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MEF
C.H.C.

From a letter to Mary Emogene Hazeltine
Preceptor, Library School of the
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Shanghai, China, Oct. 1924

...Perhaps you will be interested to hear something about our work here in China.

One of the most interesting developments in the library movement is the formation of the Shanghai Library Association. This was organized in June 1924. At the present time there are 34 institutional members and 40 individual members.

Regular meetings are held twice a month at different places so that members may visit the various libraries during the year. I have forwarded to you a copy of the St. John's Dial containing an account of the meeting with us at St. John's University.

Before the Association was organized very few of the Shanghai libraries were open to the public. At the present time members of the Association are given introduction cards so that they may be admitted to the various libraries for reading and research work.

A bi-monthly magazine, "The Chinese Library Journal", is soon to be issued as the official bulletin of the Association.

In order to arouse the interest of the public, the annual meeting in January was open to all who wished to attend. Over 700 persons were present. Well known educators spoke on "Reading and Libraries". It was probably the largest meeting ever held in China for the purpose of promoting library interests.

At the general meetings library specialists are to be invited to speak and members may discuss problems on library management.

In January 1925 a meeting was held in honor of Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood who had just returned to China from the United

MEF
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States. Miss Wood, who for 25 years has been Librarian of Boone University at Wuchang, had been working to secure a portion of the Boxer Indemnity Fund for the establishment of free public libraries in China. Miss Wood gave a short review of her work at Washington, D.C. where she interviewed many Congressmen.

The Shanghai Library Association is planning to build up a collection of books on library science, with samples of library supplies which may be a guide for standard forms. A series of books in Chinese on library science is to be published by some of the members.

An excellent Constitution has been adopted which outlines the future plans. Mr. Arthur Bostwick, Librarian of the Public Library, St. Louis, Missouri, has been invited to come to China to make a survey of the library field.

The Shanghai Association will cooperate with other city associations to work for part of the Indemnity Fund which is to be remitted. It will be used for the establishment of a system of modern free public libraries in China.

A series of book exhibits is to be held during the year; the Children's Book Week exhibit will probably be the first one.

The Journal of the Shanghai Library Association will be the official medium for the exchange of duplicate books and periodicals. An interloan system will be developed among the members of the Association.

A library training class will be conducted during summer vacations for the purpose of training library workers of school and small libraries.

The survey brought out the fact that there are in Shanghai 22 libraries, with a total of 775,686 volumes. The greater number, of course, are in the Chinese language. One library was established in 1700. St. John's University Library was established in 1884, the second oldest. Most of the other libraries

were opened from 1910 to date.

* * * * *

Additional information not in letter.

In June 1924 I gave a double credit course in library methods at the China Union Summer School held at St. John's University. Boys and girls came from many parts of China.

Mr. V. L. Wong was my assistant at Low Library, St. John's University. I returned to the U.S. in January 1926 after four years as Librarian. Dr. R. J. McMillan knew Mr. Wong.

Mr. Wong came to New York to take the library course of two years at Columbia University after I left. The Provincial wars, and the Youth Movement made it impossible for me to return to China. In the meantime Mr. Wong was appointed Acting Librarian. After he graduated he was made Chief Librarian at St. John's. I was very glad as the missionaries wanted the Chinese to be capable of taking over much of the work. A few years later Mr. Wong came to this country to visit University libraries. We have always kept in touch with each other, except during World War II. When he was in Chicago we had arranged to have one day together. I went to Chicago and we had a busy time talking of friends and the library, also the future, for that did not look very bright. I have not heard from him but once since April 1949. I wish I could hear that he and his family are safe and well. I do not write because it might get him in some difficulty.

I have many photographs of St. John's, and 17 "Journals of China", which I have promised to a Wisconsin historical society.

I wish I could send you some money to help the cause of Christian education in Formosa, but it is impossible.

A Chinese friend in this country wrote me recently that Oct. 1st all Christian colleges in China went out of existence. St. John's has been combined, under another name, with other colleges by departments. About 80% of the library books have been

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destroyed. They thought Mr. Wong was still at the college.

