

Chapter 1 : Voices from Shanghai (ebook) by Irene Eber |

"Irene Eber's Voices from Shanghai is a unique document in the annals of Holocaust literature. The literary testimonies by Expressionist writers of the enchanting and also tortured mingling of Chinese and European culture that characterized Shanghai during the Second World War opens up for us a forgotten chapter of the Holocaust.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Carsten Schapkow *Voices from Shanghai: Jewish Exiles in Wartime China*. Edited by Irene Eber. University of Chicago Press, Step by step, starting in , German Jews became second-class citizens of Germany. It was a key target of Nazi Germany to foster emigration of German Jews. This measure was intensified after the events of Kristallnacht and remained in place until the outbreak of World War II. However, nearly all countries characterized Jewish immigration as a hardship for their own countries and rejected raising immigration quotas. Emigration from Germany for German Jews meant only surviving and not taking any belongings on the journey. Their property was confiscated by the German state, and they were allowed to take only ten Reichsmark with them. The outbreak of World War II made travel by ship almost impossible. Nevertheless, until June , Jews arrived overland via Harbin and Dalian to the international city of Shanghai. With the German attack on the Soviet Union, this option became impossible. But how could Shanghai, a remote port city in China, develop into a destination for the refugees far away from Europe? Individual Jews might have come to China already during the eighth century. In the city of Kaifeng, the first Jewish community in China was established during the thirteenth century. However, not until the middle of the nineteenth century was a more significant Jewish community established. As a consequence of the Opium War of 1840 and the peace treaty of Nanking, Western powers gained control over places and cities in China, including the city of Shanghai. This led to the settlement in Shanghai of Sephardic Jews from Baghdad, the so-called Baghdad Jews, who were involved in the international trade business. The Ashkenazi community, mainly consisting of Russian Jews, was established shortly after the pogroms of 1903. Ktav Publishing House, a thought-provoking body of scholarship connecting Jewish and general history with the history of Jewish exile during the Nazi reign emerged. In particular, in Germany, an intensifying discussion about the role of these emigrants, previously citizens of Germany, materialized during the 1970s, and in 1978 led to the invitation of three hundred ex-Berliners who fled to Shanghai by the city of Berlin. Blumenthal, had organized an exhibition and a symposium discussing the significance of this exile. Blumenthal, who escaped as a child from Berlin to Shanghai, has described the exile in Shanghai as the very last choice to escape the Nazi terror. Shanghai was never the first choice. As it developed into a secure yet not comfortable haven for Jewish refugees from Europe, the United States, Britain, and Palestine were already closed to them because of forced immigration policies and the extreme difficulty of [End Page] leaving wartime Europe. Jews came to Shanghai by ship or by train via the Trans-Siberian Railway. In Shanghai there was no immigration quota, and even refugees with less supportive connections found a safe place here. Her anthology is a very touching and enriching You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 2 : Voices from Inside Shanghai's DIY Music Scene | RADII China

Voices from Shanghai has 8 ratings and 1 review. Tracey said: So far, I'm really enjoying this book. (This was written before I finished it.) One of the.

Her signature sound — bright chord stabs, industrial noise, and frantic Jersey footwork beats — pulsates through a smoky room. A sweaty international crowd jumps up and down in time with the music. When I was about 14, I was exposed to electronic music — I thought it would be so cool to be a famous DJ. I learned about a studio that could teach me how to DJ, and started taking classes. Back then I had to sneak out at night if a DJ I liked was playing. One night I was practicing in the studio after our class, and my teacher Zean came over and asked if I wanted to play a set with him that evening. When I ask her about her future plans with DJing, she seems to have already thought it all through. Founded by a group of expats, the studio aims to equip students with the foundation of knowledge, tools, and techniques to help them achieve their goals as electronic musicians. Graduating students from each course receive a certificate, as well as the chance to perform live alongside their classmates. On the east side of the river in Pudong, SampleSpace is a locally-owned studio and school, teaching lessons and holding live events out of a basement in an apartment complex. Now, the DJ industry is booming in China. A lot of these kids are open to trying it out and learning. We have classes for everyone from elementary school to university students, and the results have been good. More and more people want to participate, so our team is constantly growing, and we just started offering a course in DJ technology. Shanghai-based rapper Search poses with friends Search is an up and coming rapper. I asked him where he gets his inspiration. About a year and a half ago, I started listening to Eminem when I was in junior high school, and then I started listening to T. But I would say my inspiration is just the things that happen in my life and the way I feel about them. Being able to express those things in words just gives me a sense of accomplishment. If Search had been born ten years earlier, would he still have been making music? Ten years ago the circumstances were very different. I want to make music that meets my own standard of quality, and communicates my own ideas. I want to do something that speaks across generations. Fifteen years ago, equipment, knowhow, and studio time all constituted major obstacles. But in the era of Taobao, necessary supplies are just a button click away. You can even buy full-scale, pirated versions of industry-grade production software, effects, and virtual instruments at a fraction of their actual cost. Online video tutorials are all you need to bridge the knowledge gap. The same store also carries electric piano plug-ins and synthesizers from Native Instruments, plus all the microphones, hardware controllers and interfaces a beginner musician would need. The address is secret, and you need to ask for it on WeChat before you come by. The walls are lined with crates of records, holding everything from classic funk to Japanese citypop to movie soundtracks. Cookie explained to me what makes Daily Vinyl more than a store. Daily Vinyl is a record store, but we also throw events, host shows, put out blog content, run a WeChat zine, etc — so better to call it a record culture sharing platform. At the beginning, Daily Vinyl was just a small project started by Endy and me. We collected all these records over the years, and wanted a way to sell some of our old ones to buy new ones. So we started an online store called Daily Vinyl. The store itself has a relaxed vibe. They brew coffee and serve beers out of the fridge in the kitchen, while folks float around looking through the records. I listened to hip hop for more than 12 years, so I know more about it than other music genres. Lots of indie labels and releases appeared across different genres. Live houses, clubs, and cafes all started welcoming younger artists for gigs. Colleges started opening courses in electronic music production, plus the cost of equipment just keeps going down. All these things happened at the same time, so independent music has become a lot much more accessible. But in an age where the only difference between a high school kid and a multimillion-view artist is a hastily slapped-together bedroom studio, the new generation of Chinese musicians is coming in hot. We expect big changes over the next few years, and we expect to love every second of it. You might also like:

