



History of the Chinese Community in Southampton

Prof. Dr. Michael Ng 黃嵩鈞

Chairperson, Chinese Association of Southampton

Professor of Next Generation Communications, Southampton University

Fellow of the Institute of Engineering and Technology (IET)



6th July 2021

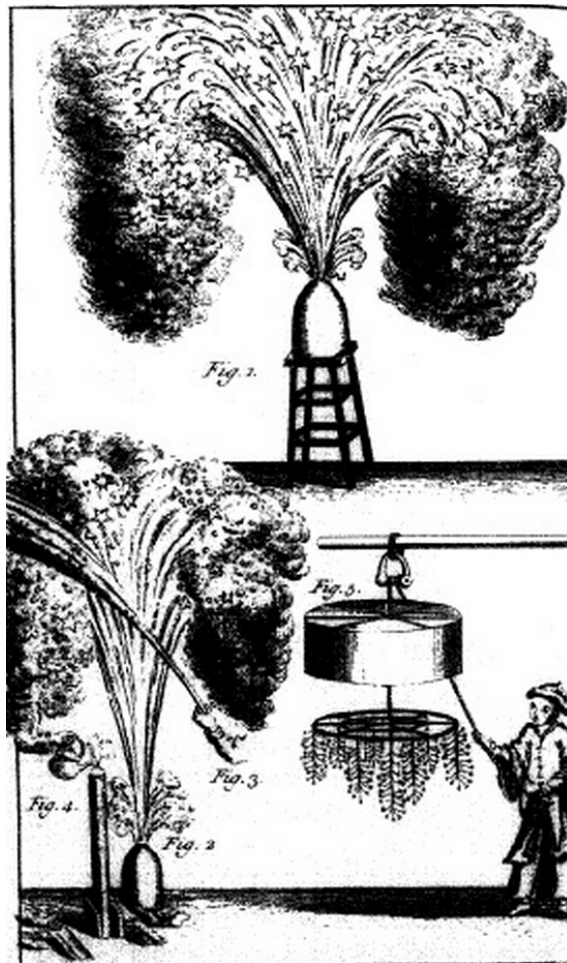


Outline

- Early Chinese Presence
- Early Chinese Records
- Chinese Migrations
- Chinese Association and School
- Chinese Arts, Kungfu and Church
- Confucius Institute
- Partnership and Collaborations



Early Chinese Presence: Gunpowder





Early Chinese Presence: Gunpowder

- The Taoists discovered the gunpowder accidentally, from their experiments to find the **medicine for eternal life**.
- The first confirmed reference to gunpowder in China is in **808**, during the Tang dynasty, in a formula contained in the Taishang Shengzu Jindan Mijue (太上聖祖金丹秘訣), about the secret formula for elixir of life.
- The Muslims acquired knowledge of gunpowder some time between **1240 and 1280**.
- The oldest written recipes for gunpowder in Europe were recorded by Mark the Greek between **1280 and 1300** in the Book of Fires.
- Gunpowder was being made in **1346** at the Tower of London.

Early Chinese Presence: Tea





Early Chinese Presence: Tea

- According to legend, tea was discovered by the Chinese Emperor Shen Nong in **2737 BC**, when a leaf fell into his boiling water.
- Tea was first labelled as a medical drink in **1641** by the Dutch physician and director of the Dutch East India Company, Nikolas Dirx, who wrote in his book “Observationes Medicae”.
- Green tea exported from China was first introduced in the coffee houses of London shortly before the **1660** Stuart Restoration.
- It was first popular by the aristocrats, then to the middle classes and all.
- By **1766**, exports from Canton stood at 6,000,000 pounds (2,700,000 kg) on British boats.

Early Chinese Records: Chinese Man

- A Chinese man from Nanking, who is a convert to Catholicism, was brought to Europe by the Flemish Jesuit priest Philippe Couplet.
- **1687 Michael Alphonsius Shen Fu-Tsung 沈福宗** visited King James II: the first Chinese man to visit Britain.
- **King James II** was very delighted by Mr Shen's visit that he had his portrait made and hung it in his bedroom.
- Mr Shen helped to catalogue Chinese books at the Bodleian Library and the describe their content.



Early Chinese Records: Chinese People

- In the **early 19th century** Chinese seamen were employed in the **tea trade** on East India Company ships. They began to temporarily lodging in London.
- A Chinese man known as John Anthony was brought to London in **1799** by the East India Company to provide accommodation for the Lascar and Chinese sailors in Angel Gardens, Shadwell in London's East End.
- The first presence of Chinese people in Liverpool dates back to **1834** when the first vessel direct from China arrived in Liverpool's docks to trade **silk and cotton wool**.
- Chinese immigrants first arrived in Liverpool in the late **1860s** as a result of Alfred Holt and Company employing large numbers of Chinese seamen while establishing the **Blue Funnel Shipping Line**.



Chinese people were recruited by the East India Company to work on ships involved in the tea trade. The crew of the Moyen in **1895**.



Early Chinese Records: Opium Wars

- Opium War 1: **1839-1842**
- The **Treaty of Nanking 1842**, the Supplementary Treaty of the Bogue, and two French and American agreements were all "unequal treaties" signed between 1842 and 1844. **Hong Kong** was taken by the British to become a free and open port.
- Opium War 2: **1856-1860**
- The agreements of the **Convention of Peking 1860** led to the ceding of **Kowloon Peninsula** as part of Hong Kong.
- Britain further obtained a **99-year lease** of the New Territories in **1898**.

