

1750

2

"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION

Dupont 35mm

Lighting 6

Ratio 14-1

2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
POLICE FILE (INV. REPORTS)
NUMERICAL BY REPORT
NUMBER

Project No.
FRU-2

4

**REEL
NO.**

2

D107 CHUNG HUA STEAM SHIPPING
COMPANY

1929
19 4. 29 WANG ZING CHEN, YANG TSENG HWA, TANG
PAO TAH, LI FU TANG, H.B. LEE,
WANG CHING YUAN, SUN CHUAN-FANG,

D107

D107



Confidential.
(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. RE-ENTRY
No. 1. File No. 22
Date... 4/19/29
April 19, 1929

Chung Hua Steam Shipping Company.

Further to my report of April 18, I have obtained an interview with Mr. Li Fu-tang (李復堂) who, despite the fact that he has been badly let down by Ching-hua (楊振華) and Wang Ching-chuan, has decided to carry on and has no desire, for the present, to bring them into Court. Li, up to now, is out some \$3,000 so far. Wang has taken whatever; in fact Yang pocketed the money by the Bank on the guarantee of Li. To Li's knowledge, derived no financial gain. The money put in by Li and the loan from the Bank were swallowed up in extensive office alterations and the \$1,000 which Yang took as "personal expenses."

Li is confident that he can put the business on a sound footing and informs me that he is negotiating with a Dairen group, composed for the most part of ex-officials, to put up capital for the purchase of ships. At the same time he is negotiating with Mr. Wright of Messrs Hansons for the acquisition of Jardine, Matheson & Co. shipping interests. In support of the last statement, he showed me a letter addressed to him by Messrs Hansons, copy of which is as under (the copy was obtained without Li's knowledge or consent).-

April 5, 1929.

Dear Sir,

We write to inform you that on receipt by us of official notification from the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Dairen, that they hold the sum of Mex. 3 million for our account which sum has then to be transferred to the Shanghai Branch of the Bank for the same account we are prepared to carry on the negotiations for the acquisition of certain British shipping interests.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Hansons.)

Mr. F. T. Lee,
Manager,
Chung Hwa Shipping Company.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 1. File No. 107
Date 19. 4. 29
April 19, 1929.

Chung Hua Steam Shipping Company.

Further to my report of April 18, I have obtained an interview with Mr. Li Fu-tang (李復堂) who states that, despite the fact that he has been badly let down by Yang Ching-hua (楊振華) and Wang Ching-chuan, he is determined to carry on and has no desire, for the time being at least, to bring them into Court. Li, according to his statement, is out some \$3,000 so far. Wang and Yang put up no money whatsoever; in fact Yang pocketed \$1,000 of the loan made by the Bank on the guarantee of Mr. Wen Shih-cheng. Wong, to Li's knowledge, derived no financial gain. The money put in by Li and the loan from the Bank were swallowed up in extensive office alterations and the \$1,000 which Yang took as "personal expenses."

Li is confident that he can put the business on a sound footing and informs me that he is negotiating with a Dairen group, composed for the most part of ex-officials, to put up capital for the purchase of ships. At the same time he is negotiating with Mr. Wright of Messrs Hansons for the acquisition of Jardine, Matheson & Co. shipping interests. In support of the last statement, he showed me a letter addressed to him by Messrs Hansons, copy of which is as under (the copy was obtained without Li's knowledge or consent).-

April 5, 1929.

Dear Sir,

We write to inform you that on receipt by us of official notification from the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Dairen, that they hold the sum of Mex. 3 million for our account which sum has then to be transferred to the Shanghai Branch of the Bank for the same account we are prepared to carry on the negotiations for the acquisition of certain British shipping interests.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Hansons.

Mr. F. T. Lee,
Manager,
Chung Hwa Shipping Company.

C.

Whether or not Li succeeds in his venture scarcely concerns this Department, but his statement that he is after Jardine's ships, which is backed by the letter from Hansons, is in itself interesting, and I am inclined to think that Mr. Wen Shih-cheng has now taken a hand in the matter, although remaining in the background, despite the fact that Li was very anxious that I should understand that Mr. Wen learned of the Dairen group from him only yesterday morning. Li added that possibly Sun Chuan-fang would be one of the group and that he would have fuller particulars as to its membership within the next three or four days.

The only point which is causing Li worry is how to keep the deserters Wang and Yang from claiming any rights in future as Wang has on one or two occasions signed as Managing Director while Yang is the person who signed the lease with Sassoon's people.

John Robertson
C. D. I.

A/D.C.I.

JRS

19:4:29

JRS
has

Amey
APR 19 1929

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. <i>File No.</i> <i>D. 107</i>
Date <i>18.4.29</i>

April 18, 1929.

With reference to attached report on the Chung Hua Steam Shipping Company, it appears that sometime in the Spring of last year one Yang Chung-hua (楊振華), a former bodyguard of the late Mr. Roy Anderson of Linchong fame, approached Mr. Wen Shih-cheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu in the Chi Shih-yun regime, with a story that he, Yang, was in the employ of a multi-millionaire named Wang Ching-yuan (王晴川), thought to be a Japanese subject who was coming to Shanghai from Hongkong to establish a shipping line on a big scale, and that he, Yang, would be appointed Manager of the concern.

Nothing further was heard of the project until October when Yang produced his millionaire master to Mr. Wen. In his conversation with Mr. Wen, Wang spoke in millions and said it was his intention to start with a fleet of at least forty ships and a capital around \$50,000,000. Against this Mr. Wen contended that a modest \$5,000,000 would be ample. Wang agreed, but pointed out that as neither he nor Yang had shipping experience it would be necessary to find a suitable man to act as Sub-Manager to Yang. Accordingly, Mr. Wen, introduced Mr. Li Fu-tang (李福堂) as a man of integrity and one who had had good experience in the Customs service. Li was formally appointed to the post and instructed by Wang to find suitable offices. Li ultimately, in December, informed Wang that there ^{were} offices to be had in the Sassoon Building and at the same time brought up the question of initial funds. Wang was promptly all apologies and regrets that for the time being he had no credit in Shanghai, and suggested that Li could, as a temporary measure, raise this meagre amount from Mr. Wen or other friends. The result was that Mr. Wen guaranteed a bank

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

2.

loan of \$5,800. The fact that this big-talking millionaire from Hongkong should be without credit in Shanghai nevertheless raised Mr. Wen's suspicions that all was not square, and he accordingly dropped a hint to Li to insert an advertisement in the local Chinese press intimating the commencement of the Chung Hua Line and that Mr. Wang Ching-chuan, a wealthy overseas Chinese, held himself responsible for the financing of it. The appearance of the notice in the newspaper seemed to scare Wang who called on Mr. Wen and informed him that publicity at this particular juncture was most inadvisable. Exactly why it was inadvisable, was not made clear to Mr. Wen.

Anyhow, Li went ahead with the securing of offices, and a lease dating from February 1 was signed by Yang who, however has since dropped into the background while his wealthy employer has disappeared entirely. Deserted by the two principals and realizing that he has been their dupe, Li, to save his face, is struggling on and is negotiating with a group of local Chinese business men for the purchase of a small ship named the "Hua Heng" at present owned by the Sin Hwa Steamshipping Company. He is not likely to succeed however, and moreover I find, on enquiry at the New Engineering Works where this vessel was recently docked, that the hull is rotten and in fact the "Hua Heng" is only fit for the shipbreakers as her repair is entirely out of the question.

In an interview I had with Li, he was anything but frank, apparently feeling sore over the whole matter, and held to the mythical plans of Wang and Yang whose names, however, he never mentioned. Both Wang and Yang at that time had not come into the picture in my enquiries. Mr. Wen informed me that Li is well known to him and entirely above suspicion. It is known that Li, in his hopeless struggle to carry on,

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

3.

has had great difficulty in raising money to pay the office rent (\$500 per mensem) for March and April.

Whether persons other than Mr. Wen and Li have been victimized it is impossible to state at the present moment, but perhaps matters will be cleared up somewhat by a further interview with Li when he will be told that as the matter has shown itself to be of a criminal nature it will be imperative that he make a full statement to clear himself. As to Yang, he is said to be residing at Ya Chou (亞州) Hotel, 255 Hankow Road and efforts will be made to interrogate him.

The difficulty of a criminal prosecution in this case lies in the fact that Mr. Wen considers that Li's reputation might suffer in consequence and he would much prefer to let his \$5,800 go. Nevertheless he is thinking of placing the matter in the hands of his lawyer.

John Robertson

C. D. I.

A/D.C.I.

APR 18 1929

A/D.C.I.

Information

Interesting
we may get a
case later. 184

18:4:29

16/3/29

Intell Section,
Please verify and
include in the morning
Report.

LI FU-TANG

[Signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
I. C. CHINESE SECTION
No. I. O. D. 107
Date MAR 23 1929

Subject (in full) Chung Hwa Steam Navigation Co.

Made by C.D.I. Prince

Forwarded by

W. Guiness A.C. Pol.

Reference to the attached inquiries show that the Chung Hwa Steam Navigation Company (中華航業公司) a new firm opened offices some ten days ago in the new Sassoon Building, Nanking Road. The business will be fully established within the next two weeks. It is stated that the capital of the firm will be \$50,000,000 in shares mostly taken up by rich Chinese in Nanyang, Philippine Islands? It is also stated that the firm will operate forty steamers between Shanghai and Yangtse River Ports, also in foreign trade. The office accommodation being taken up is extensive though not yet fully established. H.B. Lee, the President of this company is unknown to us and inquiries are being made regarding his antecedents and further report will be forwarded in due course.

Tel. 62712

A.C.P. Pol'.

J. Prince
C.D.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 107.....
Date..... 14 3 29

March 14, 1929

Information has been **RECEIVED** to the effect that a company known as the Chung Hwa Shipping Coy. with a capital of \$55,000,000.00 has been established and have offices in the Sassoan Building. An American returned student named H.B. Lee is President.

Chinese Section,

*For inquiry and report
please. Discretion is very necessary
in carrying out these inquiries. It
is better that the investigation should
fail rather than lead to trouble of
any kind.*

JPL

14/3/29

Notice issued by the Chun Hwa Steam Navigation Co.

The Shun Pao published the following notice on January 29, 1929:-

As our Company has just been organized, great care has to be exercised in the employment of our staff. Those taken on must pass the necessary examinations and must possess adequate experience and good conduct. As preparatory arrangements are being made at present, we shall publish another advertisement in the newspapers in the event of the services of specialists being required. Those who have sent in their applications or have called, are requested to wait. Furthermore, all matters concerning this Company will be under my the personal management of our promoters: Wang Zing Ohuen, 王晴川 Yang Tseng Hwa, 楊振華 Tang Pao Tah 唐寶泰 and Li Fu Tang 李復堂 only. It is learned that of late certain bad characters have been making use of the name of this Company to defraud the public by offering positions upon payment of a sum of money. This is regretted. Meantime we are making exhaustive enquiries into this matter and any person who is found committing the offence mentioned above will be dealt with severely in accordance with law. The public are hereby requested to take notice of this.

The Shun Pao dated January 29, 1929, publishes the following announcement by Yang Tseng Hwa:-

I am solely responsible for the preparatory arrangements of the Chun Hwa Steam Navigation Co. All receipts or payments of money must bear my personal signature or chop, otherwise I shall not be responsible for such transactions.

D 108. Moving picture "Siege of Chichow
in 1929" shown at Foreign YMCA
1929 Bubbling Well Road

15-3-29 Fitch, Koon Ziang Yung, C. Lin,
Gen Fu TSB Nyi

D-108

D 108

FM. 52

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 18. 3. 1929.

To Doc

Many thanks.

Shl

LCM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

Shanghai, 15:31 1929

To Intell. Section,

For your
information and to
pass W.A./Shl.

noted
Shl
LCM

Information
may be
interested. LCM
16/3.

Shanghai Municipal Police

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. I. O. D. 198.....
Date.....15.3.29

Station.

15th, 1929.

REPORT ON Moving Picture Exhibition at the Foreign

M. F. C. A. Bubbling Well Road.

Made by C. I. D. Prince Forwarded by

J. H. G. Wens A. B. P. H.

Reference to the attached C.I.D.C. 96 Wong Kung Foh
(黄隄福) was detailed to attend the entertainment and
makes the following report:

At 8 p.m. March 14th, 1929, in the Main Hall,
and floor, Foreign Y.M.C.A., 33 Bubbling Well Road.
There were about 100 persons present, Chinese and Foreign,
amongst whom were Messrs Fitch, Chairman of the Foreign Y.M.C.A.,
Koong Ziang Yung (孔祥榕), Vice-Chairman of the Red Swas-
tika Society & Hsisan C. Liu, Member of the Technical Committee,
Yangtse River Commission, also Ministry of Communications,
National Government. Mr. Fitch, Chairman of the Y.M.C.A.,
made a short speech regarding the valuable pictures taken by
the International Newsreel, and the outline of the siege of
Chochow in 1927, and introduced Mr. Koong Ziang Yung, Vice-
Chairman of the Red Swastika Society, and Mr. Hsisan C. Liu
(刘锡三), Ministry of Communications, National Government
to the audience. Mr. Koong Ziang Yung made the following
speeches in Chinese, Mr. Hsisan C. Liu (刘锡三) acting
as his interpreter.

In 1927, when fighting took place at Chochow
between troops of the Shansi and Fengtien Armies, thousands
of residents in the locality suffered great hardships; many
being starved to death, their homes being destroyed by gun fire.
Two famous pagodas, the last of the local monuments were
seriously damaged. The idea of shewing these pictures
tonight is to give you our idea of the difficulties and danger

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

- 2 -

we had to contend with in getting up relief parties and getting them through to help and relieve the distressed natives during the siege of Chochow at that time, and to get them away from the City to a safety zone. Mr. Koong thanked the audience for their attendance after which the picture exhibition was proceeded with, scenes were shown as follows:- The advance attack of the Shansi Army, some thousands of troops, guns and transport wagons crossing a creek. Artillery battle between the troops of the two armies. Barbed wire entanglements etc. Mr. Koong is shown being escorted from Chochow City by soldiers Refugees leaving the beleaguered City, and securing money and provisions from the staff of the Red Swastika Society: War trophies, artillery etc captured by the Fengtien Army, from the Shansi troops, also a picture of General Fu Tso Myi (傅作義). Commander-in-Chief of the Shansi Army, and his body-guard leaving Chochow for Paoting by train, after the defeat of his Army by Fengtien troops. The exhibition was concluded at 10.15 p.m.

A.C.P. Pol'.

Ho-Prince
C.D.I.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1929

... pictures by
"New" of the siege of
Chocho in 1927, taken under fire
and showing actual battles and
scenes of pitiful starvation and
desolation will be shown at the
Foreign Y.M.C.A. at 9 p.m. to-
morrow. A short description in
Chinese (with translation) will be
given by Mr. W.S.Y. Kung, lineal
descendant of Confucius, 75th
generation, Vice-Chairman of the
Red Swastika Society which
brought relief to the inhabitants of
the beleaguered city. Admission
will be free to members, their
friends, and the public.

a. c. (Pol)

APR. 13³/₂₉

Chinese Section,

Please send someone to attend this
performance and submit a brief
report

J. H. G.

D-109. O.S. MALINOVSKY, SUSPECTED

SOVIET AGENT.

1929

15 3.29 BURAK

D109

D-109

Form No. 2
G. 20000-1-23

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 109
CENTRAL I. B. ~~109~~
Date.....

Date. March 15. 1929

Subject (in full) O. S. Malinovsky, Suspected Soviet Agent.

Made by D. S. Ovsianikoff

Forwarded by

J. R. Givens A.S. (Pl)

The undermentioned person is suspected of being
a Soviet Agent and is working in conjunction with Comrade
Burak of IO2 Route Vallon.

Mr. O. S. Malinovsky Employee of Import and Export
China Lumber Coy, 80 Yangtszepoo
Road.

Resides at 80 Yangtszepoo Road.

He was seen on several occasions visiting
Comrade Burak in company with two other suspected Soviet
agents. Recently he visited Vladivostock in connection with
the timber business of the China Lumber Coy.

V. Ovsianikoff

D. S.

A/D.C.I.

HR
15-3/29

Kor

Copies to H.B.M. Consul, Col. Halland, Capt. Bhelley and Lt. Carlson.

✓ 16/3 *(B)*

MALINOVSKY, O. S. - Soviet

Employee of Import and Export China Lumber Co.,
80 Yangtszepoo Rd. Resides at 80 Yangtszepoo Rd.

BURAK - Soviet
102 Route Vallon

SMP

SMP: I.O. D. 109
15 March 1929

D110

D-110

D110 SEARCH OF SOUTH CHINA UNIVERSITY
FOR COMMUNIST LITERATURE

1929

HWA NAN UNIVERSITY

10 15 29

"CHINESE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCE-
MENT OF CIVILIZATION"

Fu Tsung-sien, Li Tsung-wu, Liu Sod



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.O.	For disposal
D.C.I.	Furnish data
A.C. (T)	Investigate and report
" (U)	Note and file
Supt of Gaols	Note and return ✓
A.C. (North)	Report present status
" (South)	Submit recommendation
" (Sp.)	For further report
Ch. Clerk (Prov. Ct.)	For opinion
Police Advocate	Reply to writer direct
Quartermaster ✓	See me in re:
C.R.	Draft reply
Pay Office	Attach file
Supt (Res. Units)	
" (Film Censorship)	
Initials <i>WJ</i>	For File <i>WJ</i>
Date <i>OCT 8 1929</i>	Date <i>OCT 8 1929</i>
Noted and Returned <i>L</i>	Date <i>9/10/29</i>

Shanghai Municipal Council.

PHONE
12049
12050



POLICE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE.

Shanghai, October 8, 1929.

Commissioner of Police,

In re Brandt & Rogers, Ltd.,
and Ta Lu University

With reference to the attached file, I have to state that I attended court this morning and presented my views to that tribunal. The Court after hearing the argument ordered that the property confiscated be retained by the police.

R. J. Bryan, Jr.
Police Advocate.

RTB/J

Ruby
OCT 8 1929

Ac (Pol)
To see
9/10
lca
noted
10/10/29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.O. ✓	For disposal ✓
D.C.I. ✓	Furnish data
A.C. (T)	Investigate and report
„ (U)	Note and file
Supt of Gaols	Note and return
A.C. (North)	Report present status
„ (South)	Submit recommendation
„ (Sp.)	For further report
Ch. Clerk (Prov. Ct.)	For opinion
Police Advocate	Reply to writer direct
Quartermaster	See me in re:
C.R.	Draft reply
Pay Office	Attach file
Supt (Res. Units)	
„ (Film Censorship)	
Initials <i>WJ</i>	For File.....
Date <i>30/9/29.</i>	Date.....
Noted and Returned	Date / /

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

PLEASE ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
CHIEF CLERK, AND REFER TO
NO. 25,574

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
I. O. D. 110
Date 30.9.29

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE.

THE SHANGHAI PROVISIONAL COURT.

Shanghai, September 26th., 1929.

Acting Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

RE: MIXED CIVIL CASE NO.1509-B.

BRANDT & RODGERS, LTD.

vs.

THE CONTINENT UNIVERSITY.

The above case is again set for hearing at
9.30 a.m. on October 8th., 1929, when application
will be made on behalf of the landlords for sale of
the property taken by the Police from premises 139,
Gordon Road (The Continent University) under an order
of confiscation given by the Court. If you think it
necessary will you please instruct the Police Advocate
to attend.

H. H. White
for Chief Clerk.

Memorandum.

POLICE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, *Sept 30* 192*7*

To *A/C.P.*

*This matter was before the
civil court once and was
adjourned. I was present.
Please return file at your
convenience.*

*P.P.
P.A.*

F. 200 Amended 8-28
T.H. 1000-6-29.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.C.	For disposal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D.O.I.	Furnish data
A.O. (T)	Investigate and report
" (U)	Note and file
Supt of Gaols	Note and return
A.O. (North)	Report present status
" (South)	Submit recommendation
" (Sp.)	For further report
Ch. Clerk (Prov. Ct.)	For opinion
Police Advocate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reply to writer direct
Quartermaster	See me in re:
O.R.	Draft reply
Pay Office	Attach file
Supt (Res. Units)	
" (Film Censorship)	
<i>Will you kindly see that we are represented</i>	
Initials <i>Quirk</i>	For File.....
Date <i>31/8/29...</i>	Date.....
Noted and Returned	Date <i>/ /</i>

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE CHIEF CLERK, AND REFER TO NO. <u>25274</u>

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE.

THE SHANGHAI PROVISIONAL COURT.

Shanghai, August 30th 1929

Acting Commissioner of Police.

S. M. P.

Sir,

Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd.
vs.
Ta Lu University- 139 Gordon Road.

With reference to attached letter I have to inform you
that this case is set for hearing at 9.30 a. m. September 6th
1929. I therefore request that you notify the Police Advocate
to appear at the hearing of case.

J. Whitnig

Acting Chief Clerk

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. *110*

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.C.	For disposal
D.C.I.	Furnish data
A.C. (T)	Investigate and report
" (U)	Note and file
" (G)	Note and return
" (North)	Report present status
" (South)	Submit recommendation
" (Sp.)	For further report
Ch. Clerk (Prov. Ct.) ✓	For opinion
Police Advocate	Reply to writer direct
Quartermaster	See me in re :
C.R.	
Pay Office	
<i>Please notify date</i>	
<i>hus</i>	
Initials.....	For File.....
Date <i>JUL 19 1929</i> ..	Date.....
Noted and Returned Date / /	

ELLIS & HAYS
A. M. PRESTON, SOLICITOR

43, PEKING ROAD

TELEPHONE: NO. 60371
" " 60379
CODES
A.B.C. 5TH EDITION
BENTLEY'S PHRASE CODE
A.I. CODE
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
FRANCELLIS-SHANGHAI
AGENTS IN LONDON: INDERMAUR & BROWN
22 CHANCERY LANE, E.C.

Shanghai, 19th July, 1929.

Commissioner of Police,
(Capt. Springfield).

*Sir
This case is not for
hearing on 6.9.29 at
9.00 am. Please reply
J.H. Jones*

Dear Sir,

Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd.
-and-
Ta Lu University - 139 Gordon Road.

Confirming our recent interview with Capt. Springfield, we have informed you of the action now pending in the Shanghai Provisional Court in which our clients, Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., Lessors of the above premises, are claiming arrears of rent and for possession.

\$400.00 is now due, and probably the August rent will also be lost, unless the trial intervenes.

You have taken over the furniture in the premises on 13th July, and have agreed to let the Court decide whether our claim is to have priority over the claims of the Police. We have filed a Motion asking for early hearing and for a decision on this point, and will supply you with a copy if you wish.

Yours faithfully,

AMP/CCG

*a/c p.
I instructed Q.M.
on 13th to hold
furniture pending
further instructions*

JUL 19 1929

*ask Court to let us know
when motion is set for
hearing*
JUL 19 1929 *R.H. Jones*

F. 200 Amended 5-28
T.H. 1000-6-28.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. *5710*

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

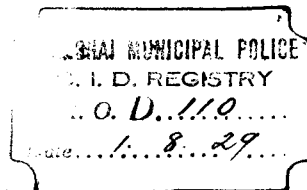
TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.O.	For disposal ✓
D.C.I. ✓	Furnish data
A.C. (T)	Investigate and report
" (U)	Note and file
Supt of Gaols	Note and return
A.C. (North)	Report present status
" (South)	Submit recommendation
" (Sp.)	For further report
Ch. Clerk (Prov. Ct.)	For opinion
Police Advocate	Reply to writer direct
Quartermaster	See me in re:
C.R.	Draft reply
Pay Office	Attach file
Supt (Res. Units)	
" (Film Censorship)	

Initials	For File
Date <i>30 7 29</i>	Date

Noted and Returned <i>AC</i>	Date <i>30 7 29</i>
------------------------------	---------------------

C/R
Counsel for
Complainant instructed
to apply for
application for
judgment by
default
JUL 30 1929

C O P Y



July 19, 1929.

Commissioner of Police.

Dear Sir,

Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd.
-and-
Ta Lu University, 139 Gordon Rd.

Confirming our recent interview with Capt. Springfield, we have informed you of the action now pending in the Shanghai Provisional Court in which our clients, Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., Lessors of the above premises, are claiming arrears of rent and for possession.

\$400.00 is now due, and probably the August rent will also be lost, unless the trial intervenes.

You have taken over the furniture in the premises on 13th July, and have agreed to let the Court decide whether our claim is to have priority over the claims of the Police. We have filed a Motion asking for early hearing and for a decision on this point, and will supply you with a copy if you wish.

Yours faithfully,

Ellis & Hays.

A/C.P.

I instructed Q.M. on 13th to hold furniture pending further instructions.

(Sd) M.O.S.

July 19, 1929.

A/D.C.

Ask Court to let us know when motion is set for hearing.

(SdP R.M.J.M.)

July 19, 1929.

Handwritten notes:
Received from
Mr. Ellis & Hays
on 19/7/29



POLICE FORCE.
(COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

Shanghai Municipal Council.



July 19, 1929.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

With reference to the attached, I beg to report that the property seized at the Continent University (Ta Lu) 139 Gordon Road, and ordered confiscated by the Provisional Court, has been handed over to the Quartermaster in compliance with P.O.C.537.

As all the property can be made use of, there is nothing to auction.

Sale of the properties of the Hwa Nan, and Kien Hwa schools, realized a total of \$169.00

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Jas Sinclair.

Acting A. C. (South).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Bubbling Well Station,

Date 18th July 1929.

Subject (in full) Attached.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by Chief Inspector Maguire.

Sir,

(1) Amount received and paid into General Office from sale
of furniture, South China College, Avenue Road, \$101.50

(2) Kie Hwa Middle School, Sinza Road,
amount paid to General Office, \$67.50

Total \$169.00

Yours obediently,

A. C. (South)

A.C. (South).

Chief Inspector.

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.Shanghai, July 16 1929
To Chief Insp. B'well.

How much did your
Auction of the properties
from Hwa Nan (South China College)
and Kien Hwa (Middle school)
realize.

Justine
A/ae (18th)

F. 200 Amended 3-28
T.H. 1000-4-29.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. *110*

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.O.	For disposal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D.C.I.	Furnish data
A.C. (T)	Investigate and report
" (U)	Note and file
" (G)	Note and return
" (North)	Report present status
" (South) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Submit recommendation
" (Sp.)	For further report
Ch. Clerk (Prov. Ct.)	For opinion
Police Advocate	Reply to writer direct
Quartermaster	See me in re:
C.R.	
Pay Office	
<p>Any furniture likely to prove of use should be dealt with as laid down in Friday's order. Remains to be sold. How much did B'well auction realize?</p>	
Initials..... <i>RB</i>	File.....
Date JUL 15 1929	Date.....
Noted and Returned	Date / /

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

L.O.D. 110

Station,

REPORT

Date 12-7-29 19

Subject (in full) Reopening of sealed premises

Made by J. W. Prince C.D.I.

Forwarded by

J.W. Rubenstein C.D.I.

Reference to the attached order was made by the Provisional Court on July 11 to the effect that the premises No 139 Gordon Road, formerly occupied by the Continent University, Ta Su, be opened and handed over to the owner. The property contained in the said premises was ordered to be confiscated and removed by the Police.

In view of the fact that there is a claim of some £96/ and 80/- made by the Commissioner of Revenue against the property, I notified Insp't Rine of Rooto Road that this matter would have to be referred to the A/D/C/I, and Commissioner of Police, before the confiscated property could be disposed of

C.D.I.

J.W. Prince
C. D. I.

I understand A.C.(U) & Depot Staff desire some school forms & other articles of furniture from this place. With regard to the application of the C. of R. for payment of General Municipal Rate ~~in~~ respect of the Ta Su, Hua Nien & Hsin Hsia Universities, the proceeds of auction of contents of the latter two institutions have already been paid into the bureau (vide entries in B.W. Unclaimed Property Book) & the same procedure will be followed in the case of Ta Su.

A.P.B.I.
This seems
O.K. ?

J.W.
12/7:24

J.R.
vide P.O. of last night
articles useless to the Police
could be sold at Station auction
12/7
R. Chivers

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

File No.

Reference Slip from D.C.I's. Office.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
A. C. (Crime)	For disposal
A. C. (Pol.) ✓	Furnish data
Prosec. Solicitor	Investigate and report
Supt. "A"	Note and file
" "B"	Note and return
" Hdqs.	Report present status
C. I. D. Reg.	Submit recommendation
Arms Section	For further report
	For opinion
	Reply to writer direct
	See me in re:
	Attach File
?	
lea	
Initials.....	For File
Date..... 10-7-29	Date.....
Noted and Returned Date / /	



REVENUE OFFICE.

Shanghai Municipal Council

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. I. D. RECEIVED
No. L. C. U. 110
Date 10.7.29

July 9, 1929.

19

Commissioner of Police.

In continuation of my letter of July 5,
will you kindly note an additional claim against the Kien
Hwa Middle School of Tls.48.00 in respect of General
Municipal Rate June Quarter on the premises 37 Sinza Road.

The full claims against these institutions
are as follows:-

South China College (Hwa Nan)	Tls.72.00
Kien Hwa Middle School	96.00
Continent University (Ta Lu)	<u>\$8.00,</u> <u>96.00</u>
	<u>\$8.00</u> Tls. <u>264.00</u>

Y. Allen
Commissioner of Revenue.

File with C.I. Robertson.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

To *Shanghai, 8/7/29*
L. S. J. Robertson

For report please.

*Chinese Section
B. Well has to think
although no written report
has been made, and it
the contents of parcel is
proceeds to 1000 (one thousand)
property). Amount is
realized in each case
& if my information is
correct. While on this
give to see another
shakes info. Done 8/7/29
JR*

F. 200 Amended 9-28
T.H. 200-1-28.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.O.P.	For disposal
D.O.I.	Furnish data
A.C. (T)	Investigate and report
" (U)	Note and file
" (G)	Note and return
" (North)	Report present status
" (South)	Submit recommendation
" (Sp.)	For further report
Ch. Clerk (Prov. Ct.)	For opinion
Prosec. Solicitor	Reply to writer direct
Quartermaster	See me in re:
O.R.	
Pay Office	
<p><i>WJ</i></p>	
Initials.....	For File.....
Date.....	Date.....

No.



REVENUE OFFICE.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 1. O. D. 111.0.
Date. 7.2.29.

July 5, 1929. 19

The Acting Commissioner of Police.

With reference to my letters dated May 13, 1929 and June 28, 1929, addressed to the Chief Clerk, Shanghai Provisional Court, copies of which were sent you, forwarding claims against the South China College, the Kien Hwa Middle School and The Continent University, I am informed by the Chief Clerk, Shanghai Provisional Court that the contents of these premises is confiscated.

I shall be obliged therefore if you will kindly satisfy the claims for General Municipal Rate and watchmen's supervision fee as soon as the seized property is realized.

Yours faithfully,

Commissioner of Revenue.

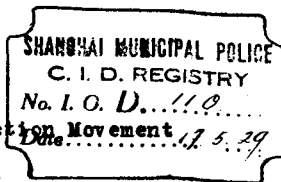
Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom left corner, including "C. I. D. REGISTRY" and "S. I. D. REGISTRY".

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GOVT.
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. C. D. 110...
Date... 9... 7... 29...

Extract from Intelligence Report

In accordance with an order of the Provisional Court, the seals affixed to the former Kien Hua University, No 79 Sinza Road, were removed and the premises handed over to its owners on June 28, The contents of the building were confiscated by order of Provisional Court.

South China University Self Protection Movement
Committee's letter to brethren.



Under the name of Communism, a number of enthusiastic youth have lost their lives. Our school whose students and teachers have so far not participated in any political movement, has suffered the same fate as the Continental University and Kiu Hwa Middle School under the charge of "Being Communistic with evidence proof". After a thorough consideration, we can not find out the proof ourselves.

Our school had been searched for three times; the first time on the forenoon of April 12, the second time, on the afternoon of the same day, and the third time on the evening of May 8. The first time the search party took away a number of books which the Students Union had bought from various stores for sale to students. These include World History, and other scientific books, numbering altogether 124 copies. They found nothing on the second visit, and on the third time they seized a manifesto issued by our Students' Union in connection with the false accusation, a circular sent out by the May Revolutionary Anniversary Commemoration Committee and ~~submitting~~ a draft book. Brethren, from these things, how can you expect to find the proof of ^{our school} being communistic. Such kind of unreasonable oppression upon the populace ~~is not only a serious violation of the rights of the people~~ is far more severe than those of Militarists such as Sun Chuan Fang, and Chang Che-ling. As a matter of fact, they can seal or kill anyone whenever they like, no matter whether ~~the person~~ he is communist or not!

acc. Information
See

Brethren! Have not we, young men, come from distant places of 1,000 li away to Shanghai with the object of getting a bit of new knowledge by study. Therefore we hoped to get a school, and when we got it we desire to bestow tender care to this school. We remained there quietly to study only. We expected that some men would come to investigate into the case and deal with it according to law. Ah! We are too bookish. The more we have kept quiet, the more ferocious are the external oppression. "Might is right" is truly a maxim. Facts have told us that that investigation would reveal the truth is non-existent. It is useless to ask for the protection of law. Let us put forth our own strength to find a way out. We feel that this matter does concern the South China University only; it is also a strange phenomenon of the Society. Who have no children? Who have no inclination for study? Who have not a few new books? Who do not commemorate the National Disgrace Day? To possess a few ~~new~~ books will cause a school to be sealed up. Then what books shall we study? To commemorate the National disgrace will cause a school to seal up. Then what is the use to study? To-day they sealed up three schools, and then they can seal others tomorrow. If we remain quiet and do not rise up to fight for our ~~study~~-freedom of study and of thinking, where can we find place to live, and ~~which~~ ^{in which} schools can ~~we~~ we study?!

Brethren! Rise up and support us to struggle for freedom of study and thinking! Oppose the unreasonable oppression from political ~~xxxxx~~ point of view?

Handwritten signature

W.A.P.

華南十校聯合會告各界同胞書

「共產主義」……多少熱血男兒！本校開辦到今不及半載，教職員學……也已于五月十日

了，我們百思也不解這小所謂有據，到底是據在那裡？

查本校前後共經三次檢查，第一次在四月十二日上午，第二次在同日下午，第三次在五月八日晚間。第一次查去的是學生會販賣部從運上各書店買

來尚未發賣的書籍，計科學的社會主義底根本原理、歷史的唯物主義、世界

史綱、浮士德、思想、創造蘇俄文藝論爭，等一百二十四本，第二次是一無

所得，第三次是學生會對外解釋本校被誣經過的宣言一種，上海學生五月奉

命紀念籌備會寄來通告一張，學生讀後札記一本，即所謂文稿，同胞們試問

所查各種中那一種可說是共產有據，原來所謂共產就是這樣！這樣任意備廢

教育、無謂壓迫民族、從前孫傳芳、張作霖，任何軍閥所不能做不敢做的事

，不料竟見之於革命已獲成功的今日，什麼共產不共產，真是封就封、要

殺就殺就完了！

同胞們，我們都是不遠千里到上海來求一點新知識的青年，我們唯一的

目的，只在得到一個安心讀書的地方，我們爲要維護這個地方，原是不遺人

誹謗，始終只是靜默者，只望着有人來調查，來依法辦理，然而我們太魯默

子氣了，我們愈是靜默，外壓壓迫愈來得兇惡，有強權無公理，原來是一句

如木之在地無往而不真確的名言！事實告訴我們，希望因檢査而明真相是沒

有的事，要求法律保障是沒有用的，只有用自己的力量來鬥爭的一條出路。

我們覺得這並不是華南一校的事，而是社會上一般的怪現象，試問誰

沒有子弟，誰不要讀書，誰沒有幾本新刊書籍，誰不做國恥紀念，有新書就

是有封閉之罪，這有何害可誦、紀念國恥處要封閉，讀書還有何用，今天可

以封三個學校，明天何嘗不可封其他各校，我們如果不起來力爭我們的讀書

自由權、思想自由權，還有何地可以容身、何校可以讀書！

同胞們起來，起來援助我們，援助我們并且就爲自己爭得

讀書的自由！思想的自由！反對政治上非理的壓迫！

No. 2
J-1-28

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

I. O. Chinese

File No. _____
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 1. O. 1911 Station,
Date May 16th 1929

Subject (in full) Chinese Schools closed and sealed

by order of the Provisional Court.

Made by C.D.I. J.W. Prince

Forwarded by J.W. Robertson, C.D.I.

Sir,

reference to the attached the premises mentioned,
No 139 Gordon Road, occupied by the Ta Lu 大陸 University,
No 79 Sinza Road, occupied by the Kyien Hwa 建華 University, and
No 105 Avenue Road, occupied by the Hwa Nan 華南 University, were
all duly closed and sealed, by the undersigned, between 2.30 P.M. and
4 P.M., May 15th. The above premises are all Chinese owned
but have British Consular Registration, and this being so I
submitted the Court Order to Mr S.L. Burdett, V.B.M., Vice Consul, ^{who}
~~who~~ stamped the ^{order & the} seals with the British Consular Stamp prior to their
being fixed on the premises.

Agents for the owners of the above premises are as follows:-

No 139 Gordon Road- Messrs Atkinson-Dallas, No 26 Peking Road.

No 79 Sinza Road- Messrs Hansons, No 7 Peking Road.

No 105 Avenue Road- Messrs Teesdale-Newman-McDonald, No 15 Peking Rd.

The above agents were duly informed of the court's order prior
to the premises being sealed up.

A.C.P. Pol'

Written order to seal
returned to Provisional
Court 16.5.29.

C. D. I.

J.W. Prince

Don't forget the
Property Confiscation Order

W.S.
C.D.I. Robertson,
For attention please. J.W.

J.W.
16.5.29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D...118...
Date...15...5...29...

Extract from Intelligence Report 15.5.29.

The students of the Shanghai College of Laws, No. 450 Rue Pere Robert and of the Young Men's Middle School, No. 323 Avenue Jeffre, have been appealed for moral support in circular letters by the students of the South China University, No. 105 Avenue Road which was recently sealed up by the Provisional Court order.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. <i>110</i>
Date <i>15.5.29</i>

Copy to Commissioner of Police for information.

The Chief Clerk,
Shanghai Provisional Court.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the order of the Shanghai Provisional Court by which the following Chinese educational institutions have been closed, I have to request that you will kindly note the Council's claim for overdue General Municipal Rate, June Quarter, as indicated hereunder, and that you will arrange for these sums to be reserved to the Council in the event of the Court ordering the contents of the premises to be sold.

105 Avenue Road	South China College (Hua Nan)	Tls. 72.00
79 Sinza Road	Kien Hwa Middle School	48.00
139 Gordon Road	The Continent University (Ta Lu)	96.00

Yours faithfully,

H. L. L.

Commissioner of Revenue.

*A.C. (10/11/29)
20 note
14/11/29*

*C.D.L. Robertson
Please note
change*

*note
JR*

15.5.29

D. 110
Extract from D.R. 96

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C.I.D. REGISTRY
No. I.O.S. 110
Date... 19. 5. 29

Between 9 and 11 p.m. on May 8 the Municipal Police searched on Provisional Court warrant the following educational institutions which were suspected of being at the bottom of the anti-Government movement:- (See D.R. 96)

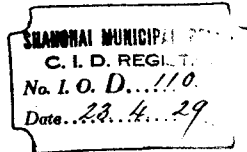
** See file D. 174*

X Ta Lu University, 139 Gordon Road, * Kien Hua Middle School, 79 Sinza Road and Hua Nan University, 105 Avenue Road.

In a room of the first mentioned establishment were found a small hand press together with anti-Government handbills, the ink of which was still wet, and a large supply of blank paper. The arrival of the Police on the University premises had evidently disturbed the printers who vacated the room and intermingled with students in the compound. It was quite clear that preparations for to-day's meeting, to which reference is made in the literature, were in full swing and the fact that none of the usual anniversary posters appeared during the night points to this institution as being responsible to a great extent for the issue of literature on the occasion of May anniversaries.

In the Kien Hua and Hua Nan establishments, there was no activity and the nett seizure in each case was a draft document attacking the Government.

This literature was brought before the Provisional Court this morning, when the following decision was rendered. " The premises of all three institutions to be sealed up and the property therein to be confiscated and held in the premises for 10 days and if no application is made ~~in~~ within that time by responsible persons for release of the property the Court's order is to be carried ~~at~~ out in full. "



April 22,

29

Dr. Ho Shin-tsang,
President,
Provisional Court.

Sir,

With reference to the enclosed Court Order No. 264-C for the sealing of the premises of the Hua Nan University, I have to point out for your consideration that this Order has been issued without any proceedings in Court ordering the sealing of the Hua Nan University.

On April 13, the Police made an application before Judge ~~Ming~~ with Mr. Hasegawa sitting as Deputy, for the disposal of certain literature removed by the Police from the premises of the Hua Nan University. On that occasion the only order of the Court was that the books seized there should be confiscated. To this Order the Principal of the University was entirely agreeable. I would suggest for your consideration, the desirability of a summons being issued against the Principal to show cause why the premises should not be sealed. Thereafter, it would be in order for the Court to issue sealing orders, but I think you will agree with me that sealing orders of an ex parte nature without Court proceedings are irregular.

I return the Court Order and Sealing Orders herewith.

Yours faithfully,

(Signature)

Acting Commissioner of Police.

謹此者附封入之法院諭單C字第三百六十九號為封華南大學一案郵人敢
請指明該項諭單之發給在當時并未寄諭茲封該華南大學

於四月十三日捕房向庭上無推事及領細領事代表日領請求處分捕房所抄獲
在華南大學內之文件當時庭上僅給諭將所獲案之書籍等充公計在
該項當庭諭該大學院長完全贊同郵人擬請充案傳單俾該大學
院長到庭聲明其校心所不能發封之故然該堂上并未給封條循序而
封郵意以為單用封條而無當庭諭似有未妥用敢不揣冒昧冒瀆
鈞聽謹將當諭及封條附呈此致

臨時法院院長

何世楨博士

代理總巡馬丁謹啟

中華民國十六年四月廿二日

File No. 20.5.110

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

April 20, 1929.

A/D.C.I.,

The Principal of the Hua Nan University handed over the books to the Police before the search warrant was received, and intimated his willingness to refrain from using or keeping in the University any books to which the Police objected. Therefore in ordering the confiscation of the books, it might be fairly claimed that the Court was simply carrying out the Principal's wishes. Under these circumstances the issuance of an order for the sealing up of the school amounts to persecution. While it is probably true that the persons controlling the policy of the school differ politically from the National Government there is no evidence available that they are Communists and the action taken by them in the present case clearly demonstrate that they are anxious to co-operate with the Police.

Further the building is probably foreign property, and it is doubtful if the Provisional Court has the right to interfere with it without the sanction of the owner's consul.

As a matter of general principle, I would recommend that the Council extend protection to all individuals and enterprises within the Settlement, which obey the laws and regulations of the Settlement, while the Kuomintang expects the Municipal Police to assist in the persecution of its political enemies, it never thinks of reciprocating by placing a check on the political enemies of the Municipal Council. No effort is made to restrict the activities of the newspapers and schools which make unjustified and unreasonable attacks upon the Municipal Council and its institutions. When the Kuomintang was howling in favour of extremist radicalism, the Municipal Police, in the face of hostile criticism from the same party, reduced the activities of extremists in the Settlement to a minimum. It can be safely

claimed that their efforts in this direction will be continued, and, apart from the Provisional Court doing its duty, no assistance will be required from the Chinese Authorities.

In view of the foregoing, I recommend that this sealing order be ignored.

M. Givens

A. C. (Pol.)

KCP
If they desire to seal up
the school I am of opinion
that a hearing in Court is first
necessary on a specific charge.
There is a great difference
between Communism & Party
Politics.
I recommend that the seals
be returned to the Court.

20/4/29.

A. Givens
a/g.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. I. O. D. 110...

Date 13. 4. 29...

Translation of an order issued by the Provisional

Court to the Sinza Police Station dated (April) 19, 1929

In accordance with the request of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai in compliance with a despatch from the Ministry of Education, stating that the Shanghai Hua Nan University is a propaganda Department for the propaganda of communistic literature which case has already been investigated into by Bureau of Education (Municipality of Greater Shanghai), a search warrant was issued and the premises were searched by the Police on the ¹²th instant. According to a report of the Detective Inspector of Sinza made at Court on April 13, the Police received a handbill intimating that Hua Nan is a propaganda department of the Communist Party under the cover of a school, and 124 books of a communistic colour were found on April 12 when a search was made. On the same afternoon a search warrant was received and a second search was made, but nothing was found. Order for confiscations of the books was applied for and granted for the purpose of suppressing the reaction against Kuomintang. This Court has further found that the said university was reported to the Central Kuomintang Hdqrs. as a communistic propaganda department organized by two Communists named Li Tsao Lee (李初黎) and Wong To-ching (王獨清) and that they had used text books issued by the Creation Society which has been already sealed up. Therefore ten copies of a sealing order to close the Hua Nan University are hereby issued and the Police are expected to detail detectives and constables to act accordingly and without reserve and in reporting back to submit to the Court to be dealt with a list of articles of furniture, books, apparatus, etc. thus sealed up.

Ten copies of a sealing order ~~are~~ attached herewith.

Chopped: Ho Shih-tseng (何世積),
President of the Court.

A proclamation to the same effect issued by the Court on April 19, 1929, is attached the order for posting outside the premises after the sealing order has been executed.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 110

Translation of an order issued by the Provisional
Court to the Sinza Police Station dated (April) 19, 1929

In accordance with the request of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai in compliance with a despatch from the Ministry of Education, stating that the Shanghai Hua Nan University is a propaganda Department for the propaganda of communistic literature which case has already been investigated into by Bureau of Education (Municipality of Greater Shanghai), a search warrant was issued and the premises were searched by the Police on the ¹²24th instant. According to a report of the Detective Inspector of Sinza made at Court on April 13, the Police received a handbill intimating that Hua Nan is a propaganda department of the Communist Party under the cover of a school, and 124 books of a communistic colour were found on April 12 when a search was made. On the same afternoon a search warrant was received and a second search was made, but nothing was found. Order for confiscations of the books was applied for and granted for the purpose of suppressing the reaction against Kuomintang. This Court has further found that the said university was reported to the Central Kuomintang Hdqrs. as a communistic propaganda department organized by two Communists named Li Tao Lee (李初黎) and Wong To-ching (王獨清) and that they had used text books issued by the Creation Society which has been already sealed up. Therefore ten copies of a sealing order to close the Hua Nan University are hereby issued and the Police are expected to detail detectives and constables to act accordingly and without reserve and in reporting back to submit to the Court to be dealt with a list of articles of furniture, books, apparatus, etc. thus sealed up.

Ten copies of a sealing order are attached herewith.

Chopped: Ho Shih-tseng (何世禎).

President of the Court.

A proclamation to the same effect issued by the Court on April 19, 1929, is attached the order for posting outside the premises after the sealing order has been executed.

File No. 20. A. 110

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

April 19, 1929.

Provisional Court Order for the sealing
of the Hua Nan University, 105 Avenue Rd.

I learn that the notorious Chen Te-cheng (陳德徵), in his new capacity as Chief of the Bureau of Education of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, is behind the issue of this sealing order.

In view of the fact that the Court on April 13 saw fit to close the case against this university by ordering the destruction of the books, I fail to see why the Municipal Police should be called upon to carry out an order which does not appear to have necessitated even an ex-parte application in Court to effect its issue and is, in fact, sheer persecution of an institution whose teachers and pupils have "left" leanings.

The statement in the order to the effect that application was made for the destruction of the books is incorrect, as the Municipal Police took into consideration the fact that the majority of the publications were not over violent and their discovery was due to the willingness on the part of the Principal of the University to show them ^(the Police) over the establishment, and accordingly confined themselves to an application for disposal of the books.

John Robertson

C. D. I.

A/D.C.I.

I agree
gms

Shanghai Provisional Court.

SECURITY OFFICE,

April 19, 1929.

To/ D. C. I. Station.

Herewith ~~Mixed~~ Court Orders to... .. seal

premises at the undermentioned addresses. Kindly return orders when dealt with, and fill in the required information.

No. of Order.	Address.	How dealt with	Date executed & by whom.	Description of premises.
364-C	Wan Nan University,			
<u>Sealing orders issued at request of Shanghai Special Municipality.</u>				

18
Extract from Shanghai Provisional Court Register for Saturday April 13th 1929



Register No. 2/82321. Station Bubbling Well Deputy Mr. Hasegawa. Judge Mr. Hsuing

Proceed-
ings.

Application for the disposal of certain literature of a
Communist nature removed by the Police from the
China South University No: 105 Avenue Road on April 1st
1929.

Mr. Paul, P. Y. Ru appeared for the Police.

Mr. Ru :- This is an application for books of a commu-
nist nature which we seized at the China South University
yesterday morning, to be confiscated. I leave it to the Court
what they wish to do with the books.

D. S. I. Papp :- At about 11.30 a.m. yesterday morning
accompanied by C. D. I. Zung Tsang I visited the China South
University No. 105 Avenue Road, in connection with a certain
communist pamphlet issued by a certain Chinese organization.

I saw the principal of the university named Mr. Foo and explain-
ed the reasons of our visit and at our request he showed us over
the premises, in an upstairs room occupied by one of the school
staff we found a quantity of Chinese books, some of which proved
to be books of a radical nature, and with the permission of Mr. Foo
these books were taken to the Police headquarters for our perusal.

During the afternoon a search warrant was received from this
Court authorising a search on the premises of the China South
University, and this raid was carried out by C. I. Robertson and
the search lasted from 5-7 p.m. but nothing further was found.

C. D. I. Zung Tsang corroborated.

Mr. Ru :- I might say to the Court that it is the wish
of Mr. Foo, the principal of the China South University, that these
books should be destroyed.

D. S. I. Papp :- Altogether 124 books were seized.

Decision.

J. E. P. B.

Application granted.

Books to be confiscated.

.....

File No. *A. 110*

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

April 13, 1929.

A/D.C.I.,

At 11.30 a.m. on April 12, in company with D.I. Chen Chang, I visited the South China University at No.105 Avenue Road - the school mentioned in the attached translation of a pamphlet issued by a certain "Chinese Association for the Advancement of Civilization". In the course of an interview, Fu Tsung-sien (傅震先), the principle, who is a native of Nanchang and graduate of the Kyoto University, informed us that his school was newly established on March 10 by one Li Tsung-wu (李稼武) who is at present away from Shanghai. The teachers number about 20 (list attached) while the number of students is about 90, who hail from various provinces of the country and of whom about 25 are living on the premises. Mr. Fu, then showed us over the premises. In one of the upstairs rooms, occupied by a member of the school staff named Liu Soo (刘苏), a large quantity of books were found, some of which on cursory inspection proved to be of a radical nature. Liu the occupant of the room, explained that the books are the property of the Students' Union of the school and are intended by the Union for sale to students. I reported this matter to Mr. Givens (A.C.Pol.) and on his instructions I sought Mr. Fu's sanction to remove the books to Police Headquarters for examination. Mr. Fu readily consented to this.

At 4.30 p.m. April 12, a search warrant was received at Headquarters from the Provisional Court for the search of the South China University for communistic literature. The search was carried out between 5 and 7 p.m. April 12 by a party of police under C.D.I. Robertson but nothing further was found. These books were taken before the Provisional Court to-day when an order for their destruction was made by Judge Hsiung and Mr. Hasegawa.

Rec'd
APR 15 1929

J.H.
19/4/29

Information
14/4

E. Papp
D. S. I.

List of Teachers of the South China University,

No. 105 Avenue Road.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Li Chung-wu (李宗武) The President, a native of Shaoshing, Chekiang.	Now en route to England.
Yang Suh-yi (楊適亭) Acting President, a native of Chekiang.	No. 105 Avenue Road.
Fu Tsung-sien (傅震先) The Dean, graduate of Kyoto University and a native of Nanchang, Kiangsi.	No. 105 Avenue Road.
Chu Ying-tsing (朱隱青)	Great China University.
Feng Nan-tsao (馮乃超)	Chuin Chi University.
Peng Kang (彭康)	Chuin Chi University.
Tsai Shao-tung (蔡紹敦)	Shao-tung & Co.
Li Tsao-li (蔡執初)	Chuin Chih University.
Chu King-ngoo (朱鏡我)	Chuin Chih University.
Wong Hsieh-wen (王學文)	Yung An Li (), North Szechuen Road.
Pan Tsz-nien (潘梓年)	Chuin Chi University.
Yu Moo-tao (余慕陶)	Yung An Li (), North Szechuen Road.
Huang Hsueh-mien (黃葯眠)	Chinan University, Chengju.
Hsu Shun-mei (徐誠梅)	Futan University, Kiangwan.
Kiang Long (江朗)	Yung An Li (), North Szechuen Road.
Liu Moh (劉穆)	Ta Lu University, 139 Gordon Rd.
Li Kien-hwa (李劍華)	The Shanghai Law College.
Sung Tsen-sien (沈端先)	Chinan University, Chengju.
Tung Shao-ming (董紹明)	Shanghai College of Arts.
Tsai Suh-hou (蔡叔厚)	Corner of Woosung and Yuhang Rds.

List of books taken from China South
University, 105 Avenue Road, at 11.30
a.m. April 12, with full consent of
Principal of University.

<u>No. of Copies</u>	<u>Title</u>
25	"Creation" Monthly Magazine.
7	Volume of "Creation" Monthly Magazine.
1	"The Hankow Tragedy"
1	"Dark Night"
1	"Big Shells"
1	"Development of Socialism" (Die Entwicklung des Sozialismus)
1	"Soviet Russia and her Neighbours"
1	"Materialism and its History"
2	"Out of Work"
1	"Proletarian Literature of New Russia"
4	"The Origin of Human Being according to Marxism"
2	"Smoke"
1	"New Education in Soviet Russia"
1	"Rudiments in Politics and Economics"
1	"The Way to Civilisation"
12	"Sun" Monthly Magazine
3	"Deluge"
3	"Run a race with the Image"
4	"Criticism of Civilization"
4	"Idea" Monthly Magazine.
2	"Comrade Suiwilof (?)"
2	"Debate on the Arts of Soviet Russia" (Question on Arts by Piekanov)
3	"Plays performed in New Russia: Sports and Dances"
12	"History of the World"
7	"Foreign Poems translated by Kuo Muh-shih"
2	"Faust"
1	"Dawn of Literature in New Russia"
1	"Russian Literature"
2	"Happiness"
16	miscellaneous books
124 in all	In addition, 9 pamphlets entitled "Sunrise"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

To Shanghai, 17:30 1929.
Intelligence Section,

*For inquiry and
report please.*

JK

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

File No.

Reference Slip from D.C.I's. Office.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
A. C. (Crime)	For disposal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
A. C. (Pol.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Furnish data
Prosec. Solicitor	Investigate and report
Supt. "A"	Note and file
" "B"	Note and return
" Hdqs.	Report present status
C. I. D. Reg.	Submit recommendation
Arms Section	For further report
	For opinion
	Reply to writer direct
	See me in re:
	Attach File
<p><i>Loas</i></p>	
Initials <u>16.3.29.</u>	For File
Date	Date

Noted and
Returned

Date / /

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.C.P. ✓	For disposal ✓
D.C.I. ✓	Furnish data
A.C. (T)	Investigate and report
" (U)	Note and file
" (G)	Note and return
" (North)	Report present status
" (South)	Submit recommendation
" (Sp.)	For further report
Ch. Clerk (Prov. Ct.)	For opinion
Prosec. Solicitor	Reply to writer direct
Quartermaster	See me in re:
C.R.	
Pay Office	
Initials <i>ba</i>	For File.....
Date <i>16/3/29</i>	Date.....
Noted and Returned _____ Date / /	

Great attention may be paid to
the exhibition of the Babylonian
Cunning invasion of civilization!

社會

先儒僅只序實宣傳機關華南大學之存

前者本會曾與英油中... 馮乃超王一攝影... 學生所教或宣傳... 生於柏樂... 不得乃... 糊糊... 以... 先... 見... 則... 致...

建新... 是... 心... 兄... 其... 非... 普... 之...

中國文化促進會
李兆雲圖元

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1110
Date.....16: 3: 29

Translation of Hand-bill issued by Li Kuan

Kuan (李 國 光), Secretary of the Chinese

"Association for the Advancement of Civilization:
----- 16 MAR 1929

"Hua-Nan College", a Communistic Propaganda Organization; Should
it be allowed to exist ?.

The Association for the "Advancement of Civilization" has
distributed printed handbills giving the following names of Com-
munists, viz: Wong Tu-ching (王 獨 清),

Li Ts'u-li (李 初 梨),

Feng Nai-chao (馮 乃 超),

Wong I-liu (王 一 榴),

Ping Kong (彭 康),

Chu Ching-Ngo (朱 鏡 我), and

Tuan K'o-Zing (段 可 情).

They are members of the "Creation Society" and they have been active
in the Shanghai College of Arts: (1) in promoting propaganda,
(but last year owing to the interference of French Police and the
detention of Students, this enterprise failed) and (2) in attempting
to obtain permission to re-open the General Propaganda Organiza-
tion of the "Creation Society", its office having been formally
closed; but in this they also failed. They then determined to
carry on and concentrated their energy and money to establish the
"Hua Nan College", the aim of which is obscure though the intention
was to employ young students for the purpose of propagating
communism. In consequence of their failure they dared not make
themselves known, therefore, they engaged one Li Tsung-wu (李宗武),
a person little known, as a tool to establish relations with other
people, and they engaged lawyers to influence the Settlement Police

with the view of getting detectives and policemen to assist them. Their object is thus very obvious. These communists of the "Creation Society" need not necessarily be presidents of the School, but they must be teachers, as otherwise the students would not come under their influence. This alone is sufficient to cause their expulsion and to mete out to them the punishment they deserve. If the lair of wolves may be destroyed, should not the wolves themselves be disposed of? The facts are known to the community. If the people of the community are all so stupid as not to remove the fuel, do they wish to allow the fire to spread? Communism has been fierce and destructive for a long time. Massacre is ^a ~~the~~ very awkward matter. If educational ~~and~~ propaganda organizations be not completely ~~eradicated~~ ^{suppressed}, numerous students, ~~the~~ young men and women of today, will become the communists of tomorrow. The Communists of the "Creation Society" are bold and are not deterred by failure; they hold strongly to their purpose and do not care what steps they take to attain it. But should those who must heed the trend of public opinion, who control education, and are the parents and elder brothers of the younger generation to remain indifferent while the Communists spread their evil influence?