There is a Dr. Y. P. Chen on the faculty at Marquette University, Milwaukee. His wife is a graduate of St. Mary's Hall at Shanghai. She taught music in one or more Christian colleges in China. She is a very pleasant person. She knew Dr. William Fenn, either here or in China.

Pardon this long letter but I thought you might be interested. I regret that I cannot do something to help the program of help. My best wishes to the United Board for Christian Colleges in China.

Faithfully yours,

Flourna C. Hays

1222 N. Cass Street
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

RECEIVED
DEC 1 1952
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

James C. [unclear]

[Faint, illegible text, possibly a letter or report]

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY ASKS GIFTS OF BOOKS
TO REPLENISH SHELVES

Low Library, St. John's University in Shanghai, is in dire need of books of every description to restock its shelves, according to a recent appeal from V. L. Wong, librarian.

"We have suffered quite a loss during the war," Mr. Wong stated in a letter written to friends in New York. "Not only have we not been able to buy books from abroad during the past five years but many of our books, periodicals and maps have been taken by the Japanese military authorities and many have been lost through theft.

"It will be a most difficult task for us to rebuild our book collections now and bring them up-to-date... we are appealing for any possible contributions of books for our library. If you can help us out in this matter, or know of any good people who can give books for a good cause, it will really be a great help."

At this time books may not be shipped to China according to postal authorities.

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

June 30, 1947

No. of Books		<u>1946-47</u>	<u>1945-46</u>
Chinese	108,226 (original vols.)		
English	33,977	142,203	139,481
No. of pamphlets		3,034	3,003
No. of books added during the year		2,389	272
No. of " catalogued during the year		2,341	288
No. of pamphlets added & catalogued during the year		33	25
No. of catalogue cards added during the year		6,660	2,057
No. of borrowers using the library during the year		1,653	1,871
No. of books circulated during the year		99,193	125,725
No. of " reserved for class use during the year		2,659	3,302
No. of periodicals received during the year		204	51
No. of newspapers " " " "		11	13
No. of books, periodicals and newspapers bound and mended during the year		622	395
No. of books withdrawn during the year		66	276
No. of pamphlets " " " "		4	1
No. of catalogue cards withdrawn during the year		178	1,119
No. of students attending the University during the year		3,644	6,153

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY
STATISTICAL RECORDS
LOW LIBRARY

Book Account

English

	<u>1946-47</u>		<u>1945-46</u>
No. of vols. in the Lib. 6/30/46	32,048		32,045
" " " added by purchase	575		5
" " " " " gift	688		157
" " " " " binding	85		0
" " " " " exchange	2	1,350	0
	33,398		32,207
No. of vols. withdrawn	32		53
" " " miss. at inventory '46	15	47	106
			159
Total number of accessions		33,351	32,048

Chinese

No. of vols. in the Lib. 6/30/46	29,740		29,742
" " " added by purchase	288		47
" " " " " gift	84		49
" " " " " binding	41	413	0
	30,153		29,838
No. of vols. withdrawn	13		35
" " " miss. at inventory '46	6	19	63
			98
Total no. of accessions (bd vols.)		30,134	29,740

N.B. There is an average of about four books to each bound volume, thus making a collection of 108,226 original volumes.

Total no. of accessions (orig. vols.)		108,226	107,433
Total number of books in the library		141,577	139,481

MEDICAL LIBRARY

Total number of books added during the year	626
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ENGINEERING BULLETIN

issued by

The Sze School of Engineering

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

featuring

Architectural and Civil Engineering Exhibition, June 4th to 8th, 1947

WHAT THE EXHIBITION MEANS

Q. L. YOUNG

It means that we are interested in creative and constructive endeavors.

It means that if we are not satisfied with the existing condition, we must try to find something better.

It means that an individual can be a force for good in shaping the destiny of society by his ideas.

It means that one's ideas must not be limited by the scope of a structural problem alone but must involve its relation with the other parts of the structure. A room must not be designed by its own requirements alone, but also by consideration of its relation with respect to the entire building, and a building with respect to the entire lot and its surrounding landscape.

It means that one has to think in terms of three dimensions. In making a drawing where two dimensions are drawn one must not forget the third dimension. A roof truss must not be designed by its structural analysis in one plane, but must also by consideration of the other plane for bracings and rigidity.

