus booking fee)
(10% discount for group booking of 10 and concession)

Online booking at Concourse Theatre ticketek
Enquiries: Daphne Lowe Kelley 641 855 243
Gaby Chan 041 326 8180

Percussionists: Bai Qian Xin (HK)
Huang Yi Xia (HK)

Music Directors: John Clifford (HK)

Claudia Chan Shaw
Daphne Lowe Kelley
Yoo Yean Chan

Chinese Australian Historical Society inc

December 2018 - Newsletter
ISSCO 2018 Regional Conference

Three CAHS Committee members Daphne Lowe Kelley, Susan Leong and I attended the International Society for the Study of Chinese Overseas 2018 Oceania Regional Conference, from 25-26 October, in Melbourne.

This conference presented a rich cross-section of papers by scholars of Chinese international migration and Chinese diasporas from Australia, Canada, The People’s Republic of China, France, French Polynesia, Germany, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, South Africa, Singapore, Taiwan, and the United States of America. They assessed and discussed the causes, processes and consequences of the changing patterns of Chinese international migration from mainland China and other sources, settlement and diaspora linkages.

The papers explored a broad range of subjects including new migration and communities, identities and hybridities, historical and contemporary diaspora, comparative diasporas, mobilities and education, entrepreneurship and new businesses, local adaptation and food for Chinese overseas, politics and citizenship, China’s rise and its international impact and gender, migration and transnationalism, which provided contemporary research and new insights.

Two key plenary speakers at the conference were Professor Alexis Wright, author and the Boisbouvier Chair of Australian Literature at the University of Melbourne and a member of the Waanyi nation of the Gulf of Carpentaria and noted Chinese scholar and academic Professor Wang Gungwu, University Professor at the National University of Singapore and Emeritus Professor of Australian National University.

It was fascinating to hear Professor Wright speak about the inspiration for her award winning books: Carpentaria, The Swan Book and Tracker and about the her Chinese great-grandfather who migrated from Guangdong Province in the late nineteenth century, and eventually settled in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

In June, Professor Wang Gungwu’s distinguished service to tertiary education as an academic and researcher in Far Eastern history and the study of the Chinese Diaspora, was recognised as an Officer (AO) in the General Division of the Order of Australia as part of the 2018 Queen’s Birthday Honours.

At the venerable age of 87, his latest book Home Is Not Here, a poignant memoir of his own transnational life growing up in Indonesia, Malaysia and China, has been published by Ridge Books, National University of Singapore.

Ann Toy

Enjoying the food and company at the ISSCO dinner
Fong Lee’s Lane Festival

The inaugural “Fong Lee’s Lane”, a street party in Fong Lee’s Lane in Wellington, New South Wales, was held on Friday 26 October 2018. One of the events in the Macquarie Credit Union Dubbo Region Entertainment Arts and Music (DREAM) Festival, 18-28 October, “Fong Lee’s Lane” was organised by the Wellington Arts Committee. While the Committee had anticipated 200-500 people, over 2000 people took part in festival laneway celebrations.

Local artists had spent the weeks before painting the walls on one side of the lane with Chinese-inspired murals, and creating a Chinese-style shop outside which local farmer Tim Sing Lee sold his vegetables. Chinese umbrellas were suspended above the laneway. The effort put into decorating the lane inspired the high-energy vibe of the evening.

The lane was named after the Fong Lee & Co store, which opened in Wellington in the 1870s. Although there is uncertainty about the identity of the original proprietor, the store was run by Melbourne-born William Suey Ling from 1896. Ling’s parents sent him to Wellington to learn the store business and later they purchased Fong Lee’s store which he operated until his death in 1936. The building which housed the Fong Lee & Co store still stands on the main shopping street of Wellington. Besides the store, Ling was also part owner of Macquarie Picture Theatre. Ling’s lifetime of charitable work led his obituary writer to describe him as “one of the most public-spirited men the town had ever known.”

Descendants of William Suey Ling and his wife Alice Sing Ying Ean
travelled from Sydney to Wellington to be a part of the celebration. Although they missed the train (which runs only once a day), they hired a mini-bus to make sure they would not miss out.

