



## Canada-China Friendship Society®

Ottawa Chapter  
PO Box 8461, Post Office Terminal – Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9

Founded 1976

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### September Newsletter

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### *Demonstration of Chinese Calligraphy at Chinese Embassy, August 31*

The Embassy hosted a demonstration of Chinese calligraphy by outstanding Master Calligrapher, Mr. Zhao Guochen, Chair of the China International Calligraphy and Art Research Institute, to which Society members, local Chinese artists and community representatives were invited on Friday afternoon, August 31. Master Zhao explained the basic principles that all Chinese calligraphers learn from the ancient masters, such as Wang Xizi who lived in the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. and many famous calligraphers of the Tang dynasty. Examples of Master Zhao's own works in the series "In praise of the Seventy-two Professions" of ancient China were exhibited and presented to the Embassy. The artist also created a substantial number of works for those present, including one celebrating Canada-China friendship for the Society President.

### *Chinese Embassy to host CCFS Ottawa for Reception and Films*



The Embassy of the People's Republic of China will be inviting all members of our Society to an enjoyable evening of films, food and fellowship in October. Individual invitations will be issued to members and a reply is requested. Films to be shown will focus on the continuing changes occurring in China and preparations for the Beijing Olympics.

This is a very special evening to recognize the contribution of our Society and its members in promoting greater understanding of China and its people, their aspirations and achievements, and in building a lasting friendship with Canada.

Details will follow

*"Lady of Fragrance" by Master Sculptor Zheng Yuhe  
unveiled at a Chinese Embassy Reception held in  
honour of Canadian Friendship Ambassador  
Tsin Van, May 24, 2007 – see page 2*

## Past Events:

### Chinese Embassy Honours Tsin Van and Unveils “Lady of Fragrance” Sculpture

In celebration of the 2007 Ottawa Heritage Month, the Ambassador of the People’s Republic of China, His Excellency and Mme. Lu Shumin, hosted a reception on May 24th to honour Tsin Van, who had previously been awarded the title of “Friendship Ambassador” by the Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. The “Lady of Fragrance” created by an acclaimed modern sculptor, Master Artist Zheng Yuhe of Beijing, is a statue in bronze and gold-bronze caste presented to Tsin Van by the artist in appreciation of his life-long achievements in bringing the people of Canada and China closer together.

Its subject is an historic figure named *Xiang-fei* (meaning Fragrant Concubine), who was a favorite of the Qianlong Emperor under whose long reign (1736 – 1796) the Chinese empire held powerful sway culturally and politically over the greater part of East Asia. Though facts about her are scanty, tradition holds that *Xiang-fei* was of Uyghur origin and was brought to the imperial court from the region of Xinjiang. The Emperor had enlarged the Chinese empire by creating the new province of Xinjiang in 1760. It was said that even more remarkable than her great beauty was the scent (*xiang*) that her body naturally produced. To please the homesick *Xiang-fei*, the Emperor had a Buddhist temple transformed into a mosque for her, and built a miniature oasis and a bazaar outside her window. *Xiang-fei* remained in the Emperor’s favour until her death from illness in 1788.

*Xiang-fei*’s experience at the Qianlong court served as a powerful symbol of unity between the Han-Chinese and Uyghur peoples of Muslim faith, and her story attained great popularity in 20<sup>th</sup> century China through plays, films and books.

Cultural Counsellor Zhao Haisheng and Elizabeth Yeh, Publisher of *Canada-China News* and *AsiaNetwork*, were principal organizers and co-emcees for this special event, while Tsin Van delivered a moving response in which he re-dedicated the evening to “friends and friendship” in the name of *Xiang-fei*. Many long-time friends of Tsin Van and his wife, Betty Van, attended the celebration including Senator Mac Harb, former Ottawa Mayor Jacquelin Holzman, Dr. Robert Ward who attended to his medical needs for many years, Mr. Frank Ling, President of the Ottawa Asian Heritage Month Committee, Mr. John Scholdice who created a very fine stand for *Xiang-fei*, Ms. Katie Ng from the Chinese community, and members of the Canada-China Friendship Society of Ottawa of which Van is a founding member. Delicious food and drinks were provided in an atmosphere of pervading warmth and friendship.

### Asian of the Year Award

At a ceremony on Parliament Hill, May 28, 2007, the Senator Vivienne Poy Asian of the Year Award, created by the journal *AsiaNetwork*, was presented to Inspector Kai Liu of the Ottawa Police Service. The award recognizes contributions made by Asian Canadian role models with integrity and character who balance a successful career with community and charitable work. Along with the award, the winner receives \$1,000 donated by *AsiaNetwork* which is designated as a gift to a charity of his or her choice.