Whether the funds of the "Hua Nan College" be sufficient or not, its equipment be complete or not, its president qualified or not, its teachers communistic or not, its curriculum adequate or not, these are points that bear on the peace of the community. Therefore, we must waken the attention of the Community to them, and must urge the public and the authorities to adopt a firm attitude against Communism.

(Signed and chopped) Li Kuo-Kuan.

Chien
16 MAR 1929

COPY

Translation of Hand-bill issued by Li Kuo-
Kuan (李國光), Secretary of the Chinese
"Association for the Advancement of Civilization:"

"Hua-Nan College", a Communist Propaganda Organization; should
it be allowed to exist ?.

The Association for the "Advancement of Civilization" has
distributed printed handbills giving the following names of Com-
munists, viz: Wong Tu-ching (王獨清),

Li Ts'u-li (李初梨),

Feng Nai-chao (馮乃超),

Wong I-liu (王一榴),

Ping Kong (彭康),

Chu Ching-ngo (朱鏡我), and

Tuan K'o-zing (段可情).

They are members of the "Creation Society" and they have been active
in the Shanghai College of Arts: (1) in promoting propaganda,
(but last year owing to the interference of French Police and the
detention of Students, this enterprise failed) and (2) in attempting
to obtain permission to re-open the General Propaganda Organi-
zation of the "Creation Society", its office having been formally
closed; but in this they also failed. They then determined to
carry on and concentrated their energy and money to establish the
"Hua Nan College", the aim of which is obscure though the intention
was to employ young students for the purpose of propagating
communism. In consequence of their failure they dared not make
themselves known, therefore, they engaged one Li ^{Tsung} Tsu-wu (李宗武),
a person little known, as a tool to establish relations with other
people, and they engaged lawyers to influence the Settlement Police

COPY

with the view of getting detectives and policemen to assist them. Their object is thus very obvious. These communists of the "Creation Society" need not necessarily be presidents of the School, but they must be teachers, as otherwise the students would not come under their influence. This alone is sufficient to cause their expulsion and to mete out to them the punishment they deserve. If the lair of wolves may be destroyed, should not the wolves themselves be disposed of? The facts are known to the community. If the people of the community are all so stupid as not to remove the fuel, do they wish to allow the fire to spread? Communism has been fierce and destructive for a long time. Massacre is ^a ~~its~~ very awkward matter. If educational ~~and~~ propaganda organizations be not completely ^{suppressed} ~~eliminated~~, numerous students, ~~the~~ young men and women of today, will become the communists of tomorrow. The Communists of the "Creation Society" are bold and are not deterred by failure; they hold strongly to their purpose and do not care what steps they take to attain it. But should those who must heed the trend of public opinion, who control education, and are the parents and elder brothers of the younger generation to remain indifferent while the Communists spread their evil influence?

Whether the funds of the "Hua Nan College" be sufficient or not, its equipment be complete or not, its president qualified or not, its teachers communistic or not, its curriculum adequate or not, these are points that bear on the peace of the community. Therefore, we must waken the attention of the Community to them, and must urge the public and the authorities to adopt a firm attitude against Communism.

(Signed and chopped) Li Xue-Kuan.

K/N

Alieno
16 MAR 1929

Extract from Shanghai Provisional Court Register for Thursday, 9th May, 1929.

Register No. 2/84, 239-40 Station Bubbling Well Deputy Mr. Gordon Road Judge Mr. ...

Application

(2/84, 239).

Application by Police for decision of Court in the matter of a note-book containing drafts of a communistic nature, found on the premises of the Hua Nan University, 105 Avenue Road on May 8th. 1929. Under Art. 103 & 160 of C.C.R.C.

(2/84, 240).

Application by Police for decision of Court in the matter of a draft declaration of an anti-Government nature, found on the premises of the Kyien Hua University, 79 Sinza Road, on May 8th. 1929. Under Art. 103 & 160 of C.C.R.C.

(2/84, 240a)

Application is hereby made for the disposal of a quantity of inflammatory and communistic literature and a printing press seized during a raid at the Ta Lu University, Gordon Road, at 9 p.m. on the 8th day of May. 1929, in accordance with Art. 160 & 103 of the C.C.R.C.

Proceedings.

Court Inspector Mills appeared for the Police.

Court Inspector Mills :- This is an application made by the Police as a result of search warrants issued by this Court. The Court will see by the pamphlets that have been seized, that they are of a very communistic nature, and the Police take a very serious view of this.

C.D.I. Prince :- Acting on search warrants issued by this Court, I together with C.D.I. Robertson and a party of detectives raided the premises of the "Ta Lu University" situated at No. 139, Gordon Road, we were unable to locate the president of the university, nor anyone who would assume responsibility, although there are some two hundred students taking lessons in the said university, but we had reason to believe that amongst these students there must have been one or two who could take responsibility, so through our interpreters we informed them that we were going to make a search of the premises, and we proceeded to do this, and in a place apparently used as an office at the rear of the university we seized a printing press and in this press was a transfer for the printing of the communistic pamphlets which are now before the Court (Printing press together with the transfer shown to the Court), when we

Extract from Shanghai Provisional Court Register for 192

Register No. 2/B4, 233-40a. Station Hubeiling 1011 Deputy Mr. E. Gordon Ross Judge Mr. _____

Sheet No. 2.

entered the said office we found several pamphlets that had just been printed and other papers (blanks) which were apparently to be used as pamphlets after they had been put through the printing press. From the pamphlets it appears that they were to be distributed last evening in order to inform all students to attend a meeting at the West Gate, or some other place in the Chinese territory just outside the French Concession, and at this meeting protests and slogans were to be given calling down the present Nationalist Government and the Government officials.

The Court will see by the evidence put before them that it was the chief object of these people concerned to cause trouble, and this trouble would not only reflect back on the Settlement, but would also have serious results in the Chinese Territory. After making this seizure in the university, we visited the quarters of the students, which are quite near to the university itself, and on a table in one of the dormitories we found this book (produced) which is certainly of a communistic nature. The Court will see how the minds of these students are being poisoned by literature of this nature, this being provided by agents of a certain foreign country, not only to pervert the minds of the students, but also of the Chinese people themselves.

The next place we visited was the "Nan Nan University" at No. 105 Avenue Road, this is commonly called the South China university, but we found nothing there except this book (produced) and I think that if the Court will peruse it they will see that it contains drafts for certain subversive literature, which ^{were} ~~was~~ to be given to the students of various universities at a later date, on or about the 30th of May. I understand it is written in the form of poetry and the meaning of the characters are very deep. The Court will see it is similarly connected in an endeavour to subvert the minds of the students, as in the case of the "Tam Lu University". I therefore submit this book for the

Extract from Shanghai Provisional Court Register for _____ 192

Register No. 2/84, 239-40a, Bubbling Well Station & Gordon Road. Deputy Mr. _____ Judge Mr. _____

Sheet No. 3.

consideration of the Court.

A further place we visited was the "Kyien Hua University" No. 79. Sinza Road, and after a search of the premises we found this book (produced) which contains a draft declaration of anti-Government nature. I might inform the Court that the raids carried out on these three universities have had a salutary effect on the students studying at the said universities, as it has been seen that no students turned up at the supposed meeting place this morning, Police supervision having been kept there from very early this morning, and it appears that the proposed meeting has been abandoned, the chief cause of the abandonment being I think the failure of the students to distribute the literature which has been seized by the Police. Observation was kept by the Chinese Authorities and the French Police, and also the Settlement Police and no handbills have been posted, or slogans. I might also bring to the notice of the Court that a search warrant was issued by this Court at the suggestion of the Chinese Authorities for the search of the "Ta Lu University" quite recently.

Court Inspector Mills :- In the case mentioned a summons was issued, but I understand that this case is still pending.

C.D.I. Prince :- At the time mentioned I understand that 3 students were arrested on the Carter Road in possession of certain pamphlets running down certain Chinese Officials, but these students were released with a caution. It would appear that the "Ta Lu University" is the principal in this movement, and owing to the isolated place the university is situated in the Settlement, the authorities in charge of this university seem to think that they can defy the law and order of the Settlement, and also the orders of this Court with impunity, I therefore ask the Court to take a very serious view of this, because

Extract from Shanghai Provisional Court Register for _____ 192

Register No. 2/24, 239-40a. Station Burling ell Deputy Mr. _____ Judge Mr. _____
1 Gordon Road.

Sheet No. 4.

if the literature before the Court had been distributed it would have resulted in a very serious trouble for both the Settlement and Chinese Authorities this morning. It seems quite evident ^{this} that the persons responsible are connected with ~~these~~ university and although they have had previous warnings they still continue to disregard the order of this Court and the Settlement Police.

In view of this I ask the Court to take a very serious view of the three universities named and to apply whatever drastic action is in the power of this Court.

Court Inspector Mills :- The Court has heard the evidence produced by G.P.I. Rance, and I therefore ask the Court to take a very serious view of the case and to order sealing orders to be placed on the three universities named, and if responsible persons do not come forward to this Court to make application for the furniture, fittings, etc in the said universities, that they be confiscated. These universities are in the Settlement for one reason alone, and that is to defy the Chinese Authorities outside the Settlement, and it is the duty of this Court to put a stop to this and help the Chinese Authorities, and the sealing of the premises is the only way to do it.

Decision.

Seized property to be confiscated.

The Hua Men University and the Kyien Hwa University to be closed and sealed, and the property inside the premises to be confiscated unless claimed for in due course of time.

Seized property confiscated.

The Tau Lam University to be closed and sealed and property inside the premises to be confiscated unless claimed for in due course of time.

J.H.P.B.

Note.

Two separate decisions were rendered owing to the raids being carried out in Burling ell and Gordon Road Districts, and two separate charge sheets therefore being sent to the Court.

Extract from Shanghai Provisional Court Register for Thursday May 30th 1929

Register No. 2/84, 239-40 Station Bubbling Well Deputy Mr. Hasegawa Judge Mr. Sun

Sheet No. 6.

Property
Proceed-
ings

Application made by Court Inspector Mills to remove the
sealing orders and return the property to the Land-Lord.

Decision

Premises be unsealed and handed over to the owner. Property
within the premises to be confiscated.

M.L.C.

6/6

Provisional Court order to
re-open received on May 30
& duly executed on May 31,
property within premises being
removed to Bubbling Well
Station and there auctioned
the same afternoon. Court order returned to
Court 3/6/29. John Robertson
C.D.I.

JRG
4/6/29

See
4/6.

D III MANIFESTO ISSUED BY CHANG
- CHUNG CHONG EXPOSING THE
1929 ATROCIOUS ACTS COMMITTED BY
16.3.29 THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT



D-111

D III

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1111.....

File No. 16.3.29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

15.3.29

Attached is translation of a
manifesto purporting to emanate
from Chang Chung-chang and
received by local Chinese newspapers
through the post (express letter service)
from Teinan on March 6 with
a request that it be published.
The request, for obvious reasons,
was not complied with.

Thos Robertson

A.C. (Pol.)

C.I.D. 1.

15.3.29

Information
15/3. 1929

C. I.

manifesto

Translation of a circular telegram issued by Chang
Chung Chong exposing the atrocious acts
committed by the National Government
during his uprising in Shantung:

One year has elapsed since the National Government took possession of the Republic of China. The National Government has been oppressing the general public. People hate it to the extreme. I (Chang Chung Chong) have been working faithfully for the Chinese Republic for about 20 years. I can not bear to see the civilization of China perish in this way. I have therefore led my army to attack the evil-doers. It is impossible to enumerate all the atrocious acts committed by the National Government. I am now pointing out to you the outstanding treacherous acts committed by the National Government:-

(1) It is clearly stipulated in our constitutional law that the sovereign rights are to remain in the hands of the people. However the Kuomintang has arrogated the supreme power to itself. This is evidently against constitutional law.

(2) It is known to all that communistic principles are contrary to a republican form of government, yet Sun Yat Sen upheld communism in company with Soviet Russia. As a result of this communists have become very active in Kiangse, Hunan, Canton and other provinces and the republican spirit has been wiped away.

(3) According to the constitutional law the Legislative Body and the Administrative Body are on equal footing, but at present the Legislative Body is under a bogus government while the right of the people to participate in the Government has been completely ignored. The Kuomintang is acting in a reckless manner under the excuse of political training.

(4) It is of the utmost importance to afford protection to the people's rights; therefore there are laws governing freedom of speeches, dwelling rights etc. Now, then, can the National Government demolish the dwelling houses of the people? Such an act is worse than any act of the time of despotic rulers.

(5) During the Monarchy the tomb of an Emperor was termed "Ling Ching" (陵寢) and the interment as "Feng An" (奉安). However these terms are now being repeatedly made use of in official documents relating to the ~~Burial~~ of the remains of Sun Yat Sen. Such imperial terms are used at the present time of proletarian tendencies.

Calamities brought by the Kuomintang upon
the people:

(1) The people are the units of a country. The stability of the people means the tranquillity of the country. Therefore it is necessary to make the people rich before the country can be wealthy. However the Kuomintang has arrogated to itself all political power, issued debenture bonds indiscriminately and seized all the economic resources of the people. Within the period of one year the National Government has obtained a sum of over 2 billions; half of which was spent lavishly and the remaining half has gone into the pockets of individual officials.

(2) Cooperation between capitalists and labourers and the prosperity of native products and industries are the ordinary ways of enriching the people. However Sun Yat Sen advocated the equal division of land rights, and restriction

of capitalization. The bogus government of the Kuomintang has followed his principles. Thus capitalists have been made to suffer, while labourers have become less energetic in their work, resulting in loss to both capitalists and labourers and general restlessness to the community.

(3) The prosperity of the people means the stability of the country. Therefore every encouragement should be given to mutual assistance between neighbours and to the extension of assistance to people in poverty. However the National Government regards such people as bullies and wicked members of the gentry thereby uprooting all influential elements of the community and sheltering the corrupt members of the Kuomintang who are their fellow countrymen with a view to carrying out their unlawful deeds.

(4) The militarists are occupying territories and employing an enormous number of soldiers to dignify themselves whereby discipline has been wiped out and it is difficult to distinguish soldiers from tufais. Soldiers are occupying the dwelling houses of the people and seizing the property of the people by means of force and the law-abiding people can hardly maintain their livelihood and are scattered to various places. These people then become robbers and thieves. At present there is not a blade of green grass to be found in Honan, Shensi and other provinces, while the people have to search for their bread daily. To make matters worse, the soldiers and the people's self-protection corps are oppressing them to the extreme.

(5) To construct a large thoroughfare for the passage of the funeral procession of Sun Yat Sen by demolishing people's houses, especially monuments, city walls, canals etc. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius have also been denounced and their consecrated temples and other estates have been encroached upon. All these acts are worse than the acts of tigers, wolves, robbers and thieves. We have become extremely sorrowful and indignant to hear this.

The above mentioned ten crimes have outdone Emperors Chin Sze Huang and Yang Kwang in cruelty. How can the Kuomintang and its Government win the support of the people by means of force to establish and manage the country. Although I am a militarist, I know a little about loyalty and patriotism. My patriotism for the country can never be subdued. With the assistance of certain patriotic comrades, I have now organized the Republican Allied Army of the Chinese Republic. I swear to support the aged and the young throughout the country, to get rid of the obstinate and to conquer the nationalist disaster so that the traditional rites and principles of mankind humanity which have been handed down in China during the past several thousand years may be preserved. I hope all the people throughout the country will support me and all generals, commanders and heroes, who have been misled by propaganda will hurry up to devise means of salvation and display their proper banners without further delay in order to maintain the national flag of the Republic.

Chang Chung Chang,
Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Wing
of the Chinese Allied Army.

Chang
Chung
Chang

manifesto
Translation of a circular telegram issued by Chang
Chung Chong exposing the atrocious acts
committed by the National Government
during his uprising in Shantung:

One year has elapsed since the National Government took possession of the Republic of China. The National Government has been oppressing the general public. People hate it to the extreme. I (Chang Chung Chong) have been working faithfully for the Chinese Republic for about 20 years. I can not bear to see the civilization of China perish in this way. I have therefore led my army to attack the evil-doers. It is impossible to enumerate all the atrocious acts committed by the National Government. I am now pointing out to you the outstanding treacherous acts committed by the National Government:-

(1) It is clearly stipulated in our constitutional law that the sovereign rights are to remain in the hands of the people. However the Kuomintang has arrogated the supreme power to itself. This is evidently against constitutional law.

(2) It is known to all that communistic principles are contrary to a republican form of government, yet Sun Yat Sen upheld communism in company with Soviet Russia. As a result of this communists have become very active in Kiangse, Hunan, Canton and other provinces and the republican spirit has been wiped away.

(3) According to the constitutional law the Legislative Body and the Administrative Body are on equal footing, but at present the Legislative Body is under a bogus government while the right of the people to participate in the Government has been completely ignored. The Kuomintang is acting in a reckless manner under the excuse of political training.

(4) It is of the utmost importance to afford protection to the people's rights; therefore there are laws governing freedom of speeches, dwelling rights etc. Now, then, can the National Government demolish the dwelling houses of the people? Such an act is worse than any act of the time of despotic rulers.

(5) During the Monarchy the tomb of an Emperor was termed "Ling Ching" () and the interment as "Feng An" (). However these terms are now being repeatedly made use of in official documents relating to the Burial of the remains of Sun Yat Sen. Such imperial terms are used at the present time of proletarian tendencies.

Calamities brought by the Kuomintang upon
the people:

(1) The people are the units of a country. The stability of the people means the tranquillity of the country. Therefore it is necessary to make the people rich before the country can be wealthy. However the Kuomintang has arrogated to itself all political power, issued debenture bonds indiscriminately and seized all the economic resources of the people. Within the period of one year the National Government has obtained a sum of over 2 billions; half of which was spent lavishly and the remaining half has gone into the pockets of individual officials.

(2) Cooperation between capitalists and labourers and the prosperity of native products and industries are the ordinary ways of enriching the people. However Sun Yat Sen advocated the equal division of land rights, and restriction

of capitalization. The bogus government of the Kuomintang has followed his principles. Thus capitalists have been made to suffer, while labourers have become less energetic in their work, resulting in loss to both capitalists and labourers and general restlessness to the community.

(3) The prosperity of the people means the stability of the country. Therefore every encouragement should be given to mutual assistance between neighbours and to the extension of assistance to people in poverty. However the National Government regards such people as bullies and wicked members of the gentry thereby uprooting all influential elements of the community and sheltering the corrupt members of the Kuomintang who are their fellow countrymen with a view to carrying out their unlawful deeds.

(4) The militarists are occupying territories and employing an enormous number of soldiers to dignify themselves whereby discipline has been wiped out and it is difficult to distinguish soldiers from tuffe. Soldiers are occupying the dwelling houses of the people and seizing the property of the people by means of force and the law-abiding people can hardly maintain their livelihood and are scattered to various places. These people then become robbers and chieftains. At present there is not a blade of green grass to be found in Honan, Shensi and other provinces, while the people have to search for their bread daily. To make matters worse, the soldiers and the people's self-protection corps are oppressing them to the extreme.

(5) To construct a large thoroughfare for the passage of the funeral procession of Sun Yat Sen by demolishing people's houses, especially monuments, city walls, canals etc. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius have also been denounced and their consecrated temples and other estates have been encroached upon. All these acts are worse than the acts of tigers, wolves, robbers and thieves. We have become extremely sorrowful and indignant to hear this.

The above mentioned ten crimes have outdone Emperors Chin Sze Huang and Yang Kwang in cruelty. How can the Kuomintang and its Government win the support of the people by means of force to establish and manage the country. Although I am a militarist, I know a little about loyalty and patriotism. My patriotism for the country can never be subdued. With the assistance of certain patriotic comrades, I have now organized the Republican Allied Army of the Chinese Republic. I swear to support the aged and the young throughout the country, to get rid of the obstinate and to conquer the nationalist disaster so that the traditional rites and principles of mankind humanity which have been handed down in China during the past several thousand years may be preserved. I hope all the people throughout the country will support me and all generals, commanders and heroes, who have been misled by propaganda will hurry up to devise means of salvation and display their proper banners without further delay in order to maintain the national flag of the Republic.

Chang Chung Chang,
Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Wing
of the Chinese Allied Army.

manifesto
Translation of a circular telegram issued by Chang
Chung Chong exposing the atrocious acts
committed by the National Government
during his uprising in Shantung:

One year has elapsed since the National Government took possession of the Republic of China. The National Government has been oppressing the general public. People hate it to the extreme. I (Chang Chung Chong) have been working faithfully for the Chinese Republic for about 20 years. I can not bear to see the civilization of China perish in this way. I have therefore led my army to attack the evil-doers. It is impossible to enumerate all the atrocious acts committed by the National Government. I am now pointing out to you the outstanding treacherous acts committed by the National Government:-

(1) It is clearly stipulated in our constitutional law that the sovereign rights are to remain in the hands of the people. However the Kuomintang has arrogated the supreme power to itself. This is evidently against constitutional law.

(2) It is known to all that communistic principles are contrary to a republican form of government, yet Sun Yat Sen upheld communism in company with Soviet Russia. As a result of this communists have become very active in Kiangse, Hunan, Canton and other provinces and the republican spirit has been wiped away.

(3) According to the constitutional law the Legislative Body and the Administrative Body are on equal footing, but at present the Legislative Body is under a bogus government while the right of the people to participate in the Government has been completely ignored. The Kuomintang is acting in a reckless manner under the excuse of political training.

(4) It is of the utmost importance to afford protection to the people's rights; therefore there are laws governing freedom of speeches, dwelling rights etc. How, then, can the National Government demolish the dwelling houses of the people? Such an act is worse than any act of the time of despotic rulers.

(5) During the Monarchy the tomb of an Emperor was termed "Ling Ching" () and the interment as "Feng An" (). However these terms are now being repeatedly made use of in official documents relating to the burial of the remains of Sun Yat Sen. Such imperial terms are used at the present time of proletarian tendencies.

Calamities brought by the Kuomintang upon
the people:

(1) The people are the units of a country. The stability of the people means the tranquillity of the country. Therefore it is necessary to make the people rich before the country can be wealthy. However the Kuomintang has arrogated to itself all political power, issued debenture bonds indiscriminately and seized all the economic resources of the people. Within the period of one year the National Government has obtained a sum of over 2 billions; half of which was spent lavishly and the remaining half has gone into the pockets of individual officials.

(2) Cooperation between capitalists and labourers and the prosperity of native products and industries are the ordinary ways of enriching the people. However Sun Yat Sen advocated the equal division of land rights, and restriction

of capitalization. The bogus government of the Kuomintang has followed his principles. Thus capitalists have been made to suffer, while labourers have become less energetic in their work, resulting in loss to both capitalists and labourers and general restlessness to the community.

(3) The prosperity of the people means the stability of the country. Therefore every encouragement should be given to mutual assistance between neighbours and to the extension of assistance to people in poverty. However the National Government regards such people as bullies and wicked members of the gentry thereby uprooting all influential elements of the community and sheltering the corrupt members of the Kuomintang who are their fellow countrymen with a view to carrying out their unlawful deeds.

(4) The militarists are occupying territories and employing an enormous number of soldiers to dignify themselves whereby discipline has been wiped out and it is difficult to distinguish soldiers from tufei. Soldiers are occupying the dwelling houses of the people and seizing the property of the people by means of force and the law-abiding people can hardly maintain their livelihood and are scattered to various places. These people then become robbers and chieftains. At present there is not a blade of green grass to be found in Honan, Shensi and other provinces, while the people have to search for their bread daily. To make matters worse, the soldiers and the people's self-protection corps are oppressing them to the extreme.

(5) To construct a large thoroughfare for the passage of the funeral procession of Sun Yat Sen by demolishing people's houses, especially monuments, city walls, canals etc. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius have also been denounced and their consecrated temples and other estates have been encroached upon. All these acts are worse than the acts of tigers, wolves, robbers and thieves. We have become extremely sorrowful and indignant to hear this.

The above mentioned ten crimes have outdone Emperors Chin Sze Huang and Yang Kwang in cruelty. How can the Kuomintang and its Government win the support of the people by means of force to establish and manage the country. Although I am a militarist, I know a little about loyalty and patriotism. My patriotism for the country can never be subdued. With the assistance of certain patriotic comrades, I have now organized the Republican Allied Army of the Chinese Republic. I swear to support the aged and the young throughout the country, to get rid of the obstinate and to conquer the nationalist disaster so that the traditional rites and principles of mankind which have been handed down in China during the past several thousand years may be preserved. I hope all the people throughout the country will support me and all generals, commanders and heroes, who have been misled by propaganda will hurry up to devise means of salvation and display their proper banners without further delay in order to maintain the national flag of the Republic.

Chang Chung Chang,
Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Wing
of the Chinese Allied Army.

張宗昌舉兵山東之通電。臚列國民政府之暴逆。

張宗昌前日由龍口登陸。舉兵再起。特將通電於左。

國民政府痛極中華民國。轉瞬經年。竟成群情。民怨沸騰。其毒害已達極度。宗昌効忠。向國垂二十年之久。不忍坐視中華文化之消亡。清統之中絕。堅持與古。民衆大舉義軒。擊滅群凶之蠢動。國民政府之暴逆。不勝枚舉。宗大就其大要者。為我全國父老昆弟言之。

叛國之罪

一、主權在民。憲法已有明定。然國內黨之權。則高出一切民權。顯與國憲違背。

二、共產制度。違背共和。盡人皆知。而魯文及與蘇俄共同提倡。以救江西湖南廣東等省。共產勵行。流毒及今。共和精神。盡行消滅。

三、權之鼎。乃憲政之常道。立法行政兩機關。應行對立。方合主義。然今日之法。一視則處於偽政府。政權支配。下人民參政之權。擅奪已盡。

[illegible]

同創之數方靈。員。以。行。非。

三、獎勵中。人民之勤儉愛國者，應予獎勵。如：(一)勤儉者，(二)愛國者，(三)勤儉愛國者，(四)勤儉愛國者，(五)勤儉愛國者，(六)勤儉愛國者，(七)勤儉愛國者，(八)勤儉愛國者，(九)勤儉愛國者，(十)勤儉愛國者，(十一)勤儉愛國者，(十二)勤儉愛國者，(十三)勤儉愛國者，(十四)勤儉愛國者，(十五)勤儉愛國者，(十六)勤儉愛國者，(十七)勤儉愛國者，(十八)勤儉愛國者，(十九)勤儉愛國者，(二十)勤儉愛國者，(二十一)勤儉愛國者，(二十二)勤儉愛國者，(二十三)勤儉愛國者，(二十四)勤儉愛國者，(二十五)勤儉愛國者，(二十六)勤儉愛國者，(二十七)勤儉愛國者，(二十八)勤儉愛國者，(二十九)勤儉愛國者，(三十)勤儉愛國者，(三十一)勤儉愛國者，(三十二)勤儉愛國者，(三十三)勤儉愛國者，(三十四)勤儉愛國者，(三十五)勤儉愛國者，(三十六)勤儉愛國者，(三十七)勤儉愛國者，(三十八)勤儉愛國者，(三十九)勤儉愛國者，(四十)勤儉愛國者，(四十一)勤儉愛國者，(四十二)勤儉愛國者，(四十三)勤儉愛國者，(四十四)勤儉愛國者，(四十五)勤儉愛國者，(四十六)勤儉愛國者，(四十七)勤儉愛國者，(四十八)勤儉愛國者，(四十九)勤儉愛國者，(五十)勤儉愛國者，(五十一)勤儉愛國者，(五十二)勤儉愛國者，(五十三)勤儉愛國者，(五十四)勤儉愛國者，(五十五)勤儉愛國者，(五十六)勤儉愛國者，(五十七)勤儉愛國者，(五十八)勤儉愛國者，(五十九)勤儉愛國者，(六十)勤儉愛國者，(六十一)勤儉愛國者，(六十二)勤儉愛國者，(六十三)勤儉愛國者，(六十四)勤儉愛國者，(六十五)勤儉愛國者，(六十六)勤儉愛國者，(六十七)勤儉愛國者，(六十八)勤儉愛國者，(六十九)勤儉愛國者，(七十)勤儉愛國者，(七十一)勤儉愛國者，(七十二)勤儉愛國者，(七十三)勤儉愛國者，(七十四)勤儉愛國者，(七十五)勤儉愛國者，(七十六)勤儉愛國者，(七十七)勤儉愛國者，(七十八)勤儉愛國者，(七十九)勤儉愛國者，(八十)勤儉愛國者，(八十一)勤儉愛國者，(八十二)勤儉愛國者，(八十三)勤儉愛國者，(八十四)勤儉愛國者，(八十五)勤儉愛國者，(八十六)勤儉愛國者，(八十七)勤儉愛國者，(八十八)勤儉愛國者，(八十九)勤儉愛國者，(九十)勤儉愛國者，(九十一)勤儉愛國者，(九十二)勤儉愛國者，(九十三)勤儉愛國者，(九十四)勤儉愛國者，(九十五)勤儉愛國者，(九十六)勤儉愛國者，(九十七)勤儉愛國者，(九十八)勤儉愛國者，(九十九)勤儉愛國者，(一百)勤儉愛國者。

[illegible]

爲價值敵財及一年已征得二倍價值奇。
 一、半。浪費。一、半。抵換。一、半。抵換。一、半。抵換。

張
三
明
鼎

下。夏行。制。儀。其。目。無。國。氏。僭。越。其。美。

[illegible][illegible]

藉訓政。歲祖條文。自宜行。一重專政。

區私衷。庶為全國國民諸君所共諒。海內外將帥
賢豪。或因誤信宣傳。或因環境利誘。謀換叔
之策。連樹義旗。維持共和國旗。希望本無以
第。豈惟字昌一人之幸。中華民國實利賴之。

中華同盟軍第三方面總司令

張字昌

以致善良百姓。難以資生。散諸四方。滿為盜賊。今以
南陝四省。野無青草。民無宿糧。而軍隊民團。更
施壓迫。戕害。

之建設。破壞大道。破壞民屋。室成溝渠。損害最烈。其
至。罵倒孔孟。其谷田廟產。盡遭剝奪。似此行為。無
異。虎狼盜賊。聞之痛心。言之切齒。

以上十罪。總合秦政之暴。揚廣之荒。猶或顧念民衆。從
行物議。然黨政府。竟敢施行武力。何以收民。何以經國。
何以立國。字昌李庸軍人。昭明大義。愛國之誠。百折
不回。今與愛國志士。組織中華民國共。和同盟軍。
誓從全國父老昆弟之後。共翳兜頑。定戡國難。
俾中國數千年。未相傳之人道。禮教。可以保守。此

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 112

SUBJECT:

White Slave Traffic.

[illegible]

D114 TELEGRAM RE YUE SHIEN YIN
17.3.29 CHINESE GIRL SUSPECTED KID-
1929 NAPPED.



D-114

D114

Form No. 5
G. 28000-1-28

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. *D. 114*.....
Central Station,
Date.....

Date *March 17th, 1929.*

Subject (in full) _____ Re attached telegram. _____

Made by *D. S. Barton,*

Forwarded by *Deputy C1*

4/501
En formation
18/3
Rb

The S. S. Hsinming from Tientsin berthed at the China Merchants Wharf, French Town at about 1-15 p.m., March 17th, 1929 with 170 passengers. The Captain and the Compradore of the ship were interviewed. No trace of any Chinese girl named Yue Shien Yin could be found. The compradore could guarantee all passengers. Company informed, waiting further information.

Senior Det. (C).

Ab Barton
D. S.

Supt. " B " Division.

W.K.

A. C. P. (Crime).

Enq. 13.

Gave the Company
been informed

do not
do so if not already done

19/3/29 W.K.

18/3
Rb
A. C. P. (Cr)

See above

20/3/29 W.K.

商丹
大北電報公司

MEMORANDUM.

From
THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., (LTD.)
of Denmark.

To Criminal Investigation Department,

Shanghai, 16th Mar. 1929

Shanghai Municipal Police,
Present.

Dear Sirs,

Enclosed please find the copy of a telegram received this afternoon from our Tientsin office, with request to forward it to you. - We beg to point out that the missing girl is the daughter of one of our employees there.

In. Del. C
Enquire
Des

Yours faithfully,

U. S. Leval
for Supt.

商
大
北
電
報
公
司

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)
of Denmark
SHANGHAI

Accepts Telegrams for all Telegraph Stations in the World.

商
大
北
電
報
公
司

RECEIVED FROM:

VIA NORTHERN.
16th March 1929.

SENT TO:

Station from.—No. of Telegram
No. of Words.—Time handed in

Tientsin IL31 75w 16 15 10 -

Legiron Shanghai

Chinese girl missing name Yue Shien Yin (0205 3759 3841) fathers name
Yue Koh Chen (0205 4474 5256) suspect kidnapped on Hsinming age fifteen
height about four and half to five feet hair bobbed scar from Gland
operation on left front upperneck just under chin dressed blue Chinese
coat carrying schoolbooks in cover marked H Y Yue accompanied by man
and woman both dressed Foreign overcoat with fur lining stop Detain and
wire - Legiron.

(In fractional numbers the Integer is separated from the fraction by a double dash, for instance: 1 1/2 is rendered as 1--3/4.)

No enquiry respecting this Telegram can be attended to without the production of this Paper.
Books of Forms supplied free on application.

商丹
大北電報公司

MEMORANDUM.

From
THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., (LTD.)
of Denmark.

To: Officer in Charge,

Shanghai, Mar. 16th 1929

Central Police Station,
Present.

Dear Sir,

Referring to our conversation over the telephone this evening regarding a telegram from Tientsin to the local C.I.D., we herewith beg to hand you a copy of the said message.

Yours faithfully,

Wm. Evans
for Supt.

商
大
北
電
報
公
司

商
大
北
電
報
公
司

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)
of Denmark
SHANGHAI

Accepts Telegrams for all Telegraph Stations in the World.

RECEIVED FROM:

Copy
VIA NORTHERN.

SENT TO:

16th March 1929.

Station from.—No. of Telegram

Tientsin IL31 75w 16 15 10.

No. of Words.—Time handed in

Legiron Shanghai-

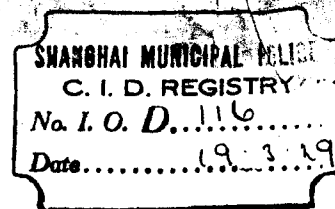
Chinese girl missing name Yue Shien Yin (0205 3759 3841) fathers name
Yue Koh Chen (0205 4474 5256) suspect kidnapped on Hsinming age fifteen
height about four and half to five feet hair bobbed scar from gland
operation on left front upper neck just under chin dressed blue Chinese
coat carrying schoolbooks in cover marked H Y Yue accompanied by man

D116 ENQUIRIES RE SAFETY OF COTAY LAKE
1929 DISTRICT FOR SHOOTING PARTIES

19 3 29

D-116

D116



March 19, 9

Dear Captain Field,

With reference to your letter of March 17 regarding the safety of the Sitai Lake district, a Mr. W.G. Gande of the Special Police and party returned from a shooting trip at Sitai Lake on March 18 and he reports that it is quite safe there provided houseboats anchor in the Creek at night. The continuance of this condition of safety will, however, be largely dependent upon developments in the general political situation.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. K. A.".

Capt. L.F. Field ,
North China Command.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 116.....
Date.....18.3.29

Headquarters,
North China Command,
SHANGHAI.

March 17th, 1929.

Dear Mr. Aiers

Will you kindly be good enough to inform me whether, in your opinion, the SITAI LAKE district is at present safe for shooting parties?

Yours sincerely,
H. Field
Capt. Gt

R.C. Aiers, Esq.:
Director of Criminal Intelligence,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

A.C. (Pol.)
183. R.C.

Chinese Section,
For careful inquiry and report please. I think Mr. Garde of the Special Police maybe able to help.

A.C. Pol.

18/3/29.

P.S. Snipe reported to be fairly plentiful on shore of the lake.

183.

Mr. Garde and a party returned from snipe shooting trip at Sitai Lake yesterday morning, and they report that it is quite safe so long as the boat's anchor in the creek at night time. *from obediently [unclear]*

D117 PROHIBITED MEDICINE

1929

4 4 29

D-117

D117

DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION
Telephone - C. 743.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

44-4-1929

It is their report of
analysis is so poor
that it is useless to
us & I do not think
we should incur the
expense ourselves & be
like expenses in future
cases at the whim

W. R. Russell
APR 5 - 1929
I suggest we file
it. The President sends us
any thing he gets.
4/4 Rcaj

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. *D. 117*

I. Q. Chinese Section Station,

REPORT

Date April 4th 1929

Subject (in full) Prohibited Medicines.

Made by C. D. I. J. W. Prince.

Forwarded by

J. W. Prince A. C. P. Pol.

Sir,

Reference to the attached we have it on good authority that both the medicines mentioned are stimulants, and although the sale of them is restricted, they are freely advertised and sold by all pharmacies under cover of some form of patent medicine.

The report from the President of the Provisional Court states that the original prescription, submitted to the Health Office, is inconsistent with the medicine itself, and in view of the report of the analyst, the sale of the article should be restricted. That the medicine is declared to be one of those that are prohibited, and on the strength of this the President of the Provisional Court issues a request that we take action against the manufacturers of the medicine according to law. If it can be taken that the Provisional Court Judges will accept and uphold the decision of the Extra-Settlement Authorities we may then proceed to take action.

I have spoken to Mr Walker of the S. I. C. Pathological Laboratory, and he gives a rough estimate of the cost of analysis to be between ten and twenty Taels. It is possible that the medicine in question contains a degree of the stimulant which may be considered injurious to health, but in view of the fact that numerous patent medicines which contain these stimulants and narcotics are freely sold, I scarcely think that we would be justified in taking action in this case, unless we can follow the decisions of the Extra-Settlement Authorities, and are prepared to open a campaign against all manufacturers and venders of patent medicines and drugs in the Settlement, and that the costs of analysis in cases where the Extra-Settlement Authorities are complainants are defrayed by the court

A. C. P. Pol.

A. C. P. Pol.

I recommend that no further action be taken by the C. I. D. in this case

D. I.

J. W. Prince

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

I.O. CHINESE SECTION *8/4/29*

REPORT

Date *APRIL 3rd, 1929.*

Subject (in full) *Prohibited Medicine.*

Made by *C.D.I. J.W. Prince* Forwarded by

Reference to the attached I beg to forward attached copy of report of analysis submitted by the officer of the Shanghai Special Municipality who made the analysis.

The reference to Yohimbine made in the translation of attached report to the C.P. S.M.C. is inconsistent with the item, (2) under "Result of Analysis". It seems that some mistake has been made in reference to these medicines, either in the analysis report or the report sent to the C.P. S.M.C. by the President of the Provisional Court. The report on the analysis gives no details of quantities of constituents of the medicine. It would therefore, in view of the opinion of Mr. K.S. Kum Assistant P. A., appear necessary to submit a sample of the medicine for analysis.

A.C.P. Polt.

Chinese Section,

It is your opinion that the circumstances of the case justify the expense of having this medicine analysed? How much will the analysis cost? *J.W. Prince*
C.D.I. *2/4/29*

Translation of an analysis certificate No. 462
issued by Zung Tz Tseng, Chief of the Laboratory Department
of the Health Bureau of the Shanghai (Chinese Territory)
Municipality, and Sun Zung Chueh, science expert.

(1) Name of Article: "Pu Zung Tung Ts Chun" (medicine
for the nourishment of kidney).

(2) Analysis made: At the instance of the Bureau
of Education.

(3) Date received: January 24, 18th Year of the
Chinese Republic (1929).

(4) Date of Analysis: February 22, 18th Year of the
Chinese Republic (1929.)

Result of Analysis.

(1) Original formula does not correspond with the
prescription.

(2) As regards Yohimbine, it is contrary (? harmful)
to the masculine system.

Remarks: On the results of the aforesaid analysis,
the sale of this article should be restricted.

化驗單

第四百六十六號

一	品名	補腎童子軍
一	請求者	教育局
一	收到日期	十八年一月二十四日
一	試驗日期	十八年二月二十日
一	試驗之	一 供呈驗本方不符
一	清	一 對於 <i>schindler</i> 顯陽性反應
評	依據右之試驗成績本品認為理應取除之	
斷	藥	

上海特別市衛生局試驗所
所長 程樹榛
教師 沈成權

上海租界 上訴院

訴訟通用紙

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

117

REPORT

I.C. CHINESE SECTION Station,

Date MARCH 30th, 1929.

Subject (in full) Prohibited Medicines.

Made by C.D.I. J.W. Prince Forwarded by

Prior to submitting the attached to the Police Advocate, I interviewed the S.M.C. Medical Dispensers, and other Druggists in town, and they informed me that Aphrodisiacs are contained in certain quantities in nearly all patent medicines and patent foods which are openly advertised and sold in Foreign Pharmacies in Shanghai, and in fact all over the world.

In view of the opinion of the Ass't Police Advocate given in the attached, I beg to suggest that a sample of the medicine in question, which we have procured, be submitted for analysis.

A.C.P. Pol'.

Chinese Section,

Before we go to the expense of getting the medicine analyzed, please endeavor to obtain the report prepared by the Officer of the Shanghai Special Municipality who analyzed it. Reference to J.W. Prince C.D.I. 114/29.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

PHONE
12049



PROSECUTING SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Shanghai, March 28, 1929.

Acting Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Re: Prohibited Medicines

According to the attached report of the Health Officer of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai I am unable to form an opinion as to whether or not prosecution should be instituted against the manufacturer of the medicine called "Boy Scouts". The report does not set forth the detail, amount and kind of ingredients contained in the said medicine, nor does it contain an expert opinion of the effect of each ingredient to public health or morals.

Article 19 of the Chinese Government Regulations governing chemists provides:

If any medicine having been examined by a health inspector is found to be injurious to health or to be against public morals or to be false, the proper authorities may prohibit the manufacturing, storage, or sale of the same and the said medicine may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

Unless we know more about this medicine I advise not to take any action in the matter.

OK.
P.B.

King S. Kum
Assistant Police Advocate.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

To Shanghai, 19:3:29
Chinese Section,

*For attention
please.* *JMB*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

File No.

Reference Slip from D.C.I.'s. Office.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
A. C. (Crime)	For disposal
A. C. (Pol.) ✓	Furnish data
Prosec. Solicitor	Investigate and report ✓
Supt. "A"	Note and file
" "B"	Note and return
" Hdqs.	Report present status
C. I. D. Reg.	Submit recommendation
Arms Section	For further report
	For opinion
	Reply to writer direct
	See me in re:
	Attach File
<i>Can we get copy of prohibited medicine law</i>	
Initials <i>Lea</i>	For File
Date <i>19.3.29</i>	Date

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

Noted and
Returned

Date / /

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS.
D.C.P.	For disposal ✓
D.C.I. ✓	Furnish data
A.C. (T)	Investigate and report
„ (U)	Note and file
„ (G)	Note and return
„ (North)	Report present status
„ (South)	Submit recommendation
„ (Sp.)	For further report
Ch. Clerk (Prov. Ct.)	For opinion
Prosec. Solicitor	Reply to writer direct
Quartermaster	See me in re :
C.R.	
Pay Office	
Initials..... <i>Run</i>	For File.....
Date... 18/3/29	Date.....
Noted and Returned	Date / /

上海臨時法院公函
第五二號

告以租界為黃仔買政令於不顧者不依法嚴懲是
敝局查辦之際後肆無忌憚於中報新聞報大登廣
性成使兩百出呈送衛生局之原方既其藥品不特在
風化之隱憂實為法律所不許況該公司負責人狡猾
更付化驗單到局准此查發售春藥藉以漁利不僅為
該項藥品對於 *Public Health* 衛生反並一認為理
之成

送交衛生局化驗以憑核辦在案茲准衛生局函復以
義衛突並以此項藥品有類以春藥嫌擬當經價購
海特列市政府訓令飭即更改名稱以免與童子軍名
濟倉製藥公司以前以發售補腎童子軍藥品由散局奉工
上海特列市政府教育局函開案查公共租界為公
送也者案准

院長何世楨

附批送化驗單一紙

工部局警務長

形函委運院以光核轉至公館此致

貴警務長查此派核搜查照明依法檢舉並將辦理情

同化驗單一紙函請

醫量子軍藥品如果確礙礙衛生自應嚴予查禁相查抄

並附化驗單一紙准此查該濟舍製藥公司所售之補

收並該該公司負責人以應得之罪至公館等由

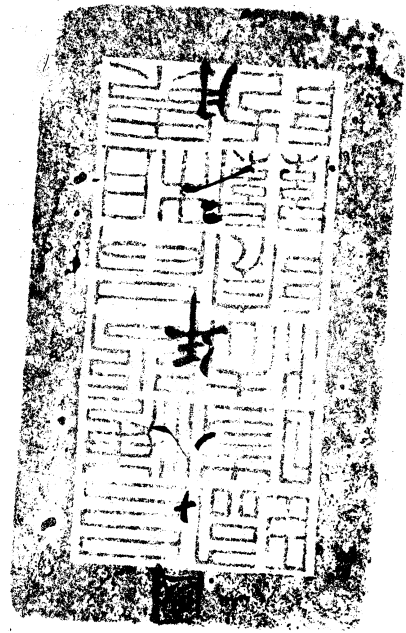
工部局派派搜查將該項補腎藥子軍藥品悉數沒

以准風化而做奸頑相應玉請貴院通知公共租界

圖書集成

甲

五十一



中華民

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 117.....
Date..... 19.3.29

Translation.

Shanghai Provisional Court,
Shanghai, March 15, 1929.

Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

I have received a letter from the Educational Bureau of
the Shanghai Special Municipality stating as follows:-

"With reference to the Kidney Boy Scouts
Remedy as previously sold by Tsi-Tshaung
Medicine Manufacturing Co. on Lloyd Road,
in the International Settlement, our Bu-
reau had, acting under instructions from the
Shanghai Special Municipality, given orders
for its name to be altered so as to avoid
the name coming into conflict with the name
of Boy Scouts. Such a medicine has been
under suspicion of being classified as some-
thing like ["]Aphrodisiacs.["] We have bought it
and sent it to the Health Office for analysis
made in order that the matter may be dealt with.

The reply received from the
Health Office states that such medicines act
in contrariness to Yohimbine medicines which
strengthen virile powers. This reply should
be recognised as being reasonable and this
medicine is to be considered as one of those
that are to be prohibited. A copy of the
said analysis has been forwarded to us.

We find that to reap profits
by selling Aphrodisiacs medicines will not only

2.

affect the morals but it is also prohibited by law. The responsible persons of this Company are cunning and crafty and their tricks are many. The original prescription submitted to the Health Office is inconsistent with the medicine itself and when our Bureau started investigations into it, they were fearless and they started to advertise extensively in the Shun-Pao and Sin-Wan-Pao taking the Settlement as their protection. They have disregarded the orders given them. If no steps are taken to deal with them severely in accordance with law, how can you uphold the morals and warn the crafty ones.

Your Honourable Court is requested to communicate with the Shanghai Municipal Council to detail Detectives to make a search of the said medicine known as Kidney Boy Scouts Remedy, have them all confiscated, and deal with the responsible persons of the said Company in accordance with law."

You are, therefore, requested to detail Detectives for a search to be made and deal with it in accordance with law. Please favour me with a reply for transmission.

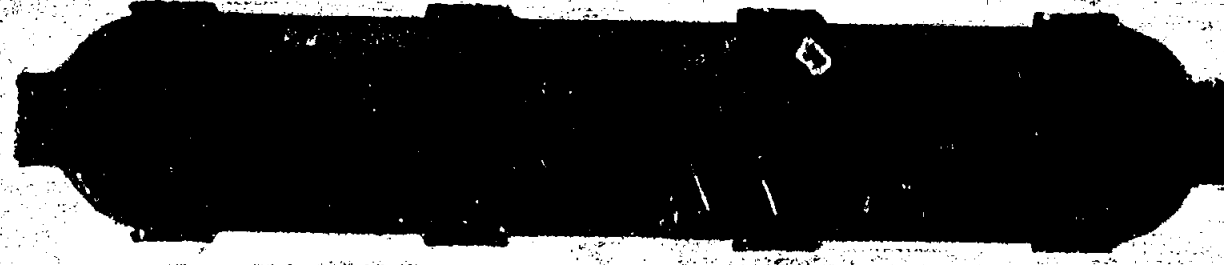
Ho Shih-Chen,

President.

D112 G. S. PANCHISHIN

1999

4-24



D-118

D118

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Central I.B. ~~Station~~

Date April 5th 1929.

Subject (in full) Panchishin Georgi Stepanovich.

Made by P.C.S. Maklaevsky

Forwarded by

J. Swens *Ab. (Pol)*

Sir,

With reference to the attached, careful enquiries have failed to locate Panchishin in Shanghai.

B. Maklaevsky
P. C. S.

A/D.C.I.

HR.
5-11
29

Copy
reply on these
lines

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D...118...
Date...6.4.29...

April 5, 9

Sir,

In reply to your letter of March 10, I have
the honour to inform you that careful enquiries
have failed to locate Georgi Stepanovich
Panchishin in Shanghai.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,



Director of Criminal Investigation.

The Chief of Police,
H a r b i n.

Chief Police Administration
of the Special District of
Eastern Provinces.

Det. Department.

8 of the 3rd Division
of the Chinese
Republic.
No. 125
H a r b i n.

To the Commissioner of the 3rd Special Department
and the Chief of British Police in Tientsin
and to the Chief of Municipal Police in Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 1. O. D. 118.....
Translation Date..... 19. 3. 29

Circular.

I am interested to know at an early date if possible whether one PANCHISHIN Georgi Stepanovich, 16 years of age, auburn hair, medium height, dressed very likely in a black broad-cloth overcoat with a "Karakul" fur collar, summer cap and shoes with rubber soles, resides in either of the Concessions?

PANCHISHIN is an expert musician and plays the flute so that it is possible that he has found a job in a cafe orchestra (Jazz Band).

Enclosure: Photograph of Panchishin.

Sd. Chief of Det. Department

Sd. Chief Secretary of the Dept.

A.C. (Poe)
19/3

Foreign Section,

For inquiry and
report please.

JW
19:31:29.

哈爾濱警察廳特別特種
局訪探課哈

Поліцейське Управління
Особого району
Восточных провинцій

Сыскное Отдѣленіе

число 111 18
Китайской Республики

Гар. Харбина.

Гиркулярно.

Г.Комиссару 3 Специального Отдѣленія
и Г.Начальнику Англійской Полиціи в
г. Тянь-Цзинь, и Г.Начальнику Муни-
ципальной Полиціи в г. Тяньхэй.

По встрѣтившейся надобности
по возможности в срочном порядкѣ прошу
сообщить, не проживает ли на какой ли-
бо из концессій, ПАЧШИИ Георгій Сте-
панович, 16 лѣт, штен, средняго роста,
может быть одѣт в черное суконное, с кар-
мановым воротником пальто, на головѣ
лѣтная кепи и в полуботинках на каучу-
ковой подошвѣ:

ПАЧШИИ опытный музыкант,
флейтист и возможно, что пристроился
гдѣ либо в ресторанный оркестр /джаз/:

Приложеніе: фот.карт. ПАЧШИИ

Начальник Сыскаго Отдѣленія

Старшій Дѣлопроизводитель Сыскаго Отдѣленія



Григорьев

Chief Police Administration
of the Special District of
Eastern Provinces.

Translation.

Det. Department.

Circular.

8 of the 3rd moon
of the Chinese
Republic.
No. 125
H a r b i n.

To the Commissioner of the 3rd Special Department
and the Chief of British Police in Tientsin
and to the Chief of Municipal Police in Shanghai.

I am interested to know at an early date if
possible whether one PANCHISHIN Georgi Stepanovich,
16 years of age, auburn hair, medium height, dressed
very likely in a black broad-cloth overcoat with a
"Karakul" fur collar, summer cap and shoes with
rubber soles, resides in either of the Concessions?

PANCHISHIN is an expert musician and plays
the flute so that it is possible that he has found
a job in a cafe orchestra (Jazz Band).

Enclosure: Photograph of Panchishin.

Sd. Chief of Det. Department

Sd. Chief Secretary of the Dept.

D119 KONSTANTIN EROSHEVICH

22 3.29

D-119

D119

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Central I.B. ~~Station~~

Date March 22nd 19 29

Subject (in full) Mr. Konstantin Broshevich.

Made by P. J. S. Maklaevsky

Forwarded by J. K. Givens S. B. Pol

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter of March 13, 1929
from the Consul General for the Netherlands re Mr. Konstantin
Broshevich, inquiries show that there is nothing in Police
records concerning him.

P. J. S.

P. J. S.

SR 2229

A/D.C.I.

CONSULAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 904.

SHANGHAI. 26-3-1929.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter No. I.O./D.119 dated
the 22nd instant regarding Mr. Konstan-
tin Eroshevich and to thank you for
the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Gen Greenman

Consul General.

The Acting Director
of Criminal Investigation,

S.M.P.,

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D...119....
Date.....22.3.29

March 22, 9

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 835, of March 18, 1929, and to inform you that there is nothing in Police records against Mr. Konstantin Eroshevich.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

CONSULAAT-GENERAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 119.....
Date.....19.3.19

No. 835

SHANGHAI, 18th March 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Konstantin
Eroshovich, a Russian subject, has applied for a visa to
the Netherlands Indies. He is trying to look for work
in the mines there. At present he is living at No. 275
Route T. de la Tour.

I would be much obliged for any information as to
politics or morals, which you may have with regard to this
person.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Gen Greenway

Consul-General.

A.C. (Pol)
Recd
19/3.
The Director of Criminal Investigation,

P.P.,

SHANGHAI.

D 120 MR & MRS ALEXANDER ROGGENOV

1929

22 3 29

D-120

D 120

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Central I.B. Station

Date March 22nd, 19 29

Subject (in full) Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rogdenov.

Made by D.S. Ovsiannikoff

Forwarded by

J. H. Lewis A.C. Pol

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter from the Consul-General for the Netherlands, inquiries show there is nothing in Police records concerning Mr. Alexander Rogdenov. Mrs. A. Rogdenoff is also known under the stage name of Mrs. Jenna Duklo.

V. Ovsiannikoff

D. S.

AR. 228 A.D.I.

CONSULAAT-GENERAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 844.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D: 120.....
Date..... 19. 3. 29

SHANGHAI, 18th March 1929 .

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Alexander Rogdenov, a former Russian subject, has applied for a visa to the Netherlands Indies for himself and his wife, in order to give performances there. The couple seem to have appeared in local theatres and further particulars are given in their application forms. They live at No. 76 Route des Soeurs, at the house of a Mr. Joseph Carver.

I would be much obliged for any information as to politics or morals, which you may have with regard to these persons.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. G. G. G.

Consul-General.

The Director of Criminal Investigation,

S.M.P.,

SHANGHAI.

*A.C. (Pol)
RCA*

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 905.

SHANGHAI, 25-3-1929.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter No.I.O./D.120 dated
the 22nd March 1929, regarding Ale-
xander Rogdenov and his wife and to
thank you for the information con-
tained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

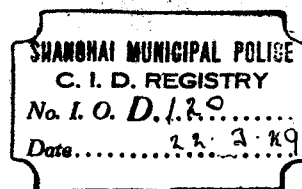


Chinese Secretary.

The Acting Director
of Criminal Investigation,

S.M.P.,

SHANGHAI.



March 22, 9

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 844, of March 18, 1929, and to inform you that there is nothing in Police records against Mr. Alexander Rogdenov.

Mrs. A. Rogdenov is also known under the stage name of Mrs. Janna Duklo.

The passport application forms are returned herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

A/Director of Criminal Investigation.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

D 121 Mr & Mrs S. CHAMBERS, J. P. KOLETZ
1931 G. I. GRIGORIEFF, Mr S. L. LIPORT
2 12 31 Mrs LIPORT

D 121.

D-121

No. 2
7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. C. B. REGISTRY
No. C. B. D. 13 / File No.
Date 2 : 12 : 31
Section 2. S. A. Station,

REPORT

Date December 2 1931.

Subject (in full) Georges Isnevitch Grigorierf.

Made by D. S. Makaroff.

Forwarded by

A. B. Lu.

With reference to the attached letter of November 13, 1931, from the Netherlands Consulate General, on the subject of the above, inquiries show that this individual is employed with the " Palais Cafe " orchestra, No. 57 Avenue Edward VII and resides at No. 64 Loffre Terrace, French Concession.

D. S. Makaroff
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

COM. STAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3809.

SHANGHAI,



13th November 1931.

Sir,

I should be greatly obliged if you could in-
form me regarding the present whereabouts of Georges
Grigorieff, a musician formerly employed by the
restaurant "Valencia" at No. 80 Szechuen Road, about
whom Mr. van den Berg had occasion to write to you
before (No. 1893 of 3rd June).

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. M.
Chinese Secretary.

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

*Sir,
file attached.
13/11/31 N.P.*

D.S. Makarov.

SBK 14/11

*S2,
For attention
please.
13.11.31.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
S. & S. D. REG. S. Station
No. S. B. D. 121
Date June 26, 1931
26 - 6 - 31

Subject (in full) G. Grigorieff.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

A.B. Rm 81.

With reference to the attached letter of June 3, 1931 from the Netherlands Consulate General, concerning one G. Grigorieff, enquiries show that this individual is, in all probability, identical to Georgy Isaevitch Grigorieff, aged about 34 years, married, musician, residing at 115 Joffre Terrace and at the present time employed at the "Valencia Restaurant," No. 84 Szechuen Road. He is reported to have recently arrived in Shanghai from Japan after having visited India and Indonesia.