The Ling house in Warne Street still stands and has recently been bought by Sue Culbert and partner Tony, who opened their backyard up as a festival dining space, and allowed the old Fong Lee warehouse in Fong Lee’s lane to be used as the stage. Performances included kung fu demonstrations and Aboriginal dancing and a Chinese dragon was paraded down the lane by school-children who had made their own lanterns. Care was taken to include food which reflected the town’s Chinese heritage, including Singapore-style noodles, fried rice, free-range chicken and home-made custard-tarts. A bush tucker stall also reflected Wellington’s significant Aboriginal population.
The primary focus of “Fong Lee’s Lane” was *community connecting*, an aim that was realised well beyond the organisers dreams. It was also an event that would have made Barry McGowan very happy. Barry wrote in his heritage report on the Orange district, that Wellington was “one of the most important Chinese communities in rural New South Wales, if not rural Australia, in the 19th and 20th centuries to the present day.” (McGowan and Mott, 2017).

There is little doubt that the festival will become an annual event, and there is talk of excursions to heritage sites and the Wellington Museum, which has a significant collection of objects relating to the Ling family and the Fong Lee & Co. store. While the CAHS excursion to Orange and Wellington planned for October this year was cancelled after Barry’s death in September, it is hoped that a bus-load of CAHS members will attend the festival in 2019.

*Juanita Kwok*

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Christmas Island: At the Crossroads

Most Australians only know Christmas Island as a place where asylum seekers were detained and a number lost their lives trying to reach its shores. This rocky island of just 135 square kilometres is an Australian territory in the Indian Ocean, and was previously under the British Crown and administered by the Straits Settlement of Singapore. First settled in 1898, the current resident population is approximately 1,200, with over half being Chinese.

It has an extraordinary Chinese heritage footprint, the legacy of the Chinese and the 20,000 workers in almost 120 years of phosphate mining. Located on the island are two Chinese cemeteries laid out according to feng shui and the ancient Book of Burial, 20 temples scattered across the island, as well as a Chinese History and Heritage Museum.

In a talk, five years ago, organised by the Chinese Heritage Association of Australia, Christmas Island historian Helen Bartleson provided an introduction to the Chinese heritage of Christmas Island. An update was provided by Helene in a recent talk, in which she spoke about the Temples and Shrines Conservation Plan and the Chinese Heritage preservation plan. She emphasised how Christmas Island’s Chinese temples and shrines are inextricably linked to its Chinese cemeteries.

Despite some early achievements, Helene is worried about the present and future of the Island, the economy has collapsed and the government is showing little interest. The phosphate company closed the mine and the workers lost their jobs, then, when they reopened it, they staffed it with fly in fly out workers which has added nothing to Christmas Island’s economy.

Helene’s next book on Christmas Island will be published April 2019 – we will advise when her next captivating talk will be.

*Helene Bartleson with Cheryl Cumines and Daphne Lowe Kelley*
Chinese Phosphate Miners Christmas Island

Tai Pak Kong Temple

Chinese Coolies Memorial Christmas Island
Bridging Melbourne and Canton: Architectural Heritage of Arthur Purnell

Arthur William Purnell (1875-1964) was a Melbourne architect who designed and built many buildings in both Melbourne, Australia and Guangzhou, China. However, his story, particularly his seven-year’s sojourning experience in Guangzhou is relatively unknown to most Australians and Chinese. More interestingly, he designed and built a number of buildings with Chinese features after he returned to Melbourne during the early twentieth century.

In 1903, as a young architect from Geelong, Purnell arrived in Canton from Hong Kong working for the British firm William Danby Architects. A year later, he left the firm and partnered with American engineer Charles Paget to set up his own company called Purnell and Paget Architects & Engineers, Shameen, Canton. Between 1904 and 1910, Purnell, teamed with his American, Australian and Chinese staff, completed a wide range of projects, from small house renovations to large-scale government buildings on Shameen (Shamian) and in other parts of Canton (Figure 1). In 1910, even though his career was on the rise, Purnell had to leave Canton unwillingly and return to Australia. Upon returning to Melbourne at a time when the White Australia Policy and anti-Chinese sentiment was strong, Purnell managed to maintain his Cantonese contacts. He resumed his business by working with Cantonese clients in Melbourne’s Chinatown and he was closely associated with Cantonese communities; from 1914 to 1928, Purnell built three of his family houses and gave them Cantonese names. He also had Cantonese servants at home. From 1910 to the late 1920s, Purnell designed many buildings revealing Chinese influences.

