Appendices

Appendix 1: Old and New Street Names Mentioned in Text

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Street Name</th>
<th>New Street Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcock Road</td>
<td>Anguo Lu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avenue Road</td>
<td>Beijing Xi Lu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avenue Joffre</td>
<td>Huaihai Zhong Lu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baikal Road</td>
<td>Huimin Lu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bubbling Well Road</td>
<td>Nanjing Xi Lu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chaoufoong Road</td>
<td>Gaoyang Lu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chusan Road</td>
<td>Zhourshan Lu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jessfield Road</td>
<td>Caoyang Lu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingchow Road</td>
<td>Jingzhou Lu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kweichow Road</td>
<td>Guizhou Lu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kwenning</td>
<td>Kunming Lu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mohawk Road</td>
<td>Huangpin An Lu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum Road</td>
<td>Hu Qiu Lu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanking Road</td>
<td>Nanjing Dong Lu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peking Road</td>
<td>Beijing Lu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pingliang Road</td>
<td>Pingliang Lu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rou de la Tour</td>
<td>Xiangyang Nan Lu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route Pichon</td>
<td>Fenyang Lu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seward Road</td>
<td>Changzhi Dong Lu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seymour Road</td>
<td>Shanxi Bei Lu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibet Road</td>
<td>Xizang Lu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tongshan Road</td>
<td>Tangshan Lu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward Road</td>
<td>Chang Yang Lu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wayside Road</td>
<td>Huoshan Lu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whashing Road</td>
<td>Xuchang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yu Yuen Road</td>
<td>Yu Yuan Lu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuhang East Rd</td>
<td>Dong Yuhang Lu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix 2: Journals and Newspapers Published in Shanghai for the Jewish Communities 1939–1946

This list is incomplete. It contains only the papers and journals that I have seen, but there may be additional items as well. Also, except for Israel’s Messenger, I was able to locate only scattered issues. In most cases, therefore, it was impossible to ascertain how long a run each paper or journal had.
8-Uhr Abendblatt (Eight o-clock Evening Paper), ed. Philipp Kohn, 1939–1941.


Der Queerschnitt (The Cross Cut), weekly, ed. Egon Varro, 1939.

Di Yiddishe Stime fun vaitn Mizrakh (The Jewish Voice From the Far East), Aguda publication with Russian and English pages, 1942, also 1946.

Die Laterne (The Lantern), Unabhängige Wochenschrift für freies geistiges Schaffen, weekly, ed. Heinz Ganther, 1941.


Gelbe Post (Yellow Post), Ostasiatische Monatsschrift, ed. Adolph J. Storfer, 1939.

Gemeindeblatt der Jüdischen Kultusgemeinde, weekly, 1939.

In Veg (On the Way), Zamelheft, arosgegeben durch der Vereinigung fun di Yiddische Schreiber un jurnalistn, plitim fun Poinn (published by the Association of Jewish Writers and Journalists, refugees from Poland), 1941.


Juedisches Nachrichtenblatt, Offizielles Organ der juedischen Gemeinde [the subtitle changed several times in the course of the five years], ed. Philipp Kohn, 1940–1945.


Me’or Torah (Torah Light), Journal for the renewal of Torah concerning Halakha. Published by the Committee of Torah Light, 1944–1946, Hebrew, eds. Rabbis Ephraim Mordechai Ginzburg and Abba Zonitz(?).


Shanghai Woche (Shanghai week), ed. Wolfgang Fischer, 1939, 1942–1943.

Undzer Velt (Our World), weekly, ed. ?, 1946.

Unzer Vort (Our word), Zamelheft 1945, also Zamelheft 1946.