Chapter 3 : UKnowledge - Year of China Events: Voices from Shanghai: May Symposium

Thank goodness for Irene Eber and the University of Chicago Press [Voices from Shanghai] is a slim, lovingly produced collection of letters, poems, stories and diary entries written by a number of refugees after they'd settled in China.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Jonathan Goldstein bio Irene Eber, editor and translator. Jewish Exiles in Wartime China. Introduction by Irene Eber. University of Chicago Press, Since the demise of Harvard University professor Benjamin I. Eber is of Galician Jewish stock, was educated in sinology at the Claremont Graduate School, and has both the linguistic and analytical tools to describe this complex historical interaction in a nuanced and scholarly way. She is fluent in Yiddish her mother tongue , as well as biblical and modern Hebrew, classical and modern Chinese, English, German, Polish, and other languages. She contributed to both published volumes of essays that emerged from that symposium. She also wrote the introduction to the exhibition catalog of rare Sino-Judaica, which Harvard showcased at that conference. One expression of that vitality is her anthology Voices from Shanghai: A scholar of lesser abilities might have shied away from as daunting a task as translating, editing, and commenting on German, Polish, and Yiddish writers in China before, during, and after World War II. Hopefully, the next edition of this sourcebook will include the originals of these valuable but arcane documents. For this volume, Eber has selected twenty-five vignettes. They include published and unpublished poems, letters, extracts from diaries, and short stories [End Page] written between and Her selections fall into four categories, each with a slightly different perspective on Jewish cultural self-perception and perception of the other. The first category of memoir is the refugee perspective on his or her flight from Hitler. German emigrant Michael W. Blumenthal has noted elsewhere that Shanghai was "the very last choice to escape Nazi terror. Nevertheless, by a variety of means, thousands of Central and Eastern European Jews managed to reach Shanghai. The city admitted these refugees not because of a self-conscious policy of Holocaust rescue but rather because of bureaucratic inertia. Although technically Chinese, much of Shanghai was in a precarious state of governance or non-governance-under various administrations, which included a committee of foreign consuls. Until the Japanese seizure of Shanghai, visas were not required for entering this place. Breslau refugee Ernest Heppner, also not represented in this volume, marveled as he passed through a deserted Shanghai embarkation hall that "no one asked for our papers. Polish rabbi Simha Elberg sees Shanghai simply as another port in a storm, after Poland, Lithuania, and Japan had successively "spat" 5 him out. An anonymous and presumably non-Jewish poet bemoans the generic plight of the Polish refugee without ever mentioning Shanghai. Journalist Kurt Lewin writes a generalized paean to anti-Fascism and another to the postwar refugee experience. Neither piece refers to China or Judaism. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 4 : Voices from Shanghai: Jewish Exiles in Wartime China by Irene Eber

When Hitler came to power and the German army began to sweep through Europe, almost 20, Jewish refugees fled to Shanghai. A remarkable collection of the letters, diary entries, poems, and short stories composed by these refugees in the years after th.

Chapter 5 : Voices from Shanghai - Irene Eber - Bok () | Bokus

VOICES FROM SHANGHAI Download Voices From Shanghai ebook PDF or Read Online books in PDF, EPUB, and Mobi Format. Click Download or Read Online button to VOICES FROM SHANGHAI book pdf for free now.

Chapter 6 : Download [PDF] Voices From Shanghai Free Online | New Books in Politics

In a nightclub on the west side of Shanghai's Huangpu river, Gouachi is cutting up the boards. Her signature sound "bright chord stabs, industrial noise, and frantic Jersey footwork beats " pulsates through a smoky room.

DOWNLOAD PDF VOICES FROM SHANGHAI

Chapter 7 : Voices from Shanghai: Jewish Exiles in Wartime China - Chicago Scholarship

When Hitler came to power and the German army began to sweep through Europe, almost 20, Jewish refugees fled to Shanghai. A remarkable collection of the letters.

Chapter 8 : Voices from Shanghai: Jewish Exiles in Wartime China, edited by Irene Eber - The Jewish Eye

In her book Voices from Shanghai, Irene Eber, the Louis Fridberg Professor of East Asian Studies Emeritus at Hebrew University of Jerusalem, has collected letters, diary entries, poems, and short stories written by those who fled to Shanghai. Her anthology is a very touching and enriching collection of voices from mostly forgotten refugees.

Chapter 9 : voices from shanghai | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

Shanghai was a city of million people, with fifty nationalities, and saturated with poverty, narcotics, prostitution, and a Chinese language barrier which could not be read, spoken, or understood.