Early Chinese Records: Chinese Junk

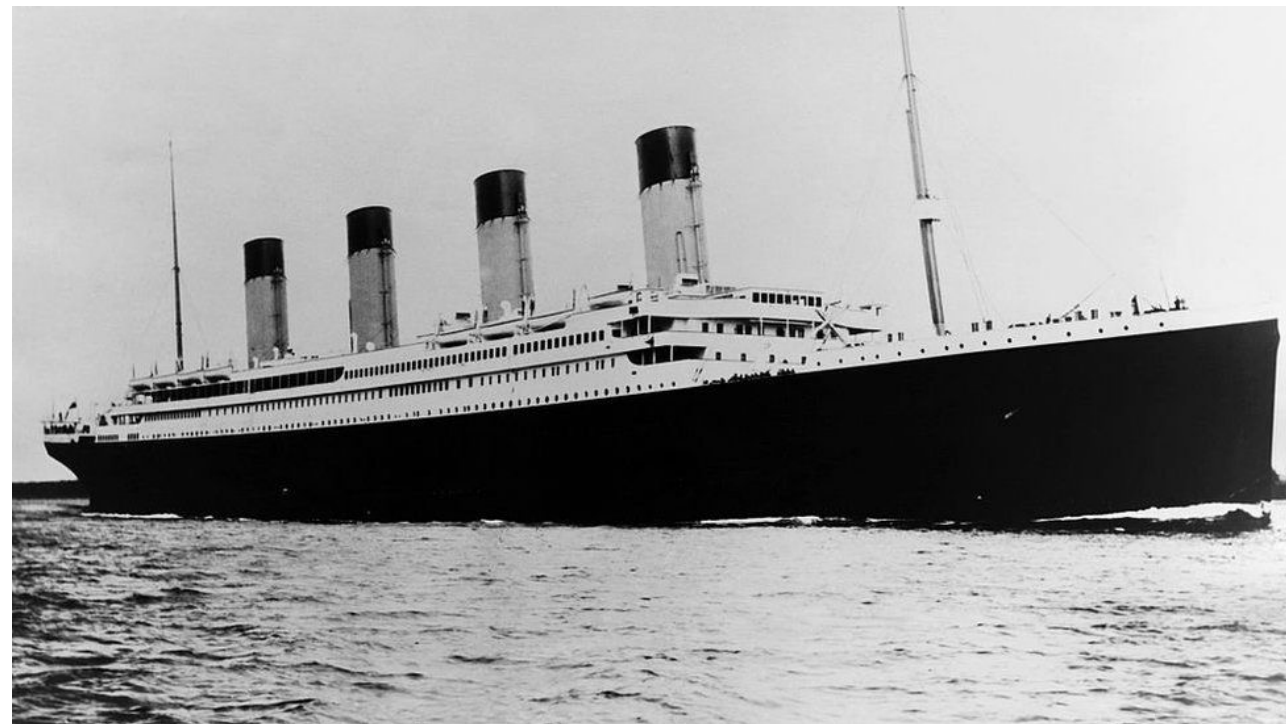


- Keying (Chinese: 耆英) was a three-masted, 800-ton Foochow Chinese trading junk, which sailed from China (1846) around the Cape of Good Hope (1847) to New York (1847) and then to Britain (1848).
- Keying had been purchased in August **1846** in secrecy by British businessmen in Hong Kong.
- Keying reached Britain in March **1848**, and a medal was made in honor of her arrival.

64 years later

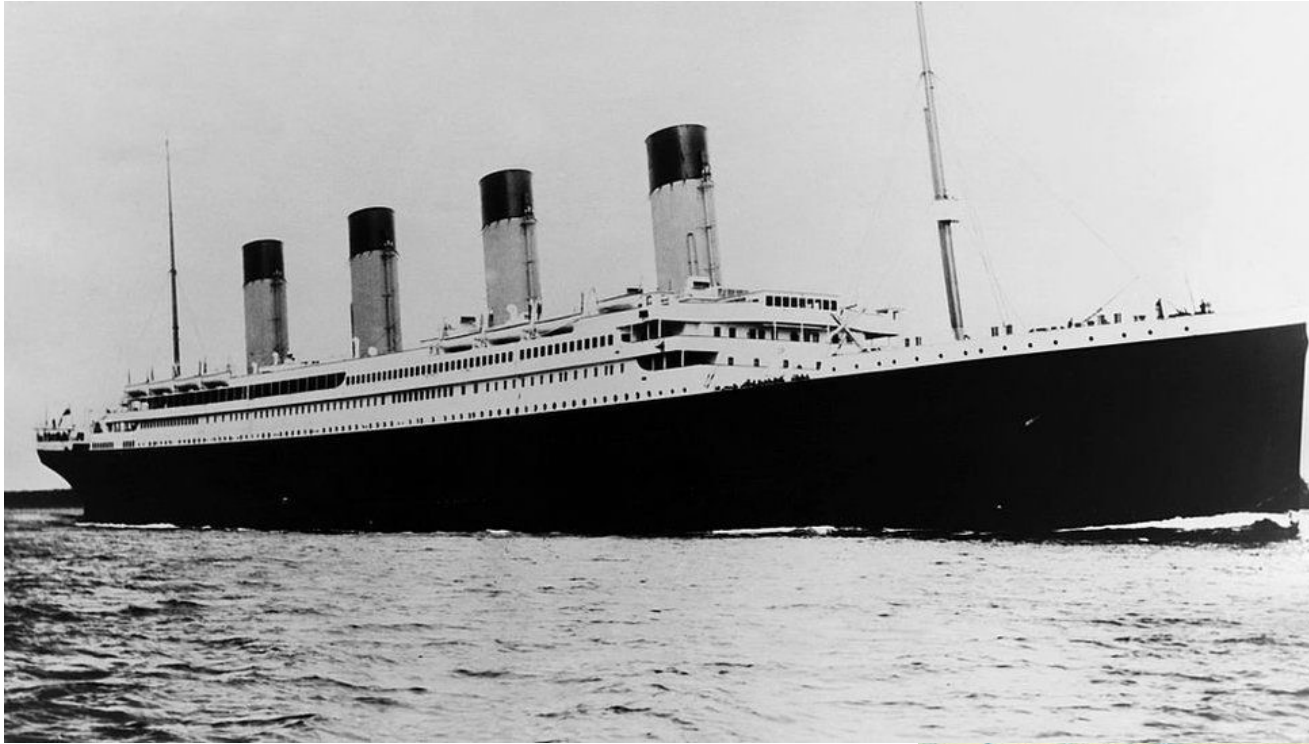


1848



1912

Early Chinese Records: Titanic



- RMS Titanic departed from Southampton on 10 April 1912, to New York.
- Amongst the 2435 passengers, were there any Chinese passengers?