Yedies, Wokhenblat far di interesn fun di Poilishe krigs-pleytim (Weekly for the Interests of the Polish War Refugees), 1941.
Appendix 3: Documentary Films about Shanghai

(1) *Flucht nach Shanghai, Erinnerungen an ein jüdisches Ghetto am Ufer des Wangpoo*, ein Bericht von Lutz Mahlerwein. (German)

Norddeutscher Rundfunk (video, author)

Photography: Frank-Joachim Arnold and Rainer Schäffer
Producer: Horst Bennit
Editor: Ludwig Schubert
Time: 60 minutes
1982

Synopsis:
A group of erstwhile Germans and Austrians from Los Angeles who survived WWII in Shanghai, return to Hongkou. Mahlerwein interviews them in their homes, and they relate their experiences. The men and women interviewed are Gerhard Heimann, Max Krupstein, Kurt Pollak, Jenny Rausnitz, and Trixie Wachsner. Of special interest is the interview with Jenny Rausnitz who was an actress and gives a first-hand account of what it was like to act under adverse conditions. Also interesting is a brief interview with Erwin Wickert, who was attaché at the German Embassy. The documentary contains some excellent footage from occupied Shanghai. The source of this footage is not indicated.

(2) *Shanghai Youtai Ren* (Chinese) (video, author)

Narrator: Xu Zheping (Shula) 徐哲平
Director: Du Lihua 杜櫟華
Photography: Du Lihua
Script: Gai Chenguang 蓋晨光
Time: 15 minutes
n. d.

Synopsis:
A leisurely walk with Xu Zheping through Shanghai; she points out the mansions where rich Baghdadis lived; high rises; spruced-up Kadoorie Marble Palace; site of Ohel Moishe; the interior of Ohel Rachel without lighting. There is
only present-day footage and the photography is not very good. Interviews
with Chinese. Quite puzzling is a visit to a cemetery with Gubbay’s gravestone.
Where is the cemetery? From where has the Gubbay gravestone been brought?

(3) *Round Eyes in the Middle Kingdom*

Producer: Ronald Levaco  
Time: 52 minutes  
1995

Synopsis:  
Levaco was born in China of Russian-Jewish parents. His father’s best friend
was Israel Epstein. The film is about Epstein and the kind of life he has led
in China.

(4) *Escape to the Rising Sun* (English)

Les Films de la Memoire  
Written and directed: Diane Perelsztejn  
Photography: Guido Van Rooy  
Editor: Ewald Wels  
Time: 95 minutes  
1989

Two short films, one about Chinese antiquities and another about Japanese
paintings are included. I thank Professor Yitzhak Shichor for making the film
available.

Synopsis:  
Most of the film deals with the Polish group of refugees. Starting with the
invasion of Poland, the time spent in Vilna, Yukiko Sugihara relates her hus-
band’s role in procuring transit visas after presumably 1600 visas for Curacao
or Surinam were issued. Good discussion about problem of obtaining Soviet
exit visas. The quality of the film is not the best, but there are many valuable
stills. Among the various narrators are Zorah Wahrhaftig, Kalmanowicz, Nathan
Gutwirth, Yosl Mlotek, Mrs. Yasue Inuzuka, Anna Frankel-Ginsbourg, and
Laura Margolis. Narratives are translated into English. Good description of the
long journey on the Trans-Siberian Railway and arrival in Vladivostok, arrival
in Kobe, greeting by Alex Triguboff of the Kobe Jewish Committee. Great admiration of Kobe is expressed, interesting shots from Japanese archives, and the sorrowful departure for Shanghai. The Shanghai portion is very short. There is a brief discussion by Margolis about Heime and the problem of German refugees, Pearl Harbor, and the 1943 Ghetto. The film ends with a brief recapitulation of what happened to the people who narrated in the film. The film makes good use of archival footage from YIVO, Beit Hatefutsoth, Spielberg Film Archives, and others.

(5) Another Time ... Another Moses

Time: 25 minutes

Synopsis:
Interview with Shanghai survivor Martin Moses. Available from Oakton Community College, 1600 Golf Road, Des Plaines IL 60016

(6) The Port of Last Resort, Zuflucht in Shanghai (English with Hebrew subtitles)

Pinball Films/Extrafilm

Producers and directors: Joan Grossman and Paul Rosdy
Time: 79 minutes
1998

Synopsis:
Excellent narration and very good use of archival footage. There are no shots from present-day Shanghai. Four people are interviewed and tell the story of the refugees’ arrival in Shanghai. The stories of their everyday lives are woven around those four persons. Pictures of what they looked like as young people are interspersed with the narration. The viewer sees Nazi Germany, Annie Witting’s letters, the ship on which refugees arrived, bombed out Hongkou, Garden Bridge, starving Chinese, Heime, Little Vienna, entertainment, theater. The ghetto, foreign baojia, and the end of war with American bombs on Hongkou, the initial postwar years, jobs, and search for emigration are also shown. The interviewees give brief reflections of what kind of experience Shanghai had been.
(7) *A Place to Save Your Life* (video, English)