It means that what a student learns from books and lectures must be more firmly impressed on his mind by actual representations.

It means that a student in engineering always does more work than what each credit-hour represents in the registration office.

It indicates interest in his studies.

It means all the difference between one that participates in this voluntary endeavor and one that does not.

It means that an idea is real. A building already exists before it is built and that it is real as soon as it is conceived in the mind of the designer.

It means that we must develop imagination and vision and build castles in the air.

It means that every design has its origin in the designer and the Universe in the Supreme Architect.

The Exhibition

The Seniors of the Architectural Department, namely Chi Chuan-Shih, Chen Kuan-Yao, Ho Chi-Chien and Tseng Chien, as an assigned exercise in town planning present a design of the future development of the Hong Jao District which is one of the twelve proposed by the Shanghai City Planning Board. The problem represents an assignment in a course lasting two terms conducted by our Lecturer Richard Paulick.

Along with this planning, housing problems of various kinds are assigned to the different classes in architectural design. They are also exhibited.

The Architectural section is in three parts:—

1. The New Hong Jao District, with designs of public buildings and housings by students.
2. Illustrative designs for discussions as prepared by Mr. Paulick.
3. Students curricular work covering designs, interior architecture and freehand drawing.

The Civil Engineering section gives out exhibit samples of students curricular work and their own work in models and construction details not assigned but as result of their hobby.

The Content of the Exhibit follows:

PART I. Plan of "New Hong-Jao" District.

- A. Existing Condition of Shanghai—maps perspectives
- B. Master Plan of Shanghai Regional Planning, Shanghai Zoning Planning, Communication and Arterial Roads
General Index of Community Construction
Master Plan of Hong-jao District
Plant of Intermediate Unit
—4 Sheets

- A. Town Model
Town Perspectives
- B. Public Buildings — Shopping Center (Market)
Primary School
Cinema
Theatre
Nursery School
- C. Housing — Apartments 8 designs with 4 Models
Terrace Houses 8 designs with 4 Models
Steel Prefabricated House

PART II

- A. Wu-sih Railway Station
Chang-kiang Railway Station
Nanking Central Railway Terminal
Multistoried Garage
- B. Ying-shih University Campus at King-Hwa
Lay out Plan
Assembly Hall
Engineering School
Students' Dormitory
Dormitory for Bachelor Professors
Terrace Houses for faculty members

Part 3. New Chin-po town planning with designs of:

- A department Store, Railway Station, Apartment, Library and Small houses.

Interior designs.

Freehand drawings.

Part 4. The civil engineering models and constructions include An Arch Dam, A reinforced Arch Bridge, A deck plate girder railway bridge, an I-beam girder railway bridge, a suspension bridge, a watertank, a typical panel of a reinforced concrete building including a concrete truss, form-work showing arrangement and placing of bars, grade separation, and runway section of rigid pavement type.

The students' curricular work include their drawings and calculations in mechanical drawing, descriptive geometry, graphic statics, structural designs in steel, in reinforced concrete, and others.

HISTORY OF THE ENGINEERING SCHOOL

Q. L. YOUNG

Way back in 1908, surveying was first taught at St. John's under Mr. J. N. Major. Prof. F. C. Cooper was teaching chemistry and physics and Prof. M. P. Walker mathematics. On March 12th 1912, Prof. John A. Ely arrived and took over mathematics and surveying. Three Cornell men Mr. K. Y. Char (1912-13), Mr. K. S. Lee (1914-16), and Prof. W. W. Lau (1919-27 and 1931-45), with others Mr. C. P. Chien (1919-20), Prof. Harrison King (1929-41), Rev. E. L. Sanford, Rev. E. K. Banner, Mr. Robert W. C. Fang joined us at various times to offer courses in drawing, engineering mechanics, roads and pavements, and in 1914 the engineering department was formed.