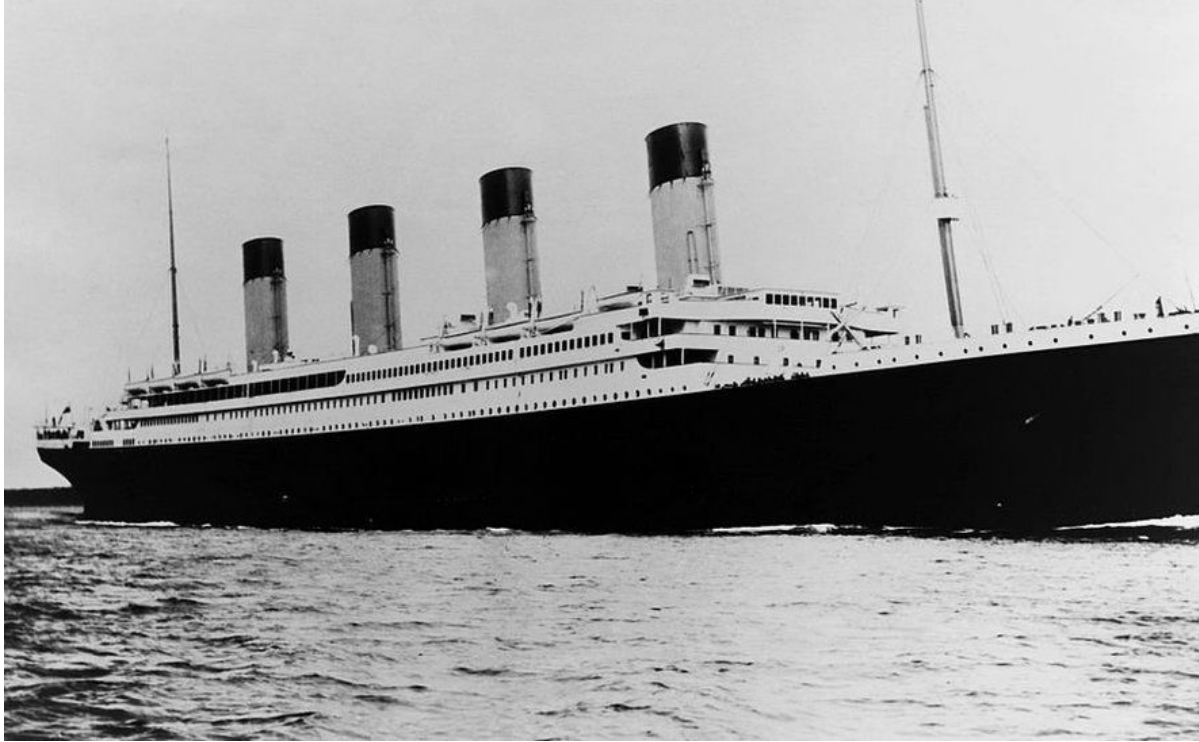


Sources:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-56755614>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Titanic>

Early Chinese Records: Titanic



8 fare-paying third class Chinese passengers.

They were believed to be professional **sailors** heading to the Caribbean for work.



Early Chinese Records: Titanic

- When RMS Titanic sank on a cold night in **1912**, barely 700 people escaped with their lives.
- Only one of the lifeboats that escaped the sinking ship turned back to search for potential survivors. In the darkness, the rescuers found a young Chinese man, Mr Fang Lang, clinging to a wooden door, shivering but still alive.
- **6** Chinese survivors: **Lee Bing, Fang Lang, Chang Chip, Ah Lam, Chung Foo and Ling Hee.**
- **All Titanic survivors received praise in the press, BUT ...**



Early Chinese Records: Titanic

- The six Chinese men were vilified due to the **anti-Chinese sentiment** in the West in the early 20th Century, according to historians and researchers.
- Within 24 hours of their arrival at the immigrant inspection station in Ellis Island, New York, they were expelled from the country because of the **Chinese Exclusion Act**, a controversial law that barred the immigration of Chinese people into the US.
- They were sent to **Cuba**, then to the **UK**, where there was a shortage of sailors as many British sailors were enlisted in the army during World War One.