The Ontario Film Development Corporation

Producer, director: Karen Shopsowitz  
Photography: Antonin Lhotsky  
On-line Editor: Dave Nesbitt  
Time: 52 minutes (video, The Spielberg Archive, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem)  
1992

Synopsis:
The film describes the arrival of German and Austrian refugees in Shanghai and tells how they viewed their lives in the city after their arrival and during the war. Shopsowitz has used far too many interviews and, while the list of names is given at the end of the documentary, there is no way of knowing who is talking at what time. Some of the interviewees speak only once. Among the names given at the time of viewing are those of Leo Hardoon and David Kranzler, who is a historical commentator. A large number of *North China Daily News* clippings are shown, some stills, and some archival footage. The former refugees also speak about the difficulty of leaving Shanghai, and cast a retrospective glance at their years in Shanghai. Most praise the communal spirit of the refugee community and praise the Chinese who allowed them to live there as well as the Japanese.

(8) *Shanghai Ghetto* (English)

Rebel Child Productions

Producers: Dana Janklowicz-Mann and Amir Mann  
Time: 95 minutes (video, author)  
2002

Synopsis:
Interviews with people who were in Shanghai as children. One of the major persons interviewed is Harold Janklowicz, the producer’s father. Skillful narration by Martin Landau, interspersed with comments from experts who have done research on the subject. Comments by Laura Margolis, who was in Shanghai at the outbreak of WWII. Good photography of present day Shanghai and archival footage from the 1930s. Betty Grebenschikoff and Janklowicz’s return visit to Shang-
hai and the apartments where they lived is recorded. Arrival and departure from Shanghai, as well as one of the reunions are shown. This is an intelligently produced film presenting a variety of points of view.

(9) ‘Zerakh’, palit vesarid bashoah (‘Zerakh’, A Refugee and Survivor in the Holocaust)” (Hebrew)

Director: Adir Zik
Producer: Moshe Aphil
Editor: Jan Claude Aviv
Time: 60 minutes (video, author)
1999?

Synopsis:
The film deals primarily with Zerakh Wahrhaftig and the Polish group that traveled from Warsaw to Kovno to Japan and from there to Shanghai. The 90-year old Wahrhaftig returns to Lithuania; Zwartendijk and Sugihara are remembered, as are the visas, the Trans-Siberian to Validostok, and the reception by the Jewish Committee. Japanese-Jewish friendship is stressed. Also useful are the pictures of rabbis of the various Yeshivoth and anecdotes told. Avraham Kotsuji, Japanese convert to Judaism and Bible scholar is buried in Jerusalem; his daughters are shown, and the film begins with Izumi Sato placing flowers on his grave. Wahrhaftig travels next to Shanghai, and there are useful shots of Hongkou. Ohel Rachel, and Ohel Moishe (which is the museum today). This is followed by Mrs. Sugihara, her book, brief interviews with various people all of whom remember that Sugihara was ordered not to issue visas. Between 4000–5000 visas were issued.

(10) Visas that Saved Lives (Japanese with Hebrew subtitles, feature film)

Fuji Television Network, Inc.

Producer: Naonori Kawamura
Actor as Chiune Sugihara: Go Kato
Actress as Yukiko Sugihara: Kumiko Akiyoshi
[Names supplied by Ellis Tiniros]
Time: 60 minutes
1992
Synopsis:
A fictional film about Sugihara, his wife, and children in Kovno from October 1939 to August 1940. It is a very moving feature film, well acted, emphasizing Sugihara’s dilemma of political loyalty and of human concern for the plight of the refugees who besiege the consulate in July 1940. The family, wife and even children, are invariably supportive, emphasizing the human condition. The famous train scene is enacted in much detail, Sugihara still signing visas as the train is pulling out of the station.

(11) Exil Shanghai

Ulrike Ottinger Film Production/Berlin in cooperation with Transfax Film, Tel Aviv, Shanghai Film Studio.