In April 1921, Dr. Alfred Sze in consultation with Dr. F. L. H. Pott presented \$1000 for the purchase of laboratory equipments and during 1922-23, he made further presentation in government bonds to the worth at that time of \$2000, the interest of which was earmarked for engineering. In 1923 the University Council authorized civil engineering as a separate department under the name of Szê Sao-Tseng School of Civil Engineering in honor of Dr. Alfred Sze's brother. Prof. Ely was on furlough in 1923-24 and was serving as Acting President of the University in 1924-25; so the first registration did not come until Sept. 1925. In 1929 Mr. S. W. Mih was graduated, and in June 1930 the next graduate came to being in the person of Mr. C. W. Kuo, who in 1932 joined the Faculty and Mr. Kuo's untiring effort for the following ten years was largely responsible for the success of the School. In 1931, Prof. L. K. Chen joined in, followed by Mr. C. C. Cheng in 1932, and Mr. P. C. Li in 1935, Dean Keller of University of Hawaii, Prof. Y. M. Koo and Mr. W. T. Chang in 1936, and Mr. C. K. Wang in 1938. Mr. Chang left for postgraduate work in Illinois in 1937 and came back to us in 1939, and Mr. C. K. Wang left for postgraduate work in 1941 returning to us in 1946.

In 1939 our graduates formed the St. John's Engineering Society and the Student Society was incorporated as its student branch. We extended our courtesy to Hangchow Christian College to take the course of material testing in our laboratory and to conduct their surveying in our campus during the period of emergency.

Dean Ely left us in 1940, but he is still morally supporting the School. Prof. E. H. King left us in 1942. By them we are being kept informed with up-to-date books and publications.

In 1941 Mr. Z. K. Lee joined us. We also secured the valuable service of Dr. Y. W. Lee of M.I.T. until the spring of 1945 when he left for the States. Prof. Lee founded for us two courses in electrical engineering, the first course being a requirement. Meantime Mr. Wellington Sun founded two courses in mechanical engineering the first being a requirement. Mr. Homer C. Ling, Mr. F. H. Chen, Dr. S. F. Chen were lecturing in water-power, soil mechanics and highway engineering during the period of emergency. Dr. J. Mandelker joined us in 1942.

In 1942 we started teaching architecture. To Mr. Henry Huang who came from London and Harvard was entrusted the charge. We engaged Mr. Chen Chi for free-hand drawing and water color. (Mr. Chen has just left on furlough and is now in America giving exhibition.) Dr. Lothar Brieger became our lecturer in history of art followed by Mr. A. Hajek. Since 1943 Mr. Richard Paulick has been teaching interior design and town planning, Mr. A. J. Brandt in building construction and detailing, and Dr. S. F. Cheng joined us this year giving a course in landscape architecture. Essentially the students follow the civil engineering curriculum with additional courses in architecture. Many of them first fulfilled the civil engineering requirements and continue to finish all the architectural courses offered. The resulting product is an architect with the civil engineer's background. In 1944 the 1st design competition of a hospital was exhibited as sponsored by Dr. Amos Wong. We turned out 3 graduates in 1945 and one of them Miss Li Ying left for M. I. T. last September. The report of her success in a competitive design there soon after her arrival is very gratifying. After her graduation this month, she is joining Harvard. In the fall of 1945 we gave the first town-planning exhibition. The subject was the Zoning of Shanghai and a proposal for its future expansion. It was intended to stimulate civic interest and cultivate creative imagination applied to real problems. This year we present an actual proposal of the development of the sub-urban town of Hung Jao. We may say that a complete course in architecture has at last been evolved.

Among our younger teachers are Messrs. Nyui Zoong-Yao, Ouyang Ko-Chin, and Yuan

Hsun-Kwang. To them we owe the high standard of our instruction in the basic engineering subjects. We are going to lose temporarily the service of Prof. Z. K. Lee who has just received an appointment from the University of Illinois to assist Prof. Newmarch in research studies. We want here to acknowledge the valuable contribution of his service in keeping up the high standard of our classes in engineering mechanics and structural theory. We expect him to be back soon to render us even greater contributions.

The standard of our School depends solely on the morale of the Faculty and the quality of our teaching. During the difficult years of 1941-45 our morale was kept up by our hope for brighter days after victory. The period since V. J. has been most trying. Many teachers have left us and to the ones who remain with us to constitute a mere skeleton staff we are indebted. We are fortunate to have Dr. C. K. Wang back, and Prof. W. T. Chang now is also with us. The splendid ship that we all have helped to build, we cannot bear to see sink. During the extraordinary time we are now going through, we have to depend on the loyalty of the present faculty and also upon the support of our alumni in helping us to stabilize the teachers' condition.