Two of Purnell’s works were the International Banking Corporation (IBC) building in Shameen and the Tsohshaan Mansions in Melbourne. These buildings exemplify how Purnell played a role as a European sojourner who transcended his Chinese experience into Melbourne’s social and urban landscape. The International Banking Corporation (IBC) building is located on the southeast corner of Shamian Central Street and Second Street. The building was owned and designed for the International Banking Corporation Company, today’s Citi Bank. The construction was completed in 1908 when a number of other Purnell designed buildings were being constructed on the island (Figure 2). Purnell’s firm also rented spaces in the building as his new office. He and his wife Jane resided at an apartment unit on the upper floors. The first floor was occupied by a bank using the newly introduced reinforced concrete structures while the upper floors were used as rented offices and residence and constructed with traditional brick and timber framing.

Although the façade aesthetic of this architecture is mainly western in its form, style and detailing, there also exists many Chinese features which are generally hidden from its western appearance, for example, the blueprints were made by Chinese draftsmen; and all the construction work was executed by Chinese contractors and workers. Unfortunately most of these Chinese contributions are absent from today’s heritage narratives. In the past few decades, many of the heritage features of the building have been destroyed due to the change of ownership and lack of appropriate conservation measures. Currently the first floor is occupied as a coffee shop while other spaces are used as apartments. (Figure 3)

Among hundreds of his design projects in Melbourne, especially from the 1910s to the late 1920s, Purnell designed many buildings with Chinese influences. One of the most interesting one’s is the Tsohshaan Mansions, which is described as “one of the earliest purpose-built blocks of flats surviving in Melbourne”. Situated in Toorak, an affluent inner Melbourne suburb, the Tsohshaan Mansions was built in stages between 1918 and 1922. Purnell was the earliest owner of the property and he also occupied one of the flats. Contrasting to the hidden Chinese features of the IBC building in Shameen, Tsohshaan Mansions’ Chineseness is expressive. It has a very distinctive Eastern style which reflects in its roof design, detailing and garden settings. A “pagoda roofed” gate which stands at an angle flanked by large Cypressus torulosa (local
pine trees), offers a monumental gesture (Figure 4). Entering through the gate and following a winding path one arrives at the entrance to the flats. One might notice or be impressed by the building’s deep, large balconies and large eaves supporting a Chinese-style roof curve that is identical to the gate’s curve. (Figure 5).

This year is Tsohshaan Mansions’ one-hundred-year mark. The building is currently included in Victoria’s Heritage Overlay- a state-level heritage status and it is in great condition. Most of the original design features and spaces are intact and have been well maintained and appreciated by its residents.

If Purnell’s participation and practice in Guangzhou brought new ideas and technologies to the local society in the beginning of the twentieth century, his Eastern experience thus equally influenced his design work and life after he returned to his home country at a time when close contacts with the non-white Chinese was considered alien and controversial. These two buildings were both designed and built with Chinese characteristics but in vary degrees of expressions and interpretations. While the Chinese traditions and collective efforts are hidden under the IBC Building’s western facades, Eastern features were executed by White Australians and expressively presented in Tsohshaan Mansions’ Chinese roof and detailing. Despite differences in time and place, the Chinese experience of a European architect, in this case, bridges geographical boundaries and cultural differences.

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**Figures:**

**Figure 1:** Staff photo of Purnell & Paget Architects & Engineers, Shameen, Canton  
*Photo by Authur Purnell*  
*Source: National Library of Australia*  

**Figure 2:** International Banking Corporation Building, 1908.  
*Photo by Authur Purnell*  
*Source: National Library of Australia*  
Figure 3: Current condition of the Former International Banking Corporation Building, 2015.
*Photo by Lian Zhou*

Figure 4: Entrance gate, Tsohshaan Mansions, 2018
*Photo by Lian Zhou*

Figure 5: Entrance to the flats, Tsohshaan Mansions, 2018
*Photo by Lian Zhou*
Ultra-White Australia Faddists and a Qing Consul