Enquiries among Russian musicians employed in local cabarets have, so far, failed to elicit any information as to the whereabouts or identity of P.F. Grigorieff.

Neither of the above mentioned persons are registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 6-A Hongkong Road or at the office of the Russian National Community, 876 Avenue Joffre. It is, however, possible that they may be registered as emigrants with the Public Safety Bureau, Nantao.

Attached herewith are two copies of a photo of G.I. Grigorieff.

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2. Please communicate contents of above report verbally with the Netherlands Consulate.

D.S. Prokofiev

vide instructions of O/C. S.B.

Mr. Vandenberg informed and S.B.R. 26/6 furnished with 2 copy of the photo.

26.6.31.

*File
26.6.31.*

"Слово" 14.6.31

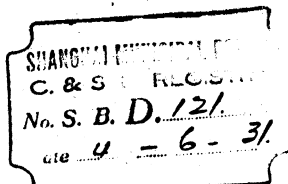


Г.И. ГРИГОРЬЕВ.

Лидер салонного и джазового оркестров, вернувшийся из поездки по Японии Индии и Островам.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1893.



SHANGHAI, 3rd June 1931.

Sir,

** Sir.
File attached.
4/6.*

I have the honour to inform you that I am desirous to get into touch with a certain G. Grigorieff, a musician, who stayed at the Sport Hotel in Soerabaya about April 1930 and appears to reside at the present time at Shanghai.

I know of a certain P. F. Grigorieff who belonged to the troupe engaged in January 1930 at the Canidrome and most probably was a Soviet citizen.

It is possible however that G. and P. F. Grigorieff are one and the same person and I would be much obliged to receive further information, in case you could supply me therewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Wan Sen
Chinese Secretary.

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.

*S2,
For attention please
4:6:31*

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 2039.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. I. O. D. 121...

Date... 7... 7... 29...

SHANGHAI 8th July 1929

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of
your letter of July 3rd, No.D.121, regarding
Mrs.Koletz, and to thank you for the
information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.

The Director of Criminal Investigation,

S.M.P.,

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 121.....
Date 4. 7. 29.*

July 3, 29.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt
of your letter No. 1965, dated June 28, 1929,
and in reply to inform you that there is nothing
on Municipal Police records against Mrs. Kolets.


I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.



Consul-General for Netherlands,
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Section Station,

Date July 2, 1939

Subject (in full) *Mrs. Koletz.*

Made by *D. S. Makhaevsky.*

Forwarded by

Thos Robertson C.D.I.

With reference to the attached letter of June 28, 1939 from the Consul General for the Netherlands re. Mrs. Koletz inquiries show that there is nothing in Police Records concerning her.

B. Makhaevsky.
D. S.

MR 2/29

A/ D. C. I.

L. J. D. Reg.
reply. Please draft the usual
2/1/29

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 1965.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PRISON

C. I. D. RECORDS

No. I. O. D. 121

Date 28.6.29

SHANGHAI 28-6-1929

Sir,

With reference to your letter
of 22 March I.O./D 121 I would be
much obliged for any information as
to politics or morals, which you
may have with regard to Mrs. Koletz,
who desires to join her husband in
Java.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Hen Greenaway
Consul General.

The Director
of Criminal Investigation,
S.M.P.,
SHANGHAI.

Foreign Section
JR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 171.....
Date..... 27. 3. 29

March 26,

9

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 906 of March 23, 1929 concerning Mr. Palma, applicant for a visa to the Netherlands East Indies, and to inform you that there is nothing in Police records against the above person.

The passport application form is returned herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,



A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

Consul General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CENTRAL I.B. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date March 26, 1929.

Subject (in full) Mr. Palma.

Made by P. C. S. Maklaevsky

Forwarded by

J. H. Guens A. B. Vol

With reference to the attached letter of March 23,
1929 from the Consul General for the Netherlands re Mr. Palma,
inquiries show that there is nothing in Police records
concerning him.

B. Maklaevsky

P. C. S.

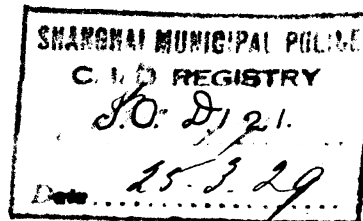
HR.

27/29

A/D.C.I.

CONSULAAT-GENERAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 906.



SHANGHAI. 23rd March 1929.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of 19th March 1929, I enclose herewith an application for a visa to the Netherlands East Indies for Mr. Palma, who wants to join the band of Mr. Chambers.

I would be much obliged for any information as to politics or morals, which you may have with regard to this person.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Greenaway

Consul-General.

The Director of Criminal Investigation,

S.M.P.,

SHANGHAI.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 1029.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 121
Date 3-24-29
SHANGHAI 4-4-1929.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter No. I. O. / D. 121 dated
the 22nd March regarding Mr. & Mrs.
S. Chambers, Mr. D. A. Koletz, Mr. and Mrs.
Grigorieff, Mr. S. L. Liport and Mrs.
Liport and to thank you for the in-
formation contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Gen Greenman

Consul General.

The Acting Director
of Criminal Investigation,

S.M.P.,

SHANGHAI.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 970.

SHANGHAI. 4-4-1929.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter No. I.O./D.121 dated
the 26th March regarding Mr. Palma
and to thank you for the information
contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Greenaway

Consul General.

The Acting Director
of Criminal Investigation,

S.M.P.,

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No I. O. D. 121.....
Date..... 11. 1. 29

March 22, 9

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 846, of March 19, 1929 and to inform you that there is nothing in Police records against Mr. and Mrs. S. Chambers, Mr. D.A. Kolets, Mr. and Mrs. Grigorieff, Mr. S.L. Liport and Mrs. Liport.

The passport application forms are returned herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,



✓ Director of Criminal Investigation.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Central I.B. Station.

Date March 22, 1929

Subject (in full) Mr. and Mrs. S. Chambers and Others.

Made by P. J. S. M. klaevsky Forwarded by

J. H. Guiness A. B. Pol

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter of March 19, 1929 from Consul General for the Netherlands re Mr. and Mrs. S. Chambers, Mr. D. A. Koletz, Mr. and Mrs. Grigorieff, Mr. S. L. Liport, and Mrs. Liport, inquiries show that there is nothing on Police records concerning them.

B. M. klaevsky
P. J. S.

HR. 22 29

A/D.C.I.

CONSULAAT-GENERAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 846

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 121.....
Date..... 19. 3. 29

SHANGHAI. 19th March 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith applications for a vise to Netherlands East Indies for Mr. and Mrs. S. Chambers, Mr. D. A. Koletz, Mr. and Mrs. Grigorief, Mr. S. L. Liport and his mother Mrs. Liport.

The men are all musicians and intend to go to Soerabaja on contract.

I would be much obliged for any information as to politics or morals, which you may have with regard to these persons.

I might add that Messrs. Chambers and Koletz obtained vise's for admission to the Netherlands East Indies in August 1925.

It would be appreciated if the application forms could be returned with your answer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. J. van der Meer

Consul-General.

*A/C (Pol.)
Enquire please
19/3.
Jas*

The Director of Criminal Investigation,

S.M.P.,

SHANGHAI.

ANOMAL MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. I. REGISTRY

G. B. D. 121

3. 14. 31

December

2

1.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter
No. 3809 of November 13, 1931, and to state that
Georges Imasvitch Grigerieff is at present employed
with the "Palais Cafe" Orchestra, No. 57 Avenue
Edward VII, and resides at No. 64 Jeffre Terrace,
Avenue Jeffre, French Concession.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J.R. enhr
for Officer i/c Special Branch.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

D 123 ORIENTAL COMMUNISTS SCHOOL
28 3 29 LIS AN, KAKU MDRI, D.I. NAKAGAWA

D 123

D-123

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

I.C. CHINESE SECTION, Station

Date MARCH 29th, 1939.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. 1. O. D. 123

Date

Subject (in full) Oriental Communists' School.

Made by C.D.I. J.W. Prince Forwarded by

Further inquiries show that the so-called "Oriental Communists' School" is at present situated in temporary headquarters at No. 240 ~~Route~~ ^{Route} ~~Chevalier Stanislas~~ (薛立華路) Frenchtown. This school has now changed its name to "Women's Self-Protection School" (自衛婦女訓練所). There are twenty members in this school including one Miss Li S An (李思安) a native of Honan, who is the chief promoter of this school. It is ascertained that lessons are given at 5 - 6 p.m. every Wednesday and 1 - 4 p.m. on Sundays. This school receives a sum of \$458.00 per month from ~~the~~ Soviet Russia for the upkeep of the school. It has been established since September 17, 1928. Apart from this school there are four others ^{similar} viz:- in Japan (Kobe), Korea, Harbin, & Nyih Hoo (熱河) Mongolia.

Correct address of above is No 240 Rue Pere Robert, the house being situated on the latter road at the junction of it and Route Chevalier Stanislas ^{see p. 1.}

A.C.P. Pol'.

J.W. Prince
C.D.I.

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1. 8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

I.C. CHINESE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. I. O. D. 123.....
SECTION Station,

Date.....

Date MARCH 19th. 1929.

Subject (in full) Oriental Communists' School.

Made by C.D.I. J.W. Prince Forwarded by

Reference to the attached inquiries so far have failed to locate the so called Oriental Communists' School in Shanghai. Inquiries by D. I. Nakagawa shew that such an institution is unknown among Japanese, or to the Japanese Consular Authorities here. Inquiries will be continued and further report forwarded in due course.

A.C.P. Pol'.

C.D.I.

Chinese Section

For further report in due course

WJ
19:3:29.

Reclaiming Youth by Advice

The Social Bureau of the Metropolitan Police has embarked on a scheme for saving unfortunate youth "by sensible advice and enlightenment," more particularly infelicitous country girls who have been attracted to the capital by its glitter and through a mistaken belief that where the bright lights are, there also is work and plenty. This problem has grown to big proportions in recent years, the police say, and a considerable ratio of the tragedies and suicides that have recently occurred are set down to the despair born of disillusion.

The method with which the Tokyo Police are experimenting is an adaptation of an innovation started first in Germany by educators and sociologists, and with funds furnished by the Municipality, and the results so far have been extremely gratifying. The public have been appealed to for assistance and the response has been of a very encouraging nature, the Police not requesting monetary assistance so much as securing positions for the runaway girls as servants in respectable homes and for the boys in workshops or factories.

Communist Intrigue

That Communism in Japan received its main inspiration and encouragement from the Third International was the statement made by the Minister of Justice at a meeting of the Budget Committee held to-day in the Lower House. This information and other details of the present status of Communism in Japan were revealed when an Opposition member asked the authorities what justification they had for revising the Peace Preservation Law last year, whereby the punishment for offences against the State had been greatly enhanced, even the death penalty being provided for conspiracies that aimed at subverting the present social order.

The Justice Minister declared that there still are ten leaders involved in Communist intrigues who managed to escape the dragnet that was thrown over the entire country a year ago, and that the Government has not been able to arrest these men yet because of the "clever secrecy that enshrouds them and their movement." He stated that nothing definite was known with regard to the activities of Japanese Communists turned out by the Oriental Communists School in Shanghai, but that the Government was endeavouring to keep in touch with all possible subversive movements through special channels and organs that have been created for the purpose in Soviet Russia, Korea and Manchuria.

Information was sought as to why the Government did not take diplomatic steps in the case of Russia. Mr. Kaku Mori, Parliamentary Vice-Minister to the Foreign Office, in reply, stated that the necessary steps would be taken if such allegations could be definitely proved, and said that the subject was so delicate that the authorities did not care to discuss it further.

a. c. (Pol)

H.R. 6 ³/₂₉

Chinese Section,

For inquiry and report on the
Oriental Communist School.

W. H. 6/8/29

D122 J.A. FONTENAY & C. LEONARD.

-TINI.

1931

17.3.81

D122

D-122

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. 12. REG. Station,
No. S. B. D. 122.
Date March 17, 1931.
17 - 2 - 31

Subject (in full)

Mr. Fontenoy and G. Constantini.

Made by

and

Forwarded by D.S.I. Duncan.

Sir,

Mr. Fontenoy, residing at No. 27 Route Ghisi, arrived in Shanghai from Paris where he was employed with the "Havas" Newsagency. He was the founder and editor of the "Journal de Shanghai" but resigned from the post of editor and became adviser to the Minister of Communications of the National Government. He resigned from this position about one year ago and became the representative of the Newsagency A.R.I.P. (Agence de Renseignements Indo-Pacifique) which position he still holds.

G. Constantini, lawyer, is associated with E. Nouveau, Advocate, with offices at No. 29 Avenue Edward VII. Nouveau is at present in France.

Wh Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C. (C. & S. Branches)

File
18.3.31

February 23, 1931.

CHINA THREATENS TO DEPORT FRENCH JOURNALIST.

The "Holmes", a mosquito paper, publishes the following report:-

The Imperialists use to judge affairs in China from evidence secured by hearsay and spread exaggerated and groundless reports. This is an insult to our country. This often happens in imperialistic bases but it can also be found in foreign publications in China.

Since the establishment of Hanking as the capital, the National Government has strictly censored the foreign counter propaganda in which it has been successful.

Recently the Central Propaganda Department received secret information that the French Imperialists have established in Paris an extensive news propaganda organ called "Ha Hwa Correspondence Agency". This agency makes a speciality of spreading rumours of Chinese affairs and groundless reports of 'Bolshevism', 'Yellow Danger', etc. It has branches at Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai and other ports and has appointed Fontenoy, a French citizen, as its correspondent in China.

The Central Propaganda Department has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to keep a watch on the actions of Fontenoy and to warn him to cease supplying the "Ha Hwa Correspondence Agency" with untrue reports, otherwise he would be deported from China.

S2,
Information. Articles
on China are being sent to
Italy by Chevalier Constantini.
Are either of these parties known
was?
JH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 122.
Date 9-4-30.

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1930.

M. Jean Fontenay, former editor of the "Journal de Shanghai," has resigned his position as adviser to the Minister of Communications and has been appointed director of Havas, the well-known French news and publicity service, in the Far East.

7-4-30
kb.

ML
8:4:30.

Lea

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 122
Date..... 19 3 29

March 19, 9

Dear Shelley,

With reference to Colonel Blaker's inquiry about Mr. Fontenoy, I forward herewith a copy of Police report dated March 19, 1929 concerning him.

Yours sincerely,

Ha

Capt. J.P. Shelley,
North China Command.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

N. A. C. I.

M. J. A. Fontenay, editor of the French daily newspaper "Le Journal de Shanghai" arrived in Shanghai about a year ago. He speaks Russian fluently and was an employee in a French commercial firm in St. Petersburg before the war. He returned to Russia in 1924 as the "Havas" representative at Moscow and remained in Soviet Russia some three years.

Recently, he had the intention of opening an English section of the Havas agency in Shanghai, but according to well-informed sources, he is about to leave Shanghai as the revolution and civil war in China are over.

He is considered to be an Abaccian and his wife is Roumanian. He is stated to favour the Hui Han Min faction of the Koumintang. Since the speech he delivered on Russia at the Rotary Club, he states that

the British, more than any of the
other foreigners in Shanghai, consider
him a Bolshevik!

c March 19,
1929.

John F. Cook

H.R. 1929

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH

To Shanghai, 12:3:29
Foreign Section,

For inquiry and
report please.

W. H.

Report attached.

H.R. 1929³

SH

11th March 1929

Dear Alice:

I return herewith
attached correspondence
many thanks.

Colonel Blaker.

is anxious to know
something of the history
of Mr Fontenay

Editor of the Journal
de Shanghai and who
recently gave a lecture
on Soviet Russia
at the Rotary Club.

Do you know anything
of this man?

Yours sincerely

J. H. M.
11/3/29

D124 L.I. BEREZIN G.P.U. AGENT.

1929

20 3. 27

D124

D-124

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. C. <i>D. 124</i>
Central I. B. <i>Station</i>
Date <i>March 20th 1929</i>

Subject (in full) L.I. Berezin

Made by D.S. Ovsiannikoff

Forwarded by

J.P. Givens A.B. Pol

Sir,

With reference to the attached note, inquiries go to show that a Russian named L.I. Berezin, G.P.U. Agent is at present in Harbin, attached to the Soviet Consulate as secret assistant working in the intelligence Department of G.P.U. It is said that he intends to go to Europe soon and will travel via Siberia. There is nothing in Police records concerning him.

V. Ovsiannikoff

D. S.

A/D.C.I.

HR. 20³/29

LCW

Ref. No.

d/ 20-3-29.

H.B.M. Consul

Copy forwarded to Lt Col G.H.R. Halland, O.B.E. for information.

Capt. J.P. Shelley

Lieut E.F. Carlson. ✓ *J.*

March 27, 1934.

L. I. Serazin.

Inquiries go to show that a Russian named L. I. Serazin, U.S.S.R. Agent, is at present in Harbin, attached to the Soviet Consulate as secret assistant working in the Intelligence Department of U.S.S.R. It is said that he intends to go to Europe soon and will travel via Siberia. There is nothing in police records concerning him and no further information is at present available.

L. H. BEREZIN

G.P.U. Agent

has been
likely to proceed
to London.

Christian names?

Destination?

Location

Any information
to be come.

D 125 INFORMATION LAID BY N.
SHEVCHENKO OF THE 2nd Com-
1929 PANY RUSSIAN UNIT. S.V.C.

20.3.29 TONSHLANIKOFF, IVANOFF, HARCHAROFF
SING. CAPT IVANOFF

D-125

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. I. Q. D. 125

Date.....

Date March 20, 1929

Subject (in full) Information laid by N. Shevchenko of the 2nd Company Russian
Unit, S.V.C.

Made by D.I. Robertson.

Forwarded by

J. H. G. A. B. B. L.

On March 13, 1929 information was received by P.C.S. Makhlaevsky from an informer to the effect that two men named Toushlanikoff and Ivanoff, members of the 2nd Company of the Russian Unit, S.V.C., stationed at Yangtszepoo Camp, had returned from a day's leave to the barracks at 4 a/m. on March 7. On entering their billet they were observed by another soldier named N. Shevchenko, who had just been relieved from sentry duty, to converse in undertones while Toushlanikoff was seen to wipe blood stains from his clothing with a small dirty Chinese towel, which he replaced in an open box that serves as a locker by his bedside. Shevchenko, who gave the information to the informer in the first instance, immediately came to the conclusion that Toushlanikoff and Ivanoff were responsible for the murder of Harcharan Singh and acting on his own initiative awaited an opportunity to steal the small Chinese towel, which Toushlanikoff had used, and handed it to the informer who forwarded it to this office. The towel was sent to the Municipal Laboratory on March 13 and from the result of the analysis, which is attached herewith, was found to contain human blood stains. On receipt of the original information a watch was kept on Toushlanikoff and Ivanoff and it was found that from March 13 to 19 they did not leave the barracks except on duty. Shevchenko and the informer were further questioned when the former stated that it was on the morning of March 10 at 4 a/m. the men had returned to their barracks and not the morning of the 7th as previously stated by him. It was obvious from his demeanour that he is an irresponsible youthful individual with an imaginative turn of mind.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. _____

Date. _____ 19 ____

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

- 2 -

Inquiries were continued at the Yangtszepoo camp on the afternoon of March 18 and 19 when it was ascertained that Tushlanikoff and Ivanoff were on leave on March 9 and returned to their barracks at 4 a.m. on the following morning. Both men made verbal statements in the presence of Capt. Ivanoff, camp Commandant, as to their movements while on leave and these were verified and found to be correct.

The question of the ownership of the towel was then inquired into and it was found that nearly every one of the 120 men in the camp possesses a towel similar to the one found by Sherchenko, which is used for cleaning their rifles and general dusting up. It was, therefore, impossible, to fix the ownership on one individual as one man does not know his towel from the other (except possibly ^{own} ~~its~~ degree of filth.) It is also possible that although the towel was found in Tushlanikoff's locker it was put there by some one else as the billets are inspected every Saturday when everything in the nature of cleaning material is put out of sight. It is also possible that it was left there by some of the 1st Company of the Russian Unit that previously occupied the billets and were transferred to the Amoy Road barracks on March 1.

Tushlanikoff's and Ivanoff's clothing which they wore on March 9 were also carefully examined and no sign of blood-stains was seen, nor did it appear that the clothes were recently cleaned. It was also ascertained that Tushlanikoff and Ivanoff occupy different huts and on arriving at the camp on the morning of March 10 immediately reported and went to their respective billets.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

- 3 -

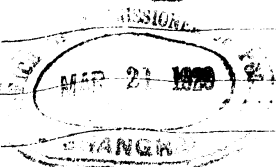
In view of the result of these inquiries and of the statement made by Sherchenko I can only suggest that on the latter coming off sentry duty, seeing Toushlanikoff and Ivanofif coming home and with his mind concentrated on the Harcharan Singh murder, that what he reported was the result of a dream, which was corroborated to a certain extent by his finding the towel.

H. Robertson
D. I.

N/ D.C.I.

Copy to Comdt.
Sic.
Cmde

Information
22/3. LCA



Copy sent
21/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
PUBLIC
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
上海工部局衛生處

The Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council,

Present.

Shanghai Municipal Laboratory.

To The Commissioner of Police,

Material Reported on

Small hand towel received from Det. Insp. Robertson.

Received 13.3.29 Report No. 38484 Sent Out 16.3.29

Preliminary Examination.

The towel measures 20 "by 10". It is old and worn and very dirty and oil stained. Dull brownish red stains, with the appearance of blood stains, are visible on the fabric towards the centre. This staining only penetrates through the fabric in isolated spots.

Chemical and physical tests confirm the stain to be blood stain.

Serological Examination.

Serological tests made with specific anti-human blood serum on an extract of the stain and with the necessary control tests showed that the stain was from human blood.

J. E. Walker
F.C.
ANALYST.

Miss Johnston
Chief Pathologist.
~~Commissioner of Police's Office~~

D 126 JAPAN AIR FORCE INJURED
1933 P. JALAN IN MOTOR CAR
ACCIDENT

E. G. JAVIND, KIMURA, AMITANI,
ROBAYASHI.

SAMUEL CHAIET - GUNNER
W. W. WORTHINGTON

TSENG LAI OR LDI CHONG, DRCT
WANG, W BEATTY, E. T. MAIT-
LAND, WANG, K. E. YANG,



D-126

D 126

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 126

Date

NICHI- NICHI

ITALIAN MOTOR CAR RUNS OVER JAPANESE MARINES

At 10 p.m. February 25 a motor car occupied by an Italian named Frances G. Zapino, residing at No. 566 Dixwell Road and his wife while proceeding at 50 miles an hour in westerly direction on Yangtszepoo Road near 'Foo Tan' Road (?) struck from behind 3 Japanese marines of a patrol party.

The injured marines are named Kimura, Amitani and Kobayashi. Kobayashi received injuries in the face; Amitani was dragged along a distance of about 50 feet causing injuries to his body; Kimura was dragged 230 feet causing a fracture of the skull and profuse bleeding- his condition is grave. The injured men were immediately removed to the Japanese marine hospital.

The Italian was taken to Yulin Road Police Station. The fact that Kimura was dragged ~~by the motor car~~ a distance of 230 feet by the motor car clearly indicates the intention of the Italian to make his escape after the incident.

The Japanese marine authorities are making further investigations and will lodge a strong protest with the Italian Consulate through the Japanese Consulate.

M. I. NICHI

JAPANESE MARINES INJURED BY ITALIAN MOTOR CAR
ACCIDENT.

An Italian named Francis Joseph who ~~injured~~ caused injuries to 3 Japanese marines in a motor car accident on February 25, 1933, on Yangtszepoo Road, has been sentenced to 3 months and 16 days imprisonment by the Italian Consular Court. The sentence was passed in the presence of several Japanese marine officers. The Consular Court issued an order suspending the sentence for 5 years.

ITALIAN SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS IMPRISONMENT

An Italian named Francis Joyino who caused injuries to the Japanese marines as the result of a motor car accident, was sentenced to 3 months and 16 days imprisonment.

A civil case for \$19,700 compensation is being lodged soon against the Italian Joyino.

January

20

3.

The Secretary,

S. M. C.

With reference to your letter No.1021 of January 16, 1933, L.F. Jovino is a shady character who has come to the notice of the Police on several occasions in consequence of his connection with the illicit traffic in arms and opium. He was charged at the Italian Court on June 18, 1927 with aiding and abetting in the sale of arms and was sentenced to 75 days' imprisonment. He was at the same Court on December 12, 1923, sentenced to two months' imprisonment and fined 1,000 lire for being in possession of raw opium. The sentence of imprisonment was suspended on that occasion. Jovino was cautioned on a charge of Disorderly Conduct and Assault at the Italian Court on May 20, 1920.

It is said that Jovino was recently connected in some way with the Macao Greyhound Racing Company.

Jovino is a Eurasian, his father being an Italian and his mother Chinese, and he is married to a Chinese wife.

(1933) F. W. Gifford

Commissioner of Police.

7/2

January

20

3.

The Secretary,

S. M. C.

With reference to your letter No.1021 of January 16, 1933, L.F. Jovino is a shady character who has come to the notice of the Police on several occasions in consequence of his connection with the illicit traffic in arms and opium. He was charged at the Italian Court on June 13, 1927 with aiding and abetting in the sale of arms and was sentenced to 75 days' imprisonment. He was at the same court on December 12, 1923, sentenced to two months' imprisonment and fined 1,000 lire for being in possession of raw opium. The sentence of imprisonment was suspended on that occasion. Jovino was cautioned on a charge of disorderly conduct and assault at the Italian court on May 20, 1920.

It is said that Jovino was recently connected in some way with the Macao Greyhound Racing Company.

Jovino is a Eurasian, his father being an Italian and his mother Chinese, and he is married to a Chinese wife.

F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

JH

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 11-32

Section 2, S. B. Station

REPORT

Date January 19, 1933.

Subject (in full) Report on L. F. Jovino.

Made by D.S. Tilton

Forwarded by

D. S. Tilton

Enquiries indicate that Mr. L. F. Jovino, aged 42, Italian, of 566 Dixwell Road, is well known to the Municipal Police as a notorious character concerned in such shady enterprises as gun-running, trafficking in arms and ammunition, and also opium. He first came under particular notice on May 20, 1920, charged with "Disorderly Conduct with Assault" receiving a caution. On December 12, 1923, he was charged with a further offence, "Possession of Raw Opium", and received a suspended sentence of two months imprisonment and fined 1000 lire. On June 18, 1927, he was concerned in a more serious offence and charged with "Aiding and Abetting in Sale of Arms", and sentenced to 75 days from date of arrest. His two confederates in this case, namely, Samuel Chalet, American, a notorious gunrunner, and William W. Worthington, American lawyer, were both found guilty of traffick in arms at the American Consular Court on July 22, 1927 and each fined U.S.\$300.

Of late years Jovino is stated to have been connected with the "Macao Greyhound Racing Company", which closed down recently owing to financial difficulties.

D. S.

D. S. Tilton

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To S2, Shanghai, 17:1:1933.

For attention
please. Jovino
just came with
notice as being a
bad lot about
twenty years ago.

[Signature]

D.S. Tillon

[Signature]
Noted and
required procedure
12 noon 18-1-33
D.S. Tillon

Ref. No. 1021.



ALL FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS ON THIS
SUBJECT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:-
THE SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING,
AND THE ABOVE REF N° QUOTED

Council Chamber.

Administration Building.

P.O. Box 1449.

Shanghai.

16th January, 1933.

The Commissioner of Police:

I shall be glad if you will supply me with a
confidential report as to the activities of Mr. L. F.
Jovino, of 566 Dixwell Road.

For several years Mr. Jovino has consistently
refused to pay the Special Rate, and I have given instruc-
tions that no motor car licence for the Settlement be
issued to him.

Applications to the Italian Court, so far from
being helpful, seem to suggest that he has some particular
influence with the Italian Consular authorities.

As it is found necessary to use every possible
means to prevent this man from using any amenities of the
Settlement while he defies the Council I shall be glad of
such information as you can supply which will assist the
Council in this matter.

J. Jones
Secretary.

Sept 16
Can you let me know
draft is for 1000
DB.
17/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

9126

Foreign Section I.B. ~~CHINA~~

REPORT

Date April 29, 1929.

Subject (in full) Commercial Intelligence Bureau.

Made by D.I. Robertson.

Forwarded by John Robertson C.D.I.

With reference to the attached circular, The Commercial Intelligence Bureau, 19 Kiukiang Road, was established some time in January 1929. The sole partners are Mr. W. Beatty, lately A.C. (Sikhs) and Mr. Sammy Chalet. Mr. Maitland, lately Prosecuting Solicitor, acts as legal adviser. Up to the present the company has been very successful and among other work have secured contracts with the Canadian Pacific Railway Coy., the Glen Line Eastern Agencies Ltd., the Java-China-Japan Line and the East Asiatic Co., Ltd. to prevent pilferage of cargo on the said companies wharves and godowns. They have also been given commissions by the British Cigarette Coy and the British American Tobacco Company to detect thieving among the employees of the latter concerns. In addition to this they have been given debts amounting in the aggregate to \$93,000.00 to collect for various firms.

It seems to be the intention of the company to maintain a high standard of business efficiency and methods and it is said that they will not undertake inquiries into divorce cases or other domestic differences much to the disappointment of ^{some of} the local lawyers, who specialize in those cases.

I heard they also do work for the Tobacco Products Co.

24/4/29

a C.I. would be interested in this
A.D. Smith 24/4

H. Robertson
D. I.

Confidential

Copy for D. G. with
copy of circular

Replied

15/4/29

RECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION
Telephone - C. 743.

G.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

19.....

For Sec:
Thanks for
report on the
Course
2/3. Very

Commercial Intelligence Bureau

19 Kiukiang Road

Shanghai, China.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 126.....
Date..... 17.3.29

Dear Sir,

For some considerable time the majority of the larger Foreign and Chinese firms in Shanghai and the outports have felt the need for a Bureau which will be prepared to undertake investigations and supply confidential reports on other firms with whom business transactions are contemplated.

To that end, an organisation styling itself the Commercial Intelligence Bureau has been formed. These responsible for its inception have, during the past year, been occupied in investigating the stability of business concerns and individuals, both in Shanghai and other parts of the country. Prior to this, they have all for many years been in close touch with commerce and/or professional enquiry work. They are therefore confident that they are in a position to fulfil the requirements of business men both here and elsewhere.

Further, the Commercial Intelligence Bureau, having correspondants in all ports and trading centres of the world, is in a position to supply local merchants with information regarding other cities when required.

The organisation is composed of a group of foreign and Chinese managers, and a detective staff, the latter reporting specially on the dealings and standing of Chinese merchants. Naturally, in order that they may consistently obtain accurate information, it is essential that the names should not be divulged.

A fixed charge of \$ 10 is made for each ordinary enquiry.

It might, in passing, be mentioned that the Commercial Intelligence Bureau is prepared to keep on record copies of Companies' Articles of Association or partnership particulars—should same be deposited. These would be open for inspection to other firms wishing to trade with them and to verify their bona-fides.

Enquiries as to the whereabouts of absconding dealers are also undertaken. If traced their financial status will, upon request, be investigated, and if necessary claims against them will be dealt with by the Bureau's Legal Adviser.

Your faithfully

Commercial Intelligence Bureau

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

AC (601)

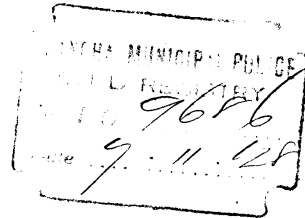
Can we ascertain what
Chais is doing now?

73/1 LCA

Foreign Section,
For attention. Please proceed discreetly.

WJ

23:11:29.



November 7, 8

Dear Goldsmith,

With reference to your letter No. G.S.I. (B)/214 dated October 12 regarding the [REDACTED] of October 10, enquiries indicate that personalities, etc., mentioned are the following:-

1. "Telegraph" is the nickname of a Chinese on the staff of the Central Bank of China, No. 15 The Bund. Enquiries failed to ascertain the persons identity definitely, but it is suspected to be Li Chow (李 冀), the Chief of the Issuing Department of the Central Bank of China.
2. The man who was in the American Intelligence Service is Samuel Chalet, an American citizen who is well known to the Municipal Police as a notorious gunrunner. He was arrested by the Municipal Police on June 6, 1927 together with an American lawyer, William L. Worthington and an Italian, M.F. Jovino, for trafficking in arms and ammunition. The first two mentioned appeared before the American Consular Court and after a series of protracted hearings were found guilty on July 22, 1927, when both of them were fined U.S. \$300 each.
3. With regard to Loi Shong's wireless set, enquiries indicate that it is located in the Central Bank of China, No. 15 The Bund. Despite diligent enquiries, however, the investigations failed to ascertain the system in use, the wave length of the set and other particulars.

Cover to Capt. J. P. Sheller.
9.11.28

4

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

November 7, 1928.

D. C. I.

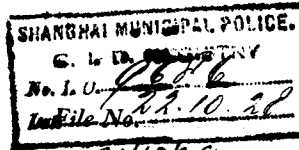
Enquiries indicate that the personalities to which reference is made in the [REDACTED] of the 10th October at 9.25 a.m. and 12.55 p.m. are the following :-

1. "Telegraph" is the nickname of a Chinese on the staff of the Central Bank of China, No. 15 The Bund. Enquiries failed to ascertain the persons identity definitely; but it is suspected to be Li Chow(李冀), the Chief of the Issuing Department of the Central Bank of China.
2. The man who was in the American Intelligence Service is Samuel Chalet, an American citizen who is well known to the Municipal Police as a notorious gunrunner. He was arrested by the Municipal Police on June 6, 1927, together with an American lawyer, William J. Worthington and an Italian, L.F. Jovino, for trafficking in arms and ammunition. The first two mentioned ~~he~~ appeared before the American Consular Court and after a series of protracted hearings were found guilty on July 22 1927, when both of them were fined U.S. \$300 each.
3. With regard to Loi Chong's wireless set, enquiries indicate that it is located in the Central Bank of China, No. 15 The Bund. Despite diligent enquiries, however, the investigations failed to ascertain the system in use, the wave length of the set and other particulars.

E. Papp

D. S. I.

Wb
7/11/28
Copy to Mr Goldsmith as
above. *h*
7/11/28



(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Sir,

Mr. Tseng Lai 鄭某 better known as Loi Chong is a Cantonese, returned student from America. He was at one time Director of the Bank of China, Hongkong. He is now connected with the Ministry of Finance Nanking, with the Kerosene Oil Tax Bureau and the Wing and Tobabbo Tax Office.

He visits frequently the Preparatory Office of the Central Bank of China, No. 15 the Bund but he resides at 45A Jessfield Road.

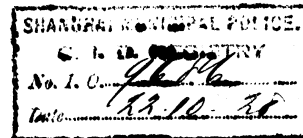
It is strongly suspected that he is keeping a wireless set at his residence but enquiries amongst his friends have failed to confirm this.

San Shao-hiang
Clerical Assistant.

D.S.I.

ACP (Pol)

he
22/x



October 16, 1928.

Mr. Tan,

Please ascertain full particulars regarding the business and other activities of Loi Chong and the purposes for which he uses a wireless set in his possession together with particulars of the place where the wireless set is situated. Loi Chong is a friend of Tang Yu Loo and Sokolsky and his telephone number is said to be L. 7667.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. H. Givens".

A. C. P. (P)

Strictly Personal and Secret.

No. G.S.I.(B)/214.

Headquarters,
North China Command,
Shanghai.

October 12th, 1928.

Dear Clarke,

In the [redacted] of the 10th October,
at 9.25 a.m. and 12.55 p.m. reference is made to one "Telegraph"
and also man who was in the American Intelligence Service. Do
you know anything of either of these interesting personalities?

2. We are anxious to locate Loi Chong's wireless set,
have you any information as to its whereabouts, it may be to
our mutual interests if we could intercept some messages.

Yours sincerely,

*Intell Sec
? Hlp/1/28*

W.G. Clarke, Esq., M.B.E.,
Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

D127 FELIX BAWER

1930 PAVLICK, EPPERT

18 H.30

D-127

D127

RECEIVED
& S. I.
S. B. D. 127
to 18 - 11 - 30

November 17 30.

SE
Dear Blackburn,

With reference to your letter, dated November 3, 1930, inquiries show that one Felix Bauer, who was believed to be of Austrian nationality, arrived in Shanghai in January 1929 and left here the following month. On first arriving, Bauer lived at No. 3A Dent Road, but later removed to No. 7 Kungping Road. According to a report received by the Police at that time Bauer was living with a Russian woman, who made a practice of visiting Moscow frequently and was trading in medicines on behalf of German firms.

* Both on
I forward herewith for your information copies of detective reports dated March 22, 1929, and November 15, 1930 regarding Bauer.

Yours sincerely,
W. C. C.

A.D. Blackburn, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

November 15, 30.

Felix Bauer.

Investigation show that a person named Felix Bauer was in Shanghai at the time indicated in the attached letter of H.B.M. Consul General. He is known to have suddenly disappeared in February 1930 since when he has not been seen.

His friend, a Czech named Pavlick, an ex: French Foreign Legionaire, also left Shanghai in June 1930 on a German steamer for Europe.

It seems to be very dubious that Bauer's visit to Shanghai was on behalf of the Soviet Government about the timber trade prospects in China for this specific branch of the Soviet's activity is handled exclusively by Comrade Eppert who is attached to the Soviet Consulate at Tientsin and who makes periodical visits to Shanghai.

Some two or three years ago a Russian named Felix Bauer arrived in Shanghai from Samarkand, Russian Turkestan. He visited Shanghai on two separate occasions and resided at the Palace Hotel. His description is as follows:- 6ft. tall, light hair, heavy build, weight about 220 lbs.

J.M.G.

Copy of Reported dated March 22, 1929.

Felix Bauer

On March 19, 1929, Felix Bauer, an Austrian who arrived in Shanghai on January 18, 1929 and resided at No. 3A Dent Road, removed to No. 7 Kungping Road.

Bauer was a war prisoner in Siberia, is about 40 years of age, spent several years in Kamchatka and is stated to have been engaged in gold digging.

He lives with a Russian woman with whom he has been cohabiting for the past nine years.

They came to Shanghai from Vladivostock, from which place his paramour visited Moscow on several occasions where her relatives are alleged to be residing.

Bauer states he is representing certain German firms trading in medicines. He also asserts that the Bolsheviks confiscated \$16,000 of his money and that this was the reason for his having left Vladivostock.

File No. _____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch No. 2. Station,

Date November 15, 1930.

Subject (in full) Felix Bauer.

Made by D.P.S. Moore.

Forwarded by *D. I. Robertson*

Sir,

Investigation show that a person named Felix Bauer was in Shanghai at the time indicated in the attached letter of H.B.M. Consul General. He is known to have suddenly disappeared in February 1930 since when he has not been seen.

His friend, a Czech named Pavlick, an ex: French Foreign Legionaire, also left Shanghai in June 1930 on a German steamer for Europe.

It seems to be very dubious that Bauer's visit to Shanghai was on behalf of the Soviet Government about the timber trade prospects in China for this specific branch of the Soviet's activity is handled exclusively by Comrade Eppert who is attached to the Soviet Consulate at Tientsin and who makes periodical visits to Shanghai.

Some two or three years ago a Russian named Felix Bauer arrived in Shanghai from Samarkand, Russian Turkestan. He visited Shanghai on two separate occasions and resided at the Palace Hotel. His description is as follows:- 6ft. tall, light hair, heavy build, weight about 220 lbs.

W. B. Moore
D. P. S.

D. C. (C. & S. Branches)

Reg. Better please in accordance with draft attached.

J. H. G.
15. 11. 30.

HAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
HEADQUARTERS.

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches.)

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS
Officer i/c (Special Branch) ✓	For disposal
Personal Assistant (C. & S. B.)	Furnish data ✓
Supt. (Special Branch)	Investigate and report ✓
D. O. " " Division	Note and file
D. D. O. " " Division	Note and return
S. 1	Report present status
S. 2	Submit recommendation
S. 3	For further report
S. 4	For opinion
S. 5	Reply to writer direct
C. 1	See me in re:
C. 2	Attach file
C. 3	Draft reply
C. 4	
C. 5	
C. 6	
C. & S. B. Registry.	
Central Registry.	

Initials <i>ACP</i>	For File
Date <i>7.11.30</i>	Date

Noted and Returned	Date / /
--------------------	----------

S. B. - D. 127.

SECRET

U.S. Consulate General,
Shanghai,
November 3rd 1930.

My dear Aiers,

India inquires whether we have any record of the arrival in Shanghai from Calcutta in December 1929 and the departure for Moscow in February 1930 of one FELIX BAUER. The alleged object of Bauer's visit to Shanghai was to inquire on behalf of the Soviet Government about the timber trade prospects in China and to meet his wife who was awaiting him here.

I should be very grateful for any light you can throw on this matter.

Yours sincerely,

W. Blackburn

R.C. Aiers, Esq.,

Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Sd. For attention please.

W. B.

7:11:30

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

A.R.C.I.,

On March 19, 1929, Felix Bauer, an Austrian who arrived in Shanghai on January 18th 1929, and resided at No 3rd Dent Road, removed to No 7 Kungping Road.

Doubtful
Reas

Bauer was a war prisoner in Siberia, is about 40 years of age, spent several years in Kamchatka and is stated to have been engaged in gold-digging.

He lives with a Russian woman with whom he has been cohabiting for the past nine years.

They came to Shanghai from Vladivostok, from which place his paramour visited a Koscor on several occasions, where her relatives are alleged to be residing.

Bauer states he is representing certain German firms trading in medicines. He also asserts that

that the Bolsheviks confiscated
\$16,000 of his money and that
this was the reason for his having
left Vladivostok.

POLITICAL BRANCH
FOREIGN SECTION
DATE March 22
1929

John H. Cook

A.R. 22³/₂₉

MS

22:3:29.

II
Reg 4
Any file?

See

III
JCH
No file

Further investigations show that
Felix Bauer - the person forming the subject
of the present report is entirely a different person
from the individual - Felix Baude - of
the attached report.

April 16
1929

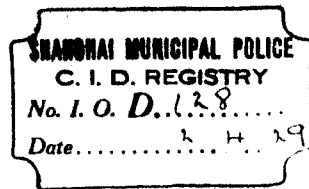
John H. Cook

A.R. 16⁴/₂₉ JPS
16:4:29

D128 SHAO CHI-ZUNG ALIAS TA T'OU-
1929 CH'I-ZENG: REQUEST OF ARREST
2 4 24 FROM MAYOR OF YU YAS HSIEN
CHERIANQ.

D-128

D 128



April 2, 1929

Miao Chi Ping, Esq.,
Mayor,
Yu Yao Hsien.

Dear Sir :-

In reply to your letter of March 26,
requesting the arrest of one Shao Chi Zung
(邵啟仁), I regret I am unable to apprehend
this person unless a warrant in proper order
is presented in the usual way stating the article
or articles of the Chinese Criminal Code contravened,
and that this be accompanied by witnesses and
evidence to make out a prima facie case in the
Local Provisional Court.

Yours faithfully,

Original signed by
A. S. H.

Acting Director of Criminal Investigation.

敬覆者接奉三月廿六號
大函請速捕邵啟仁一節鄙人頗
以不能速捕其人爲憾除非
單憑此普通函件用正式提案由稱其
人觸犯中華民國現行新刑律第貳
條或其他條例須據事實証人檢齊
據於敝地臨時法院中証明其
出沒行藏並照此致
鈞胞縣
苗督平縣長

代理刑事科處長謹覆

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

File No.

Reference Slip from D.C.I.'s Office.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
A. C. (Crime) ✓	For disposal
A. C. (Pol.)	Furnish data
Prosec. Solicitor	Investigate and report
Supt. "A"	Note and file
" "B"	Note and return
" Hdqs.	Report present status
C. I. D. Reg.	Submit recommendation
Arms Section	For further report
	For opinion
	Reply to writer direct
	See me in re.
	Attach File

ask Sung Foh if he is still there & please draft reply on necessary procedure

Initials..... For File.....
Dea

Date *28.3.29.* Date.....

Noted and Returned	Date / /
--------------------	----------

F. 200 Amended 2-23
T.H. 200-1-29.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.O.P ✓	For disposal ✓
D.C.I. ✓	Furnish data
A.C. (T)	Investigate and report
" (U)	Note and file
" (G)	Note and return
" (North)	Report present status
" (South)	Submit recommendation
" (Sp.)	For further report
Ch. Clerk (Prov. Ct.)	For opinion
Prosec. Solicitor	Reply to writer direct
Quartermaster	See me in re:
C.R.	
Pay Office	

Dea
Attach file
Dea
28/3.

Initials..... For File.....

Date *27/3/29.* Date.....

Noted and Returned	Date / /
--------------------	----------

Translation of despatch No.841 to the
Council from Mayor of Yu Yao Hsien (餘姚縣)
Chekiang. Dated 26th March 1929.

Shao Ch'i-Zung (邵啟仁): Requesting arrest of

Receipt is acknowledged of a letter from the Director of
Criminal Intelligence stating that the residence of Shao Ch'i-zeng
had been discovered, but as the charge against the man was not clearly
defined he could not be arrested.

Shao Ch'i-zeng alias Ta T'ou Ch'i-zeng (大頭啟仁)
is accused of gambling; this was explained in a former letter. The
Council is again asked to despatch detectives to the back-room on the
upper floor of No.27, Te Yu Li, Nanking Road, to arrest the said
accused and to send him to Yu Yao Hsien for trial.

(Chopped) Miao Ch'i-p'ing (苗啟平),

Mayor.

C. K. Liang.
27 MAR 1929

*See
Previous file
attached
J. C. D. Ry.*

COPY

Translation of despatch No.841 to the
Council from Mayor of Yu Yao Hsien (餘姚縣)
Chekiang. Dated 26th March 1929.

Shao Ch'i-Zung (邵啟仁): Requesting arrest of

Receipt is acknowledged of a letter from the Director of
Criminal Intelligence stating that the residence of Shao Ch'i-zeng
had been discovered, but as the charge against the man was not clearly
defined he could not be arrested.

Shao Ch'i-zeng alias Ta T'ou Ch'i-zeng (大頭啟仁)
is accused of gambling; this was explained in a former letter. The
Council is again asked to despatch detectives to the back-room on the
upper floor of No.27, Te Yu Li, Nanking Road, to arrest the said
accused and to send him to Yu Yao Hsien for trial.

(Chopped) Miao Ch'i-p'ing (苗啟平),

Mayor.

Chen
27 MAR. 1929

COPY

Translation of despatch No. 841 to the
Council from Mayor of Yu Yao Hsien (餘姚縣)
Chekiang. Dated 26th March 1929.

Shao Ch'i-zung (邵啟仁): Requesting arrest of

Receipt is acknowledged of a letter from the Director of
Criminal Intelligence stating that the residence of Shao Ch'i-zeng
had been discovered, but as the charge against the man was not clearly
defined he could not be arrested.

Shao Ch'i-zeng alias Ta T'ou Ch'i-zeng (大頭啟仁)
is accused of gambling; this was explained in a former letter. The
Council is again asked to despatch detectives to the back-room on the
upper floor of No. 27, Te Yu Li, Nanking Road, to arrest the said
accused and to send him to Yu Yao Hsien for trial.

(Chopped) Miao Ch'i-p'ing (苗啟平),

Mayor.

C. K. Hsiao.
27 MAR 1929

公 函

餘姚縣政府公函法字第八四一號

案准

貴局總稽查處處長朱玉以邵啟仁住址業已查到惟未叙明所控何案不能
拘捕等由過縣准此查邵啟仁即大頭啟仁係賭博業內之犯前函業已叙明茲准
前由相應再行函請

貴局查悉希即派探前往南京路德裕里念崇號後廂房樓上密拘賭犯邵啟仁
到案起日解送來姚以憑說解實錄公證此致

上海英租界工部局

縣長

苗學平

中華民國



廿六

日

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 128
Date 22.3.29

March 21,

9

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 17 regarding one Shao Chi Zung residing at 27 Teh Yu Li, Nanking Road, and in reply to inform you that the person in question has been located at the address mentioned, but as no charge has been preferred against him he cannot be arrested by this department.

Yours faithfully,



✓ Director of Criminal Investigation.

*Chinese Copy
also*

Mayor of Yu Yao Hsien,
Chexiang.

逕復者接准貴政府三月十七日函索據南京路德祐
里卽部啟仁壽園查山已據所據地比查利蘇
未歷明所控何由未成處不能拘捕應相出後
即希查照爲荷此致

雁北縣政府縣長

代理秘書處長

六、三、二

File No.

March 21, 1929.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

A/D.C.I.

Sir,

With reference to the attached dispatch received through mail from the Mayor of Yu Yao Hsien, Chekiang, requesting the Municipal Police to arrest one Shao Chi Zung (邵啟宗), living at No. 27 Teh Yu Li, Nanking Road, on a charge of conducting gambling at Yu Yao Hsien, I beg to report that this morning Shao Chi Zung was sent to this office and interrogated. He stated that he was wanted by the Mayor of the Yu Yao Hsien, Chekiang, for bribing police officers on behalf of some gambling dens there, and that he fled to Shanghai in February, 1929. He is unemployed and now living with his wife at No. 167 Shanhaikwan Road. He frequents a small gambling den or club at No. 27 Lloyd Road, and so far we have nothing against him.

He is being temporarily detained at this office pending your instructions.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Lee Sing Foh
C. I. D.

*No charge in
Sentiment & no warrant
from authorities.
Release him*

2/3.

*LCY
Sgt. Loh saying he
was there & that as
no charge we cannot
arrest him LCY*

Translation of Despatch No.821 to the Council from
Mayor of Yü Yao Hsien (餘姚縣), Chekiang.
Dated 17th March, 1929.

Shao Ch'i-zung = Requesting his arrest.

It is reported by detectives that the notorious gambler
Shao Ch'i-zung (邵啟仁) alias Da T'ou Ch'é-zung (大頭啟仁),
is in hiding in the back room on the upper floor of No.27, Teh Yu
Li, Nanking Road. The Council is asked to make enquiries, to
immediately despatch detectives to arrest the said gambler Shao,
and to send him to Yü Yao Hsien for trial.

(Chopped) Miao Ch'é-ping (苗啟平),

Mayor.

C. K. Liene
19 MAR. 1929

COPY

Translation of Despatch No.821 to the Council from
Mayor of Yü Yao Hsien (餘姚縣), Chekiang.
Dated 17th March, 1929.

Shao Ch'i-zung = Requesting his arrest.

It is reported by detectives that the notorious gambler
Shao Ch'i-zung (邵啟仁) alias Da T'ou Ché-zung (大頭啟仁),
is in hiding in the back room on the upper floor of No.27, Teh Yu
Li, Nanking Road. The Council is asked to make enquiries, to
immediately despatch detectives to arrest the said gambler Shao,
and to send him to Yü Yao Hsien for trial.

(Chopped) Miao Ché-ping (苗啟平),

Mayor.

Chien
19 MAR 1929

COPY

Translation of Despatch No. 821 to the Council from
Mayor of Yü Yao Hsien (餘姚縣), Chekiang.
Dated 17th March, 1929.

Shao Ch'i-zung = Requesting his arrest.

It is reported by detectives that the notorious gambler
Shao Ch'i-zung (邵啟仁) alias Da T'ou Ch'ü-zung (大頭啟仁),
is in hiding in the back room on the upper floor of No. 27, Tsh Yu
Li, Nanking Road. The Council is asked to make enquiries, to
immediately despatch detectives to arrest the said gambler Shao,
and to send him to Yü Yao Hsien for trial.

(Chopped) Miao Ch'ü-ping (苗啟平),

Mayor.

C. K. Liang
19 MAR 1929

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

File No.

Reference Slip from D.C.I.'s. Office.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
A. C. (Crime)	For disposal
A. C. (Pol.)	Furnish data
Prosec. Solicitor	Investigate and report
Supt. "A"	Note and file
" "B"	Note and return
" Hdqs.	Report present status
C. I. D. Reg.	Submit recommendation
Arms Section	For further report
<i>ing Joh</i>	For opinion
	Reply to writer direct
	See me in re:
	Attach File
<i>to be known at all</i>	
Initials <i>RC</i>	For File
Date <i>20-3-29</i>	Date

Noted and Returned	Date / /
--------------------	----------

F. 200 Amended 2-28
T.H. 200-1-29.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.C.P	For disposal
D.C.I. ✓	Furnish data
A.C. (T)	Investigate and report
" (U)	Note and file
" (G)	Note and return
" (North)	Report present status
" (South)	Submit recommendation
" (Sp.)	For further report
Ch. Clerk (Prov. Ct.)	For opinion
Prosec. Solicitor	Reply to writer direct
Quartermaster	See me in re:
C.R.	
Pay Office	
Initials <i>RC</i>	For File
Date <i>19/3/29</i>	Date

Noted and	Date / /
-----------	----------

餘姚縣政府公函法字第八二一號

案據探報大頭犯邵啟仁即大頭啓仁匿跡上海英租界南京路德裕里念
染號後廟房樓上等語相應函請

貴局查照希即派探前往該處密拏邵啟仁即大頭啓仁一名務獲
解送來姚以憑訊辦定級公誼此致

上海英租界工部局

縣長

邵啟仁

中華民國十八年三月

十七日

日



D129 L. GUTERMAN, SUSPECTED

1929 SOVIET AGENT

14 2 30

SLEPARI, M. M. SHVETZ, A. BEERBRAYER

D 129

D-129

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
G. I. D. REGISTER
Foreign Section, Station,
Na I. O. *D. 129*...
Date *November 3, 1929*
14 2 30

Subject (in full). L. Guterman.

Made by D.S. Maklaevsky.

Forwarded by

W. G. Wiers A. G. Pol.

The undermentioned suspected Soviet Agent arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtao on October 28, 1929 in the s.s. "Dairen Maru."

L. Guterma-

Russian jew. Suspected Soviet
Agent. Owner of a Jewellery
Store in Tsingtao. Resides
at the Strand Hotel, Szechuen
Road.

Is it possible
to live out

It is reported that he arrived in Shanghai on a special mission to discuss matters with local bolsheviks, relating to the recent arrest of Soviet Agent Slepak by the Chinese Authorities in Tsingtao.

B. Maklarsky.
D. S.

D. S.

^B
suspected Soviet Agent.
any reason to suspect?

Special mission from whom
& to whom?

MR. 429

There is no value in vague reports of this kind beyond the fact that his arrival in A/D. C. I. notes + as that is just a step in detective work the next steps would probably confirm or disprove these suspicions + so make our report of value.

Noted
Apr 6 29

✓

Scay

Form No. 2
G. 20000-1-28

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. I. O. D. 129
Central I. B. Station

Date 4.4.29
April 4th, 1929

Subject (in full) Departure of Suspected Soviet Agent.

Made by D.S. Ovsiannikoff

Forwarded by

J. H. Gwens A. B. P. S.

Sir,

The undermentioned suspected Soviet Agent left
Shanghai for Harbin via Dairen in the S.S. "Sakaki Maru" on
March 29th.

Mr. L. Gutterman.

Suspected Soviet Agent.

Resided at the Strand Hotel,

109 Szechuen Road.

V. Ovsiannikoff
D. S.

A/D.C.I.

Kear

AR 4
4/29

Ref. No.

d/4.4.29.

H.B.M. Consul

Copy forwarded to Lt. Col. G.H.R. Halland, O.B.E. for information.

Capt. J.P. Shelley

Lieut E.F. Carlson

Def. In. 4/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. d/23.3.29
Date March 23, 1929

Subject (in full) L. Gutterman, Suspected Soviet Agent.

Made by D.S. Ovsiannikoff

Forwarded by

J.K. Gwens A.B. Pol

Sir,

The undermentioned suspected Soviet Agent arrived here from Tsingtao in the S.S. "Dairen Maru" on March 21st, 1929.

Mr. L. Gutterman

Suspected Soviet Agent.

Owner of a general store in
Tsingtao. Resides in the
Strand Hotel, 109 Szechuen Road.

V. Ovsiannikoff

D. S.

A/D.C.I.

HR. 2339

LCY

Ref. No.

d/23.3.29.

H.B.M. Consul

Copy forwarded to Lt Col G.H.R. Halland, O.B.E. for information.

Capt. J.P. Shelley
Lieut E.F. Carlson

HR. 2339

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. S. REGISTRY

129
19.11.32

S.2. 19.11.32.

Memorandum on the movements of L. Guterman,
Suspect Soviet Agent

L. Guterman arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtao on November 17, 1932 by the s.s. "Hoten Maru." He is a Russian of Jewish origin and a merchant by profession. He is strongly suspected by the Chinese authorities in Tsingtao of being a Soviet Agent. L. Guterman is a known dealer of Soviet goods especially jewellery. His wife is a sister of M.M. Shvets a clerk employed at the local branch of the Dalbank (Far Eastern Bank).

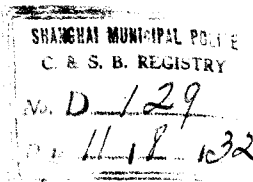
He resides at Apartment 20, 455 Rue La'ayette, the residence of M. Shvets.

Gitchenshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch
Information.

MS
19.11.32.

MSR 19/11



Special Branch S.2.

August 10, 1932.

Memorandum on movements of L. Guterman and A. Beerbrayer,
Suspected Soviet Agents

L. Guterman and A. Beerbrayer left Shanghai for Tsingtao on August 5, 1932 by the s.s. "Dairen Maru". They arrived in Shanghai on July 30, 1932 in connection with the sale of a quantity of jewellery belonging to Gostorg (Soviet State Trading Syndicate). During their sojourn here they resided at A. Beerbrayer residence at Route Grouchy, Pass. 9, House No.16 and according to our information were unsuccessful in concluding any transactions.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Reg. Please attach to file on
L. Guterman after
having been seen by J. S. B.
J. S. B. 10/8.*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 129

Date 27/5/32.

Special Branch S.2.

May 26, 1932.