To our late President Emeritus Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott we pay homage. He first conceived the idea, secured the financial support of Dr. Alfred Sze, put Prof. Ely to work, and the Engineering School was born. When he called the writer to the task in 1940, he said that he would expect all teachers to be actively engaged in practice as well.

To Dean Ely we owe our allegiance and to Prof. Ellis N. Tucker our highest tribute for the deep interest he has always taken in the Engineering School.

ARCHITECTURE AT ST. JOHN'S

H. J. HUANG (黃作燊)

The characteristic of an era is epitomized in its buildings. In them, we can find concrete expression of its spiritual and material resources. Consequently the buildings themselves offer irrefutable evidence of inner order or inner confusion.

A living architectural spirit is rooted in the entire life of a people. It represents the inter-relationship of all phases of

creative effort, all arts, all techniques.

Architecture today has forfeited this status as a unifying art. Its utter confusion mirrors an uprooted world which has lost the common will necessary for all correlated effort.

During the course of the last generation or two, architecture degenerated into mere decoration, as weak as it was sentimental, in which the art of building became synonymous with the careful concealment of the truth and beauty of structure under a welter of meaningless ornament, one day Spanish, the next pseudo-Chinese and so forth.

Architects and the training of architects lost touch with the rapid progress of technical achievements. In this decadence architecture could not keep up with new methods and new materials, and even misunderstood the significance of the traditional ones.

The general policy of the St. John's School of Architecture is a rejection of such a study of the art of buildings, tinged with so called "academic" conventions. Instead, students are encouraged to grasp and coordinate formal, technical, social and economic problems with which architecture is unavoidably linked. They are encouraged to create again a clear, organic architecture whose inner logic will be radiant and obvious, unencumbered by lying facades and trickeries, in fact an architecture adapted to our world of machines,—an understanding and proper use of the machine not a mere slavery-architecture whose function is clearly recognizable in the relation of its forms. Formal problems are studied not as an end by itself, but derived from the study of structure and function, and their implication on society generally. So, the architectural student is trained as a coordinator whose business it is to unify the various formal, technical, social and economic problems, that arise in connection with building and this inevitable leads the student step by step from the study of the function of the equipment of the house, from the house to that of the street, from the street to the town and finally to the still vaster implications of regional and national planning:

Problems are set to make students fully conscious of the age they are living in, and to train them to turn their native intelligence and knowledge to practical account in the design of buildings which is the direct expression of that consciousness.

Our guiding principle is that artistic design is neither an intellectual nor a material affair, but simply an integral part of the stuff of life, to rouse the

creative artist from his out-of-this worldliness and reintegrate him into the workaday world of realities, but at the same time to broaden and humanize the rigid and almost exclusively material ways of real life. Thus our conception of the basic unity of all design in relation to life is in diametrical opposition to that of "art for art's sake" and the even more dangerous philosophy from which it sprang from, business as an end in itself.

Accordingly, students are never "taught" anything, but given the facility to learn, to solve again the age old problems of living in a fresh approach by understanding and analyzing human necessities and answering them by living them themselves.

Student by creating in this new architecture are neither traditional nor obsessed with futuristic mechanistic technique which building seeks to destroy all deeper national loyalties. Respect for tradition does not mean an acceptance of domination by some aesthetic forms. It means and always has meant, the preservation essentials in the process of striving to get at what lies at the back of all materials and every technique, old and new, by giving semblance and sympathy to one with the intelligent aid of the other.

The New Architecture, in other words, is merely the outcome of an understanding of our present age, and its technical possibilities, and the expression of such is a logical outcome of applying such technique on a rational basis so as to create an orderly social background to the difficult task of living and working.

The ethical necessity of the New Architecture can no longer be called in doubt. And the proof of this, if proof were still needed, is that in all countries Youth and Maturity has been fired with its inspiration.

PLANNING and TOWN-PLANNING

Richard Paulick:
(鲍立克)

One hundred and twenty years ago, the Western world discovered a new way of life. It was the application of modern science, of steam, electricity, physical, chemical and biological discoveries. It was the technological utilization of these discoveries, which produced that higher standard of living which, until now, separates life in the West from that in the East, which gave to the old countries of the West their dominating

position over the rest of the world during the 19th Century.