## Coming Events

- **September 25, 7:30 p.m. Talk by Dr. Marilyn Light on Chinese orchids and other plants.** Dr. Light is a microbiologist who has researched and written and taught about orchids at the University of Ottawa, in speaking tours, and earlier this year was invited to China to talk about her study of Chinese Cymbidium orchids. Elmwood School - see notice for details.
- **October 26 at 7:30 p.m. Silk Road Overland Journey: An illustrated talk by Yue Chi who recently drove from Istanbul to Beijing,** meeting people of various cultures, encountering the timeless treasures of an ancient trade route combined with captivating landscapes on this odyssey stretching 15,000 km across six countries. Library and Archives Canada, Room 156.
- **November 21, 7:00 p.m. Annual General Meeting of CCFS Ottawa,** Library and Archives Canada, Room 156. Following a one-hour business meeting, two professors from Ottawa University and possibly a third member from Environment Canada will speak about their experience with a project involving ecosystem management in the Loess Plateau villages of Lanzhou, Gansu province in China.

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### **President Hu Jintao outlines his concept of development, promoting social harmony and an overall well-off society**

*Frank Ching, Globe and Mail correspondent based in Hong Kong, reports on the Chinese President's speech at the Central Party School, Beijing, June 25, 2007*

Deng Xiaoping enunciated the “four cardinal principles,” Jiang Zemin made his reputation with the “three represents” theory and Mao Zedong’s anointed successor was undone by the “two whatevers.” Chinese like to coin slogans with numbers, and President Hu Jintao has coined a new one, the “four steadfasts” (also translated as the “four perseverances”). In a major speech, the Communist Party leader declared that emancipating the mind; reform and opening-up; scientific development and social harmony; and building a well-off society in an all-round way are four things to be upheld steadfastly.

While none of these elements is new, it is significant that he has put them together in a package and, even more significant, that he has given priority to “emancipation of the mind.” This last slogan was one Mr. Deng used in the aftermath of the cultural revolution and the death of Mao. Mr. Deng complained there were too many ideological “forbidden zones” that were obstacles to China’s economic development and called on party members to liberate their thinking and be pragmatic. As a result, he was able to discard such Maoist ideas as class struggle and to focus on raising the standard of living of the Chinese people and adopting such hitherto ideologically unthinkable ideas as allowing foreigners to invest in China. The fact that Mr. Hu is now again

calling for emancipation of the mind suggests he, too, has come across ideological obstacles to reform.

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In his speech, the President called emancipation of the mind “an essential requirement of the party’s ideological line and a magic weapon of ours in dealing with all kinds of new situations and problems lying on the road ahead of us and in our continuous efforts to create a new phase in our cause.” It is also significant that the second “steadfast” to which Mr. Hu refers is “reform and opening-up.” While this slogan has been in use since the late 1970s, the fact that Mr. Hu considers it necessary to call for “reform and opening-up” at this time suggests there are those in the leadership who feel the policy has had negative consequences and needs to be reassessed.

It is unclear what reforms Mr. Hu has in mind, but China is facing many serious problems, ranging from growing disparities between the rich and poor to widespread corruption, food safety issues as well as trade problems and demands for the revaluation of its currency. In addition, in the past few decades, the country has been moving forward rapidly on economic reforms, but has fallen behind on political reforms. It is possible Mr. Hu may wish to put some political reforms in place. A new party congress is scheduled for the autumn and Mr. Hu, who became General Secretary in 2002, succeeding Mr. Jiang, is expected to be given a second, and final, five-year term as party leader. As a result, he may well be thinking about his place in history.

Calling for mental emancipation suggests he is considering significant reforms that are likely to encounter opposition from old-line Communists. As Mr. Deng said in 1992, “leftism is deeply rooted in China, and while socialism may be ruined by “rightism,” China’s main job is to guard against “leftism.” In fact, Mr. Deng had helped change China’s fundamental direction away from Maoist class struggle and world revolution to pragmatism and economic development by launching a nationwide debate in 1978 on the theme of “seek truth from facts” and mental emancipation. Even though Mr. Hu’s reforms are likely to fall well short of democracy as it is understood in the West, they are bound to represent a step forward as China seeks to grope its way toward a better system of governance.