Director and script: Ulrike Ottinger
Photography: Ulrike Ottinger
Production: Erica Marcus
Editing: Bettina Boehler
Time: 275 minutes
1997

Synopsis:
Ottinger’s film does not deal exclusively with the refugees, but with the Jewish communities in Shanghai in general. Various people who once lived in Shanghai tell their stories at great length: Rena Krasno, Georges Spunt, Inna Mink. Extensive use of stills and long sequences of present-day Shanghai. No archival footage. Poorly edited, has no focus, and is far too long.

(12) The Last Refuge: The Story of Jewish Refugees in Shanghai.

Producer: Noxi Productions, Xiaohong Cheng and Noriko Sawada
Script by Xiaohong Cheng
Ergo Media Inc., Teaneck N.J.
2003, 2004

Synopsis:
Personal accounts of survivors with some scholarly analysis, and archival footage.
Films with Partial Shanghai Content

_Dissolution-Resettlement, 1945–1950_ (English)

Written, directed, and produced by Judith E. Doneson
Editor: Braha Zisman-Cohen
Narrator: Bernard Stevens
Jerusalem, Tel Ad Studios
Time: 30 minutes
1987

Synopsis:
The film deals with the end of WWII, the emergence of Israel, and the period of movement of peoples. Shown are DP camps in Europe and the Kielce massacre of 1946. Shanghai is dealt with in a 10 minute segment consisting mainly of an interview with Sassoon Jacoby. This is probably the earliest documentary film that includes Shanghai.

Jewish Communities Elsewhere in China

_Tientsin Diaries_

Written and directed by Serge Gregory
Digital Video, Black and White
Vashino Films
Time: 30 minutes
2006

Synopsis:
This is a fictionalized documentary about Misha and Natasha’s courtship in Tianjin. The film recreates the vanished world of Russian émigrés against the disintegrating world of China as a result of the outbreak of WWII.
Appendix 4: Partial List of Published German and English Language Memoirs and Autobiographies


Although the story of the Karfunkel family can be told only in the barest outlines, it is nonetheless worthwhile to preserve these fragments. Theirs is a highly unusual story of how a family of seven souls adapted itself to living under conditions and circumstances that must have seemed strange to them, if not bizarre.

The family consisted of the dentist Dr. Leo Karfunkel (born in Berlin, 1879–?), and his wife Friedel; his son, the physician Viktor (1906–?), his daughter-in-law Sendi (surnamed Shao, Hangzhou, 1915–?, later called Diana); Leo’s brother, the physician Hans Karfunkel (?–1948), his son Wolfgang and daughter-in-law Sulan (?–1986). This appendix is based on an interview conducted by Professor

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**Shanghai Memoir Fiction**


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**Fiction**


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**Appendix 5: A Biographical Sketch of the Karfunkel Family**

Although the story of the Karfunkel family can be told only in the barest outlines, it is nonetheless worthwhile to preserve these fragments. Theirs is a highly unusual story of how a family of seven souls adapted itself to living under conditions and circumstances that must have seemed strange to them, if not bizarre.

The family consisted of the dentist Dr. Leo Karfunkel (born in Berlin, 1879–?), and his wife Friedel; his son, the physician Viktor (1906–?), his daughter-in-law Sendi (surnamed Shao, Hangzhou, 1915–?, later called Diana); Leo’s brother, the physician Hans Karfunkel (?–1948), his son Wolfgang and daughter-in-law Sulan (?–1986). This appendix is based on an interview conducted by Professor
Avraham Altman and myself, January 16, 2001 in Nahariya and the account by Wolfgang Karfunkel sent to me in 23 typewritten pages. Viktor Karfunkel was present at the interview but did not speak. He was then 94 years old.

According to Diana Karfunkel, Leo ran afoul of the Nazi regime in 1933 when he wrote an anti-Hitler poem. He was denounced by his nurse and imprisoned for nine months. Released, by claiming to have contracted cancer, he at once boarded a train for Czechoslovakia, instead of reporting to the police as instructed. From Czechoslovakia Leo went to Paris, then to Moscow. From there he went by Trans-Siberian to Harbin. He did not remain in Harbin, however, and in 1935 apparently opened a dental practice in Mukden (Shenyang). Whereas another physician, Dr. Silberstein, was eventually granted a permit by the Japanese authorities to practice medicine legally, Leo was not. Since without a permit he could neither advertise nor put up a signboard, he apparently decided to leave Manchukuo and move on, eventually ending up in Nanjing.