1911 marked an interesting year in the history of both the Northern Territory and China. For China, it was to be the final year for the Qing Dynasty while in January the Northern Territory was formally transferred from South Australia to the Commonwealth. While the fall of imperial rule was to be symbolised for China with a new flag, for the Northern Territory it seems an old flag proved more symbolic. Attended by “whites, Asians, and aborigines” the new Australian flag intended to be raised over Darwin was protested against by what even the *Sydney Morning Herald* dubbed “ultra-white Australia faddists”. For the protestors the problem was that the flag to be used was considered unacceptable because it was made by local Chinese tradesmen, people who had been “naturalised since Port Darwin was established”, and despite the fact that many Chinese merchants had turned out in “national costume” for the flag raising ceremony. In its stead an “old and tattered flag” – one not known to be made by Chinese as one wag put it – was hoisted and the Northern Territory passed into the care of the Commonwealth of Australia.

While the flag faddists were being lampooned (though not entirely without support), with wit and in one case poetry, the new administration quickly got down to the more serious business of making the Commonwealth safe for its white destiny. In this case by, within a matter of weeks, the “closing of the avenues of employment” of non-white peoples or “Asiatics” as the term was, in “mining, fishing, coolie labor on the wharf and in gardens”. What the specific intention of those responsible for this was is unclear, but one result was an organised protest by 40 to 50 now unemployed “Chinese and Malays” demanding either “employment or rations”. A well argued petition declared “it means great hardship and in many cases starvation”.

Like laughter over the flag, this news too made its way down south, this time all the way to the last Qing Consul in Melbourne. Consul-General Tong Ying Tung in an interesting letter to the Minister of the Department of External Affairs declared that the “officers of your Department are operating most harshly against Chinese residents in the Northern Territory”. Tong referred to a number of instances of discrimination and hardship, and pointed out that no distinction was being made between those who were “Foreign Subjects”, “Naturalised British Subjects” or “Australian born British Subjects” whether descended of foreign or naturalised parents. Finally the Qing representative in Australia felt that it was “almost a work of supererogation” when he needed to point out that naturalised British subjects gave up their previous nationality in expectation of having

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4 Wit - *The Advertiser*, 5 January 1911, p.10. Support - *Observer*, 7 January 1911, p.43. Poetry - *The Sun*, 7 January 1911, p.8. Also local criticism - *Northern Territory Times and Gazette*, 6 January 1911, p.2; that the non-Chinese origin of the old flag was confirmed - *The Advertiser*, 8 March 1911, p.14; and that most clothes wore that day were made by Chinese tradesmen - *The Express and Telegraph*, 3 January 1911, p.4.
5 *Chronicle*, 4 March 1911, p.37.
6 NAA: A1, 1912/10547, Petition forwarded to Mr Justice Mitchel, 22 March 1912. Those signing were noted to be either Australian-born or to have lived in the territory from 21 to 36 years.
7 For a photo of Consul-General Tong Ying Tung see, *The Sun*, 29 October 1910, p.1.
“all the rights and privileges of British Subjects.”8 Regarding those that were subjects of the Emperor, the Consul-General argued that, with Chinese numbers down and the Commonwealth in full control of its immigration, to treat these small numbers of “innocent persons” so harshly would seem “unnecessary and deplorable”. Not to mention the damage to the fishing industry he had already pointed out.9

The department’s reply was unhelpful, and it seems deliberately misleading, declaring that it didn’t know what was happening in the north regarding “Asiatics” and that “the question” of fishing regulations “has not been determined”.10 The writer of this letter, Department Secretary Atlee Hunt had only the month before informed the Acting Administrator of the Northern Territory that for those claiming to be British subjects a “certificate from the Hong Kong Government” was required for a fishing licence.11 In fact, a reply by this official implies he was acting on the basis of “an interview with the Hon. the Minister”. The result of which interview apparently was that those of Chinese birth were to be targeted, even though the difficultly of exempting “British subjects of Asiatic parentage”, i.e., born in Hong Kong, was also acknowledged. Despite Hunt’s note, Birth Certificates were deemed unreasonable to demand so it was left to the administrator to be “guided by the best evidence practically available”.12 With what result we have some idea.