The 20th Century shows an entirely different problem. In times of peace, our world is over-saturated with industrial goods. In periods of peace, the Western countries produce more industrial goods than the world can buy. And while in the East, half of the world's population is living on a standard next to starvation, the Western world was suffocating from overproduction of industrial goods, and experiencing one economic crisis after another, which also led to a state of starvation for many people in the Western countries.

Some countries of the West at last found a solution which was to lead out of the paradox of overproduction and poverty. The solution was planning the production in proportion to the domestic requirements and foreign markets. Unfortunately, planning in different countries took on different forms. While some countries geared their industries for peace, others planned for war. But whatever the drawbacks, the experience of the 20th Century shows that no country, which belatedly enters into the competition of industrial production for foreign markets can, without planning, have any success in the present economic structure of the world.

This is the problem of China, with its density of population higher than that of any of the Western countries, such as the United States or Soviet Russia, but without their power of production.

China cannot employ the same methods of free individual enterprise, which once made the Western countries powerful, in a period, when the world is already suffering from overproduction. China, on the contrary, has to do more planning than any of the other countries if she wants to survive and to progress.

An over-all planning of the country's economy, industry, transportation, commerce and other activities is necessary, if China wants to make up the lost ground of the last two centuries. This requires not only planning on a broad scale, but also regional and town-planning. For the towns will be the new centers necessary for a planned industrial development. Therefore, if China is to be industrialized, she will witness a gradual process of urbanization. Recent experience in Western countries proves that such urbanization is possible only if planned on a regional basis.

This indicates the importance of town-planning in China. She has to set the framework first,

which is to contain the instruments of industrial production, such as towns which are equipped with all the facilities and services which industrial production requires. Townplanning in China is therefore especially important, if she is to benefit from the mistakes experienced during the growth of the cities in the West. This means first of all, planning of communication and transportation.

Industrial production means production of goods by mechanical means at points of concentration. Such concentration is possible only if a good system of transportation exists, if the city has a wide sphere of influence. The old feudal city produced consumer goods for its immediate neighborhood only; its sphere of influence was small and its means of communications consequently underdeveloped. It is this system of decentralized and primitive production by expensive hand-labor, and transportation of these products by primitive but expensive carriers, which still is employed all over China. The construction of modern factories must be a failure, if at the same time there is not an equally modern system of transportation.

This interrelation of various economic, social and techno-

logical factors in the existence of a city, is fundamental for the understanding of planning in general, and town-planning in particular. Without the progressive development of the various factors, no city can grow. Without the understanding of these factors, town-planning would remain a purely decorative art, which it was some fifty years ago, in the time of Camillo Sitte.

The importance of planning and especially of town-planning for the progress of China, has made the architectural department of St. John's devote more time and work to this subject than is usual at other Universities. In order to give an opportunity to the students to study all aspects of the problems involved, a considerable part of the Junior and Senior years is devoted to town-planning.

Town-planning, as taught at St. John's, is a combination of many sciences with architectural art, and the exhibition which is now open will show some of the results of this year's work.

The problem treated in last year's laboratory courses, was the detailed design of one of the new town districts proposed in the masterplan for Shanghai. The problem went far beyond the usual thesis work of archi-

tectural schools, for there were neither any models or suggestions of foreign countries, which could be copied or applied. So a considerable amount of research work was necessary for the design of the new industrial city district.

As most teachers of the architectural department are members of the planning group which designed the Shanghai Masterplan, and as a large number of students were working as assistants at the planning-group's office, this design shows more reality than would otherwise have been the case. On the other hand, the research work of the town-planning class during last year, laid the foundation for the proposed new zoning-ordinance, which is incorporated in the second report on the Shanghai Masterplan, to the Shanghai Municipal Government.

In this way, our students were introduced to practical planning work, and all the problems connected with it, while studying. Town-planning is not an application of formula or fixed recipes. Every city and every site offer different problems and require new solutions, which demand an all round scientific training on the part of the planner. We hope that we have given this training to our students.

With Compliments

of

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