

IN AID OF THE MOTHERLAND

Title: Singapore Tong Seok Dramatic Association Charity Performance for the Shantung Relief Fund (星洲通俗白話劇團演劇籌賑山東慘災會特刊)
Creator: Tong Seok Dramatic Association (通俗白話劇團)
Year published: 1928
Publisher: Unknown
Language: Chinese
Type: Souvenir magazine; 115 pages
Call no.: RRARE 792.0605957 HCP
Accession no.: B02834916K

Fundraising activities can tell us a lot about the people in need and those who raise the funds for them. A rare publication titled *Singapore Tong Seok Dramatic Association Charity Performance for the Shantung Relief Fund* (星洲通俗白話劇團演劇籌賑山東慘災會特刊), the souvenir magazine of a fundraising performance that took place in Singapore in 1928, gives us a glimpse of exactly that: how a brutal military clash between Chinese and Japanese troops in faraway Jinan in Shandong province, China, created a wave of patriotism among the Chinese community in Singapore and propelled them to raise funds in aid of their fellow countrymen.

The performance was held over two nights on 6 and 7 August 1928¹ at Xin Wu Tai (新舞台) on Eu Tong Sen Street, and the

accompanying publication is what you would expect of a cultural programme. But apart from information about the performances and artistes, the publication also included poems and articles on the effort to raise money for the Shantung Relief Fund.² The writings were meant to invoke loyalty among local Chinese for their motherland, and reflect Chinese humiliation and anger over the Jinan Incident – a clash between Chiang Kai-Shek’s Northern Expedition army and Japanese troops in Jinan that resulted in the deaths of hundreds of Chinese soldiers and civilians.

The incident unleashed an unprecedented nationalist fervour among the Chinese community in Singapore and Malaya, even though many had left the mother country



(Above) Group photo taken during the opening ceremony of the Singapore Tong Seok Dramatic Association. All rights reserved, Tong Seok Dramatic Association. (1928). 星洲通俗白話劇團演劇籌賑山東慘災會特刊. Publisher unknown.

(Left) The prominent businessman Tan Kah Kee (1874–1961), who led the Shantung Relief Fund Committee, was a major contributor himself. The success of the fundraising effort was an indication of how strongly local Chinese still felt about the motherland. Tan Kah Kee Memorial Museum Collection, courtesy of National Archives of Singapore.

(Below) The publication Singapore Tong Seok Dramatic Association Charity Performance for the Shantung Relief Fund commemorates a fundraising performance in aid of Chinese troops involved in a military clash with Japanese troops in Jinan, China. All rights reserved, Tong Seok Dramatic Association. (1928). 星洲通俗白話劇團演劇籌賑山東慘災會特刊. Publisher unknown.

(Below right) An advertisement in the programme for medicated wine from Wan Quan Tang; its Singapore branch was located at 109 Cross Street. All rights reserved, Tong Seok Dramatic Association. (1928). 星洲通俗白話劇團演劇籌賑山東慘災會特刊. Publisher unknown.



for greener pastures elsewhere. For many overseas Chinese, the performance and souvenir publication were stark reminders of the sufferings inflicted by the Jinan incident as well as an emblem of their love for their motherland.³

The book also contains information about the Singapore Tong Seok Dramatic Association, which organised the performance, and includes scripts and photographs of the various acts as well as the names of sponsors and other partners. Established in 1924 by a group of Tong Ren Club (同仁俱樂部) members,⁴ the association’s first performance was in aid of a disastrous flood (籌賑閩省水災會) that took place in Fujian province.⁵ The association disbanded in 1929, with some of its members joining other performing associations.⁶

The publication provides a rare insight into the political allegiances of the Singapore Chinese community. Despite the physical separation, the Chinese government and activists viewed overseas Chinese as a major source of monetary aid. It was not uncommon for wealthy Chinese businessmen who had risen to become community leaders to initiate fundraising activities for such nationalist causes.⁷

The Shantung Relief Fund was one of the largest in early 20th century Singapore, raising a staggering \$1.34 million in nine

months,⁸ with many well-known overseas Chinese leaders such as Tan Kah Kee and Eu Tong Sen contributing to it. In fact, the Shantung Relief Fund Committee, formed on 17 May 1928, was led by Tan.⁹

Many associations, individuals and businesses took part in the relief effort, and the extraordinary extent of mass participation was significant for three reasons: first, it reflected the involvement of Malayan Chinese in China’s politics;¹⁰ second, it broke the *bang* or dialect limitations and barriers of the different Chinese dialect groups, making them more committed to community goals; and third, it set the pattern of mass mobilisation in the 1930s when similar methods to raise money were used in other relief efforts.¹¹

Likewise, the performance was significant for reflecting the cultural leanings of the community. Instead of staging traditional Chinese opera, which was very popular at the time, the organisers put up a vernacular performance that comprised four contemporary plays on family and social issues. Modern vernacular Chinese instead of classical Chinese was used to write the script, and performers spoke instead of singing their lines. Such early vernacular performances were heavily influenced by modern Western plays.¹² ♦ Lee Mei-yu

Notes

- Untitled. (1928, August 4). *The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser* (1884–1942), p. 18. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser* (1884–1942), 4 Aug 1928, p. 18.
- 最后的话. (1928). 星洲通俗白話劇團演劇籌賑山東慘災會特刊 (p. 8). 新加坡: 通俗白話劇團. Microfilm no.: NL 12686
- 柯思仁. (2013). 戏聚百年: 新加坡华文戏剧1913–2013 (p. 15). 新加坡: 戏剧盒: 新加坡国家博物馆. Call no.: RSING 792.095957 QSR
- 籌賑閩省水災會假座游乐园举行演剧游艺次序表. (1924, August 8). *南洋商报*, p. 16. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 柯思仁, 2013, p. 15.
- 崔贵强. (1994). 新加坡华人: 从开埠到建国 (pp. 177–178, 182–183). 新加坡: 新加坡宗乡会馆联合总会. Call no.: RCO 959.57004951 CGQ-[HIS]
- Yong, C. F. (1986). Nanyang Chinese patriotism towards China knows no political boundaries: The case of Tan Kah Kee (1874–1961). *Archipel*, 32, 170–171. Retrieved from PERSEE website: http://www.persee.fr/doc/arch_0044-8613_1986_num_32_1_2317
- The Tsinan-fu Fund. (1928, May 25). *The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser* (1884–1942), p. 8. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- Shantung Relief Fund. (1928, June 1). *The Straits Times*, p. 11. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- Yong, 1986, pp. 171–172.
- 柯思仁, 2013, pp. 3–15.