Memorandum on Movements of Sara Guterman née Shvets

S. Guterman arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtao by the s.s. "Dairen Maru" on May 23, 1932. She is the wife of L. Guterman, Russian of Jewish origin, a merchant by profession who is strongly suspected by the Chinese Authorities in Tsingtao of being a Soviet Agent. S. Guterman is a sister of M. M. Shvets employed as a clerk in the Far Eastern Bank (Dalbank).

* File attached.
27/5.

* No. 7860/14

S. Guterman is at present residing with her brother at No. 455 Rue Lafayette, Apartment 20.

G. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.
Information.

B. B. O. O.
27/5/32

File
9/15
27/5/32

D130 CREW OF S. STEVEN DISMIS-

SED

25.3.29 E. KIESELBACH, JACOBSEN, ADRIAN
ERIKSSON, BORJSSON, H. JOHANSEN

D130

D-130

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

A. N. C. I.

The crew of eight men of the S.S. "Stensby", reported to in the "China Press", March 21st, were dismissed in accordance with a telegram received by the captain from the company's head office, for whom Messrs Dodwell & Co. Ltd., Canton Road are the local agents. They were paid off by the Danish Consul, Mr. Avenue Dubail.

Two members of the crew have already been given employment in other ships and the following are the names of the others:-

Henry Johansen	Danish
Th. Jacobsen	"
Th. Adils	Icelandic
Th. Eriksson	Swede
J. Borjesson	ditto
E. Kieselbach	Nationality uncertain

Messrs Johansen, Jacobsen, Adils & Borjesson are being supported financially by the Danish Consul-General and Th. Eriksson is being supported by the Swedish Consul-General. These men are of excellent character. The S.S. "Stensby" is due to again arrive in Shanghai shortly when an endeavour will be made officially by the Danish Consul-General to reinstate them in their ship, failing which they will be immediately repatriated (sent home). As Kieselbach's nationality is uncertain and the German Consulate does not recognize him, although he speaks German fluently,

he is not being assisted financially
by the Danish Consul General.

Kieselbach threatened the captain
at the Danish Consulate and consequently
he is not considered reliable. He has
applied to the German Relief Society for
assistance.

March 23rd } John Hook
1929.

H.R. 23rd 29

W.G.

23:3:29.

23/3.

LCM

**German Crew
Replaced by Chinese,
Alleged Injustice**

A story of unfair treatment was related by a deck hand of the motor ship Stensby to a press representative yesterday, during which the statement was made that the entire crew of the ship, consisting of eight men in all, were dismissed when the vessel put into port here, and Chinese were engaged in their place.

The informant, E. Kieselback, said that he, with the other members of the crew, were engaged as deck hands at Sydney, and the vessel was bound for Shanghai, Vancouver and Seattle. Upon arrival here they were informed that their services were no longer needed. As they had no funds, they attempted to induce the Danish Consul to assist them. What happened in the case of the other men is not definitely known, but Kieselback, according to his own words, refused help by the Consul on the grounds that he was a German, having been born in [redacted].

Owing to the difficulty of getting into communication with the Danish Consul last night, confirmation or denial of any of the above-mentioned statements could not be secured.

AF
Foreign Section,
For inquiry and
report please *gk*

II
u. @. (Pal)

H.R. 21/29

III
a/sb.l.

*Subj'd by your approval, I shall
instruct the Foreign Section to make
further inquiries into this matter.*

IV
*Yes please better have
some record of it. They
may ~~be~~ become phrased
& become a menace
21/3. *Ka**

21:3:24

D132 Ex-NANKING WAR PRISONERS

1929

25 3 29

D132

D-132

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. *I. O. D. 132*
Central P. B. *Station*
Date.....

Date *March 25th 1929.*

Subject (in full) *Ex-Nanking War Prisoners.*

Made by *P. C. S. Maklaevsky* Forwarded by *J. R. Guiness A. G. Pol*

Sir,

With reference to the attached translation from the "Shanghai Zarya" of March 15, 1929 re the departure of ex-Nanking war prisoners, inquiries show that of the 66 men who arrived here from Nanking in January and February 1929, 17 left Shanghai for Harbin on February 23, 1929 but on arrival in Dairen, 8 of them joined the newly formed Chinese Army of Marshal *Chang Jung Chang* and the remainder proceeded to their destination in Harbin. On March 14, 1929 another party of 7 men left Shanghai for Harbin and Hailar on Chinese Eastern Railway, where they have relatives among the former Trans-Baikal Cossaks, who are now engaged in farm work there. Of the remainder 10 joined the Russian Unit, S.V.C., 23 men obtained employment locally and the remainder still reside in the premises attached to the Russian Church off North Szechuen Road, Chapei. It is expected that employment will be found for them in due course.

B. Maklaevsky
P. C. S.

HR.
25/29.

A/D.C.I.

Handwritten signature
ref

copies forwarded 26/2

1. *Phragmites* (Common Reed)

THESE

•

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1998

700 11 "BOMBA" 11 11 11

Page 10 of 11

12345678910111213141516171819202122232425262728293031323334353637383940414243444546474849505152535455565758596061626364656667686970717273747576777879808182838485868788899091929394959697989910010110210310410510610710810911011111211311411511611711811912012112212312412512612712812913013113213313413513613713813914014114214314414514614714814915015115215315415515615715815916016116216316416516616716816917017117217317417517617717817918018118218318418518618718818919019119219319419519619719819920020120220320420520620720820921021121221321421521621721821922022122222322422522622722822923023123223323423523623723823924024124224324424524624724824925025125225325425525625725825926026126226326426526626726826927027127227327427527627727827928028128228328428528628728828929029129229329429529629729829930030130230330430530630730830931031131231331431531631731831932032132232332432532632732832933033133233333433533633733833934034134234334434534634734834935035135235335435535635735835936036136236336436536636736836937037137237337437537637737837938038138238338438538638738838939039139239339439539639739839940040140240340440540640740840941041141241341441541641741841942042142242342442542642742842943043143243343443543643743843944044144244344444544644744844945045145245345445545645745845946046146246346446546646746846947047147247347447547647747847948048148248348448548648748848949049149249349449549649749849950050150250350450550650750850951051151251351451551651751851952052152252352452552652752852953053153253353453553653753853954054154254354454554654754854955055155255355455555655755855956056156256356456556656756856957057157257357457557657757857958058158258358458558658758858959059159259359459559659759859960060160260360460560660760860961061161261361461561661761861962062162262362462562662762862963063163263363463563663763863964064164264364464564664764864965065165265365465565665765865966066166266366466566666766866967067167267367467567667767867968068168268368468568668768868969069169269369469569669769869970070170270370470570670770870971071171271371471571671771871972072172272372472572672772872973073173273373473573673773873974074174274374474574674774874975075175275375475575675775875976076176276376476576676776876977077177277377477577677777877978078178278378478578678778878979079179279379479579679779879980080180280380480580680780880981081181281381481581681781881982082182282382482582682782882983083183283383483583683783883984084184284384484584684784884985085185285385485585685785885986086186286386486586686786886987087187287387487587687787887988088188288388488588688788888989089189289389489589689789889990090190290390490590690790890991091191291391491591691791891992092192292392492592692792892993093193293393493593693793893994094194294394494594694794894995095195295395495595695795895996096196296396496596696796896997097197297397497597697797897998098198298398498598698798898999099199299399499599699799899910001001100210031004100510061007100810091010101110121013101410151016101710181019102010211022102310241025102610271028102910301031103210331034103510361037103810391040104110421043104410451046104710481049105010511052105310541055105610571058105910601061106210631064106510661067106810691070107110721073107410751076107710781079108010811082108310841085108610871088108910901091109210931094109510961097109810991100110111021103110411051106110711081109111011111112111311141115111611171118111911201121112211231124112511261127112811291130113111321133113411351136113711381139114011411142114311441145114611471148114911501151115211531154115511561157115811591160116111621163116411651166116711681169117011711172117311741175117611771178117911801181118211831184118511861187118811891190119111921193119411951196119711981199120012011202120312041205120612071208120912101211121212131214121512161217121812191220122112221223122412251226122712281229123012311232123312341235123612371238123912401241124212431244124512461247124812491250125112521253125412551256125712581259126012611262126312641265126612671268126912701271127212731274127512761277127812791280128112821283128412851286128712881289129012911292129312941295129612971298129913001

U.S. Department of Air Training, Research.

Gen. Correll placed by the Grand Naturalists
Society of the U.S.A.

Inquiries
HR

HR.

D-134

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
 C. I. D. REGISTRY
 No. I. O. D. 134.....
 Date..... 27. 3. 29

March 27, 9

Yang Chun, Esq.,
 Mayor,
 Kao Yu Hsien.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of March 20, regarding an unidentified person found murdered in the district within your jurisdiction, I am forwarding herewith, as requested, a copy of a police report on enquiries made regarding the S.M.C. tax receipt found in possession of the deceased.

Yours faithfully,

Acting Director of Criminal Investigation.

敬啟者接獲
 尊處三月廿七號來函內稱
 貴處所轄境內尋見年久認領被害男屍
 一具前未將屍骸捕房對於該屍身畔
 所獲之三部房捐案書常調查所得報
 告錄奉一份此處復函以資公證此致
 高郵縣長
 楊鎮光

副總代理刑事科當長



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

File No. _____

Reference Slip from D.C.I.'s Office.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
A. C. (Crime) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	For disposal
A. C. (Pol.)	Furnish data
Prosec. Solicitor	Investigate and report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Supt. "A"	Note and file
" "B"	Note and return
" Hdqs.	Report present status
C. I. D. Reg.	Submit recommendation
Arms Section	For further report
	For opinion
	Reply to writer direct
	See me in re:
	Attach File

Sub A. for a return 25/3/29

Initials <i>Kay</i>	For File
Date <i>25.3.29</i>	Date

F. 200 Amended 8-28
T.H. 500-2-29.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.O.P. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	For disposal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D.C.I. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Furnish data
A.O. (T)	Investigate and report
" (U)	Note and file
" (G)	Note and return
" (North)	Report present status
" (South)	Submit recommendation
" (Sp.)	For further report
Ob. Clerk (Prov. Ct.)	For opinion
Prosec. Solicitor	Reply to writer direct
Quartermaster	See me in re:
O.R.	
Pay Office	

Initials <i>duh</i>	For File
Date <i>25/3/29</i>	Date

Noted and Returned	Date <i>/ /</i>
--------------------	-----------------

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Harbin Road Station.

26th, March, 1929.

REPORT ON Attached file No. I. O. DI34.

Made by D. S. Omand.

Forwarded by

Robert Smith

Sir,

I beg to report that enquiries have been made regarding the attached file No. I. O. D I34 and find to be as follows :-

On the 22nd, February, 1929, a man named Zau Yui Ding, (趙玉廷) aged 22 years, wharf coolie, native of Seen-yang left his home at No.277 E. Kashing Road to go to the country to sell a piece of land he owned, after which he intended to return to Shanghai after completing same.

Before he left he was given a Municipal Tax receipt for No.277 E. Kashing Road, by the second house master, named Tsang Woo Pau, (張五保) in order to remind him of the address, should he care to send a letter to Shanghai whilst he was staying in the country.

Previous to his departure to the country deceased had been living in Shanghai about one year with his concubine named Tau Tsang Sz, (陶氏), widow, at No.277 E. Kashing Road.

As the result of enquiries made it is quite evident that deceased's friends at 277 E. Kashing Road were unaware of Zau Yui Ding's death, as ^{they} received quite a shock after being informed of the true facts of the case.

His concubine states that as far as she knows deceased had no enemies.

It is quite possible that Zau was returning to Shanghai after he had sold his piece of land & at the time he met his death he must have been in possession of over \$200 in money.

Yours obediently,

James Y. Omand
D. S.

*at 1000.
Suggest
we send
these from
to Kiao
Jin An*

*40 Copy in
Chinese & short
replies*
Sept. "A" Division.
G. C. (6)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 134.....
Date..... 25.3.29

Translation of Despatch to the Council from

Municipality of Kao Yu Hsien (高郵縣)
Kiangse. Dated 20th March 1929.

Corpse discovered = Asking to assist in identifying.

It is reported by Chang Fu (張福), the ^{local} ~~district~~ authority of Kao Yu Hsien, that a male corpse has been discovered ^{there} on the north side of the city moat, South city. The age of the deceased is about 20 years; the lower portion of the body is not covered and there is a hemp cord around the neck. There is blood on the road, south of the moat. Several pieces of clothing stained with blood have been found in the field on the south side, and a purse ~~in~~ beside the corpse containing a Municipal Rate receipt for No. 277 East Kashing Road, Eastern District for 1928. The Council is asked to have the matter looked into.

The corpse has been examined by the Municipality of Kuo Yu Hsien and it is ascertained that the man was strangled. A photograph was taken at the time. The corpse has since been confined and buried, and a notice is being circulated to have the deceased identified by the photograph. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the murderer. But the questions as to who was the Rate Receipt holder, what was his occupation, who his enemy, and why he was strangled at Kao Yu Hsien, have to be investigated. The Council is asked to go into the matter and to favor the Municipality with a full reply in order that the arrest of the murderer may be facilitated.

(Signed) Yang Ch'un (楊鎮),

Mayor.

Enclosure: Copy of Rate Receipt.

C. H. Hsien
25 MAR. 1929

COPY

Translation of Despatch to the Council from
Municipality of Kao Yu Hsien (高郵縣)
Kiangse. Dated 20th March 1929.

Corpse discovered - Asking to assist in identifying.

It is reported by Chang Fu (張福), the ^{local} ~~authorities~~ of Kao Yu Hsien, that a male corpse has been discovered ^{there} on the north side of the city moat, South city. The age of the deceased is about 20 years; the lower portion of the body is not covered and there is a hemp cord around the neck. There is blood on the road, south of the moat. Several pieces of clothing stained with blood have been found in the field on the south side, and a purse ~~in~~ beside the corpse containing a Municipal Rate receipt for No. 277 East Kashing Road, Eastern District for 1928. The Council is asked to have the matter looked into.

The corpse has been examined by the Municipality of Kao Yu Hsien and it is ascertained that the man was strangled. A photograph was taken at the time. The corpse has since been confined and buried, and a notice is being circulated to have the deceased identified by the photograph. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the murderer. But the questions as to who was the Rate Receipt holder, what was his occupation, who his enemy, and why he was strangled at Kao Yu Hsien, have to be investigated. The Council is asked to go into the matter and to favor the Municipality with a full reply in order that the arrest of the murderer may be facilitated.

(Signed) Yang Ch'un (楊鎮),

Mayor.

Enclosure: Copy of Rate Receipt.

Chien
23 MAR 1929

上海工部局	議定係本年英正月	初一日起	總捐	照估價	每年
東嘉興路	第二百七十七號	估價	洋九十六元	今收到	公共租界東段
應繳款	李總捐洋三元八角四分				
西曆一千九百二十八年	月	日	給		

此處英文

中華民國



月

二十日

上海公共租界工部局

計抄送收據一件

縣長楊鎮

票一紙註明西曆一千九百二十八年字樣請予驗辦等情
業經^核政府驗明該男屍確係被勒身死當場攝影
殮埋出示招認並飭緝兇犯在案惟查該項捐票究
係何人持有其有何職業與何人有讐因何至高郵縣
境被害不足研究餘地相應抄據函請

貴局飭探查明詳晰見覆以憑偵查幸勿遲延為荷此致

江蘇兼理司法高郵縣政府公函第 28 號

逕啟者案據故縣屬一總一里鄉約張福報稱城南獲城
河北岸發現無名男屍一具年約二十餘歲下身無衣頭
繫麻繩河南路中有血跡一片南首田內有血衣等件屍
旁有皮夾一只內儲

貴局收到公共租界東段東嘉興路第二百七十七號指

D-135

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 135.....
Date..... 15 3 39

March 25th. 9

Dear Sirs,

With reference to your letter of March 23 regarding Mr. Tang Chung Chak, I have to inform you that the matter is not, as yet one which concerns this department.

Anything further that may transpire in this connection and which may involve Police action, must be dealt with on its merits.

Yours faithfully,

A. C.

A/Director of Criminal Investigation.

Messrs Mei and Liu,

64 Peking Road.

AAC (en)
sp. LCA.
See 15/3

12784
WACHUN
STLEY'S
200
SHANGHAI

MEI AND LIU
LAW OFFICES
64 PEKING ROAD, P. O. BOX 800
SHANGHAI, C. I. CHINA
March 23, 1929

所務事海上海
號四十六路京北
四五七二一話電
劉梅
元華
粹銓
律師

The Director, C. I. D., S.M.P., and
The Chief Inspector-in-Charge of
Central Police Station, S.M.P.,
S H A N G H A I.

Dear Sir:

We have been instructed by Mr. Tang Chung Chak, (鄧仲澤君) local representative of the Official Liquidator of the Fook On Assurance and Godown Co., Ltd. of Hongkong to address you as follows:

This Company was organized in 1901 under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances and carried on business with head office in Hongkong and branches at Shanghai and other ports, until August, 1928 when it went into voluntary liquidation. Our client, Mr. Tang, was formerly its manager, but upon the Company's liquidation, he was appointed the Official Liquidator's Shanghai representative to wind up its business here. The Company has always had a cash reserve of Twenty Thousand pounds sterling in London which sum is still there available to meet all its obligations.

As local representative of the Official Liquidator, our client has naturally had to see policy holders and effect repayments of surrendered or matured life policies, always of course acting under directions of the Liquidator who in turn functions under orders of the Supreme Court at Hongkong. In the course of his duties there have occurred several cases of disgruntled policy holders who sought to hold Mr. Tang personally responsible for the liquidation of the company. They have therefore sought to embarrass him by bringing criminal prosecutions against him for the full refund of their premiums, which is of course impossible under the Company's regulations as well as under the terms of liquidation and entirely beyond Mr. Tang's authority. These criminal cases, brought one at a time, have all been dismissed, but they are nonetheless a nuisance and an expense to him.

Recently some threats have come to Mr. Tang's attention whereby other disgruntled policyholders intend to annoy him by repeated prosecutions, and to disgrace him by having him arrested. This seems to be fast degenerating into a systematic persecution of a business man whose only misfortune is that because of his close knowledge of the Company's affairs he happened to have been chosen local representative of the Liquidator.

*Accused
other
cases
Reas*
We therefore write you this information so that in case Mr. Tang be molested in any way, as if he were arrested on the roads within the Settlement, without a warrant, you may have a record and know that unless a warrant was issued for his arrest, he should not be detained by the police on any trumped-up charge sought to be brought by wholly private criminal prosecutions. Our firm has represented Mr. Tang in Court and will continue to do so in the event of any further misguided prosecutions, and we should be obliged if you will get in touch with us, should there be any interference with his personal liberty. We are addressing you separately so that you may have a record of this report, and we are also giving a signed copy of this letter to Mr. Tang to be found on his person so that any Sergeant-on-Duty at any Municipal Police Station may be aware of the fact that we have made a full report of these threats and possible carrying out thereof.

*Ref. to
Sergeant
of Police
at
Subsequent
must be dealt
with on
basis of
7/3.*
Thanking you for attention, and we are, sirs,
Yours very faithfully,

HCM:ay

MEI & LIU,
By *Hansen*

D - 136

Form No. 1
G. 20000-1-28

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY

REPORT

File No. 136
CENTRAL I. D. No. 136

Date March 25, 1929

Subject (in full) Handbills distributed in the French Concession.

Made by P. C. S. Maklaevsky

Forwarded by

J. H. Guiness A. B. (Pl.)

Attached is the translation of a handbill, copies of which were distributed openly amongst White Russian Community on March 24, 1929 by members of the local National Organization of Russian Fascisti.

P. C. S.

MR.

26³/₂₉ A.D.C.I.

C. I. D. Reg.

Please add notes forwarding to the usual authorities the various copies.

26:3:29.

See

Copies to Col. Halland, H. B. M. Consul, Capt. Shelley, Lt. Carlson

m/3 B.

БОГ, НАЦІЯ И ТРУД.

Россія не умрет!



Коммунизм умрет!

„И Ваши вѣкогда честные, вѣкогда прекрасныя лица,
покрытыя племемъ защиты Родины,—нынѣ опозоре
ны печатью всяческой слабости, всяческаго страха
и ПОЗОРНЫЙ УЖАС, владѣетъ нашими душами.“
(Исаія XXX. 17.)

Призывъ Фашистской Партіи.

Русскіе люди! Приближается желанный и долгожданный час. Вы видите, тѣ да-
лекія зарницы, что полыхаютъ изъ края въ край, в оставленной нами и разоренной нынѣ.
странѣ нашихъ предковъ.—Россіи.

Десять долгихъ и жестокихъ лѣтъ бьется Она в цѣпкихъ лапахъ коммуны.

Все придушено и задавлено, красными сатрапами и сбродомъ III-го Интернаціо-
нала. Всѣ склонили головы и смирились передъ ягомъ ГПУ, ибо не было, до сей поры, ни-
чего равнаго по жестокости и произволу, даже и в мірѣ дварей.

Неугасаемымъ свѣтомъ, какъ путеводная звѣзда, блистала среди кошмарнаго произ-
вола, Вѣра православная! Все было смятено и раздавлено, лишь великое ученіе Христа,
не смогли уничтожить красныя «апостолы»

Божіе возмездіе приближается!..

Часъ расплаты близится...

Грозныя тучи нависли надъ многострадальной Родиной нашей.

Отцы, матери, братья, сестры, сыновья и дочери, тамъ за рубежомъ, опустили руки,
и прекратили братоубійственную войну, которую создали 10 лѣтъ тому назадъ, изверги че-
ловѣческаго рода — коммунисты.

Народъ осозналъ ложь обманъ и кликушество коммунистическихъ вождей.

Ненавистью злобой и презрѣніемъ, платитъ сейчасъ весь Русскій народъ, захватчикамъ
Русской власти.—

Свѣдой Кремль вопіетъ о мщеніи за поруганныя святыни.

Призракъ голода у дверейъ каждого дома...

Въ эти тяжелые для нашихъ братьевъ дни, вспомнимъ сподвижниковъ земли русской:
Дмитрія Донского, Минина, Пожарскаго, Патріарха Тихона.

Теперьъ или никогда!..

Передъ полыхающими зарницами, что изъ края въ край опоясываютъ нашу Родину
встанемъ здѣсь, какъ одинъ, примкнувъ плечо къ плечу.

Въ походъ! Къ Родной странѣ

Кто не съ нами, тотъ противъ насъ.

Добровольческіе ряды ждутъ Васъ.

Всѣ на помощь добровольцамъ.

Замкнемъ кругъ.

Теперьъ или никогда!

Родина ждетъ. Родина зоветъ Васъ.

Гдѣ Вы?

ОТКЛИКНИТЕСЬ!

НАЦІОНАЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦІЯ РУССКИХЪ ФАШИСТОВЪ.

(Д.-Восточный отдѣлъ).

Translation.

GOD, NATION, LABOUR.

Russia will not die!

Communism will die!

(Biblical Quotation from
Isaacs XXX, 17.)

APPEAL OF THE FASCISTI PARTY.

Russians! The desired and long-expected hour is approaching. You see the heat-lightnings flashing from side to side in Russia, the country of our ancestors which we have deserted and which is now in the state of destruction.

For the past ten long and cruel years Russia has been in the clutches of Communism.

Everything has been strangled and suppressed by the red satraps and the scum of the III International. Everybody bowed their heads and submitted to the yoke of the G.P.U. for there has never been anything so cruel hitherto in existence, not even in the world of the barbarians.

The Orthodox Faith has shone with an undying ~~star~~ light like a guiding star amidst the terrors that prevailed. Everything had been wiped off and smitten, but the red "apostles" could not destroy the great teaching of Christ.

God's retaliation is approaching!

The hour of reckoning is near at hand...

Threatening clouds are hanging over the suffering Motherland.

Fathers, mothers, brothers, sons and daughters ever there have ceased to struggle and put an end to the civil war which the monsters of humanity - communists, have started 10 years ago.

The people have understood the falsehood, calumny and the devilry of the communistic leaders.

The whole of the Russian nation is at present full of hatred, wrath and despise for the usurpers of the Russian power.

The ancient Kremlin is crying for vengeance for the desecrated holy things.

The phantom of starvation is at the door of every house...

In these days of misery for our brethren, let us remember the fellow-champions of Russia! - Dmitri Donskey, Minin, Pojarsky, Patriarch Tikhon.

Now or never!....

Before the flashing heat-lightnings encircling our Motherland let us rise up and stand shoulder to shoulder.

Onward to our dear Motherland!

Those who are not with us are against us.

The ranks of volunteers are waiting for you.

Let everyone go to the assistance of the volunteers.

Let us close the circle.

Now or never!

Your country is waiting for you and calling you.

Where are you?

Hearken and answer to the call!

The National Organization of Russian
Fascisti.

(Far Eastern Branch).

Translation.

1943, SECTION, 1943.

Russia will not die!

Communism will die!

(Biblical quotation from
Isaiah XLII, 17.)

PROGRAM OF THE FASCIST PARTY.

Russians! The desired and long-expected hour is approaching. You see the heat-lightnings flashing from side to side in Russia - the country of our ancestors which we have deserted and which is now in the state of destruction.

For the past ten long and cruel years Russia has been in the clutches of Communism.

Her thing has been strangled and suppressed by the red straps and the scour of the III International. Everybody bowed their heads and submitted to the yoke of the C.R.P. for there has never been anything so cruel hitherto in existence, not even in the world of the barbarians.

The Orthodox Faith has shone with an undying flame light like a guiding star amidst the terrors that prevailed. Everything had been wiped off and smitten, but the red 'apostles' could not destroy the great teaching of Christ.

God's retribution is approaching!

The hour of reckoning is near at hand...

Threatening clouds are hanging over the suffering Motherland.

Fathers, mothers, brothers, sons and daughters over there have ceased to struggle and put an end to the civil war which the monsters of humanity - communists, have started 12 years ago.

The people have understood the falsehood, calumny and the devilry of the communistic leaders.

The whole of the Russian nation is at present full of hatred, wrath and despair for the usurpers of the Russian power.

The ancient Kremlin is crying for vengeance for the desecrated holy things.

The phantom of starvation is at the door of every house...

In these days of misery for our brethren, let us remember the fellow-champions of Russia: Mitri Smoloy, Minin, Pokrovsky, Patriarch Nikon.

Now or never!...

Before the flashing heat-lightnings encircling our Motherland let us rise up and stand shoulder to shoulder. Forward to our dear Motherland!

Those who are not with us are against us.

The ranks of volunteers are waiting for you.

Let everyone go to the assistance of the volunteers.

Let us close the circle.

Now or never!

Your country is waiting for you and calling you.

Where are you?

Arrive and answer to the call!

The National Organization of Russian Fascists.

(Far Eastern Branch.)

Translation.

200, 20100, 10000.

Russia will not die!

Communism will die!

(Biblical quotation from
Isaiah LIX, 17.

Speech of the Russian People.

Russians! The desired and long-awaited hour is approaching. Now see the heat-lightnings flashing from side to side in Russia - the country of our ancestors which we have deserted and which is now in the state of destruction.

For the past ten long and cruel years Russia has been in the clutches of Communism.

Everything has been strangled and oppressed by the red strangle and the scum of the III International. Everyone bowed their heads and submitted to the yoke of the U.S.S.R. For there has never been anything so cruel hitherto in existence, not even in the world of the barbarians.

The Orthodox Faith has shone with an undying flame like a guiding star amidst the terrors that prevailed.

Everything had been wiped off and smitten, but the red 'apostles' could not destroy the great teaching of Christ.

God's retaliation is approaching!

The hour of reckoning is near at hand...

Threatening clouds are hanging over the suffering Motherland.

Fathers, mothers, brothers, sons and daughters over there have ceased to struggle and put an end to the civil war which the monsters of humanity - communists, have started 10 years ago.

The people have understood the falsehood, calumny and the devilry of the communistic leaders.

The whole of the Russian nation is at present full of hatred, wrath and despair for the murderers of the Russian power.

The ancient Kremlin is crying for vengeance for the desecrated holy things.

The phantom of starvation is at the door of every house...

In these days of misery for our brethren, let us remember the fellow-champions of Russia - Dmitri Donakoy, Lenin, Tojarazy, Patriarch Nikon.

Now or never!....

Before the flashing heat-lightnings encircling our Motherland let us rise up and stand shoulder to shoulder. Forward to our dear Motherland!

Those who are not with us are against us.

The ranks of volunteers are waiting for you.

Now everyone go to the assistance of the volunteers.

Let us close the circle.

Now or never!

Your country is waiting for you and calling you.

Where are you?

Answer and answer to the call!

The National Organization of Russian Fascists.

(Far Eastern Branch).

D - 137

J. 137

J.O. D. 137
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CITY REGISTRY
No. 137
Doney will 26.3.29

Translation of a letter from the Public Safety Bureau to the Commissioner of Police requesting to allow fifty cadets in uniform but unarmed to visit the following places in the Settlement (they will travel in motor cars (two motor lorries))

- March 27. 8.15 a.m. from Avenue Edward VII to Honan Road, North Honan Road to Chapei Railway Station. Return to French Concession at 3 p.m.
- March 28. 8 a.m. from French Bund, the Bund, and Customs Jetty when they will take a launch for Pootung. Return at 3 p.m.
- March 29. 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. visit the following addresses:
Brunnermond & Co, Szechuen & Canton Roads Corner.
D.S.H. Krauch & Co., 1 Peking Road.
Andersen & Meyer & Co. Ltd., Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Yangtszepoo.
Hongkew Market.
- March 30. 8 a.m. visit the following addresses:-
The Liberty Dairy, 188 Connaught Road.
The Bolton & Bristle Co., 32 Brenan Road.
The Shanghai Leather Co., 59 Brenan Road.

C.P.
I cannot see any reason why we should object. Reaser is waiting for an answer.

He/3.

St. Clair's
appt.

8.9.29
L.G. if Central will provide account of our C.P.S. has been furnished him.
Hoo Pootung
"9.11"

DC

No objection - provided no political aim -

W.S. J.C.

MAR 26 1929

Em B

西村軍信農事初係班在中參觀日期地土

三月廿日 上午八時一刻由愛多亞路赴北車

站利真莊下午三時回申仍走

原路

又廿日

上午八時到銅人碼頭(馬路)

乘輪船往浦東午飯三時

回申

又廿日

上午十時到肥田粉公司(四馬路)午飯

三時到斯洋行

北馬路一號

下午三時到洋行

國順園路

下午三時到本行

楊樹浦

下午三時到本行

虹口

又廿日

上午九時到本行

康腦腸路

下午三時到本行

白利南路

下午三時到本行

金一上

時必須經過租界用特函達即請

查照轉飭所屬一體知照為荷此致

公共租界總巡捕房總巡裴

附參觀日期及地點表一件

人擬赴龙潭鎮江武進無錫南通如皋上海吳淞蘇州江浦
等處旅行參覘農產畜牧工廠等語除由本部填發護
照外請飭房隨時照料保護等因准此合行令仰該局
遵照飭房隨時保護等因當經令飭 敝 房注意維護茲
悉該農事訓練班學員所定在滬參覘日期及地点屆

上海特別市政府公安局公函

年改字第 330 號

逕啟者前奉

市政府訓令內開准

軍政部銑電開准第二集團軍總司令部函稱該軍在

京金陵大學農事訓練班肄業學員彭叙仁等五十餘

D-138

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D..138.....
Date.....2. 4. 29

April 2nd, 9

Dear Colonel.

With reference to your letter of March 26, Mr. Chang Hsi Yang (張錫羊) alias Sih Yang (錫羊) is a native of Chili, about 26 years of age, and the son of Dr. Chang Pah Ling (張伯令), President of Nan Kai University. It is reported that Chang Hsi Yang is now in Tientsin.

Apart from the foregoing, I have no further information concerning him.

Yours sincerely,



Lt. Col. G.H.R. Halland, O.B.E.,
North China Command.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

I.C. Chinese Section Station,

REPORT

Date March 30, 1929.

Subject (in full) Mr. Chang Hsi-yang alias Sih Yan (張錫年).

Made by C.D.I. Prince

Forwarded by

Reference to ... Mr. Chang Hsi-yang
(張錫年) alias Sih Yan (錫年), is a native of Chili,
about 26 years of age, son of Dr. Chang Peh Ling (張伯令),
President of Nan-Kai (南開) University, Tientsin. He was a
Chinese delegate to the world Student Christian Conference
held at Mysore (India) in December 1925. It is reported that
he is now in Tientsin.

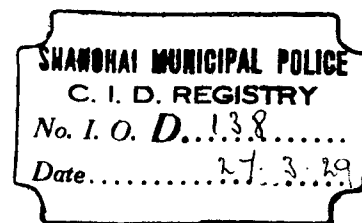
We have nothing in police records, or otherwise
known to us, as result of inquiry, concerning this man.

A.C.P. Pol'.

B.I.D. Reg.
Should draft a reply to
Colonel Halland in the above
sense.

20:3:29

C.D.I.



SECRET

H. B. M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

26th. March, 1929.

My dear Aiers,

I shall be very grateful if you will kindly let me have any information available in your department regarding Chang Hsi-yang alias Sih Yang who is reported to be the son of the President of the Nanking University and who was a Chinese delegate to the World Students Christian Conference held at Mysore in December 1928. Chang is reported to entertain the idea of federating the youths of Asiatic countries in furtherance of their common aims. He takes a keen interest in the independence movement and considers that India must first give up Western ideals and habits if Indians seriously mean to obtain their independence.

Yours sincerely,

C. H. Halland

R. C. Aiers, Esq.,

Assistant Commissioner of Police,

Criminal Investigation Department,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

*A.C. (Pol)
do we know
him 27/3. Ray*

*Chinese Section,
For investigation and
report please.*

*JH
27.3.29*

D-139

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D...139...
Date...8.4.29...

April 3, 9

Dear Colonel,

With reference to your letter of March 26, extensive enquiries have been made with a view to tracing Kok Chi Nan and Chu Yao Kwong, but without success. They are unknown to the Chinese newspapers, the more important of which usually are able to furnish information about representatives of the Kuomintang who are sent abroad on missions, and there is nothing in the records of the Netherlands Consulate on the subject of Chu Yao Kwong, who is said to have been deported from Java. The lack of progress in our inquiries would seem to indicate that Kok and Chu must have used different names when they were in China, and I would, therefore, recommend that further efforts be made to obtain the Chinese characters for their names.

Yours sincerely,

ba

Lieut. Col. G. W. H. Halland, C.B.,
North China Command.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

I.O. CHINESE SECTION Station,

Date APRIL 6th, 1929.

Subject (in full) Inquiries re "Chu Yao Kwong" (?)

Made by C.D.I. J.W. Prince Forwarded by

The Netherlands Consular Authorities here have no record of the man Chu Yao Kwong (?) being deported from Java, and in order to trace in records of Passport Visas granted at the Netherlands Consulate here, that is providing he obtained such visa, it will be necessary to have the correct Chinese characters for his name. The Consul General for Netherlands kindly offers to communicate with Java asking for data regarding the man Chu Yao Kwong should this be deemed necessary.

A.C.P. Pol'.

G.I.D. Leg.

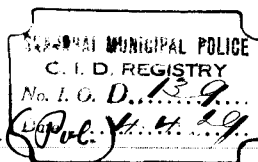
Please draft reply to
Col Halland explaining what J.W. Prince
we have done and suggesting C.D.I.
that Chinese characters be furnished J.W.

Memorandum.

FROM THE POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
STATION.

Shanghai, 4.4.29 192

To



With only romanized names as a guide
our records have been gone through but without
result. The sphere of activities of the two men
would appear to have been Nanyang. I suggest
that the Chinese Section see Mr. Van der Berg, who
may possibly have something on Chu Yao-kung.

Thos Robertson
C. I. D.

Chinese Section,

Kindly interview Mr Van der Berg
and report again.

ML
4/4/29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 2139

REPORT

I.C.C. CHINESE SECTION. Station,

Date MARCH 30th, 1929.

Subject (in full) Mok Chi-man (?)

Chu Yau-kwong (?)

Made by C.D.I. J.W. Prince Forwarded by

Reference to the attached, diligent inquiries have so far failed to discover the identity of the persons Mok Chi Man (?) and Chu Yau Kwong (?). Leading Chinese News-papers usually have record of representatives of the Kuomintang who are sent on missions abroad but nothing is known of these two men, or on record in any of the news-papers.

It is suggested that probably these persons are not known, by the names given, in Shanghai. It would facilitate inquiries considerably were their names in Chinese characters available.

A.C.P. Pol'.

Intell. Section,

Are these persons known by any of the members of your staff?

30:3:29

C.D.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 139.....
Date.....27.3.29

SECRET

H. B. M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

26th March, 1929.

My dear Aiers,

I shall be grateful for any information that you may be able to let me have regarding two representatives of the Kuomintang named Mok Chi-man and Chu Yau-kwong the Chinese characters of whose names are unfortunately not available.

Mok Chi-man arrived at Calcutta via Rangoon in September 1928 and stated that he was on his way to South Africa as representative of the Kuomintang. While in Calcutta he stayed with a well-known Chinese firm of cabinet makers named K. T. King Bros, No.45 Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

Chu Yau-kwong wrote to K.T.King Bros. saying that he would come to Calcutta to raise funds for the Nationalist movement but he subsequently returned to China from Singapore. He was in Singapore, Siam and Java for several months representing General Li Lieh-chun and raising funds for the Nationalist movement. It is reported that he was deported from Java by the Dutch Authorities.

Yours sincerely,

C.H.H. Halland

Ad. Pol
to me
know them
7/3. LCA
R. C. Aiers, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

Chinese Section
For investigation and report
Please.
27.3.29.

D-140

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 11189.....
Date.....2.4.49

April 2nd, 9

Dear Colonel.

With reference to your letter of March 26, I send you herewith a booklet containing information on the character and objects of the National Christian Council. There is no evidence to show that this organisation or the Y.M.C.A. are connected with Communist propaganda at the present time, and there is no reason to believe that such is the case. It would be erroneous to judge the sentiments of the members of these bodies by the statements of a British missionary and a Mr. d'Ollier, which you mention, in view of the extraordinary conditions which prevailed at the period, to which these statements refer. At that time the people of China were worked up to a high pitch of excitement by the campaign against the North, the Nationalist propaganda of the Kuomintang, and the pro-soviet machinations of Borodin and his assistants. It is undoubtedly correct that Chinese connected with the National Christian Council and the Y.M.C.A. were then intensely anti-foreign and showed signs of favouring Communism. However, the pro-communist phase has now passed, but the bulk of the Chinese connected with the Christian organisations mentioned are still stout supporters of Nationalism and many of them are anti-foreign. The anti-foreign element moreover includes a small number of firebrands whose utterances at times might be mistaken for Communist propaganda.

Lt Col G.H.R. Halland, O.B.E.,
N. China Command.

Yours sincerely,

Geo

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

March 28, 1929.

National Christian Council and Y.M.C.A.
Letter from Col. Halland, dated March 26, 1929.

The statements of a British missionary (probably Mr. E. E. Strother) and a Mr. d'Ollivier, referred to in Col. Halland's letter, bear on a period during which conditions in many parts of China, and the Yangtse Valley in particular, were chaotic owing to the influence of Borodin & Co., under whose direction the Anti-North Campaign was conducted. At that time, as is well known, Nationalist officials and public organizations looked upon the Soviet in the light of China's saviour. Since then, however, it can be safely said that the Y.M.C.A., which has a big student representation, has sobered down and the most that ^{can} be said against its members at the present day is that they are hot Nationalists and anti-foreign in their views.

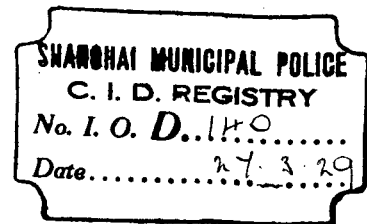
Regarding the National Christian Council, the attached booklet contains information as to its character and objects. Admittedly the publication emanates from this organization itself, but allegations levelled at the Council from time to time have not been ignored. Like the Y.M.C.A. the Council's Chinese members at the moment are strong Nationalists, while the sympathy of the foreign representatives lies in the same direction.

While these two bodies may have within their ranks a small minority of firebrands, there is no evidence whatever that they are connected with Communist propaganda.

John Robertson
C. D. I.

A/D.C.I.

*C.I.D. Reg.
Please draft a reply in the above
lines to Colonel Halland, and submit one when
ready for signature of a B.C.I.
J.R. 98/3/29*



SECRET

H. B. M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

26th. March, 1929.

My dear Aiers,

In connection with the conference of the World Student Christian Federation at Mysore in India in December, 1928, certain allegations have been made regarding the alleged preaching of Communism by the National Christian Council which is linked up with the International Council of the Y.M. and Y.W.C.A., the International Missionary Council, the Methodist Episcopal Mission (American) and the International Student movements which have been charged in certain circles with preaching Communist doctrines throughout the East under the cloak of Christianity. For example the National Christian Council is said to have taken a definitely communist line in China and allegations against the Y.M.C.A. were made in an article by M. Andre d'Ollivier which was published in the "Daily Telegraph", a copy of which is enclosed.

As regards the political activities of the National Christian Council in China, the following is an extract from a statement by a certain British missionary:-

"This Council", the article states, "was formed in 1922. It has a joint Chinese-Foreign executive, the most prominent members of which are the Chinese Mr. David Yui, a man of great influence, Mr. Lobenstine, a wealthy American ex-Missionary and Dr. Hodgkin, a Quaker". The article stated that since the arrival of the Cantonese at Hankow, the National Christian Council has been undisguisedly working in the Nationalist cause. In the previous January it was intimately associated with the publication of the Weihsien manifesto, announcing Nationalist control over the British Concession at Hankow, with its accompanying poster, the anti-foreign purpose of which cannot be disputed. During the atrocities, leading

leading Chinese Christians like Dr. Yui and Mr. T.Z.Koo, far from condemning anti-Christian atrocities, openly condoned them. "Instead of abiding by the constitution, it has caused division by its political activities, has endeavoured to undermine the policy of the Missions and Churches in China, and has repeatedly put forth pronouncements in regard to political matters on its own authority without ascertaining the wishes of the co-operating bodies."

I shall be very grateful if you will kindly furnish me with any information available in your department regarding the character and objects of the National Christian Council and also let me know whether you have any evidence to support the allegations that this society and the Y.M.C.A. have been connected with Communist propaganda and activities.

Yours sincerely,

C.H.H. Hall and

R. C. Aiers, Esq.,

Assistant Commissioner of Police,

Criminal Investigation Department,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

Copy

Y.M.C.A. IN CHINA - SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS BY A FRENCH RESIDENT

The following Paris message appeared in the
"Daily Telegraph" in mail week:-

"In a recent issue of the Gaulois, M. Andre d'Ollivier, who has just returned home after spending a long time in China, discusses the question of Bolshevik propaganda and its effect in promoting anti-foreign feeling, particularly in the South. It is in the south that foreign commerce and industry are strongest, and, therefore, he says Moscow has decreed their ruin. After describing some of the destruction that has been done, among other places, at Hongkong, the writer continues:

Everywhere it is the same thing; everywhere the same ruin, the same misery; everywhere the criminal will of the Third International is being exercised. Pitilessly Borodin pursues the execution of his plan. He has, moreover, discovered wonderful assistants in the missionaries of the Y.M.C.A. One day in^a/Canton Street I picked up a religious tract, one of those distributed by the missionaries of the Y.M.C.A., and this tract told the Chinese: 'The Europeans are exploiting you, they are robbing you, plundering you, although they are your brothers. Revolt against them; drive them out; shed their blood; it is God who desires it'.

One is amazed at such irresponsibility. In every part the Y.M.C.A. is the agent of Communism. At the time of the Shanghai disturbances I saw emissaries of this group haranguing the coolies and advising them to kill all the English. I have seen them at Peking exciting the students against the Europeans. I have seen them at Tokyo placing a room at the disposal of Communist agitators for the purpose of creating the "Rodominto" (Party of workers and peasants), and they also lent the halls in which the Pan Asiatic Congress of

Nagasaki held its meetings. I could add a great deal more.

"Of course, M. d'Ollivier is responsible for the accuracy of his own statements, but the least that can be said about his assertions is that they seem to make a case which needs investigation."

A.C. (Pol)

Books could be written on this subject, but a few main facts giving names of pamphlets & anything we may have of our own may be of interest to him.

27/3.

9 KAS

Intelligence Section,

For attention please.

I think all the information required is contained in our files. JKH

27.3.27.

D-141

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

I.O. Chinese Section Station,

REPORT

Date March 30, 1929.

Subject (in full) Mr. T. L. Shen (沈倬南).

Made by C.D.I. Prince.

Forwarded by

Reference to the attached, Mr. T. L. Shen (沈倬南).

a native of Kiangsu, about 34 years of age, was a graduate of the Soochow University, Soochow. Mr. Shen was the leader of the Chinese delegates to the World Students Christian Federation which held its annual Conference at Mysore (India) in December 1928. He is one of the secretaries of the Students Department of the Y.M.C.A., National Committee of China, No. 20 Museum Road. He returned to Shanghai from India about one week ago.

We have nothing in Police records, or otherwise known to us, as result of inquiries, concerning this man.

A. C. P. Pol..

Jan Prince
C. D. I.

C. I. D. Reg.

Kindly draft a reply to Col. Halland in the above sense.

J.P.H.
30/3/29.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 141.....
Date..... 27. 3. 29

SECRET

H. B. M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

26th. March, 1929.

My dear Aiers,

I shall be much obliged if you will kindly furnish me with any information available in your Department regarding one, Mr. T.L. Shen, the leader of the Chinese delegates to the World Students Christian Federation which held its annual conference at Mysore (India) in December 1928. On the 27th. of November, 1928, Mr. T.L. Shen delivered a lecture at Madura (Madras) to the Y.M.C.A. on "some aspirations of New China". In January 1929 he was lecturing on "the youth movement in China" at Calcutta. It is reported that Mr. T. L. Shen is the Secretary of the Student Department of the Y.M.C.A. in China.

Yours sincerely,

C. H. Halland

R. C. Aiers, Esq.,

Assistant Commissioner of Police,

Criminal Investigation Department,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

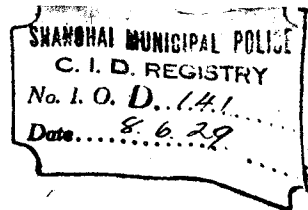
HC (Pol)

27/3

LC

*Chinese Section,
For very careful inquiry and
report please.*

27. 3. 29.



April 6th, 9

Dear Colonel.

In reply to your letter of March 26, inquiries show that Mr. T.L. Chen is a native of Kiangsu, about 34 years of age whose Shanghai address is No. 43 Yuen Ming Li (源茂里), Tien Doong Road, Chapei.

Chen is a graduate of Soochow University and has been employed by the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China for the past seven years. He is a member of the Kuomintang, but has never come into prominence in connection with political activities in China.

Yours sincerely,

Lt. Col. G.H.R. Halland, O.B.E.,
North China Command.

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

I.O. CHINESE SECTION. Station,

Date APRIL 4th, 19 29.

Subject (in full) Mr. L. K. Shen.

Made by

C.D.I. J.W. Prince

Forwarded by

J.H. Guens H.B. Vol-

Reference to my report of March 30th attached,
further diligent inquiries have failed to glean anything of
import regarding L. K. Shen.

He lives at No. 43 Yuen Ming Li (源明里),
Tien Doong Road, Chapei, and has been employed by the Y.M.C.A.
National Committee of China for the past seven years. He is
a member of the Kuomintang Party, but nothing further is
known to us of his activities in this direction, or any other
connections he may have in Shanghai.

C.I.D. by.

4/4/29

A.C.P. Pol'.

*Please draft the letter
and include the
further information given above
J.W. Prince
C.D.I.*

DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION
Telephone - C. 743.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

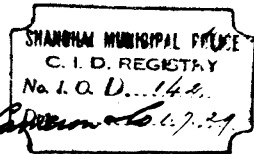
3 - 1929.

Dear Gwens

Can we not find
out something more.
Seems useless to
tell Col. Halland
what he already
knows.

2/3. L.C. 1.
62. D. Reg. 2/4/29.
Please return to Chinese
Section. JMB

D - 142



7/ Jan 1929

522 Pender St. W.

Vancouver, B.C.

Canada

Ref. I. Q. D. 142

At/ Director of C. I. D.

2.6.29

Dear Sir

I thank you for yours of April 24th 29
the information contained therein, any further
news will be most acceptable.

The delay in acknowledging yours was
due to my being out of town.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Sir. W. T. H. H. H.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 142
Date... 29. 6. 29.

June 28, 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith
for your information copies of the papers on file
on the subject of a civil dispute between one
E.W.T. Hichens, Vancouver B.C., and R.G. Gorrie,
who was formerly Hichens' partner in business.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Acny.

A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

H. B. M. Consul-General,
Shanghai.

*3. Copies of papers sent to
H. B. M. Consulate 29.6.29
by me.*

Memorandum.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE,
POLITICAL BRANCH, (C.I.D.)

Tel: No. 12060

To C.D.I. Robertson 27:6: 29.
(Foreign Section)

It will now be
necessary to communicate
the facts of this case to the
British Consul, to whom
Dickens has been referred.
Please therefore, prepare a
copy of Dickens original
letter and a précis of
(a) the facts which have come to
light in the course of the
inquiries instituted following
the receipt of that letter.
(b) the contents of the letters
sent to Dickens.
when these documents

are ready they will be sent to
the British Consul with a short
covering letter which please
draft.

JH

Wm. L. D.

Wm. L. D.
Wm. L. D.
Wm. L. D.
Wm. L. D.

Wm. L. D.
Wm. L. D.
Wm. L. D.
Wm. L. D.

Wm. L. D.
10 Quinsan Gardens
Trascelly, B & S

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

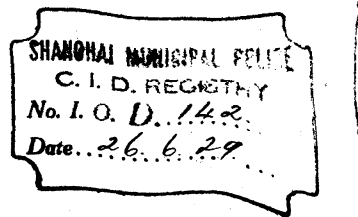
Forwarded by

At the Shanghai Municipal Police Station, Shanghai, China, on the 24th day of June, 1924, I, the undersigned, a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police, have received from the Honorable Consul-General of the United States of America, at Shanghai, a letter of the 23rd day of June, 1924, in which he requests that the Shanghai Municipal Police be kept advised of any information received from the Chinese authorities regarding the activities of the Chinese secret societies, and that the Shanghai Municipal Police be kept advised of any information received from the Chinese authorities regarding the activities of the Chinese secret societies, and that the Shanghai Municipal Police be kept advised of any information received from the Chinese authorities regarding the activities of the Chinese secret societies.

Recd
As a continuation to H. Robertson
our letter I can see no
harm in just sending the
address. Further information
will be refused except if
through the Consulate if he
should write again.
25/6. Lea

A/D.B.J.
I am doubtful if under the
circumstances it would be wise for us to give
any information to Dickens direct. The Canadian
Trade Commissioner would appear like a suitable
medium, through whom to pass the information.
24:6129

C.I.D. D.142



June 26, 29.

Dear Sir,

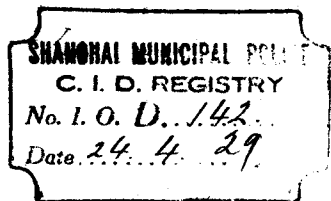
Further to my office letter No. D.142 dated April 24, I have to inform you that Mr. R. G. Gorrie is now residing at No. 10 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai. Should you desire any further information about him, please apply to the British Consul-General, Shanghai.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be "A. C. M." or similar.

A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

M. W. T. Michens, Esq.,
c/o Ian Cameron & Co.,
Barriesters,
522 Pender Street West.
Vancouver B.C.



April 24, 9


Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of March 8, addressed to the Commissioner of Police, careful enquiries have been made, but no trace has so far been found of the present whereabouts of Randal Graham Corrie who is reported to have left Shanghai for Chinwangtao in North China.

The inquiries about this individual are being continued and any fresh information obtained regarding his address will be communicated to you.

Yours faithfully,

Acting Director of Criminal Investigation.



E. W. T. Hichens, Esq.,
c/o Allan Cameron & Co.,
Barristers,
522 Pender Street West,
Vancouver B. C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. I. O. D. 147.....

Date..... 24.2.29.

GRAPHIC

IMPORTATIONS

IMEDO CHAMBERS

429 PENDER ST. WEST

VANCOUVER, B. C.

CANADA



J. Lan Cameron
& Co

Barristers

522. Pender St. West

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL POSTAGE STAMP MERCHANT Vancouver B.C.

8.3.29.

Commissioner of Police
Shanghai

Dear Sir. In re Robert Harold Graham Lewis

In reference to my partner R. G. GORRIE who proceeded to Shanghai in January last, it now appears that he has no intention or even had of returning, I will not discuss the many foolish actions of his as they appear to be everlasting, but he has let me down very very badly & placed himself in such a position that his disinclination to return is now understood. But the most serious outside finance from my point of view is the fact that he holds on my

BRITISH PATROL AND SECRET SERVICE

801-802 NORTHWEST BUILDING

VANCOUVER, B. C.
CANADA

Commercial Intelligence

Business Reorganization

Scientific and
Other Data
Collected

Criminal Investigation

Press Cutting

REPRESENTING

Confidential Data Limited

and

I. T. A. A.

London.

COUNSEL:

Ian Cameron & Co.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London
Birmingham
New York
Portland
Seattle
Victoria
Calgary
Montreal
Stockholm
Rotterdam
Hamburg
Hongkong
Shanghai
Peking
Tientsin
Tokyo

myself. I use our other heading, for
your information.

Will you please keep your eyes open
for Gorrie. if you locate him, he will
think you know far more than you do
obtain my power of attorney & any identity
cards he has, talk to him like a Dutch
Uncle, frighten him badly but tell him
that if he plays the game & is a man, writes
to me & tells the truth that he will be left
to make his own way & that nothing will
be done by me to obstruct him. Gorrie is
much younger than I am & I make big
allowances for his semi-oriental outlook.
Please also make him write to his

GRAPHIC

IMPORTATIONS
IMEDO CHAMBERS
429 PENDER ST. WEST
VANCOUVER, B. C.
CANADA



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. I. O. D. 147.....

Date..... 27.3.29.

J. Lan Cameron
& Co
Barristers
522 Pender St. West

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL POSTAGE STAMP MERCHANT Vancouver B.C.

8.3.29.

Commissioners of Police
Shanghai

Dear Sir. In re Robert Randall Graham Torri

In reference to my partner R. G. GORRIE who proceeded to Shanghai in January last, it now appears that he has no intention or ever had of returning, I will not discuss the many foolish actions of his as they appear to be everlasting, but he has let me down very very badly & placed himself in such a position that his disincorporation to return is now understood. But the most serious outside finance from my point of view is the fact that he holds on my

behalf a full power of attorney: which I wish to regain.

If he wishes to leave well then I am glad it has happened now as later he might have let me down much worse, but my feelings are not vindictive, what is the use to bring him back would cost \$2000 odd & nothing gained, at the same time I cannot risk him playing the fool any more:

I also founded & conduct here a purely commercial & criminal investigation service, it is possible that he has a filled in identity card & also a blank one (or more) these must be destroyed. My three solid years of work building a reputation cannot be risked. I have talked the whole thing over with the Mounties & City Police, from whom inquiries as to myself may be made. Having chased ^{etc.} more confidence men etc out of B.C. during the last two years than anyone else, it is rather humorous that I should have this experience

BRITISH PATROL AND SECRET SERVICE

801-802 NORTHWEST BUILDING

VANCOUVER, B. C.
CANADA

Commercial Intelligence

Business Reorganization

Scientific and
Other Data
Collected

Criminal Investigation

Press Cutting

REPRESENTING

Confidential Data Limited

and

I. T. A. A.
London.

COUNSEL:

Ian Cameron & Co.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London
Birmingham
New York
Portland
Seattle
Victoria
Calgary
Montreal
Stockholm
Rotterdam
Hamburg
Hongkong
Shanghai
Peking
Tientsin
Tokyo

myself. I use our other heading, for
your information.

Will you please keep your eyes open
for Gorrie, if you locate him, he will
think you know far more than you do
obtain my power of attorney & any identity
cards he has, talk to him like a Dutch
Uncle, frighten him badly but tell him
that if he plays the game & is a man, writes
to me & tells the truth that he will be left
to make his own way & that nothing will
be done by me to obstruct him. Gorrie is
much younger than I am & I make big
allowances for his semi-oriental outlook.
Please also make him write to his

1
Mother, who is distraught with anxiety.

Please excuse me writing personally but the whole situation is so utterly damnably that I felt an official communication would fail to clear the air & have to be dealt with officially. Lorrie speaks Chinese & Russian was formerly with K.L.M.A., Tientsin etc. He called for letters on Jan. 27: at C.P.R. Agent Shanghai. 6 ft. 1; rounded shoulders, clean shaven when he left but usually wears large shaggy moustache. Age 26: Virile imagination but morose disposition. Actually he is in possession of goods of the firm but never mind that, but he should send me a clear statement also of his personal debts & what he proposes to do about them: Also ask him about \$500 obtained the day he left. Any further information will be given on request. Until I hear from you am taking no other action. Yrs faithfully, H. H. H.
Dre. W. F. H. H. H.
Late, R.I.C. A.D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

Shanghai, 18:6:1929

To C.D.I. Robertson (Foreign Secy)

Please submit the
information and
request in attached
in the form of a
report.

JH

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

JUN 18 1929

Shanghai,

192

To

af Des

Mr Graham Gorrie
(card attached) called
and stated that should
any communication be
received in respect to
himself from a man
named Hitchens
residing at Vancouver
B.C. or the Vancouver
police he would be
happy to call at H. Qrs
on being notified by us.
Being a travelling inspector

for B & S on their ships he is often absent up river for several weeks at a time.

Aut.

The communication would probably be in regard to a former partnership that existed between himself & Hedden in business over there.