This Qing representative left Australia soon after this and his replacement shortly found himself representing a republic. In the meantime the Chinese people of the Northern Territory continued to protest their treatment including sending a deputation to meet with the new Minister of External Affairs, Josiah Thomas when he visited Darwin in May 1912. A note of this meeting clearly outlines the grievances they were suffering under:

- The 1903 Mining Act prohibited any “Asiatic Alien” from working on a “new goldfield” unless they had discovered it. In fact, all mining - wolfram, tin or otherwise were often proclaimed goldfields to prevent Chinese working on them. [And “new” could be extended.]
- Under the 1910 Aboriginal Act no “Asiatic Alien” could employ an Aboriginal person, forcing a butcher out of business for lack of workers to look after his cattle for example.
- European labour to be used under tender conditions and so many who worked on the wharfs are now unemployed.
- The 1903 Commonwealth Naturalisation Act prevented an “Asiatic” from becoming naturalised and lack of naturalisation in turn prevented purchase of land.
- The “Chinese centres” of both Darwin and Pine Creek were declared “prohibited areas”, that is, Aboriginal people could not go there, and so much business was lost.13

While the Minister declared, “Chinese residents of the Territory must receive fair treatment”, he also said that the “White Australia” policy must not be violated.14 Local reports, however, show

8 “Supererogation” here meaning doing more than is strictly his duty – which he certainly was.
9 NAA: A1, 1911/8882, Consul-General for China, Tong Ying Tung to Minister for External Affairs, 22 March 1911.
10 NAA: A1, 1911/8882, Atlee Hunt, Secretary to Consul-General for China, 29 March 1911.
12 NAA: A1, 1911/8882, Acting Administrator, J. Mitchell to Minister for External Affairs, 25 April 1911. [This letter is written on “Northern Territory of South Australia” letterhead with the “South” carefully typed over.]
13 NAA- A1, 1912/10547, Notes of Deputation from Chinese Residents of Darwin, 6 May 1912.
14 NAA- A1, 1912/10547, Notes of Deputation from Chinese Residents of Darwin, 6 May 1912.
some sympathy for Chinese people and also some doubt about the value of a “white Australia” approach:

The members talk, however, more soberly of a white Australia. They see that the difficulties of population and of developing the tropics with white labour are tremendous and costly. Some also recognise the injustice of the treatment meted out to Chinese who were born here or have lived many years in the Territory. The Government policy is to close up every avenue of employment, and practically starve them out. Most of them are too poor to return to China. By proclaiming every mineral field a goldfield, whether wolfram or tin, the Government practically proclaims that the position is that many Chinese are a burden on those better off and will soon be a burden on the Government.\(^\text{15}\)

The contradictory nature of the issue was well summed up:

White workers say that the tribute system should cease and Chinese labour should be prohibited. Employers say that the mines would he unworkable without Chinese, and that the whites at present available are quite unsatisfactory, owing chiefly to drink.\(^\text{16}\)

Perhaps even more telling was this account of the Parliamentary party of Minster Thomas as it toured the Northern Territory:

The trip, which should have occupied 12 hours, took 24, owing to faulty pilotage. A Chinese boatman had to pilot, the [returning] party to the Daly mouth.\(^\text{17}\)

These efforts to discourage Chinese and other non-whites in the Northern Territory, coupled with their freedom post-Federation to move without a poll tax into other States resulted in just that increase in the “burden on the Government” predicted by the Observer writer in 1912. In a 1914-1915 effort to clean up the Darwin Chinatown on health grounds large numbers of elderly Chinese often living on government rations were discovered. Some 60 or more “old and debilitated men” were encouraged to return to China with free passage, a present of £3, and a promise from them never to return.\(^\text{18}\)

“Before his appointment I had asked Dr. Gilruth’s views on the white Australia policy and the lease hold policy, and on both the administrator gave satisfactory answers. During, my term as Minister of External Affairs Dr. Gilruth was loyal to the policy.” Recorder, 1 March 1920, p.2.

Yung-liang Hwang –Qing/Republican Consul, May 1911.

THE TERRITORY.
THROWING OPEN THE LAND.