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## **Asian of the Year Award** – *continued from page 2*

Inspector Liu, 43, was the first Asian Canadian to become a police officer in Ottawa. He is also the highest ranking visible minority in the force. During his 20-year career, he has fronted a number of special units, worked under cover for the RCMP’s organized crime unit and spoken at the United Nations on domestic violence and violence against women. Senator Poy, Canada’s first senator of Asian descent, praised *AsiaNetwork* for creating the award and noted that this ceremony couldn’t have happened on Parliament Hill even a few years ago. “I can appreciate breaking new ground,” Ms. Poy said. “Here on Parliament Hill the growing diversity of Canada is seldom noticed, except during an election. But minority groups are no longer willing to be isolated from the mainstream. And there is a growing thirst to learn about Asia.”

The selection committee included former Ottawa mayor Jacquelin Holzman, Citizen publisher Jim Orban and Jeffrey Dale, president and CEO of the Ottawa Centre for Research and Innovation. CCFS Ottawa submitted two nominations for the award.

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**New Members:** *A warm welcome is extended to the following new members – Rebecca and Mathew Cragg, Marianne Situ together with Justin and Winston Li, Stephen Noakes, Bifen Xiao and Wenhai Li, Paul and Rhona Scoffield, Jackie Zeng, and Vaughn Hammond.*

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## **Appreciation of the *Treasures from China* Exhibition** continuing at the Canadian Museum of Civilization until October 28, 2007 - by Ken Merklinger

The title given to *The Globe and Mail's* review of this major exhibition, "From Beijing to Gatineau and back" captures the drama of 120 superb pieces, some of the most precious objects of their kind, in a one-stop journey from China's National Museum to our own Canadian Museum of Civilization, and back. Many of the artefacts have not been out of China before and a good number are classified by the Chinese authorities as *premier masterpieces*.

The chief executive officers of the two museums state in the *Foreword* to an attractively produced catalogue (only \$11.95) that the exhibition is one of "the rewards of a partnership forged between our two national museums in 2003. That partnership is based on our common interest in human history, our commitment to cultural exploration, and our shared belief in the importance of understanding and dialogue between all peoples."

The two CEOs note that "*Treasures from China offers Canadians a unique insight into 4,000 years of Chinese history and cultural development. As the exhibition reveals, China's journey from ancient times to the modern era has been long, tumultuous, and fascinating... Collectively, these treasures express China's rich and diverse cultural traditions, and confirm the mastery of its finest artists. Although the objects featured are distinctly Chinese, they are also part of the common heritage of all humanity. We can take pleasure in their beauty.*"

The exhibition surveys the grand sweep of Chinese history from the dawn of civilization to the end of the Imperial dynasties in 1911. *Treasures from China* was developed exclusively for the Canadian Museum of Civilization. In return, the CMC is developing an exhibition featuring the treasures of Canada's Aboriginal peoples, to be presented in collaboration with the National Museum of China, in Beijing, when that city hosts the Olympic Games 2008.

The agreement that set the stage for this cultural exchange was signed in Beijing's Great Hall of the People in the presence of the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of the People's Republic of China. Both governments saw the exchange as a gesture of friendship between our two countries, and as a means of promoting mutual understanding.

A note signed by the Chinese Ambassador to Canada, Lu Shumin, and the Canadian Ambassador to Japan, Joseph Caron, formerly to the People's Republic of China, adds appropriately

"To understand today's China, one must understand the country's past. This is no easy feat. China's archaeological record reaches back a million years. Its political history is among the longest, most complex and most colourful on the planet. Its contributions to human civilization, and to the world's material culture, have been extraordinary.

"Most people will likely be drawn to those things that distinguish Chinese culture from their own. This is, after all, an opportunity to learn about a distant land, and about people with an unfamiliar history and heritage; however, we should not overlook the many attributes that our countries have in common. Canada and the People's Republic of China are both culturally diverse. Both have been enriched by the contributions of indigenous peoples and others who came from afar. Both have benefitted enormously from cultural and commercial interactions with the outside world, including interactions with each other... Canadian and Chinese people are curious about each other. They

want to better understand their neighbours across the Pacific, especially in these times of globalization. *Treasures from China*, and the reciprocal exhibition on Canada's Aboriginal people's, will help satisfy that curiosity."

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## **Appreciation of *Treasures from China* Exhibition** - continued

The exhibition presents the story of Chinese history and culture for the most part in chronological order, and overall, presents a glimpse into the remarkable history of Chinese civilization. It is arranged in epochs – prehistoric China, Dynastic China, Imperial China – with each segment separated by a red and gold arched gateway. Wall maps and timelines abound, including those that compare what was or was not going on in the West, as *Globe* writer Val Ross puts it, “while the Chinese were busy with compasses, block printing, the Great Wall, religions and philosophies.”