Let any file ^{Sir} Rca attached
18/6

File No. 10. S. 142.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

April 23rd 1929.

Sir/

Despite careful enquiries no trace of A. G. Gorrie's whereabouts in Shanghai can so far be found. Gorrie arrived in Shanghai about the beginning of January of this year and left on the 19th of the same month for Chingwantao with the expectation of finding employment with the U. S. A. there. It is believed that he was unsuccessful in his quest and had returned to Shanghai.

Enquiries are being kept up with a view to locating this person and should he be found a report will at once be submitted.

Wheneary.
D.S.

C. I. D.

HR
23⁴/₂₉

A/D.B.I.

*Should we confine ourselves
to acknowledging this letter
or should we send the information
we have obtained?*

J.K.

23/4/29

*Mr. Gwin
ack please & say
not yet located said
to have gone to Chingwantao
enquiries proceeding
Hear*

Memorandum.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE,
POLITICAL BRANCH, (C.I.D.)

Tel: No. 12060

March 28 1929.

To Foreign Section,

Please endeavour to
locate
Kanada Graham Gorrie
and report.

No action in connection
with the requests contained
in the attached letter
should be taken for the
present.

[Signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

File No.

Reference Slip from D.C.I's. Office.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
A. C. (Crime)	For disposal
A. C. (Pol.) ✓	Furnish data
Prosec. Solicitor	Investigate and report
Supd. "A"	Note and file
" "B"	Note and return
" Hdqs.	Report present status
C. I. D. Reg.	Submit recommendation
Arms Section	For further report
	For opinion
	Reply to writer direct
	See me in re:
	Attach File
<i>for Mr. may be able to locate but no action yet.</i>	
Initials <i>CCY</i>	For File
Date <i>27.2.29</i>	Date

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

Noted and Returned	Date <i>/ /</i>
--------------------	-----------------

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,To Shanghai, 192

Sir
There is no C.I.D.
file re Corrie.
D.C. wanted to
know.
27/3 A.Cole.

D - 143

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Confidential.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D...143...
CENTRAL I. B. Section
Date...March 23, 1929

Subject (in full) Anonymous letters received by L.R. Santos.

Made by D.I. Robertson.

Forwarded by

J. K. Guiness A.B. Pol

Since forwarding the attached report I have visited
Dr. Fischer on two occasions and have been unable to get any
further information from him except that his client has
received no further letters and is, therefore, not interested
any longer. The identity of the writer of the anonymous
letters addressed to Santos has not been discovered.

H. Robertson

D. I.

A/...

RC
2/3.

File No......

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

February 28, 1929

A/D.C.I.

In answer to a telephonic request ^{visited} and signed Dr. Fischer of Moscow, U.S.S.R., who will be at his office 71 Szechuen Road at 9:30 a.m. on February 27. Dr Fischer stated that his client Mr. L.R.Santos had received three letters dated February 2, 8, and 22 respectively under the signature of C.C.Liu and the address of P.O. Box No 477. Each of the letters were written in the English language and were all to the effect that the writer had lost considerable sums of money in gambling houses owned by L.R.Santos at 5 Yates Road and 320 Bubbling Well Road. In each of the letters the writer demanded a loan of \$1,000.00 to enable him to replace monies which he had stolen from his employers and lost by gambling. In the event of L.R.Santos failing to pay the sum mentioned the writer threatened to expose him and to convey the location of his gambling houses to the Bureau for Foreign Affairs.

Inquiries made by Dr. Fischer at the Post Office, before he informed the Police, ascertained that P.O.Box No.477 is rented in the name of V.C.Liu C/O the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank and that no such person is employed in the said bank. Dr. Fischer also came to an arrangement with the Postal Commissioner to place a man outside P.O.Box No 477 and to detain any person found clearing it pending the arrival of the Police.

The gist of the above was verbally communicated to you on February 27, and, acting on your instructions, I informed Dr. Fischer that provided the letters referred to were handed over to the Police and L.R.Santos would come forward as complainant, in the event of arrest, the Police would take up the case. To this, however, Dr. Fischer would not agree saying that he preferred the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank to be complainants but promised to write his client for further instructions.

Apparantly the last thing Dr. Fischer's client desires is publicity.

H Roberts. D. 1.

This is understood
but what are we
doing now. It
would be unwise
to see the letter
wakes. Rex

WLS
28.2.29.

D-144

Memorandum.

FROM THE POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
STATION.

Shanghai, 15 - 4 1929

To

SWANSHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 144.....
Date... (C.I.) 4.29.

Reg. File - Suspicious
description of stolen
property to warrant
circulation. 15 1/2

Sir,
Attached is dispatch from 2nd Company
1st District, Kiangsu Marine Police
embodying a list of property stolen from 16
houses at Tsingpoo ^{on March 30} by a band of about fifty
armed robbers who before departing, attacked
a patrol boat of the Marine Police and disarmed
them carrying away nine rifles and
ammunition. The dispatch requests cooperation
in tracing the stolen property and arresting
the culprits.

Tau Shao-han
Colonel at

中華民國

十



年
四
月

十

三

日

貴捕房查照希即飭所各捕探一體協緝是案
贓犯歸案法辦實叙公誼此致

上海公共租界總巡捕房

附失單一紙

隊長沈兆榮

江蘇省公安隊第一區第二隊公函

第 以 號

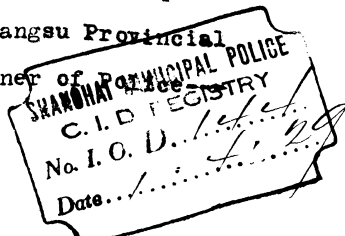
逕啓者案查敵隊承汎之青浦縣屬趙屯橋鎮於本年三月三十日下午五時

許突來匪徒五十餘人手持金子炮手槍連刻商民十六家並奪去敵隊所屬

該處駐防巡船七九五响步槍九支子彈等物一案當經勘查屬實除令敵隊

偵探顧春根王作山王金標前往上海嚴密偵緝外相應抄附失單函請

Translation of a despatch from the 7th Squad
of the 2nd District of the Kiangsu Provincial
Water Police to the Commissioner of Municipal Police
dated March 29, 1929.



Sir,

In accordance with a report received on March 22 stating that on the morning of that date shortly after 9 o'clock a gang of seventy or eighty bandits armed with Mauser pistols and portable machine guns arrived at Hsin Tu Ch'eng (汛渡村) with intent to commit robbery. Our men on police boats Nos. 3 & 6 resisted them. The bandits opened fire. Street fighting was engaged in for about an hour, resulting in the death of two of the bandits. Bandits left the village by boat southwards towards Tahu Lake. The Captain named Mi Te-sung (米得勝) of our No. 6 boat received wounds from which he died. In pursuit of the bandits, a Constable on No. 3 boat named Chang Fei-hsun (張維臣) was severely wounded in the loin. On that occasion 3 rifles were seized from us by the bandits, but no damage was done to the village itself. As we are now pursuing the fugitives we presume that they will run to Shanghai and hide themselves in the Settlement. We therefore send detectives Chin Sung-tao (金松濤), Tao Chang-yuen (陶長源), Chuang Cheh-chen (莊則陳) and Koo Tsung-keng (顧春根) to Shanghai for the purpose of locating these culprits and also to visit the various hospitals to locate wounded bandits. Therefore we request your stations to take note of above and hope you will assist in arresting these criminals and hand them over for trial which is for the public good.

signed: Li Fu-hsen (李虎臣),
Chief of 7th Squad.

*See Report
H. 1607*

Translation of a despatch from the 7th Squad
of the 2nd District of the Kiangsu Provincial
Water Police to the Commissioner of Police---
dated March 29, 1929.

Sir,

In accordance with a report received on March 22 stating that on the morning of that date shortly after 9 o'clock a gang of seventy or eighty bandits armed with Mauser pistols and portable machine guns arrived at Hsin Tu Ch'eng (汛渡村) with intent to commit robbery. Our men on police boats Nos. 3 & 6 resisted them. The bandits opened fire. Street fighting was engaged in for about an hour, resulting in the death of two of the bandits. Bandits left the village by boat southwards towards Tahu Lake. The Captain named Mi Te-sung (米得勝) of our No. 6 boat received wounds from which he died. In pursuit of the bandits, a Constable on No. 3 boat named Chang Fei-hsun (張維臣) was severely wounded in the loin. On that occasion 3 rifles were seized from us by the bandits, but no damage was done to the village itself. As we are now pursuing the fugitives we presume that they will run to Shanghai and hide themselves in the Settlement. We therefore send detectives Chin Sung-tao (金松濤), Tao Chang-yuen (陶長源), Chuang Cheh-chen (莊劍濤) and Koo Tsung-keng (顧蒼根) to Shanghai for the purpose of locating these culprits and also to visit the various hospitals to locate wounded bandits. Therefore we request your stations to take note of above and hope you will assist in arresting these criminals and hand them over for trial which is for the public good.

signed: Li Fu-hsen (李虎臣),
Chief of 7th Squad.

Translation of a despatch from the 7th Squad
of the 2nd District of the Kiangsu Provincial
Water Police to the Commissioner of Police---
dated March 29, 1929.

Sir,

In accordance with a report received on March 22 stating that on the morning of that date shortly after 9 o'clock a gang of seventy or eighty bandits armed with Mauser pistols and portable machine guns arrived at Hsin Tu Ch'eng (汛渡村) with intent to commit robbery. Our men on police boats Nos. 3 & 6 resisted them. The bandits opened fire. Street fighting was engaged in for about an hour, resulting in the death of two of the bandits. Bandits left the village by boat southwards towards Tahu Lake. The Captain named Mi Te-sung (米得勝) of our No. 6 boat received wounds from which he died. In pursuit of the bandits, a Constable on No. 3 boat named Chang Fei-hsun (張維遜) was severely wounded in the loin. On that occasion 3 rifles were seized from us by the bandits, but no damage was done to the village itself. As we are now pursuing the fugitives we presume that they will run to Shanghai and hide themselves in the Settlement. We therefore send detectives Chin Sung-tao (金松涛), Tao Chang-yuen (陶長原), Chuang Cheh-chen (莊則陳) and Koo Tsung-keng (顧春根) to Shanghai for the purpose of locating these culprits and also to visit the various hospitals to locate wounded bandits. Therefore we request your stations to take note of above and hope you will assist in arresting these criminals and hand them over for trial which is for the public good.

signed: Li Fu-hsen (李虎臣),

Chief of 7th Squad.

1/4/29.

A.G. (br)

Passed by you.

For A.G. to see

to see

3
4

[Signature]

Copy sent to Asst. Dir. of C.I. Division. Divisional detectives informed
C.I. Division "B" - Dr. 4/4/29 Passed to Subd. "B" R.C. 3/4.
4/4/29 W.H.

D-145

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. I. O. D. 145.....

File No. 2429.....

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Police Headquarters,
March 25, 1929.

RE ALLEGED THREATENING LETTER RECEIVED BY A JAPANESE

Sir,

With reference to the article appearing in the Shanghai Nippo, dated March 23, referring to an alleged threatening letter demanding \$5,000 said to have been received by a certain Japanese residing on Range Road, I beg to report that I have conducted minute enquiries in the course of which I ascertained that the recipient of the letter is Dr. Miao Wu Chang (廖煥章), the President of the Chuwa Hospital, 137 Range Road. Dr. Miao, who is a native of Formosa, a graduate from a certain Japanese Medical College and was subsequently honoured with the title of Doctor of Medicine. He has been practising in Shanghai for many years and is quite popular among the Japanese community. When interviewed by me at 10.30 a.m. yesterday, March 24, Dr. Miao admitted having received a threatening letter and stated that the report appearing in the Shanghai Nippo is more or less correct. He stated that the letter was written in the Formosan dialect and was received by him on March 8 by post. It was signed with the name of the "Tan Vung Tsai (潭文社)", the literal translation of which will be the "Formosan Cultural Society", and it demanded a sum of \$5,000 to be delivered at the office of the society which is not known to exist in Shanghai. Dr. Miao believes that since he is a Formosan, the letter was written by some Formosan outlaw in extreme poverty in order to extort money from their fellow countryman who is doing well. He stated, however, that he cannot possibly recollect any irregularities that might have led to the present affair either with his fellow countrymen or with any other person. Personally, Dr. Miao does not attach any importance to this matter and therefore he only notified the Japanese authorities on the following day i.e., March 7, and did not report the matter to the Municipal Police. Dr. Miao stated that this is the first time that he had ever received a threatening letter and prior to this he does not remember having been intimidated by any persons. Incidentally, with regard to the present letter nothing further has as yet been heard.

The Shanghai Nippo reports that a few other Japanese have also received similar letters, but my enquiries have proved that there is no foundation for this report. It is not believed that there is any political background in this case.

I remain, Sir,
Yours obediently,

S. Nakagawa

J. D. I.

24.3.29.
Information
25/3

Nakagawa
should tell them
Rabbits
want to stop this
ask for cooperation
S.C.A.

Superintendent
of Division

Shanghai Station is much nearer Dr. Miao's home than
the Japanese Consulate.
This Japanese Consulate authorities should refer the
complaints to the Municipal Police.

R.C. 26
Nakagawa will do so.
File - 3/13

ae (Crim)

March 23, 1929,

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL PEI CHUNG HSI ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI ON DAIREN MARU: MEETS GENERAL LI TSUNG ZUNG

The Shanghai Nichi Nichi publishes the following report:-
We reported in our evening issue yesterday that General Pei Chung Hsi and his suite had arrived at Moji, Japan. This report was received from reliable sources. We now learn that General Pei, in order to mislead the public, purposely sent one party to Japan while he himself came to Shanghai on the D. K. K. liner Dairen Maru which arrived here from Dairen on March 21st. As soon as the steamer berthed alongside the S. M. R. Wharf General Pei boarded a launch sent specially by a certain country and landed safely at a wharf farther up the Whangpoo. He was accompanied by two other men, but they left the steamer together with other passengers. It is reported that on the evening of March 21 General Pei had a conference with General Li Tsung Zung through the medium of a certain party. There is much speculation as to what route General Pei will take to reach Hankow, but according to what we have learned he will proceed thither by steamer in a few days. General Pei's suite in Dairen is due to sail for Canton on the first available steamer.

-do-

JAPANESE RECEIVES THREATENING LETTER DEMANDING \$5,000

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-
The other day a certain Japanese residing on Ranze Road received a threatening letter demanding \$5,000. The letter was couched in highly threatening tones and said that should he fail to pay the money or report the matter to the Police his life would be in danger. The letter was written in Chinese and signed by a gang of several men who have just arrived in Shanghai from their native place and who are now starving owing to unemployment. This sum is said to be required for passage money for the men to go back to their native places. The recipient of this letter is an old resident of Shanghai and is a gentleman in every respect. It is believed that a few others have also received similar letters. The Japanese authorities are conducting vigorous inquiries.

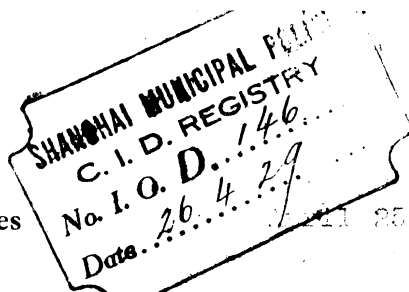
-do-

A BOGUS ELECTRIC METER EXAMINER

The Shanghai Nichi Nichi publishes the following report:-
At about 5.30 p.m. on March 22 a middle aged Chinese of the working class claiming to be an electric metre examiner called at No. 27 Helen Terrace off North Szechuen Road, the office of Dr. Wutsu, a dentist, and attempted to make for upstairs. Dr. Wutsu told him in Chinese that there was nothing wrong with the meter. The man tried to force his way upstairs but was frustrated by Dr. Wutsu and a couple of friends who happened to be there. When the man was ejected from the house there was another Chinese waiting at the entrance.

T
D - 146

(C.I.D.) Office Notes



File No. 20. A. 146

25, 1929.

Wireless sets and paraphernalia of the 4th
Group Army found by Municipal Police at 24.D
Tongshan Road on March 30, 1929.

This property was yesterday handed over in the presence of Superintendent Fairbairn to Messrs Liu Ngoh-nien (劉鶴年) and Chen Yung-kuang (成書光) of the Shanghai Short Wave Radio Station and two representatives from the Defence Commissioner's Headquarters who were armed with the attached dispatch from General Hsiung.

Mr. Liu appended his signature to the list of property (on attached file) in token of receipt and intimated that he would request General Hsiung to forward a formal acknowledgment.

Handwritten: JPL 25.4.29

Handwritten: O.S. JPL RCM 26/4

Handwritten signature: J. H. Robertson
C. I. D. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D...146...
Date...26.4.29....

Translation of a despatch No.48 from the Headquarters
of the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner to the
Shanghai Municipal Police, dated April 23, 1929.

Sir,

In connection with the raid made at a house at No. 24d Tangshan Road resulting in a seizure of a quantity of wireless apparatus, a request has been made to and approved by the Senior Consul (The American Consul-General) for the handing over to us of the said apparatus. I therefore detail Mr. Teng Kyung-ming (滕敬銘), Chief of the Detectives' Branch here, to see you to make arrangement for the delivery of the same. You will thus greatly oblige

Hsiung Shih-hui (熊式輝)
(signed & chopped)

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

21.4.29.

Wireless Sets of the 4th Army Group

This property was taken over by the Municipal Police in the interests of the neutrality of the Settlement in accordance with an arrangement made with Mr. Tsui Chan-yun, representing the 4th Army Group, and Mr. Liu Nghoh-nien, Master of Shanghai Short Wave Radio Station (a branch of Nanking Military Headquarters). Beyond dispatching two men to accompany Mr. Liu to Municipal Police Headquarters, General Hsiung was absolutely no hand in the discovery of this material and, in fact, had we depended on guidance of his officers in the investigation, the sets would never have been found.

Y.S.D.
as the request comes through the B. of P.A. I think we must have been. The B. of P.A. is really the only authority we recognize.

Rush
APR 22 1929
A.C. (pl)
H.C.

J.M.
A/D.C.I.
22.4.29

Mr. Liu Nghoh-nien informed me in confidence that the matter had nothing whatever to do with General Hsiung who, however, would doubtless attempt to secure for himself a little cheap credit by inducing the Settlement Authorities to return the sets through him. Mr. Liu expressed himself very strongly on the point that these sets should not leave the custody of the Municipal Police without the knowledge and written approval of Nanking Military Headquarters whom he represented in this particular case.

His Robertson
C. D. I.

a/c in view of the above & the possibility that the "diplomatic channels" do not understand the situation correctly shall I hand over to General Hsiung?

2/4/29

Adams
upset

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

File No.

Reference Slip from D.C.I.'s. Office.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS
A. C. (Crime)	For disposal
A. C. (Pol.) ✓	Furnish data
Prosec. Solicitor	Investigate and report
Supt. "A"	Note and file
" "B"	Note and return
" Hdqs.	Report present status
C. I. D. Reg.	Submit recommendation
Arms Section	For further report
	For opinion
	Reply to writer direct
	See me in re:
	Attach File

I understand we acted at request of Nanjing Wireless Branch of Kuomintang.

Initials *RC* For File

Date *20.4.29* Date

Noted and Returned	Date / /
--------------------	----------

F. 200 Amended 3-28
T. H. 500-3-29.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. *96 D/46*

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS
D.C.P. ✓	For disposal ✓
D.C.I. ✓	Furnish data
A.C. (T)	Investigate and report
" (U)	Note and file
" (G)	Note and return
" (North)	Report present status
" (South)	Submit recommendation
" (Sp.)	For further report
Ch. Clerk (Prov. Ct.)	For opinion
Prosec. Solicitor	Reply to writer direct
Quartermaster	See me in re:
C.R.	
Pay Office	

Initials *Ruth* For File

Date *19/4/29* Date

Noted and Returned	Date / /
--------------------	----------

3/0.

TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE
QUOTE THIS NUMBER *4385/4*
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. *146*
Date *22.4.29*

Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



Shanghai.

April 18,

19 29.

The Acting Commissioner of Police.

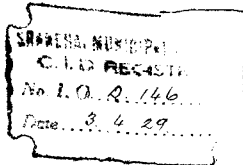
Confiscated Wireless Sets.

With reference to the memorandum of April 1 from the Commissioner of Police to the Chairman, submitting a report on the confiscation of certain wireless apparatus and equipment at 24D Tongshan Road on March 30, I have to inform you that an application has been received, through the usual diplomatic channel, for the return of this material to the Headquarters of Gendarmes for Woosung and Shanghai, and that you are authorized to comply with the request.

Sm. T. W. and C.

Secretary.

B/S.



April 2, 29

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 43 of April 1 on the subject of the discovery of certain wireless apparatus at 24-D Tongshan Road on March 30, and in reply to point out that this property is held by the Municipal Police purely in the interests of the neutrality of the International Settlement.

Under these circumstances I suggest that you should make your application to the Shanghai Municipal Council through the ordinary channels.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

(Sd) E.L.M. Barrett.

Commissioner of Police.

Hsiung Shih-hui, Esq.,

Defence Commissioner and General,

WOOSUNG-SHANGHAI.

Translation of Dispatch No. 43 from the
Headquarters of the Woosung-Shanghai
Defence Commissioner to Shanghai Municipal
Police Headquarters, dated April 1, 1929.

Sir,

According to a report submitted by Teng Ching-ming (),
Chief of our Detective Branch, stating that on March 30, from
information furnished by Liu Ngho-nien (), Chief of
the Radio Station attached to General Military Headquarters,
regarding a secret radio station established by agents of
the 4th Army Group at 180 Wuting Road in communication with
troops at Wuhan, we dispatched detectives Peng Pei-wei ()
and others, accompanied by the informant, to your Police
Department, and, with your assistance, these detectives
visited the address given but found no trace of a wireless
station. Further information was to the effect that
secret wireless stations were also established at 17 Haining
Road and at 3/4 Tao Yuen Tseng, Rue Lafayette, French
Concession. A raid was made at the latter address on March 28,
but proved fruitless.

It was later learned that these agents had removed all
wireless apparatus at the aforesaid places on March 28 and 29
to 24 Tongshan Road, Settlement. Then we again sent detective
Peng and others with the informant to approach your officers
C.D.I. Robertson and Clerical Assistant Tan Shao-liang who
soon proceeded to 24 Tongshan Road with them. There, after
careful investigation, three sets of wireless apparatus and a
lot of accessories were found and detained at your Station.
We greatly appreciate your good services in making this raid
successful but we would request you to kindly hand over these
sets to us to be dealt with and greatly oblige.

(Sd.) Hsiung Shih-hui

(Chopped) Defence Commissioner and General.

*C.R. Suggest reply on the lines
of attached draft. RC*



1/4/39.

A/S.S.I.

to my note to
Chief of Police 1/4/39

I recommend that
copies of these reports be
sent to the Sheriff.



WLB

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 146
Date No. 2. 4. 29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

March 31, 1929.

Breach of Settlement Neutrality.
4th Army Group (General Li Chung-jen)
transmitting wireless messages from
base in the International Settlement.

On the information of Mr. Liu Ngho-nien (劉鶴年), Master of Shanghai Short Wave Radio Station (a branch of Nanking Military Headquarters) that the 4th Army Group (General Li Chung-jen) were transmitting wireless messages from a house in Wuting Road, I, together with P.C.S. Read and representatives from the Defence Commissioner's Headquarters and the Shanghai Short Wave Radio Station, proceeded to the said Wuting Road, a Chinese dwelling, at noon on March 30. We found traces of a wireless apparatus having been installed there and on investigation learned that it had been removed by motor car at 2 o'clock that morning. Further enquiry led us to an unoccupied semi-foreign house at 17 Sain Road, the lease of which the 4th Army Group were endeavouring to secure, but nothing was found there. Returning to Wuting Road we were eventually successful in locating the chauffeur of the public hire car used in the transportation of the set. At this point Yung Ling-hsiang, tenant of the house, arrived on the scene, and seeing the chauffeur and observing that his younger brother and another visitor had given Tongshan Road as the destination of the set, he confessed that, as a result of a warning conveyed to him by a spy at the Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, he had had the set moved to 24.D. Tongshan Road. On visiting this house, an unoccupied foreign dwelling, we found the missing set together with another set which had been hurriedly removed from a house on Rue Lafayette on March 27 just prior to a raid on it by the French Police and Chinese Authorities. Warning of this raid was given by some member or agent of the French Police. In addition to these two sets, a third brand new set was also found together with three receiving sets, motors,

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

2.

accumulators, etc., as per attached detailed list.

During the examination of our find, Mr. Tsui Chan-yun (崔長云), Engineer of the Communication Department of the 4th Army Group Headquarters, arrived and accepted full responsibility for the presence in the Settlement of these wireless sets. He agreed with me that his action in transmitting messages from the Wuting Road house constituted a breach of the neutrality of the International Settlement. He also agreed with my suggestion that the Municipal Police should, as a measure to prevent a recurrence, take charge of the sets for the time being. Mr. Liu of the Radio Station had previously intimated that his instructions from Nanking were to secure the cooperation of the Municipal Police in preventing the 4th Army Group from using the International Settlement as a base for the transmission of wireless messages. No arrests, Mr. Liu added, were asked for.

It was learned from Mr. Tsui Chan-yun that the French Concession set had been operating for about a month but Wuting Road only commenced working on March 27. Each station (Wuting Road and Rue Lafayette) had four operators who received a salary of \$80 per month.

Mr. Tsui Chan-yun held that the entire property belonged to General Li Chung-jen, as representing the 4th Army Group, but Mr. Liu contended that General Li at the time he purchased the sets represented the Nanking Government and that therefore Nanking was actually the owner. I pointed out that the question of ownership was one with which the Municipal Police were not concerned, and both agreed that temporary detention of the property by the Municipal Police was the best solution.

The Acting D. C.I. was informed how matters stood and he gave instructions that the entire lot of wireless sets and paraphernalia be removed to the Eastern Depot in

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

3.

conjunction with Superintendent Fairbairn and the Reserve Unit. This was done.

Mr. Tsui Chan-yun and Mr. Liu Ngho-nien have each been given a copy of attached list of property.

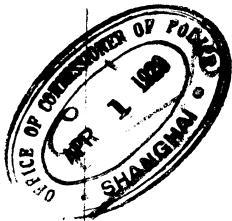
The Robertson

C. D. I.

gpl
1/4/29
A/ D.C.I.

C.P. Information

14/29.
Leaves
after



List of WIRELESS SETS and WIRELESS PARAPHERNALIA, property claimed by Mr. Chan Yun-tsui (崔展雲), Engineer of the Communication Department of the Headquarters of the 4th Army Group, as belonging to General Li Chung-jen (李宗仁). Against Mr. Chan's claim, however, is the contention of Mr. Liu Ngho-nien (劉鶴年), Master of Shanghai Short Wave Radio Station, a Branch of Nanking Military Headquarters, that these wireless sets, etc. are in fact the property of the Nationalist Government at Nanking as they were purchased by General Li Chung-jen (李宗仁) at a time when he was an official of the Nationalist Government.

Now that General Li Chung-jen has been outlawed by the Nationalist Government, Nanking, and that any wireless transmission from the International Settlement by any Chinese military or political faction might constitute a menace to the peace and order of the Settlement, both parties, Mr. Chan Yun-tsui and Mr. Liu Ngho-nien, agree to these sets, etc. being removed by the Municipal Police from 24.D. Tongshan Road, a dwelling house of which Mr. Chan Yun-tsui is tenant, to the Police Eastern Depot and there detained temporarily.-

1. One Homelite Power Generator (600 volts)
2. One Short Wave Receiving Set.
3. One Transmitting Set (No. G.H.D. 1009)
4. One Motor Generator (No. 107617)
5. Nineteen Accumulators
6. One Motor Generator (No. 107830)
7. One Wave Meter (No. G.W. 54)
8. One Columbia Battery in box (No. 4772)
9. One Short Wave Receiving Set (No. G.R. 1002)
10. One Short Wave Receiving Set (C.R.L. inside lid of box)
11. One Switch, 25 Amps., 500 Volts.
12. One Filament Transformer (200 watts)
13. Lead-in Insulators (two mounted on one board)
14. One "Tungar" Battery Charger (one valve only)
15. One Switch on board with three fuses.
16. One box containing tools.
17. Two Dry Batteries (Winchester), each 45 volts.
18. One small chest containing spare parts (valves, transformers, blow-lamp, etc.)
19. One Short Wave Transmitter (Type T.S.L. No. 105).

- 20. One Motor and One Generator - directly coupled (No. 107207)
- 21. One box containing two valves and two pairs ear phones.
- 22. One cardboard box containing three valves.
- 23. One cardboard box containing spare parts.
- 24. One Short Wave Transmitter (No. G.H.D. 1014 or 1094 - indistinct)
- 25. One box containing Aerial Gear.
- 26. One box containing Aerial Gear and Spare Parts.
- 27. One Switchboard - Type C.P. 156.
- 28. One Rectifier (No. 553279)
- 29. One Starter (No. 1928).

[Signature]

[Signature]

 for Mr Lin Ngh-nien.

[Signature]
Ch. Det. Ench.
 S.M.P.

Shanghai, March 31, 1929.

Recd above

[Signature]
 24/4 1929.

D-147

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D... 147...
Date... 9. 4. 29...

April 3, 1929

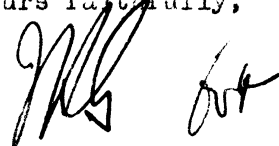
Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of March 11, 1929,
I have to inform you that your daughter, Viola Petchura,
is residing at the Institution of the Holy Family,
No. 26 Quinsan Road, and is in good health.

She is willing to proceed to England, but
has no money to defray the expense of the journey,
and there is no hope of the Mother Superior being
able to arrange for her to work her passage as a maid
or companion or in some other capacity.

The British Consulate known about the
case of your daughter, and I would suggest that all
further communications on the subject of her going
to England be addressed to them.

Yours faithfully,



/s/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

J. C. Lansdale Esq.,
28 Yuesham Road,
East Berham,
Norfolk, England.

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

April 8th 1929.

Sir

Viola Petchure is now residing at the Institution of the Holy Family, No 26 Robinson Road. Enquiries there show that the girl is willing to proceed to England but has no money with which to pay her passage. As she is rather backward and none too reliable the Mother Superior does not feel she could recommend her as a nurse or companion to any lady proceeding home who would be willing to pay her passage in return for services during the voyage.

Mr Jamieson H. B. A. Consul states that a letter has been received from the Foreign Office and that no objection to granting her a passport would be offered, but her passage could not possibly be paid by the British Consular Authorities.

W. Duncan
D.S.

*MR. H.
8/4/29*

A/D. . . I.

C.I.D. Reg.

*Please draft a reply to
Mr Randsdale, telling him that his
daughter is well, no difficulties about the
passage, and recommending that
further inquiries be addressed to the British
Consulate.*

W.D. 8/4/29

11th March 1929.

Mrs. J. C. Lansdale
28 Yareham Rd
East Dereham
Norfolk, England

Dear Sir

Could you please help me to find out about my Step Daughter "Viola Retchura" at present at school in "St Joseph's Institution", 28 Rue Montauban. Last July I had a letter from the "Home Office" at London and a copy of the permit that was sent from the "Home Office" to the "British Consul" at Shanghai for the Consul to give my Stepdaughter help and arrangements for her to travel to this country to us her Mother & Stepfather and now she writes and tell us that the British Consul know nothing about it, and as my Stepdaughter is only 16 and must leave that school shortly I should very much like to know the truth & get her to England with us, I am only a poor man and cannot afford the money to

Travell to China and find out for
 myself and as the poor child havent
 any friends in Shanghai, and I've
 them to the Country myself and
 know what must happen to a
 child left by herself & her Mother
 is driving her nearly silly with
 worry about her. So Dear Sir

Trusting you can help me

I am Yours Truly

Mr J. C. Lansdale.

P.S.

I am an Ex Sailor just been
 invalided for the Royal Navy &
 married my Wife during my
 Commission in China.

[illegible]

D-149

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS
D.C.P.	For disposal ✓
D.C.I. ✓	Furnish data
A.C. (T)	Investigate and report
" (U)	Note and file
" (G)	Note and return
" (North)	Report present status
" (South)	Submit recommendation
" (Sp.)	For further report
Ch. Clerk (Prov. Ct.)	For opinion
Prosec. Solicitor	Reply to writer direct
Quartermaster	See me in re:
C.R.	
Pay Office	
Initials... <i>R. W. H.</i>	For File.....
Date... <i>2/4/29</i>	Date.....
Noted and Returned	Date / /

王得江
探偵區一第隊安公署上水蘇江

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. C. D. 149
Date 3. 4. 29

Translation of a letter from the 1st District of the Kiangsu Water Police.

April 2, 1929.

Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai British Police Station.

Sir,

In the midnight of March 19 a gang of over 30 robbers attacked the home of one Chiang Shih Chi at Chiang Ka Tong, 54th Tu, Ming Hong, Hsiang, Shanghai Hsien, and injured the mistress of the house by scorching. Upon the receipt of the report of the robbery officials were sent there to make enquiries and confirmed the report. The complainant asked that steps be taken to affect the apprehension of the criminals and handed in a list of stolen property.

The heavy loss as shown in the list and the large number of bandits concerned in the case indicate the audacity of the criminals in utter disregard of law and the necessity of bringing the criminals to justice. It is possible that the criminals may have fled into the Settlement. Detectives Chiang Teh Yoeh, Yue Mai Chu, Ching Sung Tao & Koo Chun Kung have been instructed to make enquiries, and the Police are requested to assist them when occasion requires.

Chief Chu Yao Chun.

Handwritten notes and signatures:
M.C. + ...
K.C. H.
3. 4. 29

D-150

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D... 150
Central I. B. *Suppl.*
Date... 3.4.29
Date April 2nd, 1929

Subject (in full) Arrival of Suspected Soviet Agent.

Made by D.S. Jvsiannikoff

Forwarded by

J. K. Guiers Ab. (Pol.)

Sir,

The undermentioned suspected Soviet Agent arrived
in Shanghai recently from U.S.S.R. via Harbin.

✓ ~~M. Krotzman~~

Suspected Soviet Agent.

Recently appointed Manager of

Lorry Brothers Company in Hakodate.

Japan, where he is shortly proceeding.

Resides at 18 Linda Terrace.

French Concession.

I. Jvsiannikoff

D. S.

A/D. J. I.

A.R. 3¹⁴/₂₉

Key

Ref. No. d/2.4.29.

H.B.M. Consul
Copy forwarded to Lt Col G.H.R. Halland, O.B.E. for information.
Capt. J.P. Shelley
Lieut. E.F. Carlson.

D-154

Shanghai Municipal Police

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
C. I. D. No. D...154...
Date....7.4.29....

C. I. D. Headquarters, ~~XXXXXX~~

April 4,

1929..

REPORT ON ARREST OF A JAPANESE AND A KOREAN ARMS SMUGGLERS
BY JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE

Made by J. D. I. Nakagawa Forwarded by

Sir,

With reference to the articles appearing in the Shanghai Mainichi dated March 28, one referring to the arrest of a Japanese named H. Fukuda and another to that of a Korean named Chang Chi Tsai (張基賛), I beg respectfully to report that my enquiries have confirmed the authenticity of both reports.

H. Fukuda is known both to the Municipal Police and the Japanese Consular Police as a notorious smuggler of firearms. He was arrested by Japanese detectives attached to Hongkew Station in December 1925 on a charge of illicit transactions in firearms and was later sentenced at the Japanese Court to 20 days' imprisonment and deportation from China for a period of 3 years on the expiration of the prison term.

According to the Japanese authorities Fukuda came to Shanghai in January this year and has been residing at 1400 Tao Yuen Li off Yangtszepoo Road. He was arrested on March 26 on a warrant issued by the Nagasaki Police for being implicated in an illicit deal in firearms with other accomplices who are now under arrest at Nagasaki. He was escorted to Nagasaki on the N. Y. K. liner Nagasaki Maru which sailed for Japan at 9 a.m. on March 29 to be tried together with his confederates.

Chang Chi Tsai was arrested by Inspector Sugimura on March 27 on Woosung Road where the Inspector accidentally

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192 .

REPORT ON

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

(2)

ran into him. Chang was arrested by the Japanese authorities in December 1928 on a charge of illicit transaction in firearms. As in the case of Fukuda, Chang was deported from China on the completion of the prison term. He is believed to have returned to Shanghai about a week before his arrest. The Japanese authorities are intending to deport him again to Korea as an undesirable after he has served a term of sentence for "returning". It is also true that he has been assuming a Japanese name in order to conceal his identity.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

S. Nakagawa

J. D. I.

*19.5.31.
Information
5 Feb
4 Feb*

*See 2
47*

*Loggall
wa
alt*

Superintendent,
"A" Division.

A. C. (C.)

I think that our Japanese Staff should know something about these arrests without having to obtain this news from the papers.

R. C.

Yes. Nakagawa is receiving the
Comm. Auth. no re Feb 5/4

March 28, 1929, Morning Translation.
.....

MISCELLANEOUS 7 ARMED ROBBERS, MEMBERS OF GANG OPERATING IN
JAPANESE HOUSES NOW UNDER ARREST: EXCELLENT WORK BY THE
HONGKONG POLICE

The Shanghai Mainichi, Shanghai Nichi Nichi and the Shanghai Nippo publish the following report:-
As a result of untiring efforts on the part of the detectives attached to Hongkong Police Station 7 men, believed to be members of the gang of armed robbers which has recently been operating in Japanese houses in both eastern and western mill districts, were arrested in Unga Road on March 25. These men are said to have confessed to many armed robberies committed in the Settlement both in Japanese and Chinese houses. One of the men was identified yesterday by Mrs. J. Yamamoto, the lady who was shot in the abdomen some time ago in one of the quarters of the No. 14 mill of the Naigai Wata Kaisha and who is still an inmate in the Foo King Hospital. Complainants in cases committed in the eastern mill district and in another case in North Szechuen Road Extension, however, were unable to identify any of the men. It is believed that other members of the gang whom the Police are trailing are responsible for these crimes. A fully-loaded 32 calibre automatic pistol was found on the person of one of the robbers at the time of his arrest.
According to a confession made by the men in custody, their gang is connected with the group of assassins of the Communist Party.

-do- NOTORIOUS ARMS TRAFFICKER UNDER ARREST

*Encl: A.
For report
please see
these two
articles.
H/S
R/S
D. J. Sakagawa.
Richard Hase.
P.C. 29
3.*

The Shanghai Mainichi publishes the following reports:-
H. Fukuda, a notorious smuggler of firearms residing at 1300 Lacouer II off Yangtzepoo Road, was taken into custody by the Japanese Police on March 23. It is believed that Japanese authorities received a cable from Nagasaki Police which implicated Fukuda in a certain illicit transaction in firearms.

KOREAN ARMS SMUGGLER ARRESTED FOR RETURNING TO SHANGHAI

Yesterday Inspector Sugimura of the Japanese Consular Police accidentally ran across a Korean named Chang Chi Tsui (张基赞) on Wochang Road and arrested him for returning to Shanghai. Chang was deported from his town on December 1, 1928 after having served a prison term on a charge of illicit dealing in firearms. He returned to Shanghai about a week ago and has been posing under the alias A. Okamura.

-do- 300 JAPANESE BLUEJACKETS TO LEAVE FOR JAPAN TO-MORROW

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-
The relief parties having arrived here a few days ago, 300 Japanese sailors attached to the Naval Landing Forces will sail for home on the transport Takasaki which leaves here at noon to-morrow.

D-157

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. *L. D. 157*
Date *11.4.29*
Station
Date *April 19*

Subject (in full) *Anti-Bolshevik handbills.*

Made by *P. C. S. Maklaevsky.*

Forwarded by *J. H. Evans A. B. H.*

Copies of handbills, original and translation of
which are attached, appealing to ~~Emigrants~~ of the ~~Far East~~,
have been printed in Harbin and sent to Shanghai ~~to be sent to~~
the local White Russian Organizations for distribution.

B. Maklaevsky
P. C. S.

11/4
A. D. C. I.

C. I. D. Reg.

*Please prepare notes sending
copies of the translation to the various
authorities.*

J. H. Evans
11/4/29.

Copies to:

H. B. M. General

Col. Halland.

Col. Carlson

Capt. Shelley

64 Jan. 11.4

ГОЛОС ВЪЗРАЖЕНИЯ ПОСЛАНИ

[illegible]

April 11, 1929.

Anti-Bolshevik Handbills.

Copies of handbills, translation of which is attached, appealing to emigrants of the Far East, have been printed in Harbin and sent to Shanghai to some of the local white Russian organizations for distribution.

TO EMIGRANTS OF THE FAR EAST.

Emigrants, one must be insane not to understand that which is happening in Russia to-day. One must be blind or else have eyes and see nothing with them not to notice on the features of mutilated Russia the murders, destructions, grave-yards, prisons, lunatic asylums, or fail to perceive to what a state starvation and terror have reduced Russia. One must be minus ears or be deaf, or have ears and not hear the sobbing, sighs, weeping of women, the cries of children, the rattle of strangled persons and the deafening noise of rifle shots of the executioners, at the sight of happenings in Russia. Let the fatigued rest, let the weak-willed enjoy their comforts, let those who can sleep in the terrible darkness of the night, but you, the vigilant and those who have a brave heart, come to the assistance of those who are perishing in Russia. Our appeal is to you, soldiers, cossacks and officers. To you, young men, the pride of Russia, does the Russian People appeal "HELP RUSSIA"!!! Is it possible that you can contemplate with calmness all the terrors of starvation, cold and misery, which the people are bearing. Have your hearts turned into stone, your honour and conscience deadened exist that you cannot see the horrors. Do you think for a moment that by means of your enjoyments and revelry, memorial services and balls, you being in China, can save Russia. This cannot save Russia! Only hopeless idiots or incorrigible hypocrites can persist in saying that the TIME HAS NOT YET COME. Only FEAR for ONE'S OWN SKIN makes people contradict themselves. It is the greatest SHAME of our time and shame to our leaders who still fail to understand that the Russian nation is imprisoned, that the voice of the people is stifled so long as the reign of terror continues in the unfortunate Russia, and that the people have no strength to oppose the tyrants themselves. We, Russian emigrants, must give our people all the power of our minds, wills and feelings. EMIGRANTS, do not listen to the leaders who have seized power in the organizations. They either cowardly bending forward or proudly lifting their heads declare that the time has not yet come. They are materialists and a useless element for the new Russia for, having accustomed themselves to comforts they do not wish to part from them, and hence the miseries of Russia mean nothing to them. We ask - What is it? Treachery or madness?! Such persons are not worthy of being leaders if they fail to see the terrors and shame of Russia. The majority of emigrants are former military men and at one time swore allegiance to their Country and having no regard for their own lives went and lay them for the GREATNESS AND POWERFULNESS OF RUSSIA. Do not trust self-centred people and empty talkers. RUSSIA PERISHED BECAUSE OF TOO MUCH TALK. Organize yourselves into groups of fives, tens, hundreds and getting thus together form detachments and cross the borders to help the Russian people ready to save the desecrated Russia. To you Wives, Mothers and Sisters does the Russian Nation's APPEAL! HELP TO SAVE RUSSIA! SEND your husbands, brothers and sons to fulfil their duty. If they themselves have forgotten Russia remind them of her. Brand all cowards wherever you meet them and signify them as shameful men. Time is MOVING ON! The moment has come when emigrants MUST FULFIL THEIR DUTY before THEIR MOTHERLAND. Do not look up to the leaders - they are people who are waiting for someone else to do something first whilst they will follow when everything is ready. It will not be thus! It is a question of now or never! You, young men, who are strong, brave and courageous, show an example of love for your country and the people. You have a kind heart, not possessed by the dollar and you will sooner understand the sorrows of Russia. EMIGRANTS, RISE UP IN DEFENCE OF DESECRATED RUSSIA! SAVE FAITH, PEOPLE AND COUNTRY!!! GOD IS OUR HELP!

THE UNION OF REGENERATION OF RUSSIA.

migrants, one must be insane not to understand that which is happening in Russia to-day. One must be blind or else have eyes and see nothing, with them not to notice on the features of mutilated Russia the murders, destructions, grave-yards, prisons, lunatic asylums, or fail to perceive to what a state starvation and terror have reduced Russia. One must be minus ears or be deaf, or have ears and not hear the sobbing, sighs, weeping of women, the cries of children, the rattle of strangled persons and the deafening noise of rifle shots of the executioners, at the sight of happenings in Russia. Let the fatigued rest, let the weak-willed enjoy their comforts, let those who can sleep in the terrible darkness of the night, but you, the vigilant and those who have a brave heart, come to the assistance of those who are perishing in Russia. Our appeal is to you, soldiers, Cossacks and officers. To you, young men, the pride of Russia, does the Russian people appeal "HELP RUSSIA!!!" Is it possible that you can contemplate with calmness all the terrors of starvation, cold and misery, which the people are bearing. Have your hearts turned into stone, your honour and conscience ceased exist that you cannot see the horrors. Do you think for a moment that by means of your enjoyments and revelry, memorial services and balls, you being in China, can save Russia. This cannot save Russia! Only hopeless idiots or incorrigible hypocrites can persist in saying that the "BIG" "NOT YET DONE". Only "BIG" for "BIG" "BIG" makes people contradict themselves. It is the greatest "BIG" of our time and shame to our leaders who still fail to understand that the Russian nation is imprisoned, that the voice of the people is stifled so long as the reign of terror continues in the unfortunate Russia, and that the people have no strength to oppose the tyrants themselves. We, Russian emigrants, must give our people all the power of our minds, wills and feelings. EMIGRANTS, do not listen to the leaders who have seized power in the organizations. They either cowardly bending forward or proudly lifting their heads declare that the time has not yet come. They are materialists and a useless element for the new Russia for, having accustomed themselves to comforts they do not wish to part from them, and hence the miseries of Russia mean nothing to them. We ask - what is it? Treachery or madness? Such persons are not worthy of being leaders if they fail to see the terrors and shame of Russia. The majority of emigrants are former military men and at one time swore allegiance to their country and having no regard for their own lives went and lay them for the GREATNESS AND FORTUNES OF RUSSIA. Do not trust self-centred people and empty talkers. RUSSIA WISHED RESCUE OF TOO MUCH TALK. Organize yourselves into groups of fives, tens, hundreds and getting thus together form detachments and cross the borders to help the Russian people ready to save the desecrated Russia. To you wives, mothers and sisters does the Russian Nation appeal "HELP RUSSIA! SEND your husbands, brothers and sons to fulfil their duty. If they themselves have forgotten Russia remind them of her. Brand all cowards wherever you meet them and signify them as shameful men. Time is MOVING ON! The moment has come when emigrants MUST FULFIL THEIR DUTY before THEIR MOTHERLAND. Do not look up to the leaders - they are people who are waiting for someone else to do something first whilst they will follow when everything is ready. It will not be thus! It is a question of now or never! You, young men, who are strong, brave and courageous, show an example of love for your country and the people. You have a kind heart, not possessed by the collar and you will sooner understand the sorrows of Russia. EMIGRANTS, RISE UP IN DEFENCE OF RUSSIA AND YOUR OWN LIVES, PEOPLE AND COUNTRY!!! GOD IS OUR HELP!

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
Nk No. D. 157.....
Date 10.4.29.....
April 10, 1929

Anti-Bolshevik Handbills distributed in the French
Concession.

A/D.C.I.

With reference to the article " The Fraternity of
Russian Truth " appearing in the Russian translations of
April 10, ¹ forward herewith one of the handbills referred to
with a translation thereof . The origin of these handbills
is so far unknown.

H. Roberts.
D. I.

ML
10:4:29.

*Send Copy to
authorities
RCA*

*Copies to:
Mr. Consul
Lt. Col. B. H. Halland
Capt. J. P. Sherry M.P.
Lt. E. F. Larson*

Коммунизмъ улет! **РУССКІЕ ЛЮДИ!** Россія неумрет!

Мѣсяцъ тому назадъ, послѣ длительной подготовки, изъ СССР, подъ видомъ „высылки“, командированъ съ цѣлями плавитарной провокаціи Троцкій.

Мы получили недѣлю тому назадъ изъ Москвы братское предупрежденіе — Троцкій, старый коммунистъ, работаетъ все время въ единой коммунистической партіи, составленной изъ самыхъ отбросовъ международнаго жулья у котораго есть одинъ законъ, одна заповѣдь: **п р о в о к а ц і я**.

Мы утверждаемъ, что сидя въ Вѣрномъ, Троцкій руководилъ подготовкой краснаго похода въ Индію и ему удавалось ночью захватывать Афганистанъ работая съ краснымъ Эмиромъ Амануллой. Вся же брехня объ оппозиціи — это средство проверки своихъ же коммунистовъ, кто изъ нихъ свое мѣсто смѣетъ имѣть. Съ другой стороны, ввиду неизбежности краха коммунистической власти, вотъ уже шесть лѣтъ, какъ на смѣну теперешнимъ краснымъ тиранамъ, готовятъ другихъ, разыгрывая комедію „ссылки“ и „преслѣдованій“, дабы вызвать къ нимъ сочувствіе враговъ коммунистовъ, обмануть еще и въ томъ, что «новые» будущіе московскіе комиссары — „троцкисты“ дескать, не отвѣтственны за все, что сдѣлано съ Россіей.

Теперь же, наряду съ указаннымъ планомъ, Троцкій долженъ связать активность эмиграціи, спутать ея планы, обмануть и спровоцировать ее и иностранцевъ, а если удастся, то поднять социальную революцію въ Европѣ.

Эти же задачи выполняются и на Дальнемъ Востокѣ, гдѣ отъ **ТРОЦКОГО РАБОТАЕТЪ ГРУППА ПРОВОКАТОРОВЪ, ВЪ КОТОРУЮ ВХОДЯТЪ М О Р А В С К І И**.

Самъ, этотъ мелкій жуликъ не представляетъ ничего особеннаго, но за его спиной стоятъ большія акулы международнаго масонства.

Что же касается **моравскаго**, то

Э Т О тотъ Моравскій, который въ 1918 г. появился въ Сибири и примазался къ бѣлому везтапію, а затѣмъ когда его, какъ паршиваго эсершкѣ выкинули изъ Омска.

О Н Ъ во Владивостокѣ подбиваетъ Гайдѣ поднять возстаніе противъ адмирала Колчака. Во время этого бунта погибло болѣе 200 офицеровъ, которыхъ подвѣлъ Моравскій, Краковецкій и др. изъ группы провокаторовъ-эсеровъ, съ 1918 г. перешедшихъ на службу къ коммунистамъ и до сего времени имъ вѣрно служащая.

Друга Моравскаго — **К Р А К О В Е Ц К А Г О**, Коминтернъ заставилъ играть въ открытку и онъ съ 1921 г. состоитъ на официальной службѣ по Наркоминдѣлу.

М О Р А В С К І И. — Коминтерномъ оставленъ для работы въ эмиграціи, чтобы пролекая въ бѣллыя организации, разваливать ихъ и всячески мѣшать русскимъ людямъ за границей, протянуть братскую руку помощи подневольнымъ русскимъ людямъ въ СССР. Но не удалось подлому провокатору его подлые замыслы; въ 1928 г. онъ былъ окончательно разоблаченъ и выброшенъ изъ бѣлой Сибирской организации которую онъ пытался скомпрометировать дѣлая фальшивыя марки, за что Шанхайскимъ судомъ Французской концессіи былъ осужденъ на 3 мѣсяца тюрьмы и высленъ изъ предѣловъ ея навсегда. Но онъ

У Б І Й Ц А — многихъ сотенъ русскихъ офицеровъ, своей провокаціонной работой уже много мѣшавшій бѣлому дѣлу, до сего времени обманываетъ легковѣрныхъ русскихъ людей и сейчасъ, какъ истый провокаторъ —

Ф А Л Ъ Ш И В О М О Н Е Т Ч И К Ъ — подводитъ попавшихъ ему на удочку русскихъ офицеровъ подъ уголовную отвѣтственность.

Знайте русскіе люди что этому прохвосту, сейчасъ, поставлена ударная задача вмѣстѣ съ **БУРЦЕВЫМЪ**, **КОВГАНОВЪ**, **ПАРЕСТОУЛОВЫМЪ**, **МЕТЕЛИЦЕИ**, **ГЕНШТАБА ПОЛКОВНИКОМЪ ГУШИНЫМЪ** и **РАФЛОВЫМЪ**, и пр. работающими отъ **Т р о ц к а г о** въ эмиграціи, — принять всѣ мѣры къ провокаціи бѣлыхъ начинаній, чтобы не дать возможности соорганизоваться истиннымъ врагамъ коммунизма.

РУССКІЕ ЛЮДИ на ДАЛЬНЕМЪ ВОСТОКѢ!

Будьте на страже!

Смотрите, чтобы эти жулики «троцкисты» не запутали-бы Васъ въ свои хитрыя сѣти. **Братство Русской Правды.** 20 МАРТА 1929 г.

as follows of April 10, 1929, written as follows:-

Handbills.

1929-1930, negotiations.

Important negotiations are being carried on in London at present between the authorities of Russia and representatives of Russia on the subject of general political situation in the North Eastern Provinces. The Soviet and particularly the Chinese Eastern Railway. The main question to be solved is the economic and political relations between Russia and Manchuria which may necessitate the revision of the Russian - Soviet agreement of 1924. The non-observance by Soviet representatives of the agreement in question is the serious concern of Russia at present. One of these is continued pressure by the Soviet in spite of the promises made to refrain from it. The representatives wish to explain that the Government can check every sort of political movement or activities of its citizens, but the Chinese officials replied to the above as follows:-

"We understand that it is impossible to censor the political activity of every citizen of the country, but when one and a citizen is arrested on the border of one of country and is found in possession of large quantities of propaganda literature, it is permissible to ask from where he has obtained such quantities of printed matter and what was the punishment meted out to him by the respective government or consulate? If there is no such it seems that the Government authorizes the detrimental activities affecting other countries which have friendly agreements with it."

Nothing is done to any better understanding to secure the revision of the 1924 agreement concluded between Russia and Manchuria, the parties left the agreement as it stands where politics and economics were concerned. However with respect to the commercial management of the railway considerable changes will be effected referring to the management and dismissal of employees, the extent of the duties of the manager, sub-managers, departments, etc.

It is difficult to say what the changes actually will result in, but one thing is certain and that is that gradually communists will lose hold on the railway. S. Braloff.

The Fraternity of Russian Truth.

(Statement)

In March 28, 1929 handbills published by unknown persons and alleged to emanate from the "The Fraternity of Russian Truth" were circulated in Shanghai and other cities of China.

The handbills comment on the provocative activities of Trotsky and mention the names of Trotsky, Bravovskiy, Arzov, Stuchin, and others.

The Fraternity of Russian Truth had repeatedly referred to the fact that various unknown persons often make use of the title of the Fraternity and sign their articles or handbills in its name.

In this instance again, without connection with the contents of the handbills issued in March, 1929, the Fraternity of Russian Truth wishes to declare that it has no connection with the handbills in question and that anyone has misused their title for their own purposes.

Translation of a Shanghai distribute

in Shanghai (French Concession)

in March 1929.

Communism will die!

Russia will never die!

MOR VSKY'S EXPOSURE!

A month ago, after long preparations, Trotsky, under pretext of 'deportation', was sent out of the U.S.S.R. for the purpose of well planned provocative activities.

He received a fraternal warning from Moscow a week ago to the effect that Trotsky is an old-time communist and is a strong adherent of the Party, which is composed of the scum of international crooks whose one law and commandment is 'MOR VSKY'S EXPOSURE'.

We assert that whilst in Varny, Trotsky was at the head of preparations for a red campaign into India and he almost took possession of Afghanistan in conjunction with the Red Amir Amanullah. All talk of opposition is but a means of testing communists to know who will dare to have his own opinion. Moreover in view of the inevitable fall of the Communist power, during the past six years, substitutes have been trained to take the place of the recent Red tyrants, for which purposed 'exiles' and 'deportations' are resorted to with a view to avenging the symptoms of the enemies of the Union for them and also so that the future Moscow commissaries of Trotsky's lead should be exempt from blame for the happenings in Russia.

At present, in accordance with the plan made, Trotsky has to connect emigrant activities with the Soviet in such a manner as to curtail these, spoil their plans, provoke emigrants and foreigners and if possible to effect a socialist revolution in Europe.

Similar plans are marked out for the Far East where a group of MOR VSKY'S EXPOSURE is operating on behalf of Trotsky, working for Varny. This insignificant crook alone is of little importance, but sharks of international treason are at the back of him.

MOR VSKY is the man who appeared in Siberia in 1918 and joined in the White Uprising, but later when he was expelled from Czech he inspired Saida in Vladivostok for an uprising against Admiral Koltenak. During that uprising over 200 officers perished as a result of the activities of Moravsky, Krasovetaky and other provocators, who since 1918 have joined the ranks of communists and are their faithful servants.

MR KOVATSKY, a friend of Moravsky, was compelled by the Komintern to serve it openly and since 1921 he is officially working in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (People's Commissariat).

MOR VSKY has been assigned by the Komintern to 'work' amongst the emigrants, so that penetrating in their organizations, he may hinder their activities in every way and restrain Russians abroad from extending a fraternal hand of assistance to their Russian fellow citizens, prisoners of U.S.S.R. The famous provocator, however, did not succeed in his plans. In 1928 he was exposed and expelled from the White Siberian organization, which he attempted to compromise by printing false stamps, for which offence he was sentenced by the French Concession Court in Shanghai to 3 months' imprisonment and deportation.

However, he, the ~~author~~ of many hundreds of Russian officers, having caused a lot of detriment already, by his provocative activities to the White movement, is still continuing to mislead Russian people and now like a true provocator and ~~counter-revolutionist~~ is exposing Russian officers, beguiled by him, to criminal responsibility.

Russian people be aware of the fact that this scoundrel has now been entrusted together with ~~Shchegolev~~, ~~Novo N. Krestovskiy~~ ~~Malin~~, ~~Guchin~~, Colonel of the General Staff and ~~A. Flop~~ as well as others, working on behalf of Trotsky amidst emigrants, to do all in their power to prevent real enemies of Communism, the Russian Whites, from getting organized.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE in THE FAR EAST be on your guard!
Beware against these crooks and followers of Trotsky involving you in their spider's cobwebs.