Dr Michael Williams

\(^\text{15}\) Observer, 11 May 1912, p.39.
\(^\text{17}\) Observer, 11 May 1912, p.39.
\(^\text{18}\) NAA: A1, 1915/7783, Departure from Northern Territory of certain repatriated Chinese, 25 March 1915, for a list of nearly 60 names; also a note from Atlee Hunt 19 May 1915. The Sydney Morning Herald, 29 July 1914, p.16.
Consul-General Tong Ying Tung

Department Secretary Atlee Hunt

Darwin 1911

Darwin Chinese Temple 1911

Entrance to Darwin Chinese Temple today
Shanghai Tour
31st March - 17th April 2019 (18 Days/17 Nights)

The Australia-China Friendship Society NSW Inc. invites you to join writer and historian Peter Hack on Peter’s Shanghai Secrets tour to explore the history and heritage of this celebrated city. Discover more than the tourist destinations of The Bund, Nanjing Road and Pudong. There is much more to discover in this “Manhattan on steroids” (Jonathan Fenby) where “nothing more intensely living can be imagined” (Aldous Huxley). We will explore the art deco new model city built in the 1930s; the mansions of diplomats, taipans and retired warlords on Ferguson Lane in Frenchtown; blood alley where foreign sailors and soldiers once brawled in forgotten bars and brothels; the old Jewish quarter; the first Western library opened by the Jesuits in 1847; the finest Shanghai Chinese restaurant and 1930s gallery housed in the St Ignatius Convent; the Alamo of the Orient, and much more. And we conclude the tour with two days at The Water Wonders of Hangzhou.

Tour Cost: $6690 per person on twin share basis
Single room supplement: $2020

Bookings can be made through CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (AUST.) PTY. LTD. (Licence No. 2TA001849), Level 1, Suite 3-7, 650 George Street, Sydney 2000. Contact: Ms Amy Rae Tel: 02 9372 0060 or email: amyrae@chinatravel.com.au

For a more detailed itinerary, contact Peter Hack email: peter.hack6@bigpond.com

TOUR SUMMARY

Sunday 31 March, Day 1
China Eastern Airlines MU562 at 12.00 to Shanghai and transfer to Grand Central Hotel.

Monday 1 April, Day 2
The Big Four, the department stores established by Chinese-Australian merchants from Sydney’s Haymarket; the historic buildings and neighbourhoods in and around Nanjing Road. Lunch at Xian Qiang Fang in the former ballroom of the Wing On department store.

Tuesday 2 April, Day 3
Shanghai Library to apply for your library cards and arrange access to Proquest (China’s version of Trove). You will now be able to use your laptop or iPad to search for articles in the newspaper archives of China about those buildings, events, architects, relatives or whatever else interests you; Shanghai Museum.

Wednesday 3 April, Day 4
The Shanghai Jewish Refugees Museum and Synagogue; the art deco model city built in the 1930s by the Nationalist Government. Dinner at the Yangtze Hotel where, in the 1930s, guests were entertained by the all Chinese Clear Wind Jazz Band financed by Green Gang boss, Du Yuesheng. Yes, Big-Eared Du himself!

Thursday 4 April, Day 5
Behind the Bund Part 1 including Missionary Row, the Capitol Theatre and the Rock Bund Art Museum.

Friday 5 April, Day 6
The Shanghai Tower in Pudong, including the sky lobby and Shanghai Guanfu Museum.
Saturday 6 April, Day 7
**Behind the Bund Part 2** including the **Metropole Hotel** and **Hamilton House** (the “1932 Twins”); the Trinity Anglican Cathedral (and Cathedral School); the former Shanghai Municipal Council Building (headquarters of the International Settlement); several art deco banks.

Sunday 7 April, Day 8
The **Soong Ching-Ling** memorial residence; Normandie Apartments; Wukang Road (that’s **Ferguson Lane in Frenchtown**). The mansions on and around Wukang Road were home to diplomats, retired warlords, former political leaders and **Romeo’s Balcony**.

Monday 8 April, Day 9
The **Jing’an Buddhist Temple**; art deco walk around **Bubbling Well Road** including the Paramount Ballroom (1933); **Eddington House** (1935); the **1938 “Green House”** built by Laszlo Hudec for the Paint King of Shanghai; **Pei Mansion** (1934).