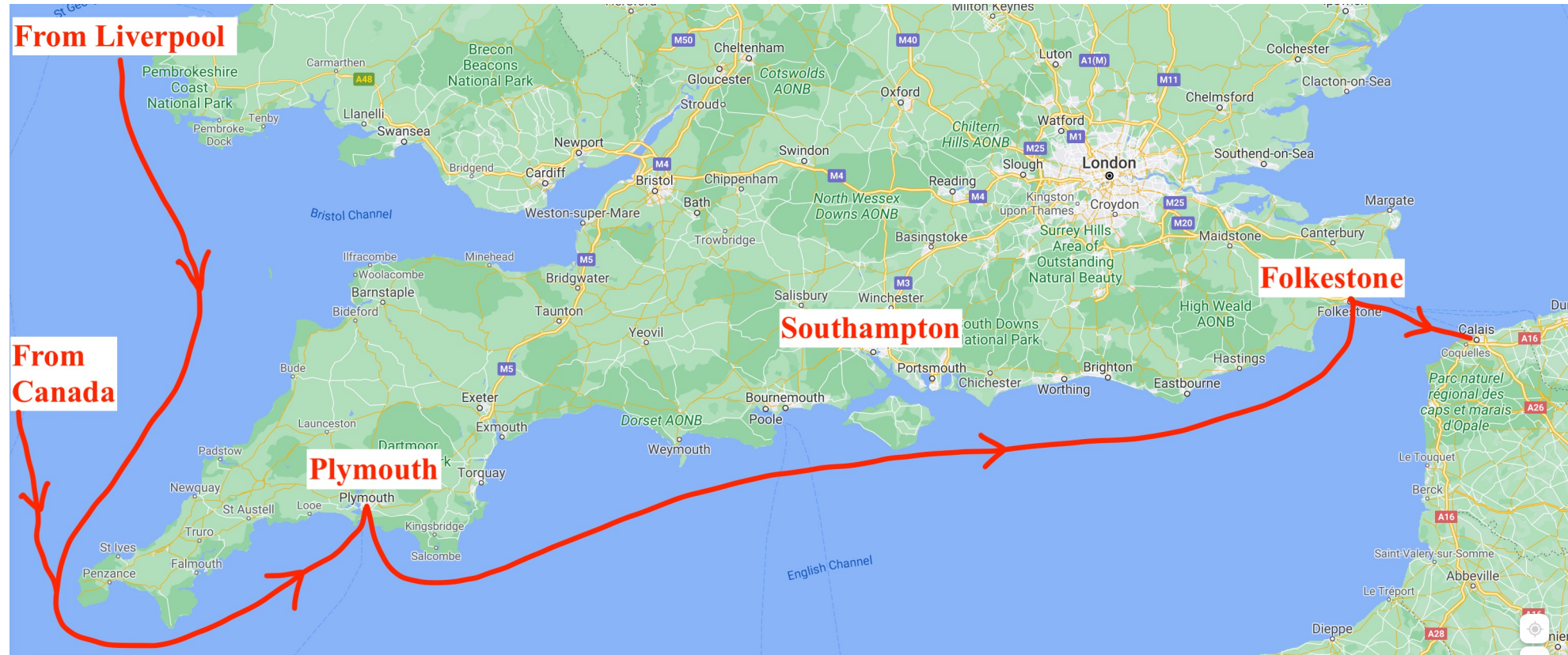


Early Chinese Records: Titanic

- Mr Chang Chip passed away from pneumonia in 1914.
- The remaining 5 worked together in Britain until 1920.
- Britain suffered from a post-war recession and anti-immigrant feelings were running high. An anti-immigrant policy forced them to depart from Britain... without notice, leaving their loved ones behind.
- Mr Ah Lam was deported to Hong Kong.
- Mr Ling Hee boarded a steamboat heading for Kolkata (Calcutta) in India.
- Mr Lee Bing immigrated to Canada.
- Mr Fang Lang, after sailing between Britain and Hong Kong for many years, he became a citizen of the country that once rejected him - the US.

Early Chinese Records: 1917

- Around **84,000** Chinese men arrived on the quaysides of **Liverpool** or **Plymouth**, before continuing on via the English Channel, **passing Southampton**, to Folkestone and ultimately France.





Early Chinese Records: Chinese Labour Corps

- The **Chinese Labour Corps (CLC)** was a force of workers **recruited by the British government** in the **First World War (1914-1918)** to free troops for front line duty by performing support work and manual labour.
- An estimated **96,000** men were recruited into the CLC. About **140,000** Chinese men served for both **British and French** forces before the war ended.
- In April **1917**, the first contingent of the CLC arrived at the Western Front, having left Weihai-Wei Port in January 1917. The initial route was by ship, via the **South African Cape** or the **Panama Canal**.
- The long journey led to high numbers of sickness, so **breaking the journey up**, going overland **via Canada**, later became the preferred option.

Early Chinese Records: Chinese Labour Corps



They load 9.2-inch **shells** onto a railway wagon at Boulogne for transport to the front line, 1917.



They load sacks of **oats** onto a lorry at Boulogne while supervised by a British officer (12/8/1917).

Sources:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Labour_Corps

<https://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/stories/chinese-labour-corps-labour-conquers-all>

In May 1919, 80,000 CLC were still at work!

Chinese Labour Corps of WWI finally remembered in the UK after 100 years

By Sun Wei in London Source:Global Times Published: 2017/11/15 21:23:39



Chinese Labour Corps of WWI finally remembered after 100 years

2017



Chinese people in France lay wreaths to pay tribute to the Chinese Labor Corps (CLC), who contributed on the Western Front during WWI, in Paris in June 2014. CLC members have long been forgotten in Europe, despite their vital contribution to the Allied troops' WWI victory. For the first time, the UK remembered the Chinese laborers on Remembrance Sunday this year. Photo: VCG

On November 12, also Remembrance Sunday, British TV broadcaster Channel 4 aired a documentary about the untold story of the 140,000 Chinese workers who contributed on the Western Front during WWI.

The hour-long documentary titled Secret History: Britain's Forgotten Army reveals unpublished letters, diaries and documents that shed light on how and why these Chinese laborers were recruited and how they helped win the war. It also examines how and why these heroes were erased from history.



Sources:

<https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1075413.shtml>

<https://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/stories/chinese-labour-corps-labour-conquers-all>

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Chinese Migrations

- The **British East India Company** controlled the importation of popular Chinese commodities such as **tea, ceramics and silks**.
- They began to **employ Chinese seamen** in the middle of the **19th century**.
- Those who crewed ships to Britain had to spend time in the British docks while waiting for a ship to return to China. They established the earliest Chinatowns in Liverpool and London.
- **During World War II (1939-1945)**, as many as **20,000 Chinese seamen** worked in the shipping industry out of Liverpool. **They kept the British merchant navy afloat, and thus kept the people of Britain fuelled and fed** while the Nazis attempted to choke off the country's supply lines.

Chinese Migrations

- **After the World War II**, the British Government and the shipping companies colluded **secretly** in **1945-1946** to **forcibly deport thousands of Chinese seamen**, leaving behind their British wives and mixed-race children.
- With the families' **primary breadwinner deported**, many of the seamen's **children recall going to bed hungry, crammed into just one or two rooms**, surviving on the kindness of friends.
- This year (2021) marks the **75th anniversary** of the deportations, and the new MP for Liverpool Riverside, **Kim Johnson**, welcomed the lunar new year in February by **calling on the Home Office to finally apologise to the families**.





Chinese Migrations

- In US and UK, most Chinese men ran **laundry businesses** between the late 19th century and the end of World War II.
- They turned to laundry because they were **shut out of other types of work** (such as **mining, fishing, farming, and manufacturing**) and didn't have the English skills or capital to make other choices.
- Washing and ironing was considered women's work, so it was low status and also **posed no threat to British male workers**.
- Chinese laundries were **privately owned family enterprises**, which provided an opportunity for families to work in and run a small business.

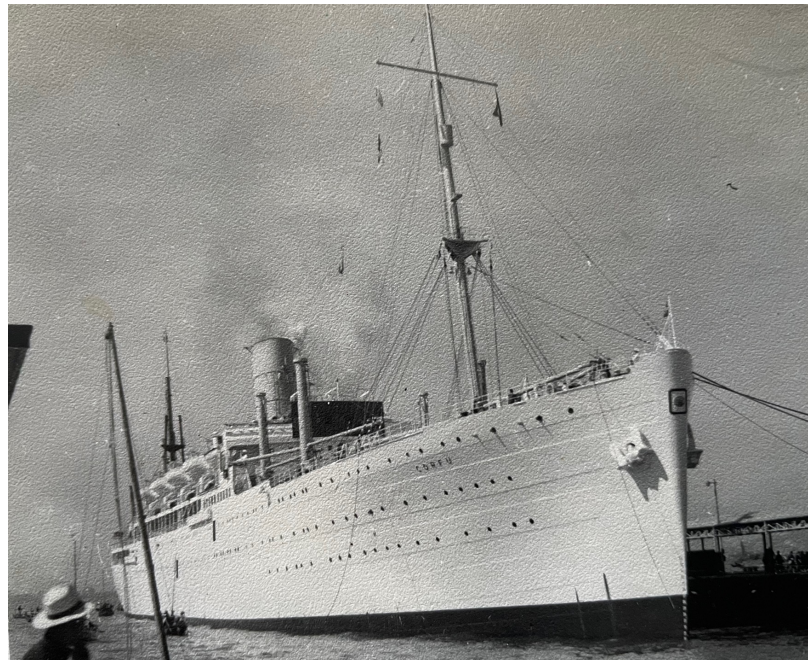
Chinese Migrations: Mr Ngan Chi Ping

- Mr Ngan Chi Ping (顏志平) was one of the Chinese seamen at Liverpool.
- He moved to Southampton in late 1940s with his English wife.
- They ran a Chinese Laundry at Southampton.
- Most Chinese people switch to Chinese Restaurants business in 1960s.
- Then, Chinese Takeaway is the preference in 1970s.