THE PROLETARIAT OF RUSSIA IN EXILE.

March 2, 1929.

in the French occupation

in March 1944.

000000 000000

and will never die

W. J. H. ROBERTS

... months ago, after long preparations, Trotsky, under pretext of "deportation", was sent out of the U. S. S. R. for the purpose of well planned provocative activities.

He received a fraternal warning from Moscow a week ago to the effect that Trotzky is an old-time communist and is a strong adherent of the party, which is composed of the same of international crooks whose one law and commandment is LOVE TRUTH.

e assert that whilst in Verna, Brotsky was at the head of operations for a led campaign into India and he sought the possession of Afghanistan in conjunction with the Red Amir Amanullah. All talk of opposition is but a means of testing the Communists to know who will dare to save his own position. Moreover in view of the inevitable fall of the Communist power, during the past six years, substitutes have been trained to take the place of the present Red tyrants for which purpose "exiles" and "deportations" are resorted to with a view to evading the sympathies of the enemies of Communism for them and also so that the future Moscow or leaders of Brotsky's band should be exempt from blame for the happenings in Russia.

At present, in accordance with the plan made, Trotsky has to connect emigrant activities with the Soviet in such a manner as to curtail losses, spoil their plans, provoke emigrants and foreigners and if possible to effect a socialist revolution in Europe.

inlaid plates are marked out for the far east where
the cross is the sign of any life of victory,
a triumph over VAM. This insignificant cross alone is
a little importance, but marks of international Masonry
are at the back of him.

On May 1, the man who appeared in Siberia in 1913 and joined in the White uprising, but later when he was expelled from Czech he inspired Gaida in Vladivostok for an uprising against Admiral Kolchak. During that uprising over 200 officers perished as a result of the activities of Boravsky, Arasovetsky and other provocators. He since 1918 have joined the ranks of Cossacks and are their paid servants.

SR ROY TOLY, a friend of Moravsky, was compelled by the Communists to serve it openly and since 1921 he is officially working in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (People's Commissariat).

and he has been assigned by the Komsintern to "work" amongst the emigrants, so that penetrating in their organizations, he may hinder their activities in every way and restrain Russians abroad from extending a fraternal hand of assistance to their Russian fellow citizens, prisoners of U.S.S.R. The special provocateur, however, did not succeed in his plans. In 1928 he was exposed and expelled from the White Siberian organization, which he attempted to compromise by printing false stamps, for which offence he was sentenced by the Branch Concession Court in Shanghai to 3 months' imprisonment and deportation.

However, as the SUMNER of many hundreds of Russian officers, having caused a lot of detriment already by his provocative activities to the White movement, is still continuing to mislead Russian people and now like a true provocator and COUNTERFEITER is exposing Russian officers, beguiled by him, to criminal responsibility.

Russian people be aware of the fact that this scoundrel has now been entrusted together with KONTSEFF, LEVON, AKOSTOLOFF, PETERITZ, GURKIN, Colonel of the General Staff and R. FALOFF as well as others, working on behalf of Trotsky amidst emigrants, to do all in their power to prevent real enemies of Communism, the Russian Whites, from getting organized.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE IN THE FAR EAST be on your guard! Beware against these crooks and followers of Trotsky involving you in their spider's webs.

THE VERACITY OF THIS IS TRUE.

March 21, 1929.

D-159

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CENTRAL REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 159
Date April 10, 1929

Subject (in full) Arrival of Suspected Soviet Agent.

Made by D. S. Ovsiannikoff

Forwarded by

J. P. Gwiers A.B. Pol

The undermentioned suspected Soviet Agent recently arrived here from Harbin via Dairen:-

Comrade Moris Zelik

Russian Jew. Suspected Soviet Agent working on G.P.U. lines.

Resides at 175 Range Road.

The wife of Zelik, who is employed as a dancing partner in one of the local cafes, assists him in obtaining different information required by the local representative of G.P.U.

V. Ovsiannikoff

D. S.

ICA

D.S.I.

Copy to A.B. of Consul

Col Halland

new Carlson

Capt Shelley 11 + 12

HR.
11/29

D-161

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

I.O. CHINESE SECTION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 161
Date 13.4.29
APRIL 12th, 1929.

Subject (in full)

re - Dr. Joseph C. H. Chou (周楚珩).

Made by

C.D.I. J.W. Prince

Forwarded by

J.W. Prince A.B. Pol

Reference to the attached, Dr. Joseph C.H. Chou (周楚珩), a native of Hangchow, 32 years of age, lives at No. 449 Thibet Road, in the premises of the Grand Ophthalmic Clinic. Chou joined the Chinese Labour Corps, B.E.F. France, as interpreter in February 1917, and returned to Shanghai in May 1920. After his repatriation he continued his studies at the Hangchow Christian College, and graduated from that college in 1922. He afterwards entered the Customs Service where he was a tidewaiter for four years, and left this position in March 1927. Since then he studied under his brother-in-law Dr. G. T. Chen (陳志華), a graduate of the Peking Union Medical College, Peking. Dr. Chen died in December 22nd, 1928, and his widow Dr. Queenie Chen (陳周瑞), age 44, a native of Hangchow, a graduate of Edingburgh Hospital of Maternity, Nursery, and Physicians, England, is at present in-charge of the Church Missionary Society Women's Hospital, Hangchow. Dr. Chou has been assistant to his sister Dr. Queenie Chen (陳周瑞) for the past two years, but he has no diploma.

A.C.P. Pol'.

C.D.I.

ACTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION
Telephone - C. 743.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.
S. M. P.

11 4 1924.

A.C. (Pol)

I am told - us man
is not a qualified man
as was formerly, an
interpreter in the above
Corps in France.

Chinese Section might
call to see what he is
doing at his address.

Chinese Section
For attention
A.C. dies
appet.
File 11/4/24

D-162

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.6, Special Branch ~~XXXX~~ 62

REPORT

Date July 26, 1941.

Subject (in full) A. BEERBRAYER - departure of

Made by... D.S.I. Wittinsky Forwarded by... D.S.I. Wilcox

A. Beerbrayer, U.S.S.R. citizen of Jewish origin, age 43, suspected drug smuggler (vide Sp. Br. files D.162, 413 and 6108), departed for Tsingtao aboard the s.s. "Hoten Maru" on July 18th, 1941.

On the passenger manifest his profession is given as merchant and his local address 934 Bubbling Well Road.

O. Wittinsky
D. S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

6/21/41
27/2

28 7 1/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.6, Special Branch. *Serial 162*

REPORT

Date *July 2, 1938.*

Subject (in full) BEERBRAYER, A. - Arrival in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Hocking

Forwarded by Inspector *E. Puff*

Anatolie BEERBRAYER, Soviet citizen, suspected
narcotics dealer - file D.6108 - arrived in Shanghai from
Hongkong on July 1, 1938 per the s.s. "Terukuni". He gives
his Shanghai address as 934 Bubbling Well Road.



D. S. Hocking
D. S.

16. D
D.C. (Special Branch).

5-1-38

P. Q. & D.C. (G.)

E. 14/7

FILE
E. 54

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.



C.S. 6, Special Branch. ~~SECRET~~

REPORT

Date June 15, 1938.

Subject (in full) BEERBRAYER, A - departure from Shanghai.

Made by D. S. Hacking

Forwarded by Inspector *E. Papp*

Re: Beerbrayer
Anatolie BEERBRAYER, Soviet citizen, suspected
narcotics dealer - file D. 6108 - left Shanghai for Hongkong
on June 14, 1938, aboard the M/V "Victoria".

D. S. Hacking

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Re: D.C. (C) FILE
232 5/6

102
16/9/44
Special Branch S.C.

Sept 16, 1944.

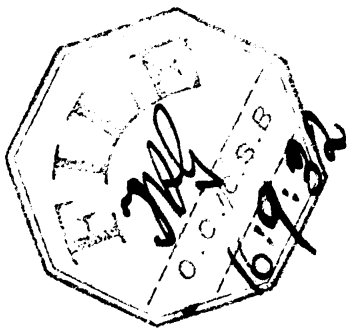
Memorandum on the movements of A. Beerbraker,
Suspected Soviet Agent

A. Beerbraker, suspected Soviet agent returned to Shanghai from Dairen on September 8, 1938 by the s.s. "Kobe Maru". He resides at Route Gruchy 1208.9, Sept 16.

G. Tchourenshany
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch
Information.

SBR 16/9



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C & S. B. REGISTRY

D 162
11/8/32

Special Branch S.2.

August 10, 1932.

Memorandum on movements of I. Guterman and A. Beerbrayer,
Suspected Soviet Agents

I. Guterman and A. Beerbrayer left Shanghai for
Tientsin on August 8, 1932 by the s.s. "Dairen Maru".
They arrived in Shanghai on July 30, 1932 in connection
with the sale of a quantity of jewellery belonging to
Gosplan (Soviet State Trading Syndicate). During their
sojourn here they resided at A. Beerbrayer residence at
Route Grouchy, Part. 2, House No. 16 and according to
our information were unsuccessful in concluding any
transactions.

G. Tchermansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg. / Attach to file on A. Beerbrayer
after having been seen by O.C. S.B.
JBR 10/8



D. 162
Aug 5 18 132

Special Branch S.2.

August 5, 1932.

Memorandum on movements of L. Guterman and
A. Beerbrayer, Suspected Soviet Agents.

D. 129
L. Guterman arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtao by the s.s. "Hoten Maru" on July 30, 1932. He is Russian of Jewish origin and a merchant by profession. He is strongly suspected by the Chinese Authorities in Tsingtao of being a Soviet Agent. His wife is a sister of M.M. Shvetz a clerk employed at the local branch of the "Dalbank".

L. Guterman is said to have come to Shanghai in connection with the sale of Soviet goods, probably precious stones etc. on behalf of Gostorg (Soviet State Trading Syndicate).

In connection with this business he will be assisted by A. Beerbrayer a jewellery dealer who sells jewellery belonging to Gostorg on a commission basis (file D.162).

*See also
D. 6108*
A. Beerbrayer also arrived from Tsingtao by the s.s. "Hoten Maru" on July 30, 1932.

3R
L. Guterman resides with A. Beerbrayer at Route Grouchy, Pass. 9, house No.16.

G. Tchermshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch
Information.

*MS
6:8:32*

8/8/32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. 10, D. 162.
Date June 25, 1930.
Date 26.6.30.

Subject (in full) Sale of Russian Jewellery, the property of

A. Beerbrayer.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky.

Forwarded by

M. K. K. K. K.

Sir,

With reference to an advertisement which appeared in the China Press on June 20th and which reads:-

'GREAT DIAMOND AUCTION SALE.

Having been favoured with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction.

Tomorrow

Saturday, June 21st, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

A Collection of Superb Diamonds and other Jewellery, amongst which are:-

1 Pair Diamond Earrings of 19.37 carats.

1 Single Stone Diamond Ring of 10.16 carats.

1 Single Stone Diamond Ring of 8.38 carats.

3 other single stone rings of over 5 carats each and 2 of over 4 carats each.

information has been received that these articles which were sold on June 21, 1930 at L. Moore & Co., Auction Room, were the property of Comrade A. Beerbrayer, a Russian jew. It is said that jewellery in which he trades is property confiscated by the "Gostorg" and also that received from the special fund of G.P.U. Some of the articles were previously exposed at Lipkovsky's "Siberian Jewellery Store," Nanking Road.

A. Beerbrayer arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on May 21, 1930 in the s.s. "Hoten Maru." He resides at 212A Bubbling Well Road. He also rents a flat at 82 Nanking Road, occupied by Mr. Lipkovsky, where his wife intends to open a dentist's office.

J. Tcheremshansky

D. S.

D. C. (C. & S. Branches)

Sent.

24/6

Reg. Copies to the usual authorities and original to D.C. (Grand Sp. Comrades)

(1) Soviet State Trading Corporation
(2) State Police
Reg. Base
file
27/6/30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Foreign C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 100 D. 162 Station
Date 15.4.29
April 12, 1929

Subject (in full) Arrival of Soviet Agent

Made by D. S. Ovsianukoff

Forwarded by

J. G. Givens S. B. Pol

The undermentioned Soviet Agent arrived in Shanghai from Dairen on the s.s. "Tientsin Maru" on April 11, 1929.

Comrade Beerbrayer Soviet Agent, Manager of the Dairen Office of the Soviet Merchants Fleet in Dairen. Endeavours are being made to locate him in Shanghai.

V. Ovsianukoff
Det. Sergt.

LCM

HR.
13/29

A/ D. C. I.

Copy to:

H. B. M. General General

Col. Halland

Capt. Shelley

Lieut. Carlson

C. G. D. 154.

BEERBRAYER, Anatolie - Soviet

Suspected drug smuggler.

Resides at 934 Bubbling Well Rd.

Connected with sale of quantity of jewellery belonging to Gostorg (Soviet State Trading Syndicate).

SMP

SMP: No. D 162

GUTERMAN, L. - Soviet

Connected with sale of Soviet goods on behalf of Gostorg.

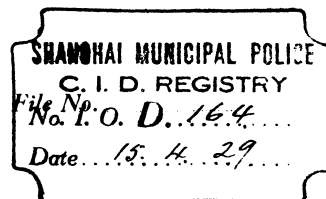
His wife is a sister of M.M. SHVETZ.

SHVETZ, M. M.

Clerk employed at local branch of "Dalbank".

D-164

(C.I.D.) Office Notes



April, 15, 1929

A/D.C.I.

The Rajah of Sarawak travelling incognito as Mr. C.V. Brooke accompanied by his Secretary Mr. G.T.N. MacBryan and Mr. and Mrs. J.S.W. Bean left Shanghai for Yokohama in the "President Lincoln" on April 12. The latter vessel is due at Yokohama at 2n. . April 15.

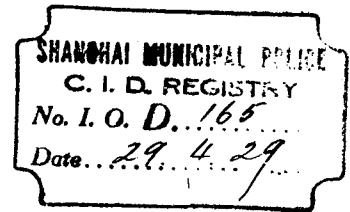
The Japanese Consular Authorities have been informed of the above.

H. Robertson
D. 1.

J.M.S.
15. 4. 29

Ray
15/4

D-165



April 28,

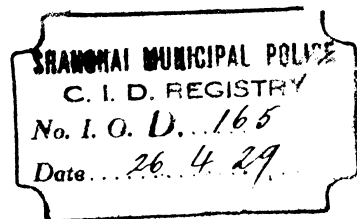
9

Dear Colonel,

With reference to your letter of
April 28 regarding one Hermann Heinrich Fischer
I have to inform you that there is nothing in
Police records or otherwise known by the Police
concerning this person.

Yours sincerely,

Lt. Col. G. H. K. Halland, O.B.E.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.



SECRET

H. B. M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

25th. April, 1929.

My dear Aiers,

With reference to the enclosed note on Hermann Heinrich Fischer who recently applied at the Passport Office of H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, for a Transit Visa to pass through Singapore and Hong Kong enroute to the Dutch East Indies, I should be grateful if you would kindly let me know whether you have any information about this individual. He was in Moscow in March, 1929 and is apparently regarded with some suspicion by the Dutch Authorities.

Yours sincerely,

C. H. A. Hall

R. C. Aiers, Esq.,

Assistant Commissioner of Police,

Criminal Investigation Department,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

AC (Pol)
My Recd.

C o p y

FISCHER: HERMANN HEINRICH

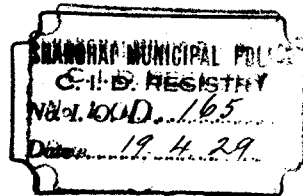
Holds German passport No. 237/29. Granted at Altona, Wandsbeck
on 8.2.29.

Born 30.4.1894.

Stated thereon to be a seaman.

Passport only bears Russian Transit visa granted at Moscow
on 13th March 1929 No. 300169 for journey to China and Polish Transit
visa No. 776/29 granted on 27th March, 1929.

Arrived recently in China, stating that he had come to see
his brother, who had however left. Made application for a British
Transit visa to pass through Singapore and Hongkong en route to
Dutch East Indies. At time of application Dutch authorities had
not given him a visa for N.E.I. Stated that he wanted to proceed
to N.E.I. to start as a dentist. Dutch authorities are suspicious
of the man and have referred to Java for instructions.



April 19, 9

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1133 of April 14, 1929, and to inform that there is nothing in Police records concerning Mr. Hermann Henrich Fischer.

The passport application form is returned herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

/s/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 1133
Date April 18, 1929
No. 1133-165 Station

Subject (in full) Hermann Henrich Fischer

Made by D. S. Ovsiannikoff

Forwarded by

J. K. Lawrence A.B. Pol

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter No. 1133 and enclosure, enquiries go to show that there is nothing in Police records concerning Mr. Hermann Henrich Fischer.

V. Ovsiannikoff
Det: Sergt:

A/ D. C. I.

A.R. 1/4/29

C.I.D. Reg. Please prepare the usual letter.

J.K.L.
18/4/29

CONSULAT-GENERAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1133.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 165
Date 15. 4. 29.

SHANGHAI.

14th April 1929.

Sir,

I should feel greatly obliged if you would kindly find out whether anything is known from a point of view of politics or of morals against the person mentioned in the attached information sheet. He has applied to this Consulate for a visit to the Netherlands Indies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. Groenman

Consul General.

Shenman Hemink Fischer

The Director of Criminal Investigation,

S. M. P.,

SHANGHAI.

*Foreign Section,
For attention please
JHS 16/4/29.*

*fc (Pol)
Lore*

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Reg. ~~OFFICE~~

FILE NO

L. 167

SUBJECT:

Kaminski, Stanislaw alias Bunt, Mikhael
Polish criminal. 27. 8. 34.

[illegible]

D-169

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 1. O. D. ... 169 ...
Date ... April ... 17 ... 1939

Subject (in full) Arrival of Soviet Agent.

Made by D. S. Ovsiannikoff

Forwarded by

J. H. Givens A.S. Pol

The undermentioned Soviet Agent arrived in Shanghai from Harbin via Dairen on the s.s. "Hoten Maru" on April 1, 1939. Comrade Kovan'ko Soviet Agent, Representative of Soviet mercantile fleet. Resided until April 3 in the Palace Hotel but later removed to an unknown address. Endeavours are being made to locate him.

It is reported that he arrives here in connection with proposed purchase by the Soviet mercantile fleet of the s.s. "Isabella" now somewhere in Pootung undergoing repairs.

V. Ovsiannikoff
D. S.

Copy to: H. B. M. General
Col. Halland
Capt. Shelley
Lieut. Carlson
6.4.39 17.4

HR 14/4
K.M.
A/ D.C.I.

KOVANKO - Soviet

Arrived in Shanghai on 1 April 1929 on the S.S. "Hoten Maru".
Representative of Soviet mercantile fleet.

SMP

SMP: No. D 169

D-173

Shanghai Municipal Police

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. O. D. 173
Date 15.4.30

Foreign Section Station.

April 12, 1930

REPORT ON Comrade O.M. Argutinsky-Dolgorukoff alias

O.M. Jitomirsky.

Made by D. S. Maklaevsky

Forwarded by Thos Robertson C.I.D.

The undermentioned member of the G.P.U. left
Shanghai with his wife for Kobe-Japan on April 11, 1930
by the s.s. "Shanghai Maru":-

Comrade O.M. Argutinsky-Dolgorukoff
alias O.M. Jitomirsky

Communist. Member of
the G.P.U. in Chita,
Transbaikal Province.
Was sent to Harbin in
1926 where he was
attached to the Soviet
Consulate and was
engaged as a secret
agent of the G.P.U. in
1929. His activities
were discovered by the
White Russians in
Harbin and he then left
for Shanghai. Resided
at 10 Love Lane off
Bubbling Well Road.

*Ac. Poles
As usual
RCM*

B. Maklaevsky
D. S.

*Copies sent.
15/4*

Reg. For attention please
14:4:30

A/ D. C. I.

*Wk
13-H-30*

14:4:30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Foreign Section Station.

Date November 20, 1929

Subject (in full) Makaroff.

Made by D.S. Maklaevsky.

Forwarded by

Thos Robertson

C.D.I.

Attached is a photograph of Makaroff, a member
of the G.P.U. in Harbin, who is at present in Shanghai.

B. Maklaevsky

D. S.

A/D. C. I.

File for record
2/11 *Scas*

MA 1039

MS
20:11:20

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 173
Foreign Section, Station
Date 27.6.29
Date June 29, 1929

Subject (in full) Arrival of Argutinsky-Dolgorukoff Member of the C. P. U.

Made by D. S. Makhlasevsky.

Forwarded by J. H. Robertson C. I. D.

The undermentioned member of the C. P. U.
recently arrived in Shanghai from U. S. S. R. via Harbin.
Argutinsky-Dolgorukoff Communist. Member of the C. P. U.
Musician employed at the
Russian Restaurant "Rose of
Sambur", Avenue Joffre French
Concession. Friend of Makaroff
member of the C. P. U. in Harbin.
Resides at 28, Tracey Terrace.

B. Makhlasevsky
D. S.

[Signature]

Copy to: H. B. M. C. S.

Col. Halland

Capt. Golasmich

Lieut. Karlson

C. J. Lu

A/ D. C. I.

[Handwritten initials]
20/6/29

[Handwritten initials]
20:6:29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 173
Date 22.4.29
Date April 20, 1929

Subject (in full) Arrival of a Communist.

Made by I. S. J. Maklaevsky

Forwarded by J. P. Robertson, C. I. D.

The Undermentioned member of the G.P.U. recently arrived in Shanghai from Harbin.

Lakaroff.

Communist, formerly in the Russian Navy. Member of the G.P.U. in Harbin.

Musician by profession. Resides at 7 Luck Terrace.

B. Maklaevsky
I. S. J.

W. D. C. I.

Copies to Col. Halland, H. B. M. Consul, Lt. Carlson, Capt. Shealey.

Sent 22.4.
6.4.29

D-177

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. L. 122
Date 4. 5. 29

May 3, 1929.

The President,
Shanghai Provisional Court.

Sir,

Alleged reactionary publication "Fe Lo" (摩洛)
said to operate from Ch'ang Feng Bookstore.

With reference to your communication of April 20 on the above subject, enquiries show that the Ch'ang Feng Bookstore (長風書店), formerly situated at 180 Rue du Siemon, French Concession, removed about a month ago to an address unknown.

Yours faithfully,

Ken

Commissioner of Police.

為長風書店發行及勸刊物摩
洛事
該店者前在四月廿號
專電云此為長風書店發行
及勸刊物摩洛事刻據調查
該店長風書店從前開設在法租
界西門路一百八十號於一月前他
處今已不知在何所矣松啟出
為波以希查照以啟
臨時法院院長

總巡謹啟

JK

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

I.O. CHINESE SECTION. Station,

REPORT

Date MAY 3rd, 1929.

Subject (in full) Alleged Reactionary Publication "Mo Loo" (摩路).

Made by C.D.I. J.W. Prince Forwarded by J.W. Rubenstein C.D.I.

Reference to the attached inquiries show that the Dzong Woong Bookstore was formerly situated at No. 130 Rue du Siamen, Frenchtown, but removed about a month ago to an address at present unknown.

Efforts to procure a copy of the alleged reactionary book entitled "Mo Loo" (摩路) have so far been in vain. It has been ascertained that some two months ago the Educational Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai sent information to the various book-stores in Shanghai to the effect that the publication and sale of the book Mo Loo 摩路 was prohibited, and from that time the book was withdrawn from the market.

*Draft reply attached
JW*

A.C.P. Pol'.

J.W. Prince
C.D.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

Shanghai, 23.4.29 19

To Chinese Section

Before investigating ~~on~~ this
matter, please obtain from
the Chiang Keng Bookstore
a copy of the alleged
reactionary publication "Mr Lo"

J. H. Robertson

C. I. D.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

File No. 40.177

Reference Slip from D.C.I.'s. Office.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
A. C. (Crime)	For disposal
A. C. (Pol.) ✓	Furnish data
Prosec. Solicitor	Investigate and report ✓
Supt. "A"	Note and file
" "B"	Note and return
" Hdqs.	Report present status
C. I. D. Reg.	Submit recommendation
Arms Section	For further report
	For opinion
	Reply to writer direct
	See me in re:
	Attach File

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

Short report only.

Initials <i>Lea</i>	For File
Date 23.4.29	Date

Noted and
Returned

Date / /

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

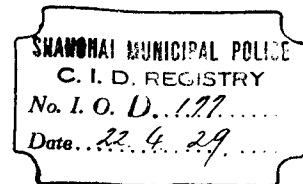
File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS
D.C.P.	For disposal ✓
D.C.I. ✓	Furnish data
A.C. (T)	Investigate and report
" (U)	Note and file
" (G)	Note and return
" (North)	Report present status
" (South)	Submit recommendation
" (Sp.)	For further report
Ch. Clerk (Prov. Ct.)	For opinion
Prosec. Solicitor	Reply to writer direct
Quartermaster	See me in re:
C.R.	
Pay Office	
Initials..... <i>Lu</i>	For File.....
Date..... <i>22/4/29</i>	Date.....
Noted and Returned _____ Date / /	

Translation.



Shanghai Provisional Court,

Shanghai, April 20, 1929.

Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

I have received Instruction No. 1764 from the Kiangsu Provincial Government quoting Instruction No. 977 from the Executive Yuan of the National Government quoting Instruction No. 184 from the National Government quoting letter from the Secretariat of the Central Executive Council forwarded through the Secretariat of the National Government stating as follows:

"It is found by the Propaganda Bureau that a kind of reactionary printed matter known as "Moo-Loo" contains fallacious Communist assertions. It is requested that the matter be referred to the National Government for instructions given for its prohibition."

"Having been endorsed for execution accordingly, it is requested that the matter be dealt with."

"In accordance therewith, it should, of course, be dealt with accordingly. Apart from replying to this effect, a copy of the original document is hereby made and forwarded together with the printed matter. The Executive Yuan is hereby instructed to execute accordingly and issue instructions in turn for strict investigations

2.

with a view for its complete prohibition."

"Upon receipt of instructions, apart from ordering the Ministry of the Interior to issue instructions in turn to the various Provincial Municipalities for its prohibition and also apart from ordering the Ministry of Communications to issue instructions in turn to the various Post-Offices not to transmit such printed matters, the Kiangsu Provincial Government is hereby instructed to execute accordingly and issue instructions in turn to the Shanghai Provisional Court to find out if the Dzang-Foong Book-Store which published such printed matters is situated within its jurisdiction and, if so, have the same sealed up so as to stop its troublesome beginnings. Report is still to be submitted thereon for reference."

"Apart from issuing separate instructions and submitting reply, the President of the Shanghai Provisional Court is hereby instructed to execute accordingly and submit report thereon."

If the said Dzang-Foong Book-Store which published such printed matters is situated within the jurisdiction of this Court, you are requested to execute in accordance with the said instructions.

Ho Shih-Chen,
President.

MS
23:4:29.

運 行 本 奉

江蘇省政府第一八四號訓令 為令 運 行 本 奉

國民政府行政院第九七七號訓令 內開 現奉

國民政府第一八四號訓令 內開 奉 府文 呈 處 簽 呈 辦 准

中央執行委員會秘書處函 為 查 該 部 查 獲 反 動 物 物 厚 洛 一 種 內 行 純 係 裝

次 查 該 部 說 謂 之 府 令 切 查 奉 批 照 函 函 查 照 等 由 理 行 簽 請 呈 報 等 情

據 此 日 查 照 辦 六 防 處 函 後 查 有 抄 發 原 信 機 而 刊 物 令 該 院 即 便 遵 照

轉 飭 嚴 密 檢 查 務 期 禁 絕 是 為 至 要 此 令 等 因 奉 批 令 行 內 政 部 轉 行 各 省

市 一 體 查 察 並 令 行 交 通 部 轉 飭 各 郵 局 停 寄 計 行 省 令 該 省 政 府 即 長 赴

照 轉 飭 上 海 臨 海 二 院 查 另 發 日 記 項 刊 物 之 長 風 書 局 等 查 官 照 域 內 開

上海租界警察廳用牋

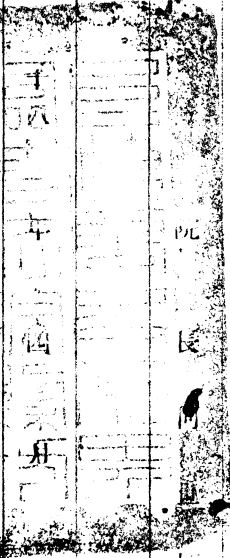
要即予封閉以遏匪萌仍照前情形具報至考等續陳分別函市並呈復外
合行令仰該院長遵照辦理並將辦理情形具報以合等因奉此查發行
此項刊物之長風書局如在院官轄屬內希即遵照令開各節辦理相
應函請

貴警務長查照為荷此致

公共租界工部局警務處

院長

中華民國



行

日

上海租界臨時法院用牋

D-178

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No. _____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Foreign Section REGISTERED Station

No. I. O. D. 178

Date January 29, 1930

Date 1 2 30

Subject (in full) Comrade Skvortsoff.

Made by D. S. Ovsainnikoff

Forwarded by *Thos Robertson* C. D. I.

Comrade Skvortsoff, who is considered to be an important political agent, has been located at 83 Route Pichon, French Concession.

V. Oksianinov
D. S.

A/ D. C. I.

AK
29/30
ML
29/1

usual Br: + us.
Car

Copies sent.
1 2 30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. _____
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
 Foreign **C.I.D. REGISTRY**
 No. **I. O. D.** 18 Station
 Date 22 4 29
 Day Month Year 1920

Subject (in full) Arrival of Soviet Agent.

Made by D. S. Ovsiannikoff

Forwarded by John Robertson, C.D.

The undermentioned Soviet Agent arrived here on April 4, 1939, from Harbin via Dairen on the s.s. "Sakaki Maru".

Comrade Sivortsoff Soviet Agent, formerly assistant to the editor of the Soviet newspaper "Molva" in Harbin which was closed by the Chinese Authorities for publishing an article derogatory to H.M. King George V.

It is reported that Skvortsoff intends to establish a Soviet newspaper in Shanghai. Endeavours are being made to locate him.

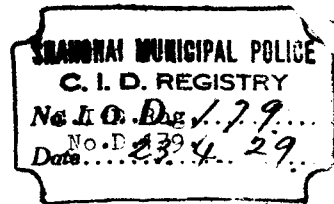
V. Busianin

APR 4 1964
29 29 A/ D.C.I.

Leas

Copy to:
H. R. M. Bancroft General,
Col. Halland,
Capt. Shelley,
Lieut. Carlson
64 In 22.4

D-179



Memo. No. 135.

C. I. D. Headquarters,

April 23, 1929.

A foreigner named LERMAN Fishel Yakovlevich
is wanted by the Court of the Special District of
Hartford of the Eastern Province on a charge of
misappropriation of funds.

If located, C. I. D. Headquarters to be informed
immediately.

R. J. Aiers

A/Director of Criminal Investigation.

A handwritten signature or set of initials, possibly "RJA", written in dark ink.

Chief Police Administration
of Special District
of Eastern Provinces.

Det. Department.

4th of the IVth
month of the 18th
year of Chinese
Republic.

No. 163

H a r b i n.

Translation

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. 1. O. D. 179

Date 22. 4. 29

Circular letter

To Director of Criminal Investigation in
Shanghai, Chief of the 3rd Special Department
and Chief of the Police, British Concession,
Tientsin.

The Detective Department has received
a complaint dated 22/III/1929 from a resident of
Harbin named DUDIKOFF Sergei Pavlovich requesting
the location and detention of one LERMAN Fishel
Yakovlevich. The latter is wanted by the
Court of the Special District of Eastern Provinces
on a charge of misappropriation of funds.

You are kindly requested to inform
the Detective Department at an early date of the
whereabouts of LERMAN if located.

Chief of the Detective Department

(Chinese Seal)

Chief Secretary (signed).

MHC. (or)
JFB.
Memo please
22/4

Chief Police Administration
of Special District
of Eastern Provinces.

Translation.

Det. Department.

Circular letter

4th of the 14th
month of the 18th
year of Chinese
Republic.

To Director of Criminal Investigation in
Shanghai, Chief of the 3rd Special Department
and Chief of the Police, British Concession,
Tientsin.

No. 163

H a r b i n.

The Detective Department has received
a complaint dated 22/III/1929 from a resident of
Harbin named DUDIKOFF Sergei Pavlovich requesting
the location and detention of one LERMAN Fishel
Yakovlevich. The latter is wanted by the
Court of the Special District of Eastern Provinces
on a charge of misappropriation of funds.

You are kindly requested to inform
the Detective Department at an early date of the
whereabouts of LERMAN if located.

Chief of the Detective Department

(Chinese Seal)

Chief Secretary (signed).

處理警廳大警區別特省東

1. 局檢察廳哈

ГЛАВНОЕ

Полтавское Управление

Особого района

Восточная провинция

Сыскное Отделение

4. число 18.1

Киевской Республики

Гор. Харбинь.

С и р к у л я р и о:

Г. директору Уголовного розыска в
Харбинь, Р. Начальнику Специаль-
ного Отдела в Р. Начальнику Полиции
на Пританско-Восточной в г. Тянь-
Цзинь.

В Сыскномъ Отдѣленіи имѣется
заявленіе отъ 2/III-о/г. жителя г. Хар-
бина ДУДИНОВА Сергія Павловича съ про-
бой о розыскъ и задержаніи ЛЕРМАНА Фри-
дерица Феофановича, послѣдній Судомъ Осо-
баго района Восточн. Провинціи розыски-
вается, какъ обвиняемый въ присвоеніи
и растратахъ.

Исходящимъ повелѣніемъ проку-
ра въ случаѣ обнаруженія мѣсто жительства
ЛЕРМАНА, поставить въ извѣстность Сыс-
кное Отдѣленіе по возможности въ сроч-
номъ порядкѣ.

Начальникъ Сыскаго Отдѣленія
Стерши: 1. под. извѣстелъ

Отдѣленія



181-T

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.	
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. I. D. SECTION	
Foreign Section Station.	
Date	27. 7. 29
Date	July 12, 1929

Subject (in full) A. F. Arshin.

Made by D. I. Robertson.

Forwarded by John Robertson C.D.I.

With reference to the attached letter from the president of the Union of Russian Army and Navy men, re. A. F. Arshin who resides at 150 Avenue Du Roi Albert, French Concession, inquiries show that there is nothing to add to the report forwarded by P. C. S. Makhlaevsky on the person referred to on April 22, 1929. (Please see file at Flag "A").

A. Robertson
D. I.

MS
19/7/29

Re (Pol)

General Walter might be told verbally. I prefer not to put this on paper.
13/7 R.C.

Foreign Sec
HR

General Walter informed verbally.
A.R. 27/29

A/ D. C. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
*
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

File No. _____

Reference Slip from D.C.I's. Office.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
A. C. (Crime)	For disposal
A. C. (Pol.) ✓	Furnish data
Prosec. Solicitor	Investigate and report ✓
Supt. "A"	Note and file
" "B"	Note and return
" Hdqs.	Report present status
C. I. D. Reg.	Submit recommendation
Arms Section	For further report
	For opinion
	Reply to writer direct
	See me in re:
	Attach File
Initials. <i>tea</i>	For File _____
Date <i>1-7-29</i>	Date _____

Noted and Returned	Date <i>/ /</i>
--------------------	-----------------

F. 200 Amended 3-28
T.H. 1000-4-29.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.C. ✓	For disposal
D.C.I. ✓	Furnish data
A.C. (T)	Investigate and report ✓
" (U)	Note and file
" (G)	Note and return
" (North)	Report present status
" (South)	Submit recommendation
" (Sp.)	For further report
Ch. Clerk (Prov. Ct.)	For opinion
Police Advocate	Reply to writer direct
Quartermaster	See me in re:
C.R.	
Pay Office	
Initials. <i>Ruf</i>	For File _____
Date _____	Date _____

Noted and Returned	Date <i>/ /</i>
--------------------	-----------------

ПРЕДСѢДАТЕЛЬ
СОЮЗА

СЛУЖИВШИХЪ

РОССІЙСКИХЪ АРМІИ И ФЛОТЪ

PRESIDENT
OF
UNION OF RUSSIAN
ARMY AND NAVY MEN

June 27th 1929

№ 255

Шанхай.—Shanghai.

To Captain R. M. J. MARTIN,

Act. Commissioner,

Shanghai Municipal

CONFIDENTIAL.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. I. O. D. 181

Date: 7.2.29

Dear Sir,

Informations have reached us that Mr. Anatole ARSHIN, a former non-commissioned officer and a member of the Union of Russian Army & Navy Men, is in contact with some bolsheviks being a secret agent of the U.S.S.R. Government.

This ARSHIN has served until now as watchman at the Palace Hotel, but owing to the above rumours among other watchmen of the Hotel had to be discharged and replaced by another man.

If these accusations are correct such a person naturally cannot remain member of our Union.

Therefore we would like to verify the above, and expecting that the Shanghai Municipal Police Force might possess informations of the non-reliability of this Anatole ARSHIN, I have the honour to request you to provide me with anything you would find possible to give concerning that man which would throw light on his connections with the bolsheviks.

Submitting my excuse for the trouble rendered and thanking you in advance,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully

C. P. Walter
Lieutenant-General,
PRESIDENT of the UNION

See
File re. attached.
G. P. Reg. 117

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
CENTRAL I. B. SECTION
No. T. O. D. 1. 8. 1.
Date April 22, 1929

Subject (in full) A. F. Ashin - Communist.

Made by P. C. S. Maklaevsky

Forwarded by J. H. Robertson, C. I. D. 1.

Information has been received to the effect that a Russian named A. F. Ashin, who is employed as a watchman at the Palace Hotel, is an old member of the Russian Communist Party, a member of the G.P.U. and an agent-provocator.

During the civil war in Siberia in 1919 he was a member of the G.P.U. at "Zima" Railway Station on the Great Siberian Railway near Irkutsk. From 1920 and 1923 he was a member of the G.P.U. in Chita, Transbaikai Province. In the latter year he went to Harbin and was employed for some time in Harbin Chinese Police. In 1926 he left Harbin for Shanghai and in January 1927 joined the Russian Unit of the S.V.C., with which he served until June 1927, when he was disbanded. In September of the same year he rejoined the Russian Unit of the S.V.C. serving until November 1927. Shortly afterwards he obtained employment as a clerk in the office of the Committee for the Defence and Protection of Russian Rights and Interests at 372 Avenue Joffre, which position he held until June 1928. In September 1928 he entered his present employment.

On April 18, 1929, while under the influence of liquor and in company of 4 other watchmen, he openly confessed himself to be a Communist and a member of the G.P.U. He is said to be in close touch with a Russian woman named A. A. Novikova, who is reported to be a Soviet Courier and who arrived here from Vladivostock in January 1929 and left in February 1929.

B. Maklaevsky
P. C. S.

A/D.C.I.

Copies to H.B.M. Consul, Lt. Col. Halland, Capt. Shelley, Lt. Carlson.

Sent 22.4.
6.4.29

D-182

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. I. D. REGISTRY	
No. I. O. L. 182	File No. 22-5-29
Date.....	
POLITICAL BRANCH	
(FOREIGN SECTION)	
DATE 22-5-29	

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

/D.C.I.

With reference to the attached memo from the Atg. D.C.P. there are only three files on record referring to persons of similar names. Two of these refer to Ralph S. Boyd who was convicted in the American Court in 1922 and who left for the States in 1926, and the other concerns C.F. Carpenter a British subject who obtained goods on credit from several local firms and who absconded in June 1926.

These files are attached and were not forwarded in the first instance as they do not appear to refer to the same person as Mr. Boyd Carpenter of whom there is nothing on record.

C.I.D. 2585
A. 702
A. 8263

Handwritten:
22-5-29

Handwritten:
File Ren
mk

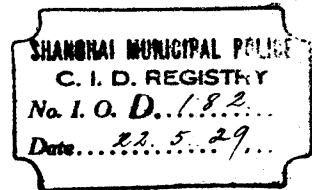
Handwritten signature: H. Robertson

D. I.

2/Dec

I seem to remember a man
of this name who made
himself generally obnoxious
at a Race meeting some
years ago and was removed from
the Race Club Compound by either
Rick or Barriside. What I
remember of the man was that
he claimed to have a vast
experience ^{of a kind} of racing in Australia
& spoke with an Australian ~~accent~~
accent short in stature & I think
pock marked and was in some
way connected with pearls or a
dealer in pearls. I seem also to remember hearing
later that he got into trouble up in
the North Western or Peking later
and that they wrote down to us for
information.

W. J.
To the
my brother
Dear.



May 21, 29

My dear Jamieson,

Mr. Boyd Carpenter

With reference to your note of April 20,
no trace can be found of a person bearing the name
of Boyd Carpenter having ever visited Shanghai.

Should any information come to light
regarding this individual, it will be forwarded to
you without delay.

Yours sincerely, .

(Sd) R.M.J. Martin

E. G. Jamieson Esq., C.B.E.,

H.B.M. Consulate General.

RMJ Recd.

File No. D. 182.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

May 16th 1929.

Sir/

Despite careful enquiries no trace of any person named Boyd Carpenter can be found. Should any information be learned regarding this person a report will be submitted.

W. H. Cunean
D.S.

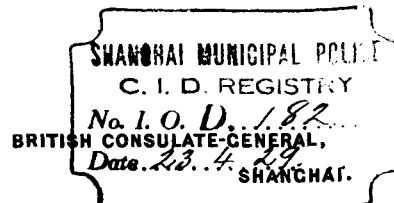
A/D. C. I.

HR. 17.59

C. I. D. Reg.

Please prepare draft of a reply.

18/5/29.



P.O.Box 259.

20th April, 1929.

Confidential.

My dear Martin,

We have been asked for information concerning a certain Mr. Boyd Carpenter. He is understood to be a British subject and to have been in China at some time or other, but I have no further particulars, although the name seems familiar to me. Would you be so good as to ask whether any of your people know anything about the man?

Yours sincerely,

E. G. Tamm

Captain R. M. J. Martin,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

D-184

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

D 184

REPORT

Central I.B. Station

Date May 11th 1929

Subject (in full) Mr. Boleslaw Sawicki alias Boris Sawicki, alias Saviski.

Made by D.S. Ovsiannikoff

Forwarded by

J. Robertson C.D.I.

Sir,

With reference to the attached file, inquiries go to show that the S.S. "Kaga Maru" of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company arrived in Hongkong from Australia on April 18 and at Nagasaki, Japan on April 23. In view of the fact that the "Kaga Maru" does not call at Shanghai, local office of the N.Y.K. has no record of its passengers. Since April 18th no ships of the N.Y.K. Line have arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong and it is presumed that Boleslaw Sawicki, alias Boris Sawicki, alias Saviski proceeded direct to Harbin from Nagasaki via Moji. It is also probable that he changed ships in Hongkong and arrive in Shanghai under an assumed name but all efforts to trace him from the description given have been unsuccessful.

H.R. 11/29

V. Ovsiannikoff

D. S.

A/D.C.I.

Log
Reply on these lines
for signature of Capt. Martin
W/S. Rao

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

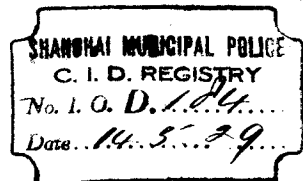
POLITICAL BRANCH.

To ^{Shanghai,} *23:4:24*
C. I. D. Reg.

Pass to
C. I. D. Robertson
please.

Foreign Section
For attention
HR

JKG



May 13, 29

My dear Jamieson,

Re Boleslaw Sawicki alias Boris Sawicki
alias Saviski.

With reference to your letter of April 23, regarding the above individual's expected arrival in Shanghai on board the s.s. "Kaga Maru", enquiries show that this vessel arrived in Hongkong on April 18 and proceeded direct to Nagasaki, omitting Shanghai, and the local offices of the N.Y.K. have no record of its passengers.

Every effort has been made to trace this individual by the description given, as it was thought he might have come to Shanghai under an assumed name, but without result, and it seems probable that he proceeded direct to Harbin from Nagasaki via Moji, without touching Shanghai.

Yours sincerely,

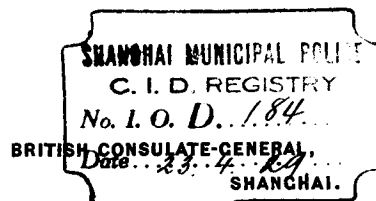
W. J. Martin.

E. G. Jamieson, Esq. *CPB*

H.B.K. Consulate General,

Shanghai.

Recy



P.O.Box 259,

22nd April, 1929.

Secret.

My dear Martin,

We have received information to the effect that a person named Boleslaw Sawicki, alias Boris Sawicki or Saviski sailed for Shanghai from Australia on board the "Kaga Maru" on April 1st. His personal description is as follows:-

Height 5'6½

Hair brown,

Complexion fair,

Eyes Blue,

No particulars marks.

We have also received information that although Sawicki did not join up with the communists/

Captain R. M. J. Martin,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

communists in Queensland yet he is known to receive direct communications from Moscow, and is said to be Moscow's chief representative in Southern Queensland, and he will not be allowed to return to Australia.

Sawicki gives out that he is going to Harbin to look for work.

I shall be very much obliged if in due course you will let me know if Sawicki arrives in Shanghai and also the date on which he leaves for Harbin.

Yours sincerely,

F. G. Jamieson

JKS
23:4:94

FILE NO.

D. 187

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

SUBJECT:

*Wong Joong Hong alias John King - re
Smuggling of Chinese into America -
P/bourt re.*

SENT TO

NAME

DATE

Filed D. 250

FLASH

NO.

1

D - 189

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
GENERAL REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 189
Date: 27. 4. 26 1929

Subject (in full) Arrival of Soviet Agent.

Made by P. S. S. Aksaroff

Forwarded by *John Robertson*

Information has been received to the effect that Mr. S. S. Aksaroff, who recently arrived from Harbin, is a Soviet agent and an employee of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Formerly considered to be a White Russian he was in charge of the Harbin Branch of Red Cross Society from 1921 to 1923, and after its liquidation is reported to have sold to the Soviet Consulate in Harbin all information and application forms of the Officers of the White Army regarding length of service, regiment, rank, etc. After that he obtained Soviet papers and was employed by the C.E.R. as supervisor of Summer resorts. Mr. Aksaroff resides at 15 Tsongchow Road.

S. Aksaroff
P. C. S.

A/D.C.I.

Ren

HR
26 29
WLL
29:4:24

Copies to H. B. M. Consul-General, Col. Halland, Capt. Shelley, Lt. Carlson

Sent 29.4
b. y. Sug

ACSAKOFF, S.S. - Soviet

Employee of Chinese Eastern Railway. Formerly considered to be White Russian. Was in charge of Harbin Branch of Red Cross Society from 1921 to 1923.
Resides at 15 Tsongchow Road.

SMP

SMP: I.O. D 189
29 April 1929

D-191

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
CENTRAL I. B. Section
No. 1. O. D. 191
30 4 29
Date. APRIL 27, 1929

Subject (in full) Departure of Soviet Agents.

Made by T.P.P.C.S. Medvedeff Forwarded by John Robertson C.I.D.I.

The undermentioned Soviet agents left
Shanghai in the "Dairen Maru" on April 27 for Harbin via
Dairen :-
Mr. E. M. Bergh President of the Dalbank at Harbin.
Mr. V. I. Merien Member of the Board of Directors
alias Kernin of Dalbank at Harbin and Chairman
of the Siberian Bank.

N. Medvedeff
T.P.P.C.S.

A/D.C.I.

Kal

SR 24/29
MS

Copies to H.B.M.Consul, Col.Halland, Capt.Shelley, Lt. Carlson.

Sent 30.4.
C.Y. 2m

BERGH, E. M. - Soviet
President of the Dalbank at Harbin.
Left Shanghai in the "Dairen Maru" on April 27
for Harbin via Dairen.

SMP

SMP: # D 191
30 April 1929

MERIEN, V.I. - Soviet
(alias MERNIN)
Member of the Board of Directors of Dalbank
at Harbin and Chairman of the Siberian Bank.
Left Shanghai in the "Dairen Maru" on
April 27 for Harbin via Dairen.

SMP

SMP: # D 191
30 April 1929

D-192

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D...192...
Date...6.5.29...

May 6, 1929

Sir,

I have the honour to bring to your attention that information has been received from a fairly reliable source that Leon Fuchs and Michail Rubin alias Intoshka, pickpockets and shoplifters of Russian nationality, left Shanghai on April 11 for South China, probably Canton, on one of the following steamers:-

<u>Name of Ship.</u>	<u>A g e n t s.</u>	<u>Destination.</u>
s.s. "Siu Yang"	Butterfield & Swire Co.	Swatow, etc.
s.s. "Taishun"	C.M.S.N. Co.	Canton
s.s. "Hopsang"	S. M. Co.	Swatow, etc.
Pres. Lincoln		Hongkong.

It is suspected that they purchased the tickets after boarding the steamer by which they travelled, as their names do not appear on any of the passenger lists.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Lee

N/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

Director of Criminal Intelligence,
Police Headquarters,
Hongkong.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. _____
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY.
No. 10, D. 1929
Date 6.5.29
Date May 2, 1929

Subject (in full) Departure of Russian Pick-pockets.

Made by D. S. Cvsiannikoff

Forwarded by Ths Robertson C.I.D.I.

With reference to your questionnaire on the attached report of April 29, I beg to report that I received information to the effect that Michail Rulin alias Antoska and Leon Fuchs left Shanghai for Canton by a Chinese steamer and in duty bound, reported it. I have been unable to establish by the process of elimination the ship on which they left but respectfully submit a list of the vessels which left Shanghai for South China on that date.

Name of Ship	Agents	Destination
S.S. Siu Yang	Butterfield & Swire Co.	Swatow, etc.
S.S. Taishun	C.K.S.M. Co.	Canton
S.S. Kopsang	S. L. Co.	Swatow, etc.
Fres. Lincoln		Hongkong

V. Cvsiannikoff
Det. Sergt.

A.R. 29

W.H.
2:5:29

A/ D.C.I.

A.C. (Vol)
I appreciate the difficulties
a all such reports but it is
not as easy to send in a
copy which does not need
returning several times & which
shows that intelligent deduction
has been used.

z/s

Acas

Let to
for what it is worth
z/s

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. _____
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
FOREIGN SECTION
No. 1. 6. D. 77/23
Date 30. 4. 29
1929

Subject (in full) Departure of Russian pick-pockets.

Made by D. J. Ovsianikoff

Forwarded by Thos Robertson, C.I.D.

Further inquiries go to show that Michail Rubin alias Antoshka and Leon Fuchs left Shanghai for Canton on April 11 by a Chinese steamer, the name of which is unknown at present.

V. Ovsianikoff
D. S.

A/D.C.I.

H.R. 29.4.29
ML
30.4.29

W.D.C.I.
Inquiries at the various shipping offices have failed to reveal the name of the vessel on which they left. It is suspected they purchased their tickets on board hence the reason their names do not appear on any of the passenger lists.

H. Robertson
D.I.

C.D.I. Robertson
(Foreign Section)

Is it definitely known that they left by a Chinese steamer? What are the names of the Chinese steamers which left for Canton or ports convenient to Canton on April 11? Would it not be possible by a process of elimination to establish the identity of the steamer by which they left?

30.4.29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. _____
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Foreigners' REGISTRY
No. 1. 6. 19. 1929
Date April 19, 1929

Subject (in full) Departure of Russian pick-pockets

Made by D. S. Ovsianikoff

Forwarded by

H. Guens A.G. (Vol)

Two Russian Jews, expert shop-lifters recently left Shanghai for South China probably via Hongkong.

Michail Rubin alias Russian Jew, age about 32 years,
Antoshka height 5 feet 6 inches, brown hair,
clean shaven, round face, medium
built, little lame on right leg,
speaks English.

Leon Bucks Russian Jew, age about 30 years,
height 5 feet 8 inches, brown hair,
clean shaven, thin face, thin built,
speaks English.

V. Ovsianikoff

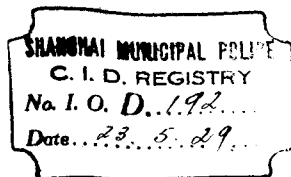
Det: Sergt:

AR 14th 29

*Any records?
Any idea what ship
or where going
144*

A/ D. C. I.

(P. 331.)



G.



R.

No. CID. 854/24.

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER

**POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.**

15th May, 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter **I.O.D.192 of 6th May,**
the contents of which have been noted.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,


Captain Superintendent of Police.

**The Director of Criminal Intelligence,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.**

D-195

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

Shanghai, 30:4: 1929

To

B. D. J. Robertson
(Foreign Sec.)

For information

Foreign Sec.
For sec. return
JR

Seen
H.R. 1/29

[Signature]
B. D. J.
attach to file
JR
4/5/29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY

Shanghai, 26th Nov 10. 1922/25
38 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. 16106
Date...4...3...27...

S.M. Edwards, Esquire,
Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

Recently, the Representative of the League of Nations in China obtained authority to enlist in Shanghai 45 Russian carpenters, masons and labourers for the Sao Paulo Railway Co., Ltd. in Brazil. Being duly selected, these labourers embarked on board the F.M.S.S. "Perthos" on the 6th of April for Marseille where they will be transhipped to Santos. All travelling expenses amounting to \$ 36 per man were advanced by the League with the written undertaking from the part of the labourers to refund the amount received by regular instalments to be deducted from their wages during a period of 18 months. The above sum included fees for the Brazilian visa but irrespective of the passport which had to be produced by every man at his own initiative. In this respect great facilities were granted by the local Commissioner for Foreign Affairs who agreed to reduce the rate for registration and passport from \$14 to \$4.

Though the conditions offered - from \$2.10 to \$4.50 per diem - for ordinary and qualified labour respectively were practically the same as in Shanghai, the number of applicants who presented themselves for enlistment on the first day exceeded 200. Great care was taken in selecting the right men as doubts were expressed as to their ultimate arrival in Brazil. No other route was available for the time being as the only direct steamers plying between here and Brazil via the Cape of Good Hope were chartered by the Japanese Government for the transportation of Japanese Emigrants.

Preference was given to bachelors; exceptions were granted to 6 married men who left their wives and children behind, after having secured their eventual support from one or the other organisation. 17 of the men had previously served in the Chinese Army of Marshal Chang-tsung-chang, 7 were former Volunteers of the S.V.C. and 9 belonged formerly to various units of the British Defence Force. 6 men had resided in Shanghai from 5-6 years, 18 from 3-4 years and the rest between 1 or 2 years.

These data are mentioned with a view to showing that the economic aspect of the Russian labour situation in Shanghai leaves much to be desired of. The gradual reduction of the Russian personnel in the British Labour Corps and also the tangible decrease in the demand for Russian watchmen and guards are accountable for the keen disposition of Russian Emigrants to engage in that which is now and hazardous.

If this recent experiment proves a success and the men fulfill upon their actual arrival the expectations of the Railway Co., the League of Nations will be perhaps tempted to risk afterwards a larger outlay of advance-money and thus increase their activities in aid of the Russian Community. It seems, however, desirable that future Immigration Schemes in Brazil are kept in certain limits, otherwise, Shanghai will undoubtedly become a port of concentration for destitute emigrants not only from Harbin, but also from Siberia.

Returning to the general aspect of the Russian ^{that} problem one has to admit there are also other factors which are likely to aggravate the present situation. All local Russian organisations, dealing with the poor, depend mostly, if not entirely on the large donations which they

received up to the present twice a year from the Shanghai Race Club. It appears, however, from recent circulars that the Stewards of the Club will be probably compelled to curtail their contributions owing to restrictions in connexion with the Members Cash Swoops. This will be severely felt by the Russian Community owing to the fact that its Members have greatly increased during 1938 and the first two months of the current year. The new influx of emigrants entails, hospital accommodation and school fees. In 1938 arrived, as far as registration records of this Office show, 462 men, 286 women and 106 children. If one adds to this number persons who returned to Shanghai during that year after a previous residence here (48), 70 ex-prisoners from Hankow and also the remnants of the Russian Brigade in Marshal Chang-tung-chang's Army from the North who arrived partly during the current year but whose disembarkment refers to the second half of 1938, the whole increase of the Russian population during one year comes to over 1000 men and women whereas the departure of those who have actually left Shanghai during the same year, sans esprit de retour, does not exceed 250 persons.

All these unfavourable circumstances render it desirable that Russians should double their efforts in increasing their own contributions towards the maintenance of Russian educational institutions and try to find philanthropical organisations abroad with a view to tracing funds available for relief work. In this connexion it may be of interest to note that the local Representative of the League of Nations approached recently various Russian Organizations with the request to furnish concise information concerning Russian refugee children in Shanghai and their requirements. These enquiries are made confidentially, with a view to avoiding any undue hope in refugee circles.

A careful study of the question raised reveals the fact that the two Russian Schools, 56 Route Ghisi and 2 Kung-ping Road, Mrs Dieterichs' Orphanage and the Russian Section of the French Municipal School with an aggregate number of 379 pupils show alone a yearly deficit of \$12,300 which was covered in former years by donations of the Race Club, private subscriptions and proceeds from various entertainments. The investigation made did not refer, however, to Municipal and Missionary schools as the amount of unpaid bills for their numerous Russian pupils are not of such a nature as to necessitate public relief work. On the other hand it has been ascertained that owing to lack of means over 150 children do not go to school at all, being compelled to pass through rudimentary education in their respective families. Thus one comes to the conclusion that at least \$30,000 are required per annum for adequate education of destitute Russian children in Shanghai. In this sense representations will be made to the League of Nations in the hope that its Representative in Shanghai will be successful in his untiring efforts to assist the Russian Community in finding necessary funds for educational purposes in addition to the annual generous grant of the two Municipal Councils.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

V.G.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

Shanghai,

20:4:

1924.