The first segment covers the palaeolithic and neolithic periods and contains the oldest item, a stone scraper made 500,000 years ago used to cut wood and scrape flesh from animal bones. There are other striking items, e.g. a 40 cm basin with gold-painted interior depicting a child's face and two fish, reportedly the cover for the burial urn of a young child. A water jar from the same period (5,000 – 3,000 B.C.) with ring-shaped handles when empty will tip forward to fill with water, and when full sits upright. The second segment embraces the Xia, Shang and Zhou Dynasties, covering a period from the 22<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. to about 249 B.C. This area houses 17 exquisite bronze pieces of exceptionally fine design, some of surprisingly large proportions with stunning decorations. Two tigers climb up the side of a cowrie container 43 cm high while seven oxen, symbols of wealth and influence in an agricultural society, circle the lid. There are numerous bronze *zuns*, wine vessels with three legs for stability, amusing animals with upright ears, and a 51 cm storage vessel defended by three dragons on its shoulder and three tigers on its upper belly, all of which display a unsurpassed level of bronze casting technique. The selection of artefacts reflects not only the luxurious lifestyles of the elite, but also the ingenuity and wisdom of the Chinese people.

Historical notes from the CMC's commentary: *The Qin Dynasty's First Great Emperor conquered other major states and founded the first centralized empire (221–206 B.C.). Incredibly in such a short rule, he standardized currency, weights and measures, and the writing system. He built roads, the Great Wall, and his own mausoleum with life-size terracotta armies. It was a short-lived, but brutal period.*

*With the lessons learned from Qin, the Han emperors (206 B.C. to A.D. 220) reformed the bureaucracy and the tax system and instigated measures promoting peace and stability, Confucianism, and Daoism. Buddhism also came to China during this period. There were numerous inventions, contributions to the treatment of typhoid fever, the development of acupuncture and surgery, as well as artistic achievements. The famous Silk Road took shape, linking China with Central and West Asia and facilitating economic and cultural exchanges.*

An example of Confucian writing that was carved on stone and erected in front of the Imperial College in the capital of Luoyang in an attempt to settle different interpretations concerning the classics is exhibited in the section on calligraphy. Pictorial bricks displayed in the same section were made from clay moulds and used to line tomb chambers depicting banquets, mansions and gardens evoking the luxurious life style of the departed. Later examples of landscape paintings that followed in the Tang, Song and Ming eras are presented illustrating the integration of painting, calligraphy and poetry.

Throughout the exhibition, displays of ceramics, bronzes, calligraphy, paintings, pictorial bricks, silk, Buddhist statues, lacquer ware, porcelain, gold, silver and jade combine to convey the history and development of one of the world's oldest and most influential civilizations. It's worth at least three visits. Don't miss it!

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## **Menzies and Yin-Shang Culture Scholarship – An Unbreakable Bond**

*An article by reporter Wang Haiping published in the Anyang Ribao (Anyang Daily), August 12, 2006 (19<sup>th</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> month in the Chinese lunar calendar).*

On July 19 a Canadian by the name of James Menzies Hummel sent our city an e-mail which stated, "I was very pleased to read in a New China News Agency report that the city known as The Waste of Yin has been accorded a place on the list of world heritage sites. The people of Anyang, the people of Henan, and all the people of China must surely be proud of this. I am sure that my maternal grandfather, Dr. James Mellon Menzies, would have been delighted to learn that the world is giving this recognition to The Waste of Yin. He was fully aware of the uniqueness of this place and he devoted his life to the research of Yin-Shang culture and oracle bone inscriptions."

The individual mentioned in this message is Dr. James Mellon Menzies\*, the foremost western scholar of Yin-Shang culture and oracle bone inscriptions (1300 - 1100 B.C.), a Canadian sinologist, who lived in Anyang for some thirteen years. In 1932 Menzies was teaching at Jilu (Cheeloo) University in Shandong province in the fields of anthropology and archaeology, specializing in oracle bone records. In 1936 he returned to his own country on home leave, and because of the outbreak of the Second World War he was not able to return to China again.

The comments of Mr. Wang Yuxin, President of the Chinese Yin-Shang Culture Research Society, also a member of the Historical Section of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and a doctoral program supervisor, represent the current view in scholarly circles of the significance and influence of the life and work of Dr. James Mellon Menzies. Mr. Wang said that the Canadian sinologist was one of the earliest western scholars of Yin-Shang cultural treasures. Menzies attained great achievements in the collection and study of oracle bone inscriptions and bronze vessels. He made an indisputable contribution to the evolution of oracle bone research from its earliest stage, and was a prime mover in advancing the field. Menzies' use of archeological research methods to determine the periodization of oracle bones was a truly great contribution. That his important contributions in these areas were almost forgotten is most unfortunate. But the Chinese people will not forget the great achievements of its friends in the study of Chinese culture.

Menzies collected almost 30,000 oracle bones, the majority of which are in China. A part of his collection was lost in the political unrest during 1928; other parts went to the Nanjing City Museum, the Shandong Provincial Museum, the Palace Museum, the Royal Ontario Museum, the Victoria Museum, and to Shandong University.

Menzies' intention was that his oracle bone collection should remain in China in order to further research there. Mr. Menzies and his wife led a frugal life, and right until his death in 1957 he never sold a single item of oracle bone for profit.

Menzies' published works on Yin-Shang oracle bone research number in the dozens. They include those dealing with the beginnings of the Shang dynasty, Shang religion, Shang bronze, and early cultural exchanges between China and the West. In 1917 he published a book entitled

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\* James Mellon Menzies is the late father of our very dear member, Arthur Menzies, a former Canadian ambassador to the PRC who was born in Anyang City in Henan province in 1916. To learn more about Dr. Menzies see the biography *Cross Culture and Faith* by Linfu Dong published by University of Toronto Press 2005.

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“The Oracle Bones of the Waste of Yin,” the first work on the subject published in the West. He also published a bibliography of works on oracle bone inscriptions. According to Wang Yuxin writing in the *Oracle Bones Bulletin*, Menzies made authoritative pronouncements. His writings covered a 30-year period from 1899 to 1928.

On August 6, 2006, this reporter went to visit the Menzies old home on Red Star Road in the North Guan district. Originally built in the 21<sup>st</sup> year of the Guangxu reign (1895), it is a small renovated house that seems like an historical relic amidst the high-rise buildings that now surround it. The house is divided into an upstairs and downstairs, each with four rooms, and its size is 282 square metres. As recounted to this reporter by Mr. Suo Huibing, the city’s Protestant Association’s Deputy Secretary General, Menzies lived in this house for thirteen years. Mr. Suo told me that Menzies kept the oracle bones in a room in the basement and some were lost during the upheaval of 1928. Mr. Suo said that three of the four Menzies children were born in Anyang, and the second son, Arthur Menzies (Chinese name Ming Ming De) was born in Anyang in 1916. He was Canada’s ambassador to China from 1976 to 1980 and contributed to the promotion of China-Canada relations.

With the city’s expanding efforts in promoting Yin-Shang oracle bone research and exhibiting Yin-Shang relics, it is as if Menzies, the pre-eminent western oracle bone scholar, has re-emerged from his tomb. Our city has accorded great acclaim to Menzies. In 2004, the People’s Municipal Government proclaimed the Menzies home a Protected Treasure of this city. In July 2002, our city’s experts opened a Menzies Oracle Bone Research Memorial Exhibition Hall, and set up a Menzies website. In the Menzies home, this reporter saw two wooden crates which bore the name of Menzies. Mr. Su explained that the two crates travelled with Mr. Menzies for half a century, and originally contained oracle bone fragments that Menzies collected in Anyang. The crates were shipped to Canada with the help of friends of Menzies. Dr. Fang Hui of Shandong University’s Menzies Research Centre brought the two crates back to China with the permission of Menzies’ descendants, and they have been installed inside the old house.

On November 19, 2005, Central China Television’s International Channel broadcast a special program entitled, ‘To Let the World Learn About Your City’ focussed on our city. The leaders of our city met with the mayor of its sister city, Lethbridge, Alberta. During the program, experts gave an account to the mayor of Lethbridge about the years that Menzies spent in the city of Anyang, and presented the mayor with a chronology of Dr. Menzies’ activities.

*- Translated from the Chinese by L. W. Merklinger, March 2007*

## **Family Visit to Menzies Memorial in Anyang, May 2007**

Following e-mail exchanges, three members of the family of Dr. James M. Menzies were received for four days in mid-May as official guests of the Anyang Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) located in Henan province 500 kms south of Beijing. James Menzies Hummel, a grandson of Dr. James Menzies, is confined to a wheelchair but made all the arrangements for his wife, Marion Hummel, and two children, Heather, a student at the University of Waterloo, and David, at the University of Western Ontario, to fly from

Toronto on May 6. They were met on arrival in Beijing by an interpreter and chauffeured car which drove them seven hours south to Anyang. There they were lodged in the best local hotel.

The following day they were officially welcomed by city officials and a 20-piece band, supported  
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by a welcoming group, press and television. In the old mission house where Arthur Menzies was born in 1916, one room was filled with enlarged pictures and explanatory texts. The other was arranged as a study-bedroom. Dr. Menzies, Mrs. Menzies, and their three children lived there from 1914-32 with interruptions during World War I, the 1927 northern march of the Nationalist Armies under General Chiang Kai-shek, and the children's absences at the Canadian mission boarding school in Weihui and the Canadian Academy in Kobe, Japan. From there the Menzies and their hosts visited an archaeological research centre, a kindergarten, and then drove out to the Yin Ruins of the last capital of the Shang Dynasty where there is an extensive park containing reproductions of items found during excavations and a fair size museum. That evening a reception and formal banquet were given at which pre-written speeches were read and translated. There was also a formal letter from Arthur Menzies to the Chairman of the Anyang CPPCC.

The next day was spent visiting the Red Flag Canal. This water diversion project begun in 1960 diverts water of the Changho river through 70 kms of rock tunnels and aqueducts to bring irrigation water from Shanxi province to Linxian in Henan province. May 12 they were driven to Luoyang, one of the ancient capitals of China along the Yellow River where there are a series of great caves carved in a stone escarpment. In these caves are hundreds of carved stone Buddha statues ranging in height from 6 inches to 30 feet. Unfortunately, over the years vandals have removed or badly damaged much of this magnificent display. But enough remains to impress any visitor.

From Luoyang, the Menzies party took the train back east and north to Jinan, capital of Shandong province. Dr. Menzies was invited in 1932 to be Professor of Archaeology at Qilu University, a Chinese language university supported by a number of Protestant missions, including the United Church of Canada. Dr. Menzies found his four years teaching world and Chinese archaeology in Chinese some of the most satisfying of his years in China. He left on home leave in the summer of 1936 and, because of the Japanese invasion of northern and eastern China beginning in 1937, followed by World War II and the subsequent civil war between the Nationalists and Communists, he was unable to return to China.

The Menzies party was received in Jinan by Dr. Fang Hui of the archeological department. He had visited Canada and done some research at the Royal Ontario Museum. He wrote a book in Chinese on Dr. Menzies and convened an academic seminar of Chinese archaeologists to review his record and confirm that it had always been Dr. Menzies' intention to leave his Chinese archaeological collection in China to be available for Chinese to do research on it. Dr. Fang Hui conducted the Menzies family on a visit to the old Qilu University campus, now a medical university, and to Shandong University where he teaches. He also took them to the Shandong Provincial Museum where they were able to see some of the large collection of Chinese artefacts collected by Dr. Menzies.

The following day the Menzies family went to the top of 8,000 foot Mount Tai (Taishan) by cable car. Taishan is probably the most famous of the five sacred mountains of China and is located not far from Confucius' old home. Their uncle Arthur had climbed the 7,000 steps of Taishan as a boy of 18 and as Ambassador aged 60.

After this specially designed trip to follow the steps of Dr. James Menzies, the family joined a commercial tour group in Beijing and visited Xian, Shanghai and Hong Kong before returning to Canada on May 31.

- with contributions from Arthur Menzies, James and Heather Menzies Hummel  
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## Chinese Moon Festival Celebration at Ottawa City Hall

The Chinese community, with the Federation of Ottawa Chinese Community Organizations (FOCCO) taking the lead, invites you, your family and friends to a Buffet Reception to celebrate the famous Moon Festival and **China's 58<sup>th</sup> Birthday**.

Time: Friday, September 28 at 6:30 p.m.

Place: Ottawa City Hall, 110 Laurier Avenue West

Price: \$16 per person, including 8 course dishes, moon cakes, wine and soft drinks

Activities: MPs, MPPs, City Councillors and the Ambassador to speak; buffet style reception, lucky draws and social dance

Contact: Winnie Wang 613-737-4877 or [adam\\_china@sympatico.ca](mailto:adam_china@sympatico.ca)

This year the Moon Festival falls on September 25, the National Day as always on October 1.

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For membership information, see our website: [www.fccfa.ca/Ottawa](http://www.fccfa.ca/Ottawa). Please

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