Chinese Migrations: Mr Ngan Chi Man

- Mr Ngan Chi Man (顏志文) and his wife migrated to Southampton with the help from their uncle Mr Ngan Chi Ping in late **1940s**.
- They worked at their uncle's **Chinese Laundry** shop until they opened their own **Chinese Restaurant** at Southampton in **1960s**.



Chinese Migrations: Mr Ngan Chi Man

- Mr Ngan Chi Man and his wife then ran a **Chinese Takeaway** in **1970s**.
- Their 3 sons were born in Southampton.



Chinese Migrations: Mr Ngan Chi Woon

- Mr Ngan Chi Man also helped his younger brother Mr Ngan Chi Woon (顏志煥) to migrate to Southampton in **1973**.
- Mr Ngan Chi Woon and his wife also ran Chinese catering business at Southampton.
- They have 2 sons: one works at a law firm and one works as an animation graphic designer.



Ngan Chi Woon
HONG KONG CHINESE RESTAURANT
44, LONDON ROAD, SOUTHAMPTON,
ENGLAND.

Chinese Migrations: Catering Life

- Mrs Ngan once told me that the life in the Chinese catering business is very tough.
- Most of them worked **7 days a week from 12pm to 12am**. Minus tidy-up time and preparation time, they have very little time to sleep.
- Their lives are in between the ‘**pillow head**’ and the ‘**oven head**’:
睡覺枕頭 睡醒爐頭。
- They also faced two major problems:
 - Lack of **beansprouts**: **taking care of beansprouts is even harder than taking care of the parents**: 服侍芽菜 還比服侍自己老豆辛苦。
 - Overly hot and hard to clean **oven**.



Chinese Migrations: Mr Peter Cheng

- Mr Peter Cheng (鄭振威) migrated from Hong Kong to Britain in **1958**.
- He did various businesses at London, Bristol, Cornwall etc, before settled down at **Southampton** in **1980**.
- He was the **director of a catering equipment company** 'Overseas Distribution Limited' at Hampshire from 1981-1999.



Let us Plan Your Kitchen and...

Overseas Distributors Limited
Established 1981 創立

海外貿易有限公司

附屬機構

海外爐頭廚具廠

華人廚具手冊

Catering Equipment Catalogue

26 SPARROWGROVE OTTERBOURNE HANTS. SO21 2DL

Chinese Migrations: Mr Peter Cheng

- Mr Peter Cheng designed a **water-flowing oven** for the Chinese catering business: **easy to clean and not hot!**
- He is active in local Chinese Church, Chinese Association and the Chamber of Commerce.
- He is also involved with the establishment of the **Southampton-Qingdao twinning link**.





Chinese Migrations: Mr Raymond Yau

- Mr Raymond Yau migrated to UK in late 1960s and worked as a waiter in a Chinese restaurant in London.
- Mr Yau and his wife settled at Southampton in **1970s**.
- Mr and Mrs Yau started a Chinese Takeaway in Saint Denis, Southampton, in 1970s.
- They grew **beansprouts** for their takeaway shop and later also for other Chinese catering businesses.
- Their business grew into the **largest Chinese groceries shop at Southampton**.
- **Yau Bros & Co Limited** was incorporated in **1984**.



YAU BROS

Chinese Migrations: Mr Raymond Yau

Mr Yau produces tonnes of **beansprouts** in Southampton.



A happy New Year

Newspaper published in 1997.

Welcome in the Ox with a beanfeast

GO to any Chinese restaurant this Friday, the start of the Year of the Ox, and you can expect an extra warm welcome—if you can get a table, that is because they are bound to be very busy.

If not, then simply celebrate the Chinese New Year at home.

As the world evolves into a gigantic global foodstore, it's never been easier to buy even the most exotic of ethnic ingredients right on your high street.

Everything from rice wine, fresh noodles and beansprouts to kumquats, tamarinds and shitake mushrooms can be found in non-specialist stores—while, for the less adventurous cook, the burgeoning ranges

of authentic oriental cooking sauces make the whole job practically instant.

Market-leading oriental food brand Amoy reports a boom in demand for its range of over 80 product lines—which explains why there have been

GROWTH BUSINESS: Raymond Yau produces tonnes of beansprouts in Southampton.

By Jackie McCarrick

◆ ■ No Chinese meal is complete without its



Internal view of Yau Bros & Co Limited.
Photo taken in 2020.

Chinese Migrations: Vietnamese Refugee

- Following the end of Vietnam War in 1975, lots of Vietnamese people left their country in mass exodus between **1975 and 1995**.
- Mr Chan Vin Le (黎正榮) is a Chinese-Vietnamese. His family and a few other Vietnamese people arrived at Gosport in **1979**. They settled at Eastleigh/Southampton since **1980**.
- Mr and Mrs Le have **Chemical Engineering degree** from Vietnam. They have to redo their degree in English.
- They have been working at local engineering companies since then.





Chinese Migrations: Students and Scholars

- From 1980s, there have been lots of Chinese students and scholars coming to UK and Southampton.
- Prof. Sheng Chen came from China to UK in 1980s. He received his PhD degree in control engineering from the City University at London in 1986. He joined the University of Southampton as a lecturer in 1999.
- He hold the post of Professor in Intelligent System and Signal Processing at the University of Southampton.
- Prof. Chen is on the list of the highly cited researchers in the engineering category (March 2004).
- He was elected as a Fellow of the UK Royal Academy of Engineering in 2014.