To

C.I.D. Reg.

Please file.

Wly

P.S. The original letter
is filed in the
Central Registry.
(File 2150) JH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. 10 D. 193.....
Shanghai, 26th April, 1929.
38 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. 16106...

S.M. Edwards, Esquire,
Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

Recently, the Representative of the League of Nations in China obtained authority to enlist in Shanghai 45 Russian carpenters, masons and labourers for the Sao Paulo Railway Co., Ltd. in Brazil. Being duly selected, these labourers embarked on board the M.M.S.S. "Porthos" on the 6th of April for Marseille where they will be transhipped to Santos. All travelling expenses amounting to \$ 36 per man were advanced by the League with the written undertaking from the part of the labourers to refund the amount received by regular instalments to be deducted from their wages during a period of 18 months. The above sum included fees for the Brazilian visa but irrespective of the passport which had to be produced by every man at his own initiative. In this respect great facilities were granted by the local Commissioner for Foreign Affairs who agreed to reduce the rate for registration and passport from \$14 to \$4.

Though the conditions offered - from \$2.10 to \$4.50 per diem - for ordinary and qualified labour respectively were practically the same as in Shanghai, the number of applicants who presented themselves for enlistment on the first day exceeded 200. Great care was taken in selecting the right men as doubts were expressed as to their ultimate arrival in Brazil. No other route was available for the time being as the only direct steamers plying between Kobe and Brazil via the Cape of Good Hope were chartered by the Japanese Government for the transportation of Japanese Emigrants.

Preference was given to bachelors; exceptions were granted to 8 married men who left their wives and children behind, after having secured their eventual support from one or the other organisation. 17 of the men had previously served in the Chinese Army of Marshal Chang-tsung-chang, 7 were former Volunteers of the S.V.C. and 9 belonged formerly to various units of the British Defence Force. 8 men had resided in Shanghai from 5-6 years, 10 from 3-4 years and the rest between 1 or 2 years.

These data are mentioned with a view to showing that the economic aspect of the Russian labour situation in Shanghai leaves much to be desired of. The gradual reduction of the Russian personnel in the British Labour Corps and also the tangible decrease in the demand for Russian watchmen and guards are accountable for the keen disposition of Russian Emigrants to engage in that which is now and hazardous.

If this recent experiment proves a success and the men fulfill upon their actual arrival the expectations of the Railway Co., the League of Nations will be perhaps tempted to risk afterwards a larger outlay of advance-money and thus increase their activities in aid of the Russian Community. It seems, however, desirable that future Immigration Schemes in Brazil are kept in certain limits, otherwise, Shanghai will undoubtedly become a port of concentration for destitute emigrants not only from Harbin, but also from Siberia.

Returning to the general aspect of the Russian problem one has to admit ^{that} there are also other factors which are likely to aggravate the present situation. All local Russian organisations, dealing with the poor, depend mostly, if not entirely on the large donations which they

received up to the present twice a year from the Shanghai Race Club. It appears, however, from recent circulars that the Stewards of the Club will be probably compelled to curtail their contributions owing to restrictions in connexion with the Members Cash Sweeps. This will be severely felt by the Russian Community owing to the fact that its Members have greatly increased during 1928 and the first two months of the current year. The new influx of emigrants entails, hospital accommodation and school fees. In 1928 arrived, as far as registration records of this Office show, 462 men, 286 women and 106 children. If one adds to this number persons who returned to Shanghai during that year after a previous residence here (49), 70 ex-prisoners from Nanking and also the remnants of the Russian Brigade in Marshal Chang-tsung-chang's Army from the North who arrived partly during the current year but whose dishandment refers to the second half of 1928, the whole increase of the Russian population during one year comes to over 1000 men and women whereas the departure of those who have actually left Shanghai during the same year, sans esprit de retour, does not exceed 250 persons.

All these unfavourable circumstances render it desirable that Russians should double their efforts in increasing their own contributions towards the maintenance of Russian educational institutions and try to find philanthropical organisations abroad with a view to tracing funds available for relief work. In this connexion it may be of interest to note that the local Representative of the League of Nations approached recently various Russian Organizations with the request to furnish concise information concerning Russian refugee children in Shanghai and their requirements. These enquiries are made confidentially, with a view to avoiding any undue hope in refugee circles.

A careful study of the question raised reveals the fact that the two Russian Schools, 50 Route Ghisi and 2 Kung-ping Road, Mme Dieterichs' Orphanage and the Russian Section of the French Municipal School with an aggregate number of 379 pupils show alone a yearly deficit of \$12,300 which was covered in former years by donations of the Race Club, private subscriptions and proceeds from various entertainments. The investigation made did not refer, however, to Municipal and Missionary Schools as the amount of unpaid bills for their numerous Russian pupils are not of such a nature as to necessitate public relief work. On the other hand it has been ascertained that owing to lack of means over 150 children do not go to school at all, being compelled to pass through rudimentary education in their respective families. Thus one comes to the conclusion that at least \$30,000 are required per annum for adequate education of destitute Russian children in Shanghai. In this sense representations will be made to the League of Nations in the hope that its Representative in Shanghai will be successful in his untiring efforts to assist the Russian Community in finding necessary funds for educational purposes in addition to the annual generous grant of the two Municipal Councils.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

V.G.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. *193*
Date *April 2nd 1929*

Subject (in full) Russians leaving for Brazil.

Made by P. C. S. Maklaevsky

Forwarded by *J. H. K. Pol*

With reference to the attached, inquiries show that 40 White Russians, carpenters and masons whose services are desired by a railway in Brazil, will leave Shanghai for that Country on April 6, 1929 by the S.S. "Porthos". They all have been engaged by Mr. Kenaud, representative of the League of Nations in the Far East, through the Emigrants Committee and the Committee for the Defence and Protection of Russian Rights and Interests. The cost of their passage and other travelling expenses is being advanced to them from funds at the disposal of the League of Nations and will be repaid by the men after they have started work and are in a position to do so. All of them are White Russians who arrived in Shanghai at different times.

B. Maklaevsky
P. C. S.

H.R.
3 4
29
A/D. J. I.

A/D. J. I.
Information and form of
return please.

Cape
Auth
for
101
24
lea

Encl. in I.R. 7/4/29
Na. 61.
J.H.

S. S. D. Reg.
File please
J.H.
4:4:29.

2/4/29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. L. O. D. 195.....
Date 18 3 29

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1929

It is reported that 30 Russians, masons and carpenters, whose services are desired by a railway in Brazil, will shortly leave Shanghai for that country under the auspices of the League of Nations. It is understood that about 500 in all will be transported from the Far East.

II
a. c. (Pal)

The gist of the above appeared in the "Shanghai Zarya" of March 24.

H. Robertson
D. I.

III

Foreign Section,

Please ascertain at your convenience if there is any truth in the above report.

GRH
28.3.29

D-198

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
G. I. D. REGISTRY Station
No. I. O. D. 178
Date May 29 19 29

Subject (in full) The arrest of S. Watanabe and B. Esaki, blackmailers, by Hyogo Police.

Made by J.D.I. Nakagawa. Forwarded by

Sir,

With reference to an article appearing in the Osaka Mainichi of April 12, 1929, I beg to report acting under your instructions that Chikachi Watahabe (37) and Bunshiro Esaki (35), formerly sailors aboard the Japanese freighter S.S. "Saisho Maru" of the Yamamoto Kisen Kaisha, Sannomiya, Kobe, Japan, irregularly calling at this port with shipment of cargoes, are unknown to either to the members of the C.I.D. or ^{to} the Japanese Consular Police.

Mr. S. Tajima, Chief of the Judicial Department of the local Japanese Consulate, has informed me that nothing is known in Shanghai about these blackmailers as he has no records of them and that no information has been obtained from the Hyogo Police with regard to their activities in Shanghai.

So far no traces of their smuggling any contraband goods to Shanghai could be found by us or by the Consular Police officials, although thorough enquiries have been made.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. Nakagawa

J.D.I.

A.C. (Political)

Information JKL 3/5/29

THE OSAKA MAINICHI & THE TOKYO NICHU NICHU, OSAKA, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1929

Men Try to Blackmail Revolver Smugglers

Whole Gang Is Arrested by
Hyogo Police

"Revolvers on sale in this house."
"Agent for revolvers." "Let's fight
it out!" Signs to the foregoing ef-
fect were put up day after day
at the lodgings of Shikachi Wata-
nabe and Bunshiro Esaki, formerly
sailors of the Yamashita Kisen's
Shanghai liner Saisho Maru, at the
Minamiyu public bath house, at
Higashi-Kawasaki-machi, Kobe city,
with the object of blackmailing
these men.

Having known a number of smug-
glers of various articles while they
were on the Shanghai run, Wata-
nabe and Esaki decided to start a
new business of blackmailing these
smugglers to get easy money some
time ago, and they succeeded at
snatching 30 revolvers valued at
¥2,000 on the street of Gochome,
Higashi-Kawasaki-machi, on the
night of March 10, this year, from a
regular revolver smuggler Entaro
Obayashi when he was together with
his wife transporting them in a
wooden box to one of his comrades,
Fujimoto.

Watanabe and Esaki stopped
them on the street, and announcing
themselves as detectives of the Aioi
police station, and managed to get
away with the wooden box contain-
ing the revolvers. Obayashi and his
wife realized soon afterwards that
they were robbed of their property
and told of their loss to Misato Iwa-
hashi and Isamu Yoshida, other
men of their comrades. It dawned
upon the last mentioned men that
the robbery must have been done
by the foregoing Watanabe and
Esaki and they searched for their
lodgings, and upon discovery, they
started intimidating them.

Meantime, Iwahashi and Yoshida
closely watched the movement of
Watanabe and Esaki so that the lat-
ter were unable to go out of doors,
until the Hyogo Prefectural police
scented what was going on among
them and effected a wholesale
round-up on April 1.

Seven people involved in this case
of smuggling, blackmailing, and
counter intimidation are now under
the police examination. It is now
learned that Watanabe and Esaki
have exported about ¥18,000 worth
of revolvers and bullets which they
obtained by means of similar tactics.

III
Iwahashi and Yoshida know
Gochome
KCA
29/4

I
a. c. (Pol)
HR. 29 4/29

HR II
A/D.L.
Information
JH 29/4/29

D-254

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 1-4-30
(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 1. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 214
Date 1-4-30

Sir,

Information has been received that Micheal
Parshikoff who was formerly a constable in the S.M.P.
~~has~~ returned to Shanghai on March 25 and is believed
to be residing with his brother in the French Concession.

Parshikoff was tried for murder in the Provisional
Court in June 1927 but was acquitted.

It is also reported that should Parshikoff be
able to collect sufficient funds he will leave
Shanghai.

Wh
1-4-30

D. P. S.

A/D. C. I.

a/p.b.i.
Information

MB

1/4/30

File
cor

1/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. I. O. D. 254

Foreign Section, Station,

Date 21.6.29

Date June 20, 1929

Subject (in full) Sergius Parshehoff.

Made by D. S. Ovsianukoff.

Forwarded by Thos Robertson, C.I.D.-1.

With reference to letter dated June 6, 1929 from Col. Halland re. Sergius Parshehoff inquiries show that the latter frequently borrowed money from Indian money-lenders in Shanghai and it is reported that his only connection with Ishar Singh was in this respect. It is also reported that Sergius Parshehoff left behind some debts due to Sikh members of the S. H. S. one of whom often visits Mr. Crashaw, owner and manager of the Acme Advertising Co., 3 Hongkong Road.

Sergius Parshehoff left Shanghai to visit his brother Mikhail Parshehoff, who is seriously ill in Harbin and since his departure he has sent a letter to Mr. Crashaw asking him to keep his position in the Acme Advertising Co., open as he intends to return to Shanghai soon. Sergius Parshehoff is a White Russian and has never come to the notice of the C. I. D. in connection with Soviet activities.

V. Ovsianukoff

D. S.

File
PCAR

n/b

A. D. C. I.

HR.
20.6.29

JRS
21.6.29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 254
Date.... 7. 6. 29

SECRET

H. B. M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.
6th. June, 1929.

My dear Aiers,

With reference to your letter No. D. 251 dated the 31st. of May, 1929, I should be grateful if you would kindly do what you can to obtain information regarding Ishar Singh's association with Sergius Parshehoff, whose name and address was found amongst the former's papers. It is possible that the Acme Advertising Agency might be able to throw some light on the subject and it would be interesting to find out from them why Sergius Parshehoff left their employment and departed for Harbin on the 12th. of May, 1929 - six days after the arrest of Ishar Singh and the search of his quarters. Has Sergius Parshehoff ever come to your notice in connection with Soviet activities?

Yours sincerely,

C. H. R. Hall

R. C. Aiers, Esq.,

Assistant Commissioner of Police,

Criminal Investigation Department,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

*AC (Pol)
7/6. 29
J. H. R. Aiers*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 254....
Date... 7. 6. 29....

June 7, 9

C. I. D. / D-254.

Dear Colonel.

In reply to your letter
of June 5, I forward herewith as requested
three copies of the photograph of Sergius
Parshekov.

Yours sincerely,

La

Lieut. Col. G.H.R. Malland, O.B.E.,
North China Command.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 254
Date... 7. 6. 29

SECRET

H. B. M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

5th. June, 1929.

My dear Aiers,

With reference to your letter
No. D.254 dated the 31st. of May, 1929,
would you very kindly let me have three
more copies of the photograph of Sergius
Parshekov.

Yours sincerely,

C. H. Halland

R. C. Aiers, Esq.,

Assistant Commissioner of Police,

Criminal Investigation Department,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

*Supp. H. C.
Kar. 3 copies attached
7/6/29.*

*Supp. H. C.
Kar. 7/6.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 254
Date 1. 6. 29

May 31, 9

Dear Colonel,

With reference to your letter of May 24, inquiries go to show that Sergius Parshekoff formerly resided at 109 Joffre Terrace and is a younger brother of Mihail Parshekoff. The latter, who was at one time a Constable in the Municipal Police, was charged with the murder of Clara Frolova in February 1927, but the case was dismissed.

Sergius Parshekoff arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostock early in 1924 and went to live with his brother somewhere in North Szechuen Road. Being an artist by profession he obtained a position with the Oriental Advertising Agency, 113 Avenue Edward VII. After having worked there from the Summer of 1926 until March 10, 1927, Parshekoff suddenly disappeared. In a note, found subsequently in the depot of the advertising agency of that concern in Bubbling Well Road, he stated that he, and not his brother, was responsible for the murder of Clara Frolova, and added that he intended to commit suicide. He also wrote several letters in a similar strain to Dr. Wilhelm of the Law firm of Messrs. Musso, Fisher and Wilhelm.

On July 8, 1927 Sergius Parshekoff surrendered himself to the Police who, as a result

of his statement that he was concerned in the murder, had obtained a warrant for his arrest. It then became evident that his claim to being the murderer was simply a ruse to save his brother and, as a matter of fact, resulted in that object being achieved. After his acquittal at the Provisional Court, Sergius Parshekoff obtained employment in various capacities in different small Russian shops in Avenue Joffre, French Concession. About a year ago he married a Russian woman and went to live at 109 Joffre Terrace. He resided at that address and worked for the ~~the~~ Home-Advertising Agency, 64 Peking Road, up to May 12, 1929, when he and his wife left Shanghai by the s.s. "Sakaki Maru". It is reported that they travelled ~~via~~ Dairen to Harbin and that they will settle down in that city.

I attach herewith a photograph of Sergius Parshekoff.

Yours sincerely,



Lieut. Col. G.H.R. Halland, O.B.M.,
North China Command.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. I. O. D. 254

Section 1. Station.

Date... 6. 2. 29

Date May 30th. 1929

Subject (in full) Sergius Parshehoff

Made by D.S. Ovsiannikoff

Forwarded by

Thos Robertson C.D.I.

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter from Col. Halland dated May 24, re Mr. Sergius Parshehoff, inquiries go to show that the person in question formerly resided at 169 Joffre Terrace and is a younger brother of ex Constable Mikhail Parshehoff of the Municipal Police, who was charged with the murder of Clara Frolova in February 1927, the charge against him being dismissed.

Sergius Parshehoff arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok early in 1924 and went to live with his brother somewhere in North Szechuen Road. In the middle of 1926 Sergius Parshehoff, who is an artist by profession obtained a position with the Oriental Advertising Agency, 113 Avenue Edward VII until March 10, 1927, when he suddenly disappeared from Shanghai leaving a note in the depot of the Advertising Agency in Bubbling Well Road to the effect that he and not his brother was responsible for the murder of Clara Frolova and that he intended to commit suicide. He also wrote several letters on the same subject to Dr. Wilhelm of the law firm of Messrs. Russo, Fisher and Wilhelm.

On July 6, 1927 Sergius Parshehoff surrendered himself to the Police, who in consequence of his confessions held a warrant for his arrest. It was evident however that his confession was made in order to save his brother and on his appearing in Court the Police withdrew the charge against him. After his acquittal in the Provisional Court, Sergius Parshehoff obtained employment in various capacities in different small Russian shops in Avenue Joffre, French Concession and latterly was employed by the Acme Advertising Agency, 64 Peking Road. About one year ago he married a Russian woman and took up residence at 109 Joffre Terrace as an employ of the mentioned Company. On May 12, 1929 he and his

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 ____

Subject (in full) _____ 11 _____

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

wife left Shanghai for Harbin via Dairen in the s.s. "Sakaki Maru"
and it is reported that they intend to settle down in the latter
city.

Attached is a photograph of Sergius Tarshehoff and the file
containing a copy of letters written by him.

V. Orsianickoff
D. S.

HR 30/29

A/D. C. I.

C. I. D. Reg.
Please prepare letter
in accordance with attached
draft.

Mh.
21/5/29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 254...
Date... 1. 6. 29. ...

SECRET

H. B. M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

24th. May, 1929.

My dear Aiers,

I shall be grateful if you would
kindly let me have a report on Sergius Parshekov
of the Acme Advertising Agency, 64 Peking Road;
residence - 109 Joffre Terrace - whose name and
address was found among Ishar Singh's effects
at 132A North Szechuen Road on the 6th. of May,
1929.

Yours sincerely,

C. H. R. Hall

R. C. Aiers, Esq.,

Assistant Commissioner of Police,

Criminal Investigation Department,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

*AC (Pol)
Enquiries please
27/5. R.C.
Foreign Section
H.R.*

D-256

B.I.D. Key. Please file.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

3/15/29
POLITICAL BRANCH.

Shanghai, 30.5.29
To *L.D.I. Robertson*
(Foreign Section)

yt; Please show Mr. Brook's report and the photograph of Capt. Shelby, and ask if he wishes us to supply him with copies.

Attached shown to Capt. Goldsmith, who does not desire a copy.

Secret and
Confidential

H. Robertson

D-7
30.5.29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

A. W. C. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 256
File No. 2629
DATE 28.5.29
POLITICAL BRANCH (FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 28.5.29

The following are the names of the Germans, shown in the attached photograph, taken in the China United Association apartments, 34 Bubbling Well Road, at the end of October 1928, on the occasion of a social gathering, arranged by the Sino-German News Agency, "Chung Hwa", to which were invited the returned Chinese students from Germany, Austria & Switzerland to meet the local German officials and representatives of the German Press & News Agencies etc. The "Chung Hwa News agency has offices in Route Admiral Courbet.

1. Dr. Haas, - Vice Consul, German Consulate, Shanghai
2. Karl Schultz, - Messrs. Mee-Yeh Handels, 16 Canton Rd.
3. Ewald Krüger, - Pastor, Deutsche Evangelische Kirche, Shanghai
4. Dr. J. Wagner, - Former German Consul, Hong Kong - acting German Consul Nanking.
5. C. Thiel, - Former Consul General, P.C. Shanghai.
6. Dr. E. Bracklo, - Former German Consul, Tsingtao
- ✓ 7. Wolfgang Sorge - 302 Rue Cardinal Mercier. Correspondent "Berliner Lokalanzeiger", "Telegraphen-Union", "Hamburger Nachrichten", "Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung", "Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten", "Hannoverscher Kurier", "Neue Zürcher Zeitung", "Dresder Neueste Nachrichten", "Der Tag" etc.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

(2)

8. Baron Ungern Sternberg - Engineer Siemens China Co.
24, Kiangsi Road. His wife
is the correspondent for the
"Berliner Tageblatt". Her ^{maiden} name is Keyserling and she
is a sister to Count Herman
Keyserling.
9. American correspondent - name unknown - left Shanghai
10. American correspondent - name unknown - left Shanghai
11. Jacob Plant (Socialist) Sec. Correspondent
for the "Fossische Zeitung" and
Semi-official Wolff Telegraph Bureau.
and the German Overseas Service.
Has office in Juen Ming Juen Road
in which he also resides.
12. Max Perleberg.
13. H. W. Straus - Coestastinverlag Ltd
3 Rue Chapelle
14. Harry Paxton Howard - was present, but was
seated behind the pillar

HR. 28th May 1928
28/5/28
John T. Cox

The only known Chinese
is marked "A" - Dr. F. T. Huang.
222 Szechuen Road, medical
practitioner & Vice President of
Peking Hospital: educated in Germany

JH
28/5/28

JH
W. T. Robertson,
For attention please
JH 28/5/28

JH (Pol) to
do information
to C. J. Miller: Gorry is
ours. 29/5.



D-257

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Foreign Section
No. I. O. D. 257
Date September 13, 1929
Date.....

Subject (in full) Argus Information and Investigation Bureau.

Made by D.I. Robertson.

Forwarded by

Thos Robertson 27.11.

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter of August 20, 1929 from Mr. A. Fenkl wherein he informs us that he has severed his connections with the Argus Information and Investigation Bureau inquiries show that the latter concern closed on August 1, on which date Dr. Robert Brzesowsky left for Japan. At the end of August 1929 Messrs David Sassoon & Co. Ltd, 28 Kiangse Road who leased the premises at 33 Kiangse Road to Dr. Robert Brzesowsky received a letter from the latter, dated Unzen, Japan August 15, to the effect that he had gone to Japan to recuperate and incidently found employment as the representative of two Insurance companies. In his letter he further requested Messrs David Sassoon & Co. Ltd to relieve him of the lease of the premises from September 15, and to auction the contents to meet the arrears of rent. In the event of the money realised from the sale of the contents being insufficient to cover the amount due he promised to pay the balance at some future date. Dr. Robert Brzesowsky's address is the Shinyu Hotel, Unzen, Nagasaki Ken, Japan.

From information received it appears that the Chinese authorities refused to subsidize the Argus Information and Investigation Bureau, probably on the recommendation of Mr. Alfred de Crosse who did not like the idea of having a rival to compete with, and in consequence was forced to close down for lack of funds.

Mr. Fenkl states that he had no quarrel with Dr. Brzesowsky and as business was very bad he accepted temporary employment at the Shanghai Water Works from August 2, to August 31. He then thought it necessary to inform the Police of his

good
Sassoon
14/9.
file

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

===== (2) =====

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

actions in case of his name being in any way connected with
Dr. Brzesowsky's concern. Mr. Penkl resides at 63 Avenue
Dubail.

A. Rolinson
D. I.

A/D. C. I.

A. FENKL M.E.

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 1. O. D. 252
Date 22. 8. 29

Shanghai, August 20-th 1929

Shanghai Municipal Police

Headquarters.

Local.

ACKNOWLEDGED
22 / 8 / 1929.

D.
60.

Dear Sirs

Re.: Argus-Information and Investigation Bureau
33 Kiangse Road.

I herewith beg to inform you that I have severed
my connections and that I have nothing whatsoever to do any
more with the above institution as from August 2-nd 1929.

Yours very faithfully

Fenkl

A. F e n k l M.E.

c/o. Shanghai Waterworks Ltd.
Yangseepoo.

Passed to A/D.C.
22/8/29.

For Sec
22/8

Fenkl's employment
with the Waterworks is merely
temporary & his services were
discontinued with in a
week's time

JR

For Sec
22/8
The order was out of his
hand & the order was
I think
22/8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

Shanghai, 19.6.29 19

To

Foreign & Chinese Sections
To note instructions

JB

Noted H.R. 20⁶/29

Noted for 20/6/29

1 3117

P.

96 D 257
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 257...
Date 21.6.29...

June 18, 1929.

Gentlemen,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 31, relative to the establishment at No. 33 Kiangse Road of an enquiry agency known as the "Argus Information and Investigation Bureau".

In noting the formation of your Bureau, I have to inform you that the Council will require the strictest possible adherence on your part to your undertaking to refrain from concerning yourselves "in any way with enquiries touching upon political, military or naval matters" and to warn you that any disregard of this undertaking will entail the immediate closure of your Bureau.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. M. EDWARDS

Secretary.

Argus Information & Investigation Bureau,
33 Kiangse Road (3rd. floor).

R/C.

SHAMBAH MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. Q. D. 257.....
Date 12. 6. 29.

June 12 29.

The Secretary,

S. M. C.

Arms Information & Investigation Bureau.
Ref. No. 317 of 2-2-29.

A full report on this Bureau was forwarded to the Director General on June 7. In the absence of definite information as to the real object of the bureau I do not think there is sufficient justification for ordering it to be closed down and would suggest that the letter be acknowledged and that the writers be notified that, in the event of the police finding that the Bureau's activities are in any way concerned with politics, necessary steps will be taken to have the bureau closed.

(Sd) R.M.J. Martin

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Rev

Mr. 3117.

POLICE FORCE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
3 JUNE 1929
FOR COMMENT
REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 257

Sm 2 4 6 29

May 31st. 1929.

To the

Shanghai Municipal Council
present.

Dear Sirs:-

We have established at Shanghai, No. 33 Kiangse Road 3rd floor, an Inquiry Agency called "ARGUS INFORMATION & INVESTIGATION BUREAU". It is our intention to conduct the Business of that concern in accordance with the traditions of similar bureaux in the large cities of Europe and the United States. As we in the furtherance of the interests of our clients, and the Police, in pursuance of their daily work, will frequently have objects in common, the avoidance of friction and promotion of co-operation are aims which we shall always keep before us, and with this end in view we are now writing to explain to the Municipal Council the character of our work.

The business of the Argus, Information & Investigation Bureau will comprise enquiries into commercial, financial and private matters, and efficiency, honesty and secrecy shall be our watchwords in the discharge of this work.

We shall undertake investigations of matters, in which official interference is inadvisable through consideration of prestige or family dignity. We shall never act against the public interest by concealing from the proper authorities knowledge of any felony or crime of a heinous nature, Cases of this category coming under notice will be brought without delay to the attention of the official police authorities, to whom we shall render every assistance possible to the in bringing the criminals to justice.

Investigations will be conducted and confidential reports will be made on behalf of Insurance Companies which lack the staff requisite to attend to such matters themselves. We shall not interfere in public affairs, or concern ourselves in any way with enquiries touching upon political, military or naval matters.

We have only opened our offices and our staff is small. We are convinced, however, that Shanghai offers a wide field for business of the nature we are engaged. Consequently developments and increase of staff are expected. We realise that the achievement of the success, for which we hope, will depend largely on the sympathy extended to us by the official authorities.

The members of the staff are at present:

Mr. A. Fenkl, formerly in the military secret service of the Austrian Army.

Dr. R. Braesowsky, formerly in the Central Police of the Austrian Government Police Forces.

Mr. Nikola Marinitch, Chief of the White Russian Organisation and connected with General Horvat at Peking.

We sincerely hope that the foregoing remarks will satisfy you of the legitimate character of our business, and the Commissioner of Police will appoint an officer unofficially to keep in touch with us, so that he will be at all times able to secure our co-operation and satisfy himself that we are living up to our professions.

We trust in conclusion that the Municipal Council will be so good as to grant any licence or permit which may be required to enable us to proceed with our business.

Faithfully yours

ARGUS
INFORMATION & INVESTIGATION
BUREAU

A. Fenkl,

Dr. R. Braesowsky.

Passed Tr A/DC1.

Bel CR 4/6/29.

Sit
file attached
pt.



Shanghai Municipal Council

Office of the Director General

June 8, 1929.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C.I.D. REGISTRY
No. I.O. P. 257
Date 10.6.29

Commissioner of Police:

Argus Information & Intelligence Bureau

In view of the report of the C.I.D. it would seem to me desirable to close this establishment if it can be done.

J.H.
Director General.

*CID file
will CID handle*

*JC?
Attach file
see me Sunday*

DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION
Telephone - C. 743.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

6.6.29

AC (Pal)

*Before finally
replying to Secretary's
copy I should
prefer that someone
visit them & hear
what they have to
say. They invite
it.*

*See 7/1
plan
JH*

*See
C.D.I. Robertson
(Foreign Section)
for attention please
JH*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL
REPORT

Foreign Section

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. L. O. D. 257
Date June 5, 1929

CONFIDENTIAL.

Date June 5, 1929

Subject (in full) Argus Information and Intelligence Bureau.

Made by D. I. Robertson.

Forwarded by L. H. Robertson C. I. D.

The Argus Information and Intelligence Bureau is situated on the 3rd floor of 33 Kiangse Road in premises rented from Messrs David Sassoon and Coy at \$160.00 per mensem. The tenancy of the premises was taken over by Dr. Robert Brzesowsky M.D. from the landlords on February 1, 1929, and the tenant gave as guarantee a letter of recommendation from the local Czecho-Slovakian Consul. Two signboards are exhibited outside the main entrance one of which reads in English "Dr. Med. B. Robert" and the other "Dr. Robert Brzesowsky M.D." while each board bears the inscription in Chinese "Specialist in Venereal Diseases, Skin Diseases and Gonorrhea". The official card of the Bureau bears the words in English on one side "Argus Information and Intelligence Bureau, Office 33 Kiangse Road, Tel. 18927". On the reverse side, a translation of the English inscription appears and in addition the two Chinese characters 偵緝, a translation of which means "to spy" and "to search for in order to arrest" and can, therefore, be interpreted only that the Bureau possess power of arrest. The proprietors are Dr. Robert Brzesowsky and Dr. Van Krietner. The foreign assistants are Kedrolivansky, Fenkl and Marinetch, while several Chinese agents are also employed.

In spite of assurances from Dr. Brzesowsky that the bureau is purely commercial and non-political it is almost positive that it is a political organisation subsidised by either the National Government or some group of Government Kuomintang officials. In confirmation of this suspicion, information has been received that Dr. Brzesowsky prior to establishing himself at 33 Kiangse Road approached General

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 ____

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

- 2 -

Chiang Kai Shek for a subsidy of \$3,000.00 per mensem. This sum was officially refused but owing to the present uncertain state of the political situation it is suspected that Chiang Kai Shek issued the subsidy secretly as it is reported he has several such confidential organisations working on his behalf.

In consequence of the latter information, an informer was sent on May 11 to make application to Dr. Brzesowsky for a position as an intelligence agent and was informed by the latter that until the bureau received the necessary funds from the Nanking Government his employment could not be considered. He, however, promised to employ the informer on political and criminal intelligence work as soon as the expected funds were received at a salary of \$200.00 per mensem plus 30% commission on all criminal cases. Dr. Brzesowsky also told the informer that Dr. Von Krietner was trying to get the money and once the bureau was in working order, foreign and Chinese agents would be employed in various provinces in China to gather political intelligence for transmission through the bureau to the Nanking Government. In connection with this latter statement it is significant that Dr. Von Krietner left for Nanking on May 13 and is reported to be using his influence, through the Bauer group of advisers, with the Nanking Government.

The following is a brief summary of the antecedents of Drs. Brzesowsky and von Krietner, showing their previous connection with the Nanking Government, and of the assistants employed.

Dr. Robert Brzesowsky is the son of a former high

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

Secret and
Confidential

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 ____

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

- 3 -

police official in Vienna and obtained his medical diploma in Prague. He was born at Bruenn, Austria, in 1884 and in 1904 served one year's voluntary military service. From 1905 to 1909 he served in the Austrian Army and in the latter year graduated from the Military University. In 1910 he entered Austrian Government service with special duties in the Government Police Forces. From 1914 to 1918 he saw service in the Great War with the Austrian Army on the borders of Russia and Albania. He is registered at the local Czechoslovakian Consulate. About four years ago Dr. Robert Brzesowsky was appointed Medical Advisor to the Headquarters of the Nationalist Army and still exhibits a certificate, signed by Wang Ching Wei and Chiang Kai Shek, to that effect in one of the rooms at 33 Kiangse Road. He has resided in Shanghai at different periods within the last three years. Early in 1926, he opened a hospital at 98 Rue Massenet with funds alleged to have been received from the Bolsheviki, but was forced to close down owing to financial difficulties. In the same year, he visited Europe, travelling via Siberia, for ten months and shortly after his return to Shanghai in 1927 visited Mukden on two occasions. It was observed that on his return from these visits he was in possession of ample funds. Sometime after his visit to Mukden, he opened a Medical Cabinet at 20 Museum Road and a watch maintained over the premises for a month disclosed the fact that no patients ever visited him. It is also reported that at one time he acted as Medical Advisor to the late Soviet Consulate.

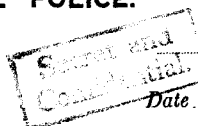
In this connection it is important that Dr. Brzesowsky's

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,



19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

- 4 -

former partner, an Austrian named Anton Hauler, who was also in the employ of the Nationalist forces, was shot at Changsha in 1927 by orders of Borodin for trading with the enemy.

Dr. Gustav Ritter von Krietner L.L.D., M.D. is an Austrian citizen and for some years prior to the Great War his father served as Consul-General for Austria in Yokohama.

In 1911 Dr. von Krietner was engaged by the Peking Head Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs and stationed at Foochow where he served under the local Commissioner of Customs Herr Von Tanner as 4th Assistant "C". In March 1913 he resigned and the Customs records show that he "left without permission", i.e. that he was a bad character. He then returned to Austria and saw service in the Great War.

At the end of 1927 he was employed as Advisor to the Police Department at Canton. In 1928 he was to be appointed as Advisor to the Chekiang Public Safety Department to assist in the formation of a Secret Police Political Service, but owing to the recent trouble with Kuangsi the appointment was never confirmed. He then sought the assistance of his great friend, the late Col. Max Bauer, who presented him to various Nanking Government officials with whom he is still in touch.

It is reported that von Krietner knew Dr. Brzesowsky's father when the latter was in the Vienna Police, hence the friendship between the two men in Shanghai.

Alois Fenkl, born November 17, 1895 at Falkenau, Mger, Czecho-Slovakia, of German nationality and a Czecho-Slovakian subject. After graduating as a mechanical engineer from the Technical Government College at Pilsen, he was

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

Secret and
Confidential.

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

- 5 -

engaged until March 1915 with the gun construction Department of the Skoda Works in the same city. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Chief of the military Secret Service of the 70th Regiment of the Austrian Army and in October 1916 was captured on the Russian frontier and sent to Blagoveschensk. In 1917 he was released for employment and after the first Russian revolution fled to Irkutsk, where he was imprisoned by the Red Army. On the recapture of Irkutsk by the White Army he was released and obtained employment in Tarbagatai, Transbaikal, until December 1920, when he was forced to escape to Harbin on his being suspected of conspiracy with the White Russian Army against the Bolsheviks.

In Harbin he was engaged as a technical agent by the International Sleeping Car Company for about one year at the end of which time he secured a post with Hugo Stinnes China Co., in Shanghai and later at their branch at Tsingtao. In 1923 he entered the service of Buchheister & Co., 8 Siking Road, and in 1924 was appointed manager, which position he held until January 1, 1926. He was then unemployed until he became interested in the Argus Information and Intelligence Bureau.

Nikolai Ivanowitch Marinetch, born in 1893 at Poltawa, Russia, was formerly a Cadet in the Russian Military School at Odessa and later a student of the Polytechnical Institute at Kiev. During the Great War he saw service as an aviator with the Russian Army and some time later was a member of the Russian Military Secret Service. He also served as Aide de Camp to General Koltchak. In 1920 he arrived in Shanghai and is now President of the White Russian

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

Date 5-6 19 29

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

- 6 -

Officers' Organization. He has also acted on occasions as aide de Camp to General Horvat at Peking.

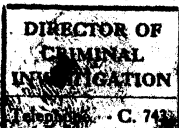
Vladimir Kedrolivansky was born in 1893 and is a White Russian. On December 3, 1923 he was appointed Temporary Constable in the Shanghai Municipal Police and attached to Hongkew Station. On May 1, 1925 he was transferred to the Criminal Investigation Department and on July 7, 1926 transferred to the Intelligence Office, in which department he remained until he was permitted to terminate his services as sergeant on November 1, 1927. On leaving the Municipal Police he was appointed Russian Intelligence Officer to Marshal Chang Chun Chang's army and stationed in the Special Area at Tientsin. After the fall of the latter Warlord in 1928 he proceeded to Tsingtao, where for a time he was employed as an Intelligence Agent for Japanese interests. In November 1928 he returned to Shanghai, where he continued to work for Japanese interests, but discontinued these activities to enter the employment of the Argus Information and Intelligence Bureau.

Attached is a translation of an advertisement published by Dr. B. Robert (Dr. Brzesowsky) in the "Shun Pao" dated May 3, 1929.

A. Robertson
D. I.

A/D.C.I. *kar*

Copies to H.B.M. Consul, Col. Halland, D. General, Military, ~~Capt. Sherbo~~
7/6/29 *Reas.*



C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

19.....

Mr. Quinn

*Have complete summary
made please including
what we know of
Heuble & Kedorowantz
& Marinetch. 6 Copies
one for D. General, one
for Military one for
Col Halland one for
Consul G. but send
D.G. copy first.
This file is not complete
RCAP.*

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No.

May 17, 1929.

A/D.C.I.

"Argus" Information & Investigation Bureau.

No. 33 Kiangse Road.

In answer to a telephonic request, I visited at noon to-day Dr. E. Brezovsky at his office at No. 33 Kiangse Road and was informed by him that subject to permission being given by the Municipal Police, he would open an information bureau entitled "Argus" Information & Investigation Bureau at his present address. He states that this is a small venture, having but little capital, but considers it would fill out a long felt want. The staff at present consists of the following persons :-

1. Dr. Brezovsky
2. Mr. Penkl
3. Mr. Kedroliwansky
4. Mr. Marinetch

At the inception of the Bureau the staff will not receive salaries. In fact, it raised the initial expenses of \$15.00 per person. A plan of the Bureau's proposed activities, which Dr. E. Brezovsky has drawn up for the information of the Municipal Police is attached.

He further informed me that at 6.30 p.m. May 14 and on May 16, Alfred de Grosse visited him and made enquiries with regard to this proposed bureau. De Grosse stated that he was sent by General Chiang Kai-shek to make enquiries about this bureau as it was suspected to be the Head Office of the Communist (Soviet) Secret Service, that there were various rumours in town regarding the bureau and that the Municipal Police have also given him instructions to make enquiries.

In connection with these rumours, Dr. Brezovsky wishes to state that he will not engage in any kind of political

*Needless to say
these enquiries
in the part of
de Grosse*

x See D. 80.

activities.

A circular letter, which Dr. Brezovsky intends sending out subject permission being given is attached.

HR

Dr. Brezovsky was advised by me to submit a formal application to the Municipal Council in writing.

[Signature]
17:5:29.

E. Papp
D. S. I.

According to the rules of the ~~XX~~ private information bureaux in all big cities of Europa and the United States, we have established at Shanghai, 33 Kiangse Road, 3rd floor, our office and we have the honour to inform you from our institution as following:

The contents of the "ARGUS" Investigation & Information Bureau are:

Enquires with regards of commercial, financial and private nature, which are requested by persons or institutions, reports in such cases, reciprocal reports to and from other offices connected with the same business character.

Investigations in cases where official police investigations are not intended as: theft among relations of the same family or other similar affairs, when the esteem and the good name of the family should be taken care and official prosecution is not wanted by the family.

Confidential reports, investigations and informations as requested by the Insurance Offices, which are not sufficient supplied with own investigation officers.

As a rule cases of a nature where official police prosecution is necessary, will not be accepted and the parties concerned will be advised to bring such cases before the official police forces. Besides the police forces will be informed about such cases from our office immediately.

On the other hand our office will give any informations requested by the Police force as far as our office should be able to do so if connected with such cases.

The Police Department is kindly requested by our office, inofficially to appoint one of his representatives to act as mediator between the Police Department and our office in order to be allways informed of the business-actions conducted by our office and the correct and honest conduct of the same.

As at the present our office is only at the start naturally the staff of the office is a small one but as we are convinced that Shanghai ~~XX~~ has a similar field of work for such an office as all Cities in Europa the members of the staff shall be increased accordingly to the need, and we shall be much obliged to the Police Forces in obtaining of the kindly favour of them.

The Staff consist at present: Mr. Fendel, Mr. Kessler, Mr. Branski, Mr. Karsinski, Mr. Gersinsky.



ARGUS
INFORMATION-& INVESTIGATION
BUREAU.

OFFICE: 33 KIANGSE ROAD.
3RD FLOOR
TELEPHONE: 18927
P. O. BOX: 1480
CABLE:
"ARGUS", SHANGHAI.
DAY-& NIGHT SERVICE.

CORRESPONDENCE IN ALL LANGUAGES
ASSOCIATED WITH SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS
WORLD-OVER
FOREIGN & NATIVE OFFICERS
UNDER FOREIGN SUPERVISION.

Shanghai, May 15.th 1929.

Dear Sir,

We have the honor to inform you that our office has been opened for the public at 33 Kiangse Road, 3rd floor.

Our services are considered to all cases, where public prosecution is not wanted and family or private interests are to be observed.

Our staff of working officers has been selected only from first class professionals of different nations with long experience and highest results and the management is in hands of specialists, formerly in the employment of the secret service by Central-Europe Governments.

Special attention is paid to each case, strightest confidence and secrecy are the foundation-stones of our enterprise.

Our specialities are: all kind of investigations (personal, commercial-& financial), discret observations, private and family matters and affaires, divorce cases, custom-and tax cases etc. collecting of bad accounts on a small commision basis legal advises and forming of connections with persons, enterprises and authorities.

We are calling your attention to our enterprise and we are at any time to your disposition.

Yours faithfully

Managers of the Argus..

Memorandum.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE,
POLITICAL BRANCH, (C.I.D.)

Tel: No. 12060,

2/15/19

19

To

L. S. J. Robertson,
(Foreign Section)

Please go into this matter again, and make out a fresh report, in which the information, mentioned by the A/S.B.I., will be included.

For more detailed instructions Det. Insp. Robertson might come and see me.

Attached are six copies as per the A/D.C.I.'s instructions the copy intended for the D. G. being suppressed.
H. Robertson D.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Director

GENERAL'S OFFICE.

May 4, 1929.

Commissioner of Police.

23 ← Argus Investigation Bureau
23 Kiangsue Road
Dr. Kreitner, Manager.-

Suspected to be nothing more nor less than
a branch of the local Kuomintang.

Recommend Police investigate
this bureau, but do it if possible in such
a way as not to attract the attention of the
people operating it.

J.C.2
We know almost
Reut

V.H.
Director General.

AC. (Pol)
we are doing it?
Reut
C.D.I. Robertson,
For attention in a discreet
way.
May 4/29

Foreign Section
J.R.

Can only be explained by the fact that the process of the arrest is a trap for the unwary to meet

偵緝辦公處

愛克司

寫字間 江西路三十三號
電話一八九二七

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 8, 29

Argus Information and Intelligence Bureau.

~~SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Argus Information and Intelligence Bureau is situated on the 3rd floor of 33 Kiangse Road in premises rented from Messrs David Sassoon and Coy at \$180.00 per mensem. The tenancy of the premises was taken over by Dr. Robert Brzezewsky M.D. from the landlords on February 1, 1929, and the tenant gave as guarantee a letter of recommendation from the local Czechoslovakian Consul. Two signboards are exhibited outside the main entrance one of which reads in English "Dr. Med. R. Robert" and the other "Dr. Robert Brzezewsky M.D." while each board bears the inscription in Chinese "Specialist in Venereal Diseases, skin Diseases and Genarthen". The official card of the Bureau bears the words in English on one side "Argus Information and Intelligence Bureau, Office 33 Kiangse Road, Tel. 18927". On the reverse side, a translation of the English inscription appears and in addition the two Chinese characters 偵探, a translation of which means "to spy" and "to search for in order to arrest" and can, therefore, be interpreted only that the Bureau possesses power of arrest. The proprietors are Dr. Robert Brzezewsky and Dr. Van Kriester. The foreign assistants are Kadrelivansky, Penkl and Mariotich, while several Chinese agents are also employed.

In spite of assurances from Dr. Brzezewsky that the Bureau is purely commercial and non-political it is almost positive that it is a political organization subsidized by either the National Government or some group of Government Kiangsiang officials. In confirmation of this suspicion, information has been received that Dr. Brzezewsky prior to establishing himself at 33 Kiangse Road approached General

- 2 -

Chiang Kai Shek for a subsidy of \$3,000.00 per month. This sum was officially refused but owing to the present uncertain state of the political situation it is suspected that Chiang Kai Shek issued the subsidy secretly as it is reported he has several such confidential organizations working on his behalf.

In consequence of the latter information, an informer was sent on May 11 to make application to Dr. Brzezewsky for a position as an intelligence agent and was informed by the latter that until the bureau received the necessary funds from the Nanking Government his employment could not be considered. He, however, promised to employ the informer on political and criminal intelligence work as soon as the expected funds were received at a salary of \$200.00 per month plus 30% commission on all criminal cases. Dr. Brzezewsky also told the informer that Dr. Von Krieger was trying to get the money and once the bureau was in working order, foreign and Chinese agents would be employed in various provinces in China to gather political intelligence for transmission through the bureau to the Nanking Government. In connection with this latter statement it is significant that Dr. Von Krieger left for Nanking on May 13 and is reported to be using his influence, through the Kuer group of advisors, with the Nanking Government.

The following is a brief summary of the antecedents of Dr. Brzezewsky and Von Krieger, showing their previous connection with the Nanking Government, and of the assistants employed.

Dr. Robert Brzezewsky is the son of a former high

police official in Vienna and obtained his medical diploma in Prague. He was born at Bruckau, Austria, in 1884 and in 1904 served one year's voluntary military service. From 1905 to 1909 he served in the Austrian Army and in the latter year graduated from the Military University. In 1910 he entered Austrian Government service with special duties in the Government Police forces. From 1914 to 1918 he saw service in the Great War with the Austrian Army on the borders of Russia and Albania. He is registered at the local Czechoslovakian Consulate. About four years ago Dr. Robert Brzesewsky was appointed Medical Advisor to the Headquarters of the Nationalist Army and still exhibits a certificate, signed by Wang Ching wei and Chiang Kai shek, to that effect in one of the rooms at 33 Rueungse Road. He has resided in Shanghai at different periods within the last three years. Early in 1926, he opened a hospital at 93 rue Cassenet with funds alleged to have been received from the Bolsheviks, but was forced to close down owing to financial difficulties. In the same year, he visited Europe, travelling via Siberia, for ten months and shortly after his return to Shanghai in 1927 visited Mukden on two occasions. It was observed that on his return from these visits he was in possession of ample funds. Sometime after his visit to Mukden, he opened a Medical Cabinet at 20 Museum Road and a watch maintained over the premises for a month disclosed the fact that no patients ever visited him. It is also reported that at one time he acted as Medical Advisor to the late Soviet Consulate.

In this connection it is important that Dr. Brzesewsky's

former partner, an Austrian named Anton Zuler, who was also in the employ of the Nationalist forces, was shot at Shanghai in 1927 by orders of Kordic for trading with the enemy.

Dr. Gustav Ritter von Krieger, M.D., D.Sc. is an Austrian citizen and for some years prior to the Great War his father served as Consul-General for Austria in Yokohama.

In 1911 Dr. von Krieger was engaged by theeking Head Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs and stationed at Soochow where he served under the local Commissioner of Customs Herr Von Facker as 1st Assistant "C". In March 1913 he resigned and the Customs records show that he "left without permission", i.e. that he was a bad character. He then returned to Austria and saw service in the Great War.

At the end of 1927 he was employed as advisor to the police department at Canton. In 1928 he was to be appointed as advisor to the Chekiang Public Safety Department to assist in the formation of a secret police political service, but owing to the recent trouble with Kuangai the appointment was never confirmed. He then sought the assistance of his great friend, the late Col. Max Bauer, who presented him to various Hankow government officials with whom he is still in touch.

It is reported that von Krieger knew Dr. Brzesowsky's father when the latter was in the Vienna Police, hence the friendship between the two men in Shanghai.

Alois Fomki, born November 17, 1895 at Pilsenau, Czechoslovakia, of German nationality and a Czechoslovakian subject. After graduating as a mechanical engineer from the Technical Government College at Pilsen, he was

engaged until March 1915 with the gun construction department of the Ikoda Works in the same city. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Chief of the Military Secret Service of the 70th Regiment of the Austrian Army and in October 1916 was captured on the Russian frontier and sent to Mlagoveschenak. In 1917 he was released for employment and after the first Russian revolution fled to Irkutsk, where he was imprisoned by the Red Army. On the recapture of Irkutsk by the White Army he was released and obtained employment in Urdagatal, Transbaikal, until December 1920, when he was forced to escape to Harbin on his being suspected of conspiracy with the White Russian Army against the Bolsheviks.

In Harbin he was engaged as a technical agent by the International Sleeping Car Company for about one year at the end of which time he secured a post with Nuge Steamers China Co., in Shanghai and later at their branch at Tsingtao. In 1923 he entered the service of Suchheister & Co., a Sinking and, and in 1924 was appointed manager, which position he held until January 1, 1926. He was then unemployed until he became interested in the Argus Information and Intelligence Bureau.

Nikolai Ivanovitch Karinetsh, born in 1893 at Moltawa, Russia, was formerly a cadet in the Russian Military School at Odessa and later a student of the Polytechnical Institute at Kiev. During the Great War he saw service as an aviator with the Russian Army and some time later was a member of the Russian Military Secret Service. He also served as Aide de Camp to General Kolchak. In 1920 he arrived in Shanghai and is now President of the White Russian

- 6 -

Officers' Organization. He has also acted on occasions as Aide de Camp to General Norvat at Peking.

Vladimir Redrolivansky was born in 1893 and is a White Russian. On December 3, 1923 he was appointed temporary Constable in the Shanghai Municipal Police and attached to Hongkew Station. On May 1, 1925 he was transferred to the Criminal Investigation Department and on July 7, 1926 transferred to the Intelligence Office, in which department he remained until he was permitted to terminate his services as sergeant on November 1, 1927. On leaving the Municipal Police he was appointed Russian Intelligence Officer to Marshal Chang Hsun Chang's army and stationed in the special area at Tientsin. After the fall of the latter warlord in 1928 he proceeded to Tsingtao, where for a time he was employed as an intelligence agent for Japanese interests. In November 1928 he returned to Shanghai, where he continued to work for Japanese interests, but discontinued these activities to enter the employment of the Argus Information and Intelligence Bureau.

Attached is a translation of an advertisement published by Dr. H. Robert (Dr. Brzezozewsky) in the "Sun Yat" dated May 8, 1929.

Translation of an advertisement published by Dr. B. Robert,
a German gonorrhoea specialist, in the Shun Pao dated
May 8, 1929.

I have recently arrived in Shanghai from Germany and have established an office at No. 33 Kiangse Road, South of Nanking Road. I am fully experienced in venereal, skin and other diseases, especially gonorrhoea. Very often gonorrhoea cannot be eradicated because the patients were negligent at the first stage or they have had no adequate medical treatment. I conducted researches for over ten years in the St. Marl (?) Hospital, Germany, and have discovered the most up-to-date treatment and can therefore tell for certainty, upon examination, whether a patient has been suffering from gonorrhoea for a long time or otherwise. If a patient is completely cured, he can secure a testimonial from the Municipal Laboratory to show that he has been completely cured. In order to extend German medical knowledge, the charges for medical attendance are moderate. An interpreter is provided. Patients may have a trial.

Office hours:- From 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
No office on Sunday.
Telephone 18927.

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy of C.I.U. Report
6/6. *Reagan*
appet.

JUNE 5, 1929

Argus Information and Intelligence Bureau.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

The Argus Information and Intelligence Bureau is situated on the 3rd floor of 33 Liangse Road in premises rented from Messrs David Tansson and Coy at \$100.00 per month. The tenancy of the premises was taken over by Dr. Robert Brzesowsky M.D. from the Landis on February 1, 1929, and the tenant gave as guarantee a letter of recommendation from the local Czechoslovakian Consul. Two signboards are exhibited outside the main entrance one of which reads in English "Dr. Med. R. Robert" and the other "Dr. Robert Brzesowsky M.D." while each board bears the inscription in Chinese "Specialist in Venereal Diseases, Skin Diseases and Gonorrea". The official card of the Bureau bears the words in English on one side "Argus Information and Intelligence Bureau, Office 33 Liangse Road, Tel. 18927". On the reverse side, a translation of the English inscription appears and in addition the two Chinese characters 偵 探, a translation of which means "to spy" and "to search for in order to arrest" and can, therefore, be interpreted only that the Bureau possesses power of arrest. The proprietors are Dr. Robert Brzesowsky and Dr. von Kriethor. The foreign assistants are Sedrolivansky, Enal and Karlsen, while several Chinese agents are also employed.

In spite of assurances from Dr. Brzesowsky that the Bureau is purely commercial and non-political it is almost positive that it is a political organization subsidized by either the National Government or some group of Government appointing officials. In confirmation of this suspicion, information has been received that Dr. Brzesowsky prior to establishing himself at 33 Liangse Road approached General

- 2 -

Chiang Kai Shek for a subsidy of \$3,000.00 per month. This sum was officially refused but owing to the present uncertain state of the political situation it is suspected that Chiang Kai Shek issued the subsidy secretly as it is reported he has several such confidential organizations working on his behalf.

In consequence of the latter information, an informer was sent on May 11 to make application to Dr. Brzezowsky for a position as an intelligence agent and was informed by the latter that until the Bureau received the necessary funds from the Nanking Government his employment could not be considered. He, however, promised to employ the informer on political and criminal intelligence work as soon as the expected funds were received at a salary of \$200.00 per month plus 30% commission on all criminal cases. Dr. Brzezowsky also told the informer that Dr. von Kriethner was trying to get the money and once the Bureau was in working order, foreign and Chinese agents would be employed in various provinces in China to gather political intelligence for transmission through the Bureau to the Nanking Government. In connection with this latter statement it is significant that Dr. von Kriethner left for Nanking on May 13 and is reported to be using his influence, through the larger group of advisers with the Nanking Government.

The following is a brief summary of the antecedents of Dr. Brzezowsky and von Kriethner, showing their previous connection with the Nanking Government, and of the assistants employed.

Dr. Robert Brzezowsky is the son of a former high

- 3 -

Police official in Vienna and obtained his medical diploma in Prague. He was born at Brunn, Austria, in 1884 and in 1904 served one year's voluntary military service. From 1905 to 1909 he served in the Austrian Army and in the latter year graduated from the Military University. In 1910 he entered Austrian Government service with special duties in the Government Police Bureau. From 1914 to 1918 he saw service in the Great War with the Austrian Army on the borders of Russia and Albania. He is registered at the local Czechoslovakian Consulate. About four years ago Dr. Robert Bracowsky was appointed Medical Advisor to the Headquarters of the Nationalist Army and still exhibits a certificate, signed by Tang Ching wei and Chiang Kai shek, to that effect in one of the rooms at 73 Nankee Road. He has resided in Shanghai at different periods within the last three years. Early in 1925, he opened a hospital at 98 Rue Cassanet with funds alleged to have been received from the Bolsheviks, but was forced to close down owing to financial difficulties. In the same year, he visited Europe, travelling via Siberia, for ten months and shortly after his return to Shanghai in 1927 visited Mukden on two occasions. It was observed that on his return from these visits he was in possession of ample funds. Sometime after his visit to Mukden, he opened a Medical Cabinet at 20 Cassanet Road and a watch maintained over the premises for a month disclosed the fact that no patients ever visited him. It is also reported that at one time he acted as Medical Advisor to the late Soviet Consulate.

In this connection it is important that Dr. Bracowsky's

former partner, an Austrian named Anton Bauer, who was also in the employ of the Nationalist forces, was shot at Shanghai in 1927 by orders of Kordia for trading with the enemy.

Dr. Gustav Ritter von Kriethner A.D., M. . is an Austrian citizen and for some years prior to the Great War his father served as Consul-General for Austria in Yokohama.

In 1911 Dr. von Kriethner was engaged by the sailing head office of the Chinese Maritime Customs and stationed at Pootung where he served under the local Commissioner of Customs Herr von Vamer as 4th assistant "C". In March 1913 he resigned and the Customs records show that he left without permission, i.e. that he was a bad character. He then returned to Austria and saw service in the Great War.

At the end of 1927 he was employed as advisor to the Police Department at Canton. In 1928 he was to be appointed as advisor to the Chekiang Public Safety Department to assist in the formation of a secret Police Political Service, but owing to the recent trouble with Kuangsi the appointment was never confirmed. He then sought the assistance of his great friend, the late Col. Max Bauer, who presented him to various Hankow Government officials with whom he is still in touch.

It is reported that von Kriethner knew Dr. Brzesowsky's father when the latter was in the Vienna Police, hence the friendship between the two men in Shanghai.

Aleis Fenzl, born November 17, 1906 at Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, of German nationality and a Czechoslovakian subject. After graduating as a mechanical engineer from the Technical Government College at Pilsen, he was

engaged until March 1915 with the gun construction department of the Shoda Works in the same city. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Chief of the Military Secret Service of the 70th Regiment of the Austrian Army and in October 1916 was captured on the Russian frontier and sent to Biagoveschenok. In 1917 he was released for employment and after the first Russian revolution fled to Irkutsk, where he was imprisoned by the Red Army. On the recapture of Irkutsk by the White Army he was released and obtained employment in Yabaratal, Transbaikalia, until December 1920, when he was forced to escape to Harbin on his being suspected of conspiracy with the White Russian Army against the Bolsheviks.