In January 1936, Leo was granted Chinese citizenship, presumably because he would then find it easier to open a dental practice. While in Nanjing in 1936, his nephew Wolfram Neumann, considered joining him as a druggist, but nothing came of it and the young man, together with wife and baby, managed to get to Palestine. Meanwhile, also in 1936, his son Viktor, having been dismissed from his position at Berlin’s University hospital, decided to leave Germany. He went first to Amsterdam where Leo’s first wife (Viktor’s mother) lived, and then to Genoa where he boarded a ship for Shanghai. Viktor joined his father in Nanjing where he was also granted Chinese citizenship, and then went on to Hangzhou. In Hangzhou he practiced medicine and taught German at two high schools.

But neither Nanjing nor Hangzhou were destined to become a permanent refuge for the Karfunkels. In July 1937, the Sino-Japanese war broke out and Viktor went to Kunming in Yunnan province. At some point Leo joined him there. Many Chinese had made the long trek from China’s occupied areas to Yunnan – then under Chiang Kai-shek’s control – among them the entire Qinghua University of Beijing, reestablished in Kunming as Lianda. Diana, who had been a student of

1 CAHJP, DAL 55, letters from Birman to HICEM Paris, dated May 9, May 30, and June 10, 1935.
2 YVA, JM 17101, letters from Trautmann, L. von Plessen, and M. Fischer to the Foreign Office in Berlin, the Prussian Interior Ministry, and German Consulate General Hankow, February 17, 1936, April 20, 1936, September 17, 1937.
3 CAHJP, DAL 61, Letter from Birman to Leo Karfunkel, September 24, 1936.
English literature at Qinghua, met Viktor in Kunming, became the interpreter in his medical practice, and eventually married him.

The Karfunkels did not remain long in Kunming. After the Nationalist government under Chiang Kai-shek was established in Chongqing, Sichuan province in 1938, they decided to go there. Leo Karfunkel’s brother Hans, a widower and also a physician, finally left Germany in August 1940. According to his son Wolfgang, Leo had arranged for the visa to inland China. He and Wolfgang traveled on a German airline via Russia to Alma-Ata and then to Urumchi, on to Zhengtu, and then to Chongqing. Once there, however, they searched in vain for Leo because he had gone meanwhile to Beibei in the vicinity of Chongqing to escape the constant bombardment of Chongqing. Beibei may have been a backwater, a small village with rice paddies and fields among the mountains, but many educational institutions had fled there to escape the ravages of war.5

According to Wolfgang’s account, when Hans and Leo finally met up, Leo at once told his brother and nephew a dirty joke. Although the joke is not reproduced, one gains the impression of a man somehow both lighthearted and inventive. This impression is confirmed by a letter he wrote to Hans, still in Germany, in 1938 that is fortunately preserved in the files of the Berlin Hilfsverein. Leo suggested in the letter that the Chinese island of Hainan be used for a Jewish settlement of 20,000–30,000 persons. A university should be established there, he wrote, so that Chinese students need not attend European universities. Land in China is cheap and only Chinese are allowed to purchase land. But, since he and Viktor are Chinese citizens, he argued, they can buy as much land as they want.

The family did not remain long in Beibei. Viktor and Diana returned to Chongqing where he again opened a medical practice. A brief note by Viktor in 1940 mentions that he helped a Mr. Landau, who tried to commit suicide, and the German consulate thanked him for his efforts.6 In 1941, however, Viktor and Diana moved once again, this time to Luxian, a small town on the Yangzi where there was a government hospital and where he opened a private practice as he was the only European doctor in the area. They remained in Luxian until 1948, finding congenial friendships among the Catholic and Protestant missionaries in town. Hans and Wolfgang lived in Chongqing, while Leo may have remained in Beibei longer, but he eventually joined Viktor in Luxian.