Chinese Migrations: Students and Scholars

- Around **216,000** Chinese students are now studying in the UK universities, according to the Chinese Embassy in the UK.
- 216,000 is **0.015%** of the **1.4 billion population** in China.
- There are about **3,000** Chinese students studying at Southampton University.



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First Chinese Association at Southampton

- In early **1980s**, a group of local Chinese people started the first Chinese Association and the first Chinese School at Southampton.
- At that time, most of the local Chinese people were from Hong Kong.
- The first **chairperson** of the first Chinese Association was **Mr Lau (Pak Mei Kungfu Sifu) 劉基(白眉拳師父)**. [Updated information]
- Other leaders were Mr Eric Lo (盧文超), Mr Man Ning Fong (文年豐), Mr John Tse (謝志榮), Mr Michael Leung (梁耀坤), Mr Lee Yiu Lam (李耀林) etc.
- It was supported by local Chinese restaurants and businesses.
- One of the aims of the Association was to setup a Chinese School.

First Chinese Association at Southampton

- The first Chinese Association hold various events, especially during the major Chinese celebrations like the Chinese New Year.
- The young Ngan family attended one such events in 1980s.



First Chinese Association at Southampton

- The first Chinese Association only ran for a few years.
- However, the Chinese community leaders continued to work with the local council.





First Chinese School at Southampton

- In early **1980s**, most of the local Chinese people were from Hong Kong.
- There were about 100 pupils studying **Cantonese Chinese** on Sundays at **St Mary School**, Southampton.
- The **first Headteacher** was **Mr Lawrence Ng**.
- The teachers are mostly university students who volunteered their time for teaching the local Chinese pupils.
- The school later changed to **Mt Pleasant School** and taught on Saturdays.
- Pupils were also taught some Chinese Kungfu by the volunteer teachers.
- This school continued to run even after the first Chinese Association was stopped. It ran till 1990s and the **last Headteacher** was **Ms Jenny Fung**.



Southampton Chinese School

- In **1990s**, with the increasing number of Chinese people that speak **Mandarin**, there was a need to create a Chinese School that can accommodate the teaching of **both Mandarin and Cantonese languages**.
- A group of local Chinese started the **Southampton Chinese School** in 1998 to teach both languages on Saturdays from 1pm to 3pm, at **Cantell School Southampton**.
- The first headteacher was Mr Cheung and the current headteacher is **Dr Yujing Lu**.
- As of 2021, there are 14 classes covering 10 different levels. At the moment, there are about **200 pupils** and the highest level taught is the GCSE Mandarin.
- Their pupils get excellent GCSE Mandarin results.



Southampton Chinese School



Photo taken during the school year-end celebration in July 2018.

- Mrs Winnie Tang (鄧黃碧華) received the 'Excellent Chinese Teacher Award' by the UK Association for the Promotion of Chinese Education (UKAPCE) in 2006.
- Mrs Tang has also served as a school governor since 1998.
- She received the 'Excellent Oversea Chinese Teacher Award' from the Chinese government in 2011.





Chinese Association of Southampton

- In **1990s**, the Chinese population has increased further with lots of **Chinese students** from China, Singapore, Malaysia etc.
- A group of local Chinese people started to prepare for the second Chinese Association in 1998.
- The **Chinese Association of Southampton (CAS)** was established in **1999**.
- The objectives of CAS are:
 1. **To promote the Chinese art, culture and traditions** to the general public.
 2. **To improve the quality of life for Chinese people** living in and around the city of Southampton.
 3. **To actively encourage our members to seek a better understanding of other cultural groups** in Southampton.



Chinese Association of Southampton

➤ The Chairpersons of the Chinese Association of Southampton are:



Dr Jack Cheung
張桂明 博士

1999-2001



Mrs Elly Wong
黃碧君 女士

2001-2002



Dr Ping Hua
華萍 博士

2002-2011



Mr Andy Lai
黎錦洪 先生

2011



Mr Joe Hon
韓乃仁 先生

2012-2016



Prof Michael Ng
黃嵩鈞 教授

2016-now

Chinese Association of Southampton

20th Anniversary Celebration in 2019



Chinese Association of Southampton



Chinese New Year Celebrations.

Chinese Association of Southampton



Chinese Association of Southampton



- The Chinese Association of Southampton (CAS) and Southampton University students had a fundraising campaign in 2020 to fight against the pandemic.
- With helps from the City Council as well as supporters from Southampton and abroad, they managed to obtain medical supplies that worth £13,728.92 for a hospital in China and NHS at Southampton.



Sources:

http://www.southamptonchinese.org.uk/homewp/2020/05/22/for_soton/

<http://www.southamptonchinese.org.uk/homewp/2020/03/11/medical-supplies/>

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Chinese Arts

- The leaders and members of the Chinese Association of Southampton have been promoting the Chinese arts from the early days.



A Chinese cultural event in 1998.

Chinese Arts

- The **Chinese Association of Southampton** is a platform for various groups and individuals to share the Chinese culture and arts to the public.
- Various groups and individuals perform together in big Chinese events like the Chinese New Year.



Chinese Arts Southampton

- The **Phoenix Arts Group** was established by **Dr Ping Hua** in **2000**. It offers Chinese music and Chinese dance classes at Southampton.
- The Phoenix Arts Group was renamed **Chinese Arts Southampton** in 2012.



Chinese Arts Southampton
英國南安普敦中華藝術團



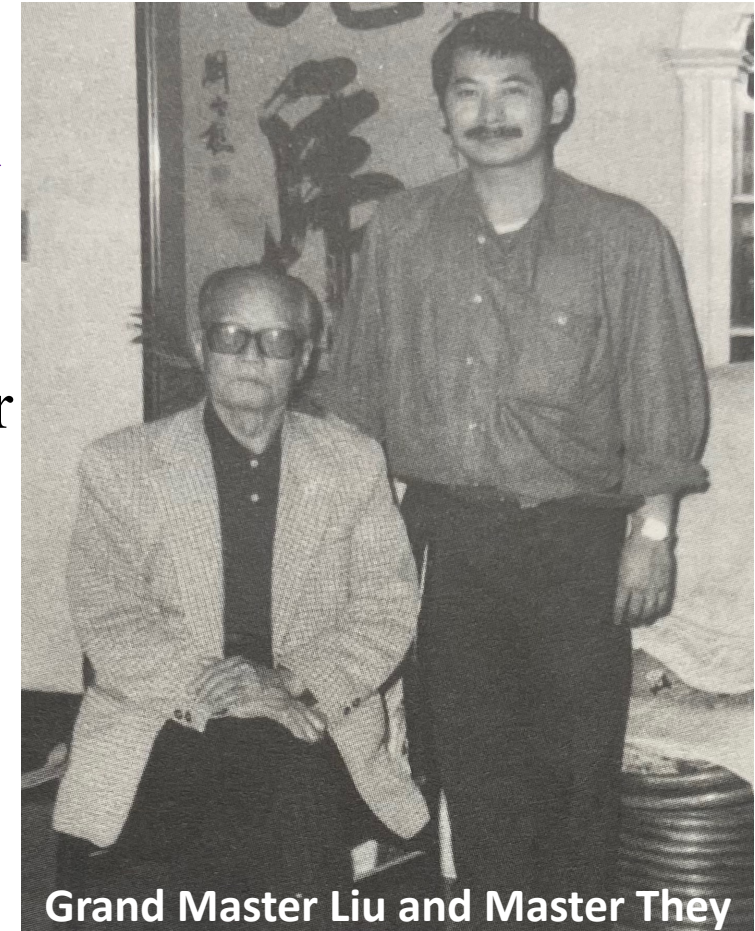
Waterside Lion Dance

- **Waterside Lion Dance** was established by **Mr Ricky Tang** in **2001**.
- They offer training and performance of traditional southern lion dance, dragon dance, unicorn dance and traditional dragon sign martial art.



Wutan Kungfu School

- Master Soon Tuan They established a Kungfu School at Southampton in 1979, which was granted the name **Wutan Kungfu School** in 1986 by Grand Master Liu.
- Grand Master Li Shuwen (李書文) is one of China's greatest martial artists. His students became the personal bodyguards of the last emperor of China, Mao Zedong and Chiang Kai-shek.
- Grand Master Liu Yun Qiao (劉云樵) is the disciple of Grand Master Li and was the Chairman of the Civil Defence Force in The Republic of China. He is the founder of the **Wutan Kungfu School at Taiwan** in 1966.
- Master Wu Song Fa (伍松發) is the disciple of Grand Master Liu.
- Master Soon Tuan They (戴順傳) is the disciple of Grand Master Wu.



Grand Master Liu and Master They

Wutan Kungfu School

- Wutan Kungfu School has many branches in the UK. It offers traditional Chinese martial arts, including Taichi, Wingchun, Choi Lei Fat and Bajiquan.
- The school has produced many medallists in various Kungfu Championships in UK, Europe and China.



British Council for
Chinese Martial Arts
(BCCMA)

The Wutan Kungfu team won five medals in the **UK National Kungfu Championship** by the BCCMA on 16th July 2017.



Chinese New Year 2019.



Other Kungfu Schools

- There are other Kungfu schools at Southampton, including **Pak Mei Kungfu**, **Hung Leng Kuen Kungfu**, **Wingchun Kungfu** and **Shaolin Kungfu**.
- The **UK Shaolin Temple** was founded by **Master Shi Yan Ming** in **2003**, which became a registered charity in **2013**. They moved to a dedicated premise at Southampton in **2016**. They teach Shaolin Kungfu and other Chinese martial arts.



Chinese new year 1992, Southampton Pak Mei Kung Fu club



Chinese Church

- The **Southampton Chinese Christian Fellowship (SCCF)** was established around 1976.
- The **Southampton Chinese Christian Church (SCCC)** was established around 1996.
- Both SCCF and SCCC are charity organizations and they have supported many Chinese Christians at Southampton and surrounding areas.
- Many Chinese immigrants and students also benefitted from both organizations.



南安普頓華人基督徒團契
Southampton Chinese
Christian Fellowship



南安普敦華人基督教會
Southampton Chinese
Christian Church

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Southampton University Confucius Institute

- The **Southampton University Confucius Institute** was formally opened in **October 2011** at Southampton in collaboration with the Chinese partners at Xiamen University, P.R. China.



Photo taken in October 2011. Left to right:
Don Nutbeam (Vice-Chancellor of Southampton University)
Sir Leonard Appleyard (former British Ambassador to China)
Liu Xiaoming (Chinese Ambassador to UK)
Zhu Chongshi (President of Xiamen University)

Southampton University Confucius Institute

- Their long-term aim is to establish and support the **provision of opportunities to the study of all aspects of modern China**, including language and culture, from primary school through to University level.



From cultural workshops to performance to symposium.

Southampton University Confucius Institute



The Confucius Institute co-organize the annual Chinese New Year celebration with the Chinese Association of Southampton.



Directors and teachers of the Confucius Institute, 2021.

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Twin City

- **Southampton** City Council has developed a **twinning link** with the Chinese port city of **Qingdao** since **1998**.
- The port city Qingdao is more than 30 times the size of Southampton.
- It is the 3rd largest port in China and famous for making and exporting **Tsingtao beer**.

A visit to Qingdao from Southampton in November 2018.



Delegation leaders John Arnold and John Guest meet Mayor of Qingdao Jinai Wang (wearing Chamber of Commerce chain)

Twin City

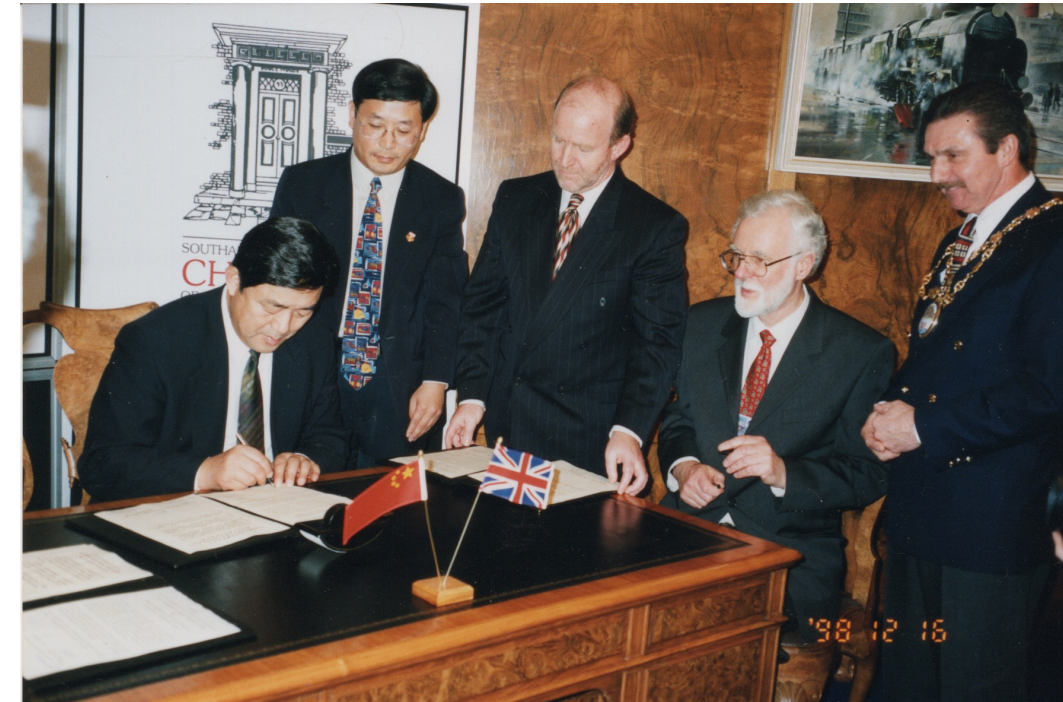
- The **City Council**, **Chamber of Commerce** and **China-Britain Business Council** jointly fund a dedicated office in Qingdao to facilitate business contacts.



8 people visited to Qingdao in November 2018. **Mr Peter Cheng** is the only **Chinese** from Southampton in the trip. He is also 1 of the 2 **businessmen** in the trip.



Mr Peter Cheng



A visit from Qingdao to Southampton and the signing of the twinning agreement in December 2018.

Golden Era of China-UK Relations



Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Osborne, delivers a speech to the Shanghai Stock Exchange in China in **2015**.

Today I come back to a city whose population has doubled to 26 million and the Chinese economy has grown twenty-fold.

500 million Chinese citizens have been lifted out of the grinding poverty their families have lived in since time immemorial – the biggest single contribution to making poverty history in my lifetime.

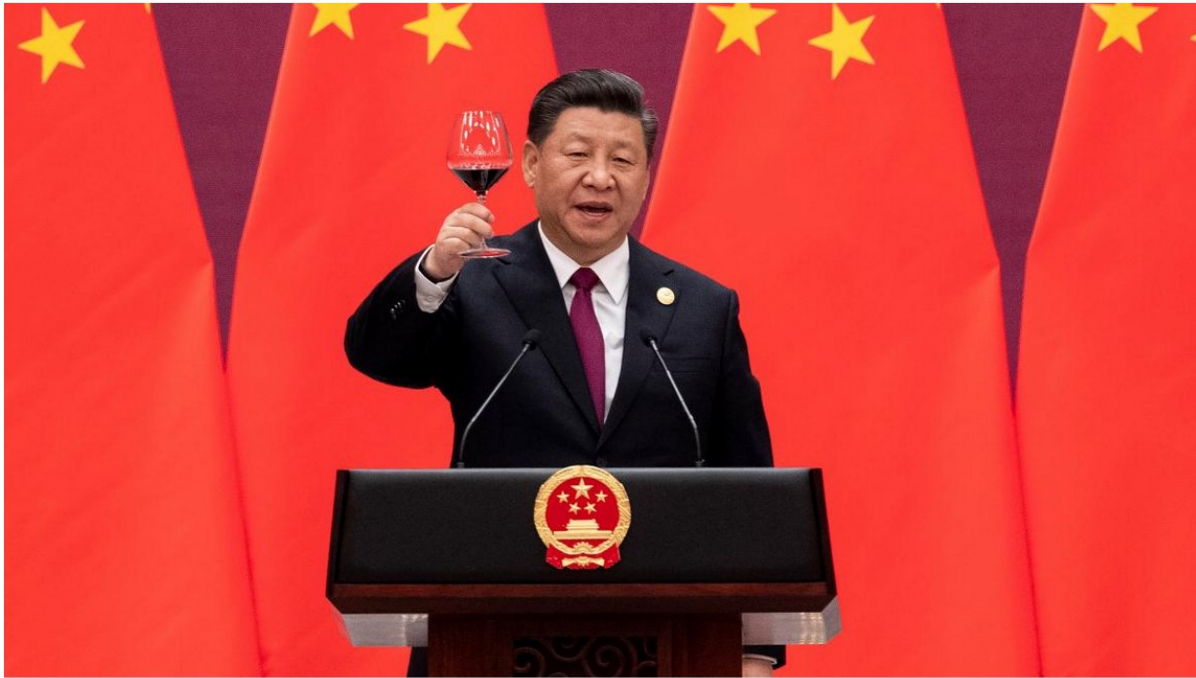
Britain can be China's best partner in the West. Of course, there will be ups and downs in the road ahead, but by sticking together we can make this a golden era for the UK-China relationship for many years to come.

Southampton Football Club (Saints)

- **Mr Gao Jisheng** (高继胜) is one of the successful businessmen amongst the 1.4 billion people in China.
- Mr Gao is the founder and chairman of Lander Sports Development Company.
- He has purchased **80%** the Southampton Football Club from Katharina Liebherr in **2017** for **£210 million** (US\$274 million).
- The Liebherr family - which still own a **20%** stake in Saints - bought the club in **2009** after the club had been in **administration**.



Rise in anti-China feeling as many Britons consider it a critical threat



Many Britons view China as a **critical threat** and oppose deepening economic ties with the country, a survey has found.

The upsurge in anti-Chinese sentiment, recorded in the **British Foreign Policy Group's 2021 survey** on public attitudes, comes after an intense focus on the role of Beijing in Britain's infrastructure, including the decision to **ban Huawei from the 5G network**.

USA

G-7 Split on Biden's Anti-China Push

By Patsy Widakuswara

June 12, 2021 10:55 AM



G-7 leaders meet at the Carbis Bay Hotel in Carbis Bay, St. Ives, Cornwall, England, June 11, 2021.

PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND - G-7 leaders appear to be split on **U.S. President Joe Biden's call to take more aggressive action against China.**

Italy, Germany, and the European Union appear reluctant to take as tough a stance on China, and instead **would rather focus on the "cooperative nature of the relationship".**

Sources:

<https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202103/1217079.shtml>



Thank You!



**‘Under the heaven there is but one family,
it just so happens that we look different.’
Bruce Lee**

謝謝！ 谢谢！