In Harbin he was engaged as a technical agent by the International Sleeping Car Company for about one year at the end of which time he secured a post with Hugo Haines China Co., in Shanghai and later at their branch at Tsingtao. In 1923 he entered the service of Buchheister & Co., a mining road, and in 1924 was appointed manager, which position he held until January 3, 1926. He was then unemployed until he became interested in the Argus Information and Intelligence Bureau.

Nikolai Ivanovitch Farinatch, born in 1893 at Koltawa, Russia, was formerly a cadet in the Russian Military School at Moscow and later a student of the Polytechnical Institute at Kiev. During the Great War he saw service as an aviator with the Russian Army and some time later was a member of the Russian Military Secret Service. He also served as Aide de Camp to General Kolchak. In 1920 he arrived in Shanghai and is now President of the White Russian

- 6 -

officers' Organization. He has also acted on occasions as aide de camp to General Norvat at Peking.

Vladimir Medvedevsky was born in 1895 and is a White Russian. On December 3, 1923 he was appointed temporary Constable in the Shanghai Municipal Police and attached to Hongkew Station. On May 1, 1925 he was transferred to the Criminal Investigation Department and on July 7, 1925 transferred to the Intelligence Office, in which department he remained until he was permitted to terminate his services as sergeant on November 1, 1927. On leaving the Municipal Police he was appointed Russian intelligence officer to Marshal Chang Hsun Chang's army and stationed in the Special Area at Tientsin. After the fall of the latter Warlord in 1928 he proceeded to Tsingtao, where for a time he was employed as an intelligence agent for Japanese interests. In November 1928 he returned to Shanghai, where he continued to work for Japanese interests, but discontinued these activities to enter the employment of the Argus Information and Intelligence Bureau.

Attached is a translation of an advertisement published by Mr. V. Robert (Mr. Orsesevsky) in the "Shun" paper dated May 8, 1929.

Translation of an advertisement published by Dr. B. Robert,
a German gonorrhoea specialist, in the Shun Pao dated
May 8, 1929.

I have recently arrived in Shanghai from Germany
and have established an office at No. 33 Kiangse Road,
South of Nanking Road. I am fully experienced in
venereal, skin and other diseases, especially gonorrhoea.
Very often gonorrhoea cannot be eradicated because the
patients were negligent at the first stage or they have
had no adequate medical treatment. I conducted
researches for over ten years in the St. Marl (?) Hospital,
Germany, and have discovered the most up-to-date treatment
and can therefore tell for certainty, upon examination,
whether a patient has been suffering from gonorrhoea
for a long time or otherwise. If a patient is
completely cured, he can secure a testimonial from
the Municipal Laboratory to show that he has been
completely cured. In order to extend German
medical knowledge, the charges for medical attendance
are moderate. An interpreter is provided.
Patients may have a trial.

Office hours:- From 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
No office on Sunday.
Telephone 18927.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

Foreign Section 1.B. Station

Date June 10, 1929.

Subject (in full) Argus Information and Investigation Bureau.

(Interview with Dr. R. Brzesowsky)

Made by D.I. Robertson

Forwarded by

Thos Robertson, C.D.I.

In accordance with your instructions I interviewed Dr. R. Brzesowsky of the Argus Information and Investigation Bureau at 33 Kiangse Road on June 8 when he reiterated the contents of his letter of May 31, 1929, addressed to the Shanghai Municipal Council.

In addition Dr. Brzesowsky stated that the Bureau would commence operations as soon as permission was received from the Council. He stated that the Bureau has no funds and that neither he, Mr. Fenkl nor Mr. Marinetch receive any salary. He also denied that Kedrolivansky is working for them adding that he is unable to pay him the wages he asked. Dr. Brzesowsky moreover stated that he was unable, through lack of capital, to engage any assistants and, in the event of permission being granted to open the Bureau, all inquiries would be made by Fenkl, Marinetch and himself until such times as he was in a position to employ outside labour. When questioned regarding the two Chinese characters on the Bureau's official cards (referred to in my report of June 6) Dr. Brzesowsky stated that the characters were wrong and that new cards were now being printed from which the characters in question would be eliminated.

A. Robertson

D. I.

A/ D.C.I.

*Thos
7/6/29*

┌
D-258

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Section

Date June 5, 1929

File No. 258
C.I.D. REGISTRY
Date June 5, 1929

Subject (in full) Arrival of Suspected Soviet Agent.

Made by D.S. Ovsiannikoff

Forwarded by Jhr Robertson C.D.I.

The undermentioned Suspected Soviet Agent arrived here from Tsingtao on May 17 by the s.s. "Dairen Maru":
Mrs. Koroleff Suspected Soviet Agent, wife of a representative of the Soviet Trade Mission in Tsingtao, who was deported from the latter town by the Chinese authorities on May 16 and left for Pientsin. Comrade Koroleff is a member of the Komintern and an experienced political worker of the U.S.S.R.
It is reported that Mrs. Koroleff is residing in French Concession and endeavours are being made to locate her exact address.

V. Ovsiannikoff
D. S.

Recd.

✓ D.C.I.

Copies to H.B.M. Consul-General, Col. Halland, Capt. Shelley, Lt. Carlson.

Sent 5.6.
B. Y. Lee

H.R.
4/29
JPL
4/29

KOROLEFF, Mrs. - Soviet

Arrived in Shanghai on 17 May 1929 on the S.S.
"Dairen Maru". Wife of a representative of the
Soviet Trade Mission in Tsingtao.
Residing in French Concession.

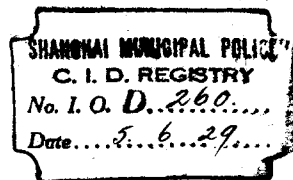
KOROLEFF, Mr. - Soviet

Member of the Komintern and an experienced political
worker of the USSR. Representative of the Soviet
Trade Mission in Tsingtao.

SMP

SMP: I.O. D 258
5 June 1929

D-260



June 4, 9

Sir,

James More.

With reference to your letter No. 753 dated May 30 no trace can be found of James More. Enquiries at No. 84 Bubbling Well Road show that no person bearing this name has lived there since December 1, 1928, approximately, when the house came into possession of the present proprietress.

Enquiries are being continued and any information obtained regarding More's whereabouts will be immediately communicated to you.

Yours faithfully,

Rca.

A/ D. C. I.
for Commissioner of Police.

Consul General for Italy,
Shanghai.

S.M.P., C.I.D. CRIME REPORT.

3-6-29

CONTINUATION
SHEET

Sir;

With reference to the attached letter from the Consul General for Italy, enquiries have been made at 84 Bubbling Well Road but no one of the name mentioned has lived at this address, since the boarding house was taken over by the present occupier which is some 6 months ago.

G B Henry
D.S.I.

Supt. B. Division.

W.K.

P J Dunn
myji

A.C. (Crime).

Reg.

Reply as above

L. K.
W. B.

CONSOLATO GENERALE D'ITALIA
SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI M. I.
C. I. D. I.
No. <i>L. Q. D.</i> 260.
Date... <i>5. 6. 29</i> ...

No. 753.

Shanghai, May 30th. 1929.

Pos. C. 13. c.

Sir,

It came to my notice that a certain James More -84 Bubbling
Well Road -is pretending to be an Italian subject. As the same
is quite unknown to this Consulate General, I would ask that he
be requested by the Police to show his papers and, in case of
Refuse // his appearing to be Italian and the Police having any suspect
upon his identity, that he be accompanied to this Consular Of-
fice for further investigations.

I remain,

Sir,

Yours faithfully

Albani

Consul General for Italy

Acting Commissioner of Police.

SHANGHAI.

D-261

0.2
10-1-28

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 261
Foreign Section Station
Date 13.6.29
Date June 12, 1929

Subject (in full) The Departure of A. A. Neopihanoff, Mr. Ta-Li alias Li-Ta.

Made by D. S. Makhlavsky.

Forwarded by W. Robertson C. I. D.

Sir,

The undermentioned persons left Shanghai for ^{Dairen} North China on 11th June 1929 by the S. S. "Hoten Maru".

A. A. Neopihanoff Manager of the Commercial Branch of the C. E. R. in Harbin. Resided at the Palace Hotel, Room No. 225.

Mr Ta-Li alias Li-Ta Chinese Secretary to A. A. Neopiha-
noff arrived in Shanghai on May 31, 1929 from Japan. Left Shanghai for Nanking by train on June 5 1929. Returned at 7 a.m. on June 11, 1929.

B. Makhlavsky

D. S.

A/ D. C. I.

Sir,

With reference to your recent conversation with Mr. Akagi of the Japanese Consulate I recommend that the spare copy of the above report be sent to the gentleman in question for any action the authorities at Dairen may care to take

HR.
12.6.29
MKS

Yes please
Rcor.

copy to: H. B. M. G. 4.
Leah Holland.
Capt. Goldsmith.
Lieut. Carlson.
Mr. Akagi Japanese Consulate.
13.6.29.

W. Robertson
C. I. D.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

Shanghai, 10.6.29 19

To Foreign Section

Is it possible to
obtain characters for
this man's name?

JB

There are no Chinese characters
available in the passenger
list of the N. Y. K. he was de-
scribed as Li Ya and in
the Palace Hotel he registered
(in English) as La Li.

H.R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Section,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 261
Date 12.6.29

Date June 10, 1929

Subject (in full) Departure of Li Ta, alias Ta Li.

Made by D. S. Maklaevsky.

Forwarded by

Thos Robertson C.I.D.

The undermentioned person left Shanghai for Nanking by train on June 5, 1929.

Mr. Li-Ta-alias Ta Li.

Employee of the C. E. R. in Harbin.

Secretary to Mr. Neopihanoff,

Manager of the Commercial Branch

of the C. E. R. in Harbin, who is

at present in Shanghai. Resided

at the Palace Hotel, Room No. 223.

D. Maklaevsky
D. S.

A/ D. C. I.

Mr Lau
Sta this interest.
The Chinese Authorities
12/6. Recy.

Copy to: H. B. M. G. S.,
U. S. G. S.,
Col. Halland,
Capt. Goldsmith,
Lieut. Carlson,
12.6.6. Y. 2m

Sir Col Yuan informed 12-6-29.
He is writing confidentially
to Nanking Police to have
Li Ta watched.

Lau 13/6/29

13/6/29

Recy.

H.R. 10/6/29
11/6/29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Section I. 3. 6. 29

Date June 5. 1929

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 261
Date 6. 6. 29

Subject (in full) A. A. Neopihanoff and Li-Ta alias Ta-Li.

Made by D. S. Maklaevsky

Forwarded by J. H. Robertson C.I.D.I.

In addition to the report of June 4, 1929
re the arrival of A.A. Neopihanoff and Li-Ta alias Ta-Li,
information has been received to the effect that the latter
Chinese is secretary to A. A. Neopihanoff.

B. Maklaevsky.
D. S.

A. D. C. I.

HR. 6. 6. 29.
NR
16/6/29

Scar

Copies to H. B. M. Consul, Col. Halland, Capt. Shelley, Lt. Carlson.

Sent 6. 6.
C. Y. Zu

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Section

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 1. O. D. 261
Date 5 6 29
Date June 4, 1929

Subject (in full) Arrival of Soviet citizens.

Made by D. S. Mahlaevsky

Forwarded by John Robertson C.I.D.

The undermentioned persons arrived in Shanghai from
Nagasaki-Japan on May 31, 1929, by the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru":

A. A. Neopihanoff In charge of the Commercial branch
of the Chinese Eastern Railway in
Harbin. Resides at the Palace Hotel
room 225.

Mr. Ma-Li alias Li-Tu Employee of the C.E.R. in Harbin.
Resides at the Palace Hotel, room
223.

It is reported that A. A. Neopihanoff arrived here
for inspection of the local Agency of the Chinese Eastern
Railway.

B. Mahlaevsky
D. S.

A. D.C.I.

Recd.

H.R.
4/6/29

JRB
4/6/29

Copies to H.B.M. Consul, Col. Halland, Capt. Shelley, Lt. Carlson.

Sent 5.6.

6.7.29

D-309

No 16.

13. 2. 52.

Proposed arrival to Japan of Michel D. Shikis, alias Shikis de Shik, Greek citizen of Russian Jewish origin subject of several Shanghai Municipal Police files.

Information has been received from old acquaintances of Michel D. Shikis, alias Shikis de Shik, Greek subject of Russian Jewish origin at present residing at Palestine that he has intention to proceed to Japan traveling on Greek passport.

M. D. Shikis resided at Far East since 1910 to 1917 according to his own statement to SMF made in 1928 he was engaged in smuggling drugs between Shanghai and Harbin. In 1917 he lost all his property on account of the Russian revolution which to a certain extent caused him to cease his smuggling activities. From 1922 to 1925 he was employed by the "Luminous Advertising Coy" in French Concession. In 1925 Shikis was found to be suffering from Bronchial trouble and was ordered to live in Harbin. At the end of 1927 Shikis arrived to Shanghai and was for a period unemployed residing at Sawoy Hotel, Broadway

On April 14, 1928 M. Shik was introduced to Detective Inspt Robinson of C.I.D branch of Shanghai Municipal Police by Dr Kendler late director of "Luminous Advertising Coy" where for a period was employed M. Shik. M. Shik proposed to work as informer stating, that he could supply information re smuggling being engaged in this business himself 10 years ago. He claimed also to give information on foreign crooks engaged in counterfeiting banknotes of local banks, as all foreign gambling houses in the Settlement and persons concerned; on the working of opium and drug smugglers and the persons concerned and the present system of arms smuggling.

M. Shikis provided certain information later to C.I.D. branch of SMF among information was one of a valuable character re means of discovering the formula for the conversion of Benzocicum compounds into morphine and heroin which is useful in event a seizures are made.

Work of M. Shikis was treated very confidentially and was known to most of detectives.

Later M. Shikis started to work as a Lawyer. For a period he was employed as assistant of Paul Fremet, French lawyer of quite doubtful reputation. In 1935 M. Shikis acted as a spokesman for P. Fremet who was lawyer of Joseph Walden, alias Maxim Rivosh alias Abramow who was also known as Mr X, prominent agent of Comintern.

M. Shikis being in Shanghai during last years of his residence there was known as ardent leader of "Seven Day Adventists". In this connection it should be noted, that on December 9, 1936 in the Russian daily "Novy Put" appeared article attacking confraternity of The Seventh Day Adventist led by a Russian lawyer named M. Shikis.

Regarding Shikis it was mentioned the following:

"The service was conducted by Mr Shikis. This caused an enormous surprise. It would seem that there can be nothing in common between Mr. Shikis and ignorant fanatics who think that they are living saints. An incredible paradox: Mr. Shikis, a well educated person, in the role of a leader of religious captivati-

Wee fed, "pleasantly plump" and possessing a very "unspiritual" face Mr Shikis did not look like a living saint...

.... Their (Adventists) dogma tends towards Judaism of Talmud and what is most important, is calculated to undermine the normal state of human mind by the fear of sudden catastrophe of the universe...

.... However, this sect would not attract much attention, if, apart from the features of religious nature, it did not possess features of political interest. The activities of the Adventist are definitely disintegrating and anti nationalist character....

Neither M. Shikis nor religious confraternity concerned did not take any steps in connection with above article.

After termination of the Pacific war M. Shikis in 1945 left to Palestine obviously as a person of Jewish origin although of "Seven Day Adventist" religion. It is said that in Palestine M. Shikis continued his religious activity but difficult business condition in Israel State forced him to take steps to return to Far East well known to him where he has numerous old connections.

In case of M. Shikis arrival if approached confidentially by the proper authorities he could supply information regarding many former residents of Shanghai and North China now residing in Japan.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 309
Date 11/6/28

REPORTED MANUFACTURE OF MORPHINE IN SHANGHAI
Arms smuggling.
information of
M. SHIKIS de SHIK, drug smuggler in his past

Persons mentioned in File D.309 dated II.6.28

M. Shikis de ShikGreek subject of Russian Jewish origin

Dr. Kendler. director of "Luminous Advertising Coy"

Jaffe Austrian head of a gang of drug manufacturers.

Tsegalnitsky Russian Jew, proprietor of "Tailorcraft" 41 Kiangse Road member of gang of drug manufacturers.

Tsegalnitsky Russian Jew residing in Berlin, representative of the gang in Europe

May A. Joffe Russian Jew General manager of the Sine Pharmacy 14 Broadway and 125 Rte Vallon, French Concession started laboratory on capital supplied by Jaffe.

L.G. Jephcott employee of Shanghai Municipality Electricity Department, British

Walker, F.G.C Chief Analyst, Public Health Department S.M.C

Richard Hans Bednorz, German, arms smuggler working with Japanese. residing at 10 Yuhang Road.

Hanar German residing at 10 Yuhang Road.

Topas Russian Jew, drug smuggler

Repletsky, Russian Jew suspected drug smuggler office at 30 Fearon Road.

Fears(?) British member of the French Municipal Fire Brigade,

Krechi Russian member of drug smuggler gang.

Michel Shikis alias Shikis de Sik is also mentioned in following files:

D.8010 Shikis, Michel with Greece paper. - Enq from Netherland Co re 15.7.37

D.9144 Shikis M.D (Greek) proposes "Flash News" for screen 14.4.39

D.6704/4 Shikis, M spokesman for F. Fremet, Walden's lawyer - article in "Evening Post" of 24.9.35

D.6704 A. Shikis name mentioned in Walden case.

D.7710 Shikis, leader of Seven Day Adventist (Russian Religious Group) article in "Novy Put" attacking 8.12.36

U.555 Shikis, M. Lawyer re 10.5.44.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. J. Q. D. 309

File No.

Date June 11, 1928

Confidential

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

D. C. I.

In reference to the attached reports and information given from time to time on various matters by Mr. Shikis de Shik Sam of the opinion that his services have been disappointing. In all cases where he has laid information every possible assistance and encouragement has been given him by members of the Foreign Section to obtain successful results but in almost every instance certain essential details of intelligence have been lacking which undoubtedly prevented the C. I. D. from taking action. De Shik undoubtedly knows many of the arms and drug smuggling element in Shanghai but his knowledge of them seems to be confined to the outside edge of their activities. Like most of the "reformed" suspected criminals he is invariably anxious to know the amount of reward payable in the event of arrest or seizure and like most informers is under the impression that the C. I. D. have unlimited funds. He has, however, given valuable information in providing the C. I. D. with the means of discovering the formula for the conversion of Benzocicum compounds into morphine and heroin which will prove useful in the event of seizures being made. For this service he has been well paid, having received in all about \$200.00, and I suggest that he be informed that he cannot be given any guarantee of employment or remuneration but will be paid

John

John

John

on a reward basis for any information
he may give provided seizures and,
or arrests follow.

A. Robertson
D.I.

plaid m
safe 58.
H/C H

Please find attached receipts for monies
paid to M. Skikes de Shik

De Shik informed accordingly
on June 11.

A. Robertson
D.I. 17⁶/₂₈

H

Confidential

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

June 9, 1928.

D. C. I.

On the evening of March 30, or 31 the French Police raided a house at 476 Rue Lafayette, occupied by a Chinese, and seized several bottles of chemicals and a quantity of white powder which was handed over to the French Municipal Health Dept who have since tried to reduce it to morphine but without success. No arrests were effected and since the raid the premises have been under surveillance by Chinese detectives.

The following persons, however, are suspected by the French Police as being concerned.

Topaz	a Russian drug smuggler.
Depletsky	a Russian Jew with offices at 30 Fearon Road. was a suspected drug smuggler.
Jaffe	a suspected drug smuggler who is reputed to be very wealthy.
Zsigalnitsky	formerly proprietor of "Sailorcraft" 39 A Kings Road
Fears (?)	British member of the French Municipal Fire Brigade.

This is undoubtedly the same case as De Shik has been working on and as a result of the raid by the French Police his efforts were rendered abortive. De Shik, however, did have additional information that the most of the cargo was kept at 135 Rue Lafayette a house rented by a Russian member of the gang, named Krechi. On

the raid being made at 476
Rue Lafayette the cargo at 135
Rue Lafayette was removed to
some unknown address and it
is reported that the principal
members of the gang i.e. Jaffe
and Tsigalniksky intend to leave
soon for Europe.

A Robertson
D.I.

ll
11/5/28

Confidential

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

D. C. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY

No.

B 3890

File No.

Date

26.5.28 May 26, 1928.

* See also
no. 9144.

Information has been received that Richard Hans Bednorz and one Hanar both residing at 10 Yuhang Road are engaged as brokers for arms smugglers chiefly Japanese.

Bednorz is a native of Silesia, Germany who has resided in China over 17 years and who has been married to a Japanese woman about the same period of time. He also has a daughter who is studying medicine in a medical school in Tokio.

Hanar, who is possibly better known by some other name, was formerly employed in the local Customs but was discharged and deported as an enemy subject during the first year of the Great War. He returned to Shanghai on the termination of hostilities and has three fingers missing from his right hand through wounds received.

On May 22, Bednorz approached De Shik and offered him seventy machine rifles, complete with two magazines each containing fifty rounds of ammunition at \$45.00 each inclusive of \$25.00 commission to De Shik. Negotiations were entered into between the latter and Bednorz, who was assisted by Hanar, and it was decided to take forty of the said rifles at the price stipulated.

Delivery was arranged to take

place in a godown in the Settlement but it was later learnt that the said godown was in Chapei and the deal automatically fell through as cooperation between the smugglers and the Chinese authorities was suspected.

Continued inquiries show that Bednary and Hanar are not known to have a godown here but are suspected to work for a Japanese clique who import arms from Japan and store them in a godown in Pootung (probably on the Haiyasha Wharf) from where the contraband is taken to a godown in Chinese territory some where in the vicinity of the Harbin Road district.

According to De Shik's information it is possible to get a Stuchow made out in the name of any specified person to take delivery of arms in Chinese territory. It is also reported that Mrs Bednary will leave Shanghai on June 2, to bring a cargo of arms from Japan. Her return will be watched for.

On the failure of the negotiations re: the forty machine rifles Bednary offered De Shik eight 10" mausers and five 4" pistols with 100 rounds of ammunition for each at \$100.00 each.

Delivery was to take place in a local hotel but owing to the favourable prospects of being able to get Bednary and Hanar

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

on larger stuff the proposition was not encouraged

Attached is a photograph of machine rifles as supplied by Bednary and a copy of the latter's application for a permit to carry arms which was granted.

A. Robertson

Continue low inquiries. Have nothing fresh yet. ll

D. J. Robertson

2645

Memorandum.PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,Shanghai, May 21st 1928To Dear Capt Clarke.Re attached Report.

The Customs people would no doubt be glad to know the nature of the material being imported and used in the process. So far I have not enlightened them. all that Mr Roberts knows is that material is coming in which is being used or said to be used for making



morphine.

When you ~~plans~~
admit, would you
inform the Customs?

It is possible that
they may alight
on the stuff and
send it in for test

Yours truly

F. J. Walker

D.300
CONFIDENTIAL

Shanghai Municipal Council.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

May 21st 1928

Director of Criminal Intelligence.

REPORTED MANUFACTURE OF MORPHINE IN SHANGHAI

The nature of the process on the demonstration scale, as stated to Mr Jephcott, is as follows :-

" 8 grams of Material 'A' is dissolved in 60 cc of water containing 3.5 grams of sodium hydrate (caustic soda) and the solution allowed to stand for 24 hours. 10 grams of material 'B' is then added and the mixture well shaken and allowed to stand a further 24 hours. Morphine is precipitated and is separated and treated with dilute hydrochloric acid to form the hydrochloride."

Mr Jephcott was able to obtain specimens of the materials and also to show me the interacting mixture as made by the interested agents and the results of my examination are :

Material 'A' - the basic material of the whole process - is a benzoyl derivative of morphine, actually benzoyl-morphine hydrochloride. This material must be produced originally from morphine and as there is no evidence of its being used for medicinal purposes, the presumption is that its production on any scale must be intended for the ultimate regeneration of the parent substance - morphine.

The mechanism of the process is quite simple. The treatment of the solution with caustic soda results in the elimination of the benzoyl group with the reformation of morphine, which remains in solution.

ion as the soluble sodium compound of morphine. The addition of an ammonium salt or even of bicarbonate of soda will then result in the precipitation of free morphine which is separated and then treated with dilute hydrochloric acid in order to form the soluble hydrochloride of morphine.

Material 'B' was apparently sodium bicarbonate so far as my tests went. The specimen which Mr Jephcott obtained had to be used for the completion of the process. It is not of much moment, however, as the base of the whole process is the Material 'A'.

The finished product brought by Mr Jephcott was morphine hydrochloride and reacted in the ordinary way to all the usual tests for morphine hydrochloride.

The chemical properties of the benzoyl-morphine hydrochloride differ considerably from those of morphine hydrochloride but the identification of the material is not difficult in a laboratory accustomed to deal with narcotics.

J. G. Walker
Chief Analyst. F.I.C.

19-5-28

Report Continued

I again met de Shik on Tuesday the 15th inst. at the Sine Laboratories at about 9 pm. He was with Dr Toffe when I arrived.

I handed the white powder + solution which Dr Toffe had allowed me to take away, back to him.

He dissolved the powder in warm water (Temp 60-70°) and gradually added concentrated HCl, when a heavy white precipitate separated out. This was dried to some extent when I was allowed to take it away + satisfy myself that it was morphine.

I parted from de Shik at about 10 pm.

On Wednesday I took the powder to F. G. Walker Esq. of the Public Health Laboratories who proved conclusively that this powder was morphine.

Apparently a white powder (actually mono-benzyl morphinate) is being shipped into Shanghai + converted here into morphine, a comparatively simple operation.

Mr Walker has done a certain amount of work on the original powder etc. his results + conclusions are being forwarded to the P. I. D.

Frederick Jephcott

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

May 15, 1928.

D. C. I.

I beg to forward herewith a report by Mr Jephcott of the S.M. & D forwarded to this office today giving the result of his visit to 125 Route Vallon on May 13. Mr Jephcott will again visit the Sine laboratories at 4 o'clock on May 15, and a further report will be forwarded accordingly

Holbertson
D.I.

Thank. It will be interesting to see what final report

Shows

cc
75-5728

JS

D. C. I.

According to Mr Jephcott the test carried out on Tuesday evening was highly successful and revealed a clever method by which morphia and heroin is derived from an apparently harmless drug. Mr Walker of the Health Dept is also very interested in the analysis and reports will be forwarded from these two officers in due course

In the meantime De Shik is trying to locate the factory and at the same time pressing for \$200.00 to pay part of his hotel expenses as he is being threatened with eviction.

Holbertson
D.I.

speaks
cc
19/5

Box 404.

16-5-28

I met de Shik at approximately 9.30 am on Sunday the 13th inst. at the Savoy Hotel. She immediately went to 125 Route Vallon, i.e. the Sinc. Laboratories, where we met Dr. Joffe of the Sinc. Pharmacy.

De Shik introduced me as a Gold-bar dealer and after a little discussion we decided that I should be shown the process by which a white powder, imported from Germany as Benzoin acid or ammonium benzoate could be converted into morphine - then its acetyl derivative, heroin. Should this be to my satisfaction, I was to receive one half of the profits, the other half to be divided between Dr. Joffe & De Shik. I on my side to invest primarily £10000-15000.

The process was started in my presence. Dr. Joffe took 10 grams of the imported white powder. Dissolved 3.3 gm of NaOH in 60 grams of water & added the 10 grams of powder to that solution.

During the length of time taken in dissolving, I was allowed to take away the solution to complete the dissolving at my leisure. In addition I was given a sample of white powder (to be analysed) which was to be added to the solution, when I was informed a precipitate would be obtained.

This precipitate I have got to take back to the Sinc. Laboratories on Tuesday night, the 15th inst. at 9 o'clock, when the process would be completed, & an assured, morphine obtained.

Should this materialize a further report will be made.

Keith G. Jephcott

Drug Manufacturers.

Confidential information has been received to the effect that a gang of drug manufacturers are operating in the Settlement. It is also reported that a special laboratory and factory exist where the drugs on arrival here are treated by special process.

The modus operandi of the gang is to purchase through its European representative quantities of ~~Murph~~ Morphine and Heroin, which after being reduced to Nitrum Benzoicum, Acidum Benzoicum or Amonium Benzoicum is shipped openly to Shanghai. The Benzoicum is then taken to the special laboratory where by secret process it is reconverted into 80% Morphine or 92% Heroin.

Provided the C.I.D. can obtain the services of any person experienced in analytical work, arrangements can be made whereby he can be introduced to the gang and shown the secret of the special process. It is necessary, however, that the person introduced be not too well-known in Shanghai.

Secret & Confidential

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

May 2, 1928

D. C. J.

Mr. Shukis de Shuk reports the existence in Shanghai of a gang of drug manufacturers who have been operating in the International Settlement for the past two years.

The financial head of the gang is an Austrian named Jaffe and his assistants are Tsegalmitsky proprietor of "Sailorcraft" 41 Kiangse Road whose brother is in Berlin where he acts as the representative of the gang in Europe. Tsegalmitsky is assisted by one or two Russians and two Chinese, who are at present unknown, in selling the drugs.

A special laboratory is supposed to exist where the drugs on arrival here are treated. It is also reported that the person who started the laboratory, on capital supplied by Jaffe, is Max A. Joffe, General Manager of the Sine-Pharmacy 14 Broadway and 125 Route Vallon, French Concession.

The "Modus Operandi" of the gang is to purchase through the representative in Europe quantities of Morphine and Heroin, principally in Germany, and after reducing it by special process to Nitrum Benzoicum, Acidum Benzoicum or Ammonium Benzoicum ship it openly to Shanghai where it is allowed to come openly through the customs valued at

\$300 per kilo on which rate duty is levied. On arrival here the Benzocicum is taken delivery of by a broker, (whose name will be furnished later) and sent to the special laboratory where by secret process known only to the analysts of the gang, it is re-converted into 80% of Morphine or 92% of heroin.

De Shik claims to be able to get to know the secret of the special analysis if the Police will provide him with a man whom he will introduce as one of the gang to May A. Joffe at the latter's house 125 Route Vallon on Sunday May 6. The idea being that De Shik, who knows Joffe well, wants to start a factory on his own. The person thus introduced would have to be an analyst and the Health Dept might be able to assist in this direction.

Once the secret of the analysis is in the hands of the C. I. D. De Shik undertakes to find the location of the factory.

A. Robertson
D.I.

Make Extracts of above note
(omitting names & addresses)
starting "Information received etc"
& I shall see C of A. W. on
man.

hl 2/5

Secret & Confidential

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

May 1, 1928

D. C. I.

At 10pm April 29, Mr. Shikis de Shik came to me with information to the effect that two gangs of arms smugglers (Chinese) were going to bring over two hundred German Pistols and ammunition into the Settlement in two launches from the French vessel Captain Four lying at the Kaiyosha Wharf, opposite Wetmore Road.

De Shik was only acquainted with one of the gangs and could not furnish the name of the jetty at which the arms were to be landed nor could he say the number of arms in possession of each individual gang. On this vague information I refused to give him the \$350.00 at my disposal to enter into negotiations with the gang as there was every possibility of his being let down.

Acting on his information however I visited at 10:45pm Hongkew, Waiyide and Yangtzepoo Stations and requested the Sgt's on duty to pay strict attention to all wharves in their districts at the same time informing them of the nature of the information I had received. The River Police were also informed and asked to keep a watch. As a result of the information given extra men were put on the jetties and in the case of Yangtzepoo District a cyclist orderly was sent round to warn the various duties.

Nothing happened, however, as

a result of the precautions taken and
it is though the smugglers were
not successful in getting the
arms ashore. De Shik is still
working on the case

A. Robertson
D. 1

Sam. Thanks
H. 1/5

Secret & Confidential

File No.

April 28, 1928.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

D. C. J.

Mr. Shikis de Shik reports that the French vessel "Captain Fair" from Marseilles is due in Shanghai at 4 am. on April 29, and will berth on the Pootung side of the river. Mr. Shikis de Shik is positive the said vessel is bringing a cargo of arms and ammunition for arms smugglers in Shanghai and states that he will be informed of the quantity of the 'cargo' about 9 or 10 am. on April 29; i. e. after the Chinese who are negotiating the sale get into touch with the persons concerned on board.

In order to gain confidence and to get "in" on the deal de Shik proposes to go on board and purchase ten pistols at from \$30.00 to \$35.00 each. In accordance with established procedure are not taken immediate delivery of but are brought into the International Settlement with the remainder of the cargo. De Shik being ~~and~~ interested party then has the right to know where the cargo is kept and will inform the C. I. D. who will take ~~the~~ necessary action. In order to enable de Shik to carry out the work it will be necessary to provide him with the money to purchase the ten pistols at the price mentioned. If the deal is not closed the money will be returned but on the other hand if the cargo is seized the money cannot be recovered as it will be in the hands of the agents on board and

to attempt to get it back would mean
exposing the source of information,
thus rendering useless any further
attempts at capture

H. Robertson
D.I.

Roughly \$350.⁰⁰ are
required to start the deal.
Supposing we are left standing
with ten pistols or empty handed
for our \$350.⁰⁰ who is going
to guarantee that the deal
has been a square deal one
or that we have not been
let down?

73. 82/4

D. G. J.

Mr. Shikis de Shik verbally guarantees that if
we fail to get the ten pistols the money
will be returned and if we get the latter
number we are almost certain to get the
remainder of the cargo as it will all
be together. De Shik is anxious to establish
himself in our confidence and it is most
unlikely he will let us down on the first
occasion.

H. Robertson
D.I. 29⁴/₂₆

Secret and Confidential

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

April 18, 1928

D. C. J.

There is a room in the Police quarters at ~~3~~ 3 Kienkang Road which would be suitable for an interview with M. Shikis de Shik as the quarters in question are more or less private.

I respectfully await your instructions as to what time will be convenient.

St. Johnston
S.I.

9 June
Lansdown
19th m. H. Place
call for me office
side 41874

Secret & Confidential

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

April 15, 1928

D. C. I.

Mr. Shikis de Shik, whose card is attached was introduced to me on April 14, by Dr. Kindler as a man who is well in touch with affairs and who was anxious to serve the C. I. D. secretly in the capacity of an informant. Dr. Kindler stated that he did not want to be concerned and suggested that I should meet Mr. Shikis de Shik alone when our conversation would be private. I accordingly arranged to see the latter in my home at 6 pm the same day.

In the interview Mr. Shikis de Shik stated that he had been in the Far East for about 15 years and was well informed about the of smugglers having been engaged in the said business himself until about 10 years ago. He claims to be able to give full information on foreign crooks engaged in counterfeiting bank notes on local banks; on all foreign gambling houses on the Settlement and the persons concerned; on the workings of opium and drug smugglers and the persons concerned; he also claims to be able to give full information on the present system of arms smuggling from ships which he asserts is

I think
have all
this

Vernell
hl

I am prepared
to see & hear
him. Arrange
please
hl
1574

Vernell. R
above hl
1574

very extensive. He further stated that he is willing to work on a reward basis and to be judged on the results of his labour. He, however, insists that he should not be called to Headquarters for an interview as on the slightest suspicion that he is employed as an informer his work will be rendered useless. He, therefore, requests that the D. C. I. grant him a private interview when he feels positive he will be able to furnish proof of his capabilities.

From the conversation I had with him I am of opinion that Mr. Shikis de Shik is very well informed and I respectfully suggest that his request be given consideration.

Mr. Shikis de Shik is about 45 years of age and a Greek citizen and was formerly under French protection for 14 years but at present is not registered. His wife and family reside in Dairen. From 1910 to 1914 he was engaged in smuggling drugs between Shanghai and Harbin and in 1914 the latter year he lost all his property on account of the Russian revolution which to a certain extent caused him to cease his smuggling activities. From 1922 to

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

1925 he was employed by the Luminous Advertising Coy in the French Concession. Dr. Kessler was a director of the latter coy. which ceased to operate some time ago. In 1925 Mr. Shikis de Shik was found to be suffering from Bronchial trouble and was ordered to live in Harbin. at the end of 1924 he returned to Shanghai and has since been unemployed. He resides in Room No 37, at the Savoy Hotel Broadway.

Mr. Shikis de Shik states that his reasons for wishing to turn informer are because he is married and has a family and does not wish to resume his old life of smuggling.

He has promised to call at my house on April 16, at 6 pm.

Vide margin EL
1574

Collection
D.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. E-111

S. B. D. 7710

Section 2, Special Branch

Date December 11, 1936.

Subject Comment on article of the NOVY PUT re: a meeting of the confraternity
of the Seventh Day Adventists.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

T. Bogne D.S.I.

In an article by Mr. Andrei Buteneff published in the "Novy Put" on December 8, 1936, reference is made to the keen disappointment experienced by the author when, instead of a promising lecture entitled "Pyramids and the Bible," which had been extensively advertised by posters etc. in French Town, the public were treated to a religious ceremony on the part of the confraternity of The Seventh Day Adventists led by a Russian lawyer named ^M/Shikis. The meeting is described in the article in question in an exceedingly scathing manner which might be considered offensive by members of this particular religious sect.

The meeting referred to above took place on December 6 in The Seventh Day Adventists' church in Avenue Joffre.

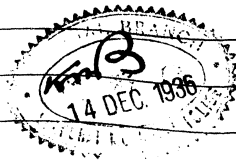
The offices of the NOVY PUT, a Russian daily published and edited by Mr. P. A. Ballod, are situated at 706 Avenue Joffre.

Report any representations

G. Prokofiev

D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch).



S.B. 14/11

S.2.

DBR 14/12

DBR
12/12

Summarised translation from the Russian daily newspaper NOVY PUT, December 8, 1936. Published and edited by Mr. P. A. Ballod. Editorial and printing offices - 706 Avenue Joffre.

About 150 persons gathered in the Adventists church, Avenue Joffre, the day before yesterday. Apparently, the majority of the audience were attracted by curiosity and by extensive advertising. During ten days preceding the meeting posters announcing a lecture entitled "Pyramids and the Bible" could be seen everywhere in the streets of the French Concession populated by Russians.

Although not a word had been said about it in the posters, the lecture was preceded by a religious service of the sect of Adventists. The service was conducted by Mr. Shikis! This caused an enormous surprise. It would seem that there can be nothing in common between Mr. Shikis and the ignorant fanatics who think that they are living saints. An incredible paradox: Mr. Shikis, a well-educated person, in the role of a leader of religious castrati! Well fed, "peasantly plump" and possessing a very "unspiritual" face Mr. Shikis did not look like a living saint.

Upon Shikis' invitation the sectarians sang several hymns of a sanctimonious character. A "sister" was asked to collect voluntary donations. The service lasted full three quarters of an hour. Then, at last, the lecturer made his appearance.

The author comments briefly on the lecture which, in his opinion, was a very poor one in every respect, and concludes the article with the following remark:-

Of all foreign religious sects which, for reasons unknown, are called rationalistic sects, this particular sect is the most ignorant and obscure. If it can be said that the methodists and baptists, compared with the Western and Eastern Orthodox churches, have very little of RATIO (reason), the adventists have none at all. Their dogma tends towards Judaism of Talmud and, what is most important, is calculated to undermine the normal state of human mind by the

fear of sudden catastrophe of the universe. However, this sect would not attract much attention, if, apart from the features of a religious nature, it did not possess features of a political interest. The activities of the Adventists are of a definitely disintegrating and anti-nationalist character. This should attract the attention of certain quarters, as the activities of these people are much more dangerous than the activities of our former religious sects, such as "dukhobors", "Khlysti " and "Skoptsy."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

No. S. D. B. 7710
Date December 31, 1936, 37

Subject article of the "NOVY PUT" re: a meeting of the confraternity of
the Seventh Day Adventists.

Made by D.S.I. Frokofiev.

Forwarded by

Chamock RPS

*See also
D:707*

With reference to the endorsement of D.C. (Special
Branch) on the attached report dated 11-12-36, I have to state
that no further articles have so far appeared in the local Rus-
sian press on the subject of the confraternity of the Seventh
Day Adventists.

It appears that neither Mr. Shikis nor the religious
confraternity concerned have taken any steps in connection with
this matter.

A. Frokofiev
D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch)



D-351

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

C.I.D. Supt: "A"

Date

SHANGHAI No. 100-351
C. I. D. RECD. 1
No. 100-351
Division 1
Date 7/29/29
July 6th, 1929

Subject (in full) Sung Siau Soong Hsi.

Made by Det: Supt: Conduit.

Forwarded by

Sir,

Sung Siau Soong Hsi who was murdered in Chapei on the 27th June 1929 was an informer to ex-C.D.C. 55. Zung Nyoh Sai, who was dismissed about 1922, now a detective in the French Concession.

Sung Siau Soong Hsi gave information to C.D.I. Loh Li Kwei on one occasion only that was in 1924, and led to the arrest of some robbers in Chapei.

Since 1924 Sung is supposed to have been working for detectives in Chapei.

The cause of murder is supposed to be the outcome of a sweetheart affair in Chapei.

Yours obediently,

A. C. (Crime)
C. I. D. SUPERINTENDENT

"A" DIVISION

File 8/7
Case
A.C. (Crime).

A. C. (Crime)
Information
J. H. G.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

To *Shanghai, 4/7/1929*
A/D.L.

*I recommend
that this be sent
to Superintendent "A"
Division for further
report.*

*Supr. A J.R.
as above
4/7. JCA*

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
File No. D. 351
Date 4. 7. 29.

3. 7. 29.

Sir,

Sun Lung Hsi 孫 龍 熙 who was murdered in a hot water shop in Linxiang Road Chapei on June 29 by two armed men was sometime ago a second to COT Loh Li Kue and is said to have furnished very useful information to the latter resulting in important arrests.

The Public Safety Bureau found no trace of the note alleged to have been pinned on the dead man's jacket and are under the impression that the statement to this effect in the Shanghai Times is incorrect.

Tau Kaching
Chief Assistant

Ref. b.c.

JB

gls
4/7/29

Gunmen Murder Informer As Warning To Others

A Chinese bandit who betrayed his calling was murdered by two gunmen in a small tea shop in Chapei on Saturday night. His career of spying, police informing and engineering armed robberies

was brought to a sudden end by bullets from the guns of two Chinese loafers in the presence of a number of tea drinkers at 3158 Sinchwang Road. After shooting their victim the two gunmen calmly walked from the shop. Pinned on the dead man's jacket was a note warning all other traitors that a similar fate would overtake them should they be detected.

Sun Siao Soon Ts came to Shanghai from Kompo some few years back. Like many of his fellow provincials, he took readily to crime and associated himself with the loafer type of local resident. Wearing of constant fear of detection and the dread of police capture Sun decided to run with the huntmen and offered his services to one of the best known of Chinese detectives in the Shanghai Municipal Police. His knowledge of the haunts of armed robbers and occasional information he received regarding pending crimes made him a much sought after individual by Chinese police. For three years he led a double existence playing Mr. Hyde

with the robbers and Dr. Jekyll with the police.

This double role was too precarious to last any great length of time without detection and many of his robber associates became suspicious at the repeated failure of their plans and the number of arrests made when Sun was otherwise engaged elsewhere. They set a trap for Sun. He was taken into confidence regarding a certain robbery planned for a particular night. Only three people knew of this robbery, one of them being Sun. As the other two robbers anticipated, the news of the robbery reached police ears. The robbery was never committed but Sun was the following night invited to partake of refreshment at a small tea shop in Chapei. His hosts were the two robbers who had planned the crime the previous night.

After seating themselves at table, a few brief sentences were exchanged and several shots rang out in quick succession. Sun fell to the floor riddled with bullets whilst other customers of the establishment rushed for the doors.

Calmly bending over the victim one of the robbers pinned a note to the jacket, pocketed his pistol and with his companion left the shop.

Mr. Yan
2
JB

A. C. (Pol)
HR. 1 1/2 29

C. I. D.

FILE No. *D 252*

SUBJECT:

SUBJECT.
 Alexander MacTherson,
 ex. Constable - & H. B. M.
 Com. Gen. Thos.

SENT TO

NAME

DATE _____

[illegible]

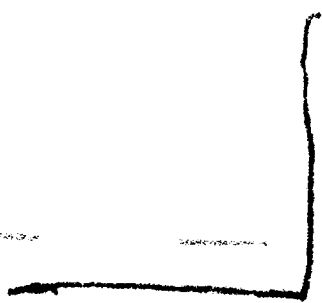
7

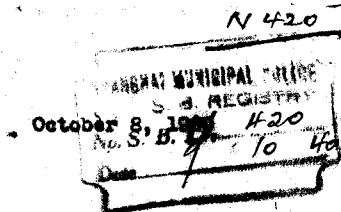
-

4

20

0





D.C. (Divisions)

October 10, 1940 - Flags.

Double tenth is a National Flag flying day. Question has been raised as to Police action if Wang Ching Wei Government flags are flown.

I hold the view that Police would take no action and informed Secretary and Commissioner General accordingly.

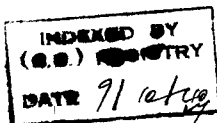
We will therefore, failing other orders, take no action re such flags flown voluntarily.

Commissioner of Police.

Divisional Officers } for necessary action
D.D.O's

H. R. [Signature]

D.C. (Divisions)



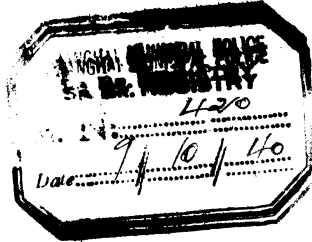
Copies for information to:

D.C. (Crime):
D.C. (Special Branch) ✓

JM

S.I. 12/13
File

SECRET



SPECIAL BRANCH, S.M.P.

October 8, 1940

October 10 Anniversary - National Day

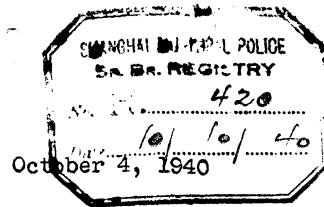
There is no indication that the local Chinese public bodies and/or organizations will hold any meetings or undertake any other form of activity in commemoration of this anniversary. National flags will be hoisted by the local Chinese community on the day in question which is one of the days set aside for the hoisting of the National flag. Chinese patriots, it is expected, will confine themselves to the promotion of the "Thrift-saving Movement" and movement for the collection of Winter Garments. There is a possibility of local patriotic elements especially among women's associations attempting to sell small national flags made of card board at 10 cents each in commemoration of the anniversary.

All schools will be closed and a number of large factories will observe this anniversary as a holiday.

Distribution

Commissioner	D.D.O.s
D.C. (Divisions)	Of/o Districts
D.C. (Crime)	Reserve Unit
D.C. (A. & T.R.)	U.S. Marine Corps
D.C. (Specials)	Italian Marines
A.C. (Traffic)	French Police
D.O.s	

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL



DIVISIONAL MEMO. NO. 340

Divisional Officers.
D.D.O's (for information)

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED

FOR REPUBLICAN DAY

OCTOBER 10TH, 1940

1. Barricade Southern and Western Boundaries of the Settlement. (Transport for knife rests unnecessary as they are already in position).

BARRIER
SEARCHES:

2. All intersections will be barricaded with the exception of the following roads where barrier search parties, with Military support, will start to operate at 5.00 a.m., October 10th.

S.V.C. SECTOR

1. The Bund/Avenue Edward VII
2. Szechuen Road/ " "
3. Honan Road/ " "
4. Fokien Road/ " "
5. Chekiang Road/ " "
6. Yu Ya Ching Road/ " "

AMERICAN SECTOR

7. Mohawk Road/Avenue Edward VII
8. Yates Road/Avenue Foch
9. Seymour Road/ " "
10. Wei-hai-wei Road/ "
11. Penang Road/Settlement Boundary
12. Robison Road/ " "
13. Ferry Road/Ichang Road

FORMER BRITISH SECTOR (POLICE ONLY)

14. Avenue Haig/Avenue Foch
15. Bubbling Well/Avenue Haig
16. Yu Yuen Road/St. Georges
17. Yu Yuen Road/Jessfield Road

ITALIAN SECTOR

18. Avenue Road/Jessfield Road
19. Kiaochow Road/Sinza Road
20. Connaught Road/Yenping Road
21. Kiaochow Road/Singapore Road

3. A.C. (Traffic) in conjunction with Divisional Officers will plan amendment or curtailment of public transport routes and notify the companies concerned.

MOBILE
PATROLS:

4. Police mobile and foot patrols will operate on Outside Roads between the Western Boundary of the Settlement and the Railway line from 5 a.m. October 10th.

SEARCH OF
VEHICLES &
PEDESTRIANS

5. All vehicular and pedestrian traffic will be subject to search on suspicion only, but discretion will be used in regard to all nationals with extra-territorial rights, who will not be searched except in exceptional instances. Particular attention is to be paid to the searching of all bicycles, ricschas and empty ricschas, parcels with shop wrappers, vegetable baskets, and school boys' satchels.

CLOSURE OF
ROADS &
ALLEYWAYS:

6. All roads, alleyways and intersections with exception of the main arteries before enumerated will be closed from Midnight, October 9/10. These roads will again be opened as circumstances permit.

SUSPECTS
AND BAD
CHARACTERS:

7. Commencing from 6 p.m. October 6, internal Search Parties consisting of all available uniform officers and detectives will round up and detain in Stations all known suspects, loiterers, persons found in hotels, tea-shops, lodging houses, etc., who fail to give a satisfactory account to the Police of their presence in the Settlement. Suspects arrested will be released at the discretion of Divisional Officers.

SOOCHOW
CREEK &
BUND:

8. Strong patrols will be posted on all bridges that are open over the Soochow Creek, and special attention will be given to the searching of persons entering the Settlement by way of the Bund and Soochow Creek.

BRIDGES
CLOSED:

9. The following bridges will be closed to all traffic:-

1. Markham Road
2. Woonchien Road
3. Stone Bridge
4. Shanse Road
5. Kiangse Road

The S.V.C. and Defence Forces are posting guards on the following bridges and all vehicles proceeding over these bridges will be subject to inspection:-

1. Garden Bridge
2. Chapoo Road Bridge
3. Szechuen Road Bridge
4. Ichang Road Bridge

BRIDGES
OPEN:

Fokien Road Bridge will be open for pedestrian traffic only.

The following bridges will remain fully open:-

- Honan Road Bridge
Chekiang Road Bridge

Yu Ya Ching Road Bridge

WESTERN
MILL
DISTRICT

10. Special protection will be afforded to Japanese Mills and Japanese Mill Quarters in Footoo Road and Gordon Road Districts, in conjunction with the U.S. Marines and Royal Italian Marines. D.O."B" will make the detailed arrangements with the U.S. Marines and Royal Italian Marines.

PATROLS
MILITARY:

11. The cooperation of the United States Marine Corps, the Royal Italian Marines, the S.V.C., and the French Police, has been requested, and the maximum number of special patrols for internal security is being supplied by the Military and S.V.C.

RESERVE
UNITS:

12. Reserve Unit will stand by complete from 6.00 p.m. October 9th; 1 Unit at Louza and 1 Unit at Gordon Road for instant action when and where necessary.

MILITARY
PATROLS
"A" DIV:

13. The S.V.C. is supplying foot patrols from 5 a.m. October 10, as under:-
1. 'Avenue Edward VII between S.V.C. Posts.
2. Nanking Road from the Bund to Yu Ya Ching Road.
14. The S.V.C. are supplying two mobile patrols for Foochow/Yu Ya Ching/Peking Roads from 5 a.m. to "Stand-Down" October 10.

CYCLE
PATROLS:
"B" DIV:

15. Extensive cycle patrols will be used, and all bicycles at the Stations and the Stores will be requisitioned for this purpose.

JAPANESE
SUBJECTS
OCTOBER 9TH
AND AFTER:

16. Warning is being issued through the Japanese Authorities for Japanese residents to remain North of the Creek as far as possible during the emergency period.

POLICE
SPECIALS:

17. The S.M.P.(Specials) will be mobilised from

6 p.m. October 9th, and posted to their regular Stations.

Officers in charge of Districts will make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the Specials in regard to meals, etc.

- S.V.C. 18. The S.V.C. will be "On Precaution" from 5 a.m. October 10th.
- CURFEW: 19. Curfew will be strictly enforced on the night October 9/10
- STAND-DOWN: 20. Stand-Down will be ordered when the situation warrants Transport for knife rests (if required) will be arranged through Headquarters when "Stand-Down" is ordered. D.O's will inform D.C. (Divisions).

H. R. Robertson

D.C. (Divisions)

DISTRIBUTION

C.P.
D.C. (CRIME)
D.C. (SPECIAL BRANCH)
S.D.C. (II)
D.C. (CHINESE)
D.C. (FOR.BR.II)
D.C. (A. & T.R.)
D.C. (SIKHS)
D.C. (SPECIALS) (2)
A.C. (TRAFFIC)
Stations
Senior Detectives
Quartermaster
Reserve Unit
Training Depot
Transport Office
Liaison Officer (Legal Dept)
Judicial Police
C.C.R.
Governor of Gaol

COPIES FOR INFORMATION OF :

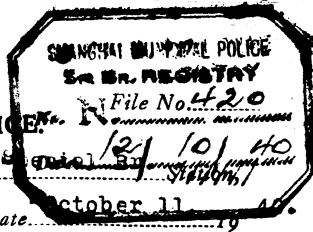
Commandant, S.V.C.
H.B.M. Consul General
Senior British Naval Officer
O.C. U.S. Marine Corps (2) (1 copy for American Consul General)
O.C. Royal Italian Marine Corps.
Commandant French Police (2)
Secretary S.M.C. (2) (1 copy for Chairman S.M.C.)

NHA

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT



Subject: Double 10th Anniversary - local observance.

Made by: and Forwarded by: D. I. Crawford

Police.
Information.
R. J. forke

A quantity of handbills and paper slips of a pro-Wang Ching Wei nature were surreptitiously disseminated while handbills and paper slips of an anti-Japanese and anti-Wang Ching Wei nature also made their appearance in the Settlement.

Throughout the day, the Chinese national flag was flown by a large number of local Chinese business concerns. The events of the day are detailed hereunder:-
International Settlement

On the evening of October 9 and in the morning of October 10, copies of pamphlets and posters of an anti-Japanese nature and in support of the National Government (Chungking) were found at the following places :-

1. On the wall surrounding the American Marines Transport Company Barracks, Seymour Rd. and Sinza Road.
2. On walls and electric light poles on various roads in Sinza District.
3. Corner of Hart and Bubbling Well Roads.
4. In the vicinity of the department stores on Nanking Road.

At about 12.05 a.m., October 10, a male Chinese was arrested in Sinza District in the act of pasting a National flag with a yellow pennant (Wang Ching Wei Government) on a public ricscha. He was subsequently cautioned and released.

At about 7.45 a.m. October 10, a handgrenade was found left concealed in a loaf of bread on the window of



D8149-CSH

INDEXED BY
(S. I. S.) REGISTRY
DATE 14/10/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.

Made by. Forwarded by.

the Central China Daily News, 303 Honan Road. Two male Chinese suspects were arrested and are now under detention in Central Police Station.

On the morning of October 10, paper posters bearing slogans in support of Wang Ching Wei's peace movement, were found posted on buses of the China General Omnibus Company. The posters purport to emanate from the Shanghai Branch of the Social Movement Direction Committee.

Between 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 a.m., October 10, three Chinese were arrested in Louza District for hawking Chinese national flags and metal badges with a flag for sale. They were released later the same day.

On the morning of October 10, slogans of an anti-Japanese and anti-Wang Ching Wei nature were found chalked on walls of buildings in Gordon, Bubbling Well Sinza and Pootoo Roads Districts.

Western District, C.O.L.

Paper flags with pennant and posters bearing pro-Wang Ching Wei and Anti-comintern slogans were posted on tramcars, trolleybuses, buses, electric light poles and walls along the various thoroughfares in the Western District, C.O.L. These posters purport to have emanated from the Shanghai Branch of the Social Movement Direction Committee, 75 Jessfield Road, C.O.L.

A "pai-lou" made of bamboo was erected outside the Shanghai Office of the ministry of Police, 76 Jessfield Road, bearing the Chinese characters: "Celebration of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

the Double Tenth Anniversary", and a "Blue-Sky-Red Ground" National Flag with a pennant inscribed with Chinese characters : "National Construction by means of Peace and Opposition to Communism". A similar "pai-lou" was erected outside the Shanghai Branch of the Social Movement Direction Committee, 75 Jessfield Road.

At 9 a.m., October 10, about 40 plain-clothes men were despatched by the Shanghai Branch of the Social Movement Direction Committee, for the purpose of pasting posters in the Western District, O.O.L.

A piece of white cloth bearing a slogan "Support the peace, anti-Communist and National Construction Policy" was hung across Jessfield Road in front of No. 15 Jessfield Road. It purports to have emanated from the Shanghai Nanking and Shanghai Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Employees Tangpu.

Copies of a handbill entitled "Circular to local Brethren issued by the Shanghai Special Kuomintang Headquarters were disseminated in the vicinity of 76 Jessfield Road.

Nantao

Between 9 a.m. and 10.30 a.m., October 10, a meeting in celebration of the anniversary was held in the Nantao District Administrative Office, 50 In So Ka, Boon Lai Road, Nantao, which was attended by some 150 persons, and consisted of representatives of various official organs in Nantao and some 80 primary schools

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

students. Speeches of an anti-Chiang Kai-shek and pro-Japanese nature were delivered during the meeting.

Between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m., a similar meeting was also held in the office of the Shanghai Municipality General Labour Union, Lane 247, 5, Chung Hwa Road, Nantao, which was attended by some 50 representatives of the various workers' unions.

A quantity of paper posters bearing pro-Wan Ching Wei and pro-Japanese slogans were seen posted on Chung Hwa Road, Nantao.

Copies of pamphlet containing an epistle to the local workers urging them to support the peace policy of Mr. Wang Ching Wei and purporting to have emanated from the Publicity Section of the Shanghai Municipality General Labour Union, were disseminated in Nantao.

Specimens of handbills and paper slips are attached hereto.

C. G. Gao

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

LIST OF PRO-WANG CHING WEI LITERATURE FOUND ON OCTOBER 10, 1940