

The Golden Age of the Chinese Bourgeoisie 1911-1937



Studies in modern capitalism. Etudes sur le capitalisme moderne

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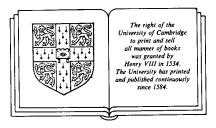
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Note on the transcription of Chinese names

In this work, I have adopted the *pinyin* system, officially recognised by the People's Republic of China. However, a number of exceptions have been made in the cases of names familiar to the public in other forms, for example geographical names such as Peking, Nanking, Canton and Mukden; personal names such as Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek, Chiang Kia-ngau, T. V. Soong, H. H. Kung and H. D. Fong; and company names such as Wing On and Sincere.

The names of Chinese authors mentioned in the notes and bibliography are transcribed in *pinyin*, except where the authors themselves use another method of transcription, in which case I have respected the form chosen by the author.

Note on Chinese weights and measurements

Mu, unit of area equivalent to 0.0667 hectares.

Picul, unit of weight equivalent to about 60 kilogrammes.

Catty, unit of weight equivalent to about 600 grammes.

Tael, traditional unit of currency corresponding to about 37–8 grammes of silver, depending on the locality and sector of activity involved. The customs tael used in the treaty ports by the Maritime Customs Administration and in statistics in general represented 38.40 grammes of pure silver and was worth 3.40 French francs in 1911, 7.11 francs in 1918 and 17.79 francs in 1920.

Dollar, a silver coin, the format and weight of which varied from one region



x Notes

to another. Its value, expressed in terms of the tacl, fluctuated with the market. In Shanghai, it stabilised at around 0.71 of a tael for one dollar in the 1915–25 period. The term 'dollar', when not specified further, is used in this work to denote the Chinese silver dollar. When it is a matter of American money, the expression 'American dollar' is used.