Tuesday 9 April, Day 10
The **West Bund Art Precinct; Longhua Pagoda**, Martyrs’ Cemetery and the Martyrs’ Memorial Hall; **Bibliotheca Zikawei**, the first Western library in Shanghai opened by the Jesuits in 1847. Dinner will be at **Ye Olde Station Restaurant** (St Ignatius Convent completed in 1931) across the road from the library.

Wednesday 10 April, Day 11
The **Shanghai History Museum** housed in the former Shanghai Race Club (1934); the Grand Theatre (1933) and Park Hotel (1934); and the Foreign YMCA (1932) and China United Assurance (1926). Dinner will be at Xian Qiang Fang with a performance of Chinese opera.

Thursday 11 April, Day 12
The **Bund** starting with the **Shanghai Municipal Archives**. We will visit several buildings along the Bund and have access to some areas not always accessible to the public, finishing at **The House of Roosevelt** with a visit to the Royal Asiatic Society. Optional evening at the **Jazz Bar** in the Fairmont Peace Hotel.

Friday 12 April, Day 13
**Astor House** and **Broadway Mansion**, then walking to the **Post Office** to see the postal museum and stunning interior; **Embankment House**; the infamous **Bridge House**, headquarters of the notorious Kempeitai (the “Japanese Gestapo” during the occupation); **The Joint Trust Ware House** (Sihang Warehouse) and museum. This warehouse was the famous “Alamo of the Orient” during the Battle of Shanghai in 1937.

Saturday 13 April, Day 14
The former residence and museum of **Sun Yat-sen; Yu Garden**.

Sunday 14 April, Day 15
The **China Art Museum** with 27 exhibition halls showcasing the modern Chinese art; the **Shanghai World Expo Exhibition and Convention Centre**.

Monday 15 April, Day 16
Travel to Hangzhou; **West Lake**; Lingying Temple; Meijiawu Tea Plantation.

Tuesday 16 April, Day 17
The **Six Harmony Pagoda**; transfer to Shanghai Pudong Airport and depart on **MU735 at 00:15 am (17 April)**.

Wednesday 17 April, Day 18
Arrival in Sydney at 12:35 pm.

**Tour Inclusions**: Hotel accommodation on Twin share basis; Fully inclusive tour with breakfasts, lunches and dinners; Transfers, tours including admission fees; Airfares with airport taxes and fuel surcharges; Fully escorted tour by local English-speaking guides; Visa; Tipping; Travel bag.

**Tour Exclusions**: Travel Insurance, Personal expenses
CAHS Membership

New Members: Welcome to the following new members: David Fong (Life), Anthony Charles Wing (thank you for your donation), Natalie Fong, and Karen Sy de Jesus. We look forward to seeing you at our events and for your full and active participation.

Membership Renewals: The membership year is the same as our financial year, 1 July to 30 June. Membership renewals for 2018-2019 fell due on 1 July 2018. The following have renewed since our last newsletter: Lisa Hill, Reg Mu Sung, Brad Powe, Malcolm Oakes, Ien Ang, Shirley Fitzgerald, Marie Chan, John Young, Man-Yee Leanfore and Leslie Heath (thank you for your donation).

The membership form can be used for membership renewals and also for enrolling new members. https://cahsociety.files.wordpress.com/2018/06/cahs-membership-form-2019.pdf

It can also be downloaded from the CAHS website http://chineseaustralianhistory.org

Chinese Australian Historical Society 2018-2019 Committee

At the Annual General Meeting held on 17 November 2018, the following members were elected to serve on the 2018-2019 Committee. Incoming president Daphne Lowe Kelley thanked the outgoing president Mr King Fong for his many years of service to the association and announced that King had been made a CAHS Honorary Life member.

President               Daphne Lowe Kelley
Vice President         Michael Williams
Secretary              Ann Toy
Treasurer              Kerry Choy

Committee
- Peter Hack
- Man-Yee Leanfore
- Susan Leong
- Malcolm Oakes
- Jingyuan (Jeanette) Wang

Thanks
My thanks to this issue’s contributors: Juanita Kwok, Ann Toy, Lian Zhou and Dr Michael William, plus my gratitude and appreciation to Nelle Chan who stepped in at very short notice to lay out this newsletter.