Wolfgang was sixteen in 1940 when he and his father arrived in China. He learned some Chinese, interpreted for his father, and eventually began driving a

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6 YVA, RG JM.M. 29 P/11677. Viktor’s note is dated March 14, 1940, A. Hürter’s to Viktor, March 11, 1940.
truck between Chongqing and Kunming. It was on one of these trips on the famous Burma Road that he met Sulan. They were married in 1949. Hans had died in Chongqing in 1948, and Wolfgang might have wanted to remain with Sulan's family in Kunming, but that was not to be. Becoming the despised foreigner after Liberation, he was finally told by the authorities to leave.

The Karfunkels, one after another, came to Israel. Leo died in Nahariya and is buried in the town’s cemetery. Sulan died in Germany in 1986 on the way to her first visit with her Kunming family. Wolfgang brought her body back to Israel. Viktor’s medical instruments from China were deposited in the Kfar Veradim museum. Diana visited her family for the first time in 1987, traveling with a German tourist group. At the time of the interview she still lived in Nahariya and was the author of three novels and two collections of short stories, published in Taiwan under the name of Jin Xin. In addition to fiction, she has written widely for a number of journals. In 1974, she won a prize for her short stories that were published in German translation in 1988.

Appendix 6: List of German Refugees Entering Shanghai Since 1937, Registration Made by Zangzou Police Station

The statistics presented below are derived from a list dating from 1941 that was prepared either by or for the Japanese authorities. The list consists of twenty eight pages, one of which is unreadable. It also reveals a sad truth: the closing of Shanghai’s gates to refugees. In 1939, 377 people arrived, while in 1941 only 32 were able to come.

The list reveals an interesting demographic profile. However, it should be kept in mind that this is a list of only one police precinct in the French Concession and cannot be considered representative. It shows a cross section of refugees able to pay rent and who had achieved a measure of independence. Hence a similar list from a Hongkou precinct may vary considerably. Nonetheless, the list allows today’s historian to see that Shanghai provided a refuge for entire families, sometimes of two or three generations. It also consisted of an older age group who by coming to Shanghai escaped annihilation.

There were 513 men and 422 women, with 257 families, totaling 935 people in this police precinct. The larger number of men was due to the fact that at that time men were being incarcerated in Nazi Europe and continued to be more vulnerable at the time. There were 118 unmarried women. There were relatively few children: 23 teenagers between the ages 15 and 19 and 43 children under the age

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7 YVA, 078/78A, Shanghai Municipal Police, Box 79, file 826/3/2.
The few young children were probably due to the fact that this was an older age group, with most women well past child-bearing age. The average age for men was 42.9 years and the average for women was 44.3. Some were in their seventies, like Arnold Goetz who was born in 1874, or Hans Eyck, born in 1877. A sizeable number of men and women were born in the 1880s.

Professions varied, with merchants predominating among the men. Women generally had no professions, and when they did it was as secretaries or typists. Thirteen men listed their professions as musicians – among them 3 pianists – and 12 professors. There were several dentists and physicians. In sum, this was a middle class group of people and not a highly educated one, similar to those in other precincts in Hongkou.

**Glossary of Chinese Names and Terms**

- bao jia 保甲
- Beibei 北被
- Chen Jie 陳介
- Congming Island 崇明
- Da dao 大道
- Dagong Bao 大公報
- Ding Ling 丁玲
- Dongfang Zazhi 東方雜誌
- fabi 法幣
- Fu Xiao’an 傅筱庵
- Gonggong zujie 公共租界
- He Fengshan 何鳳山
- Hongkou 虹口
- Huang Fu 黃孚
- Huangpu (jiang) 黃埔江
- Huang Tienmai 皇天邁
- Jiang Jieshi 蔣介石
  (Chiang Kai-shek)
- Jin Xin 金鑫
- Kung H.H. 孔祥熙
  (Kong Xiangxi)
- Lilong fangzi 里弄房子
- Long Yun 龍雲
- Mao Dun 茅盾 (Shen Yanbing)
Pudong
Shanghairen
Shanghai tebieshi shehui ju
Shen Bao
Sun Fo
Tang Leangli
Tilanqiao
Wang Jingwei
tongxianghui
xiao shimin
Xinshen Bao
Yao Keming
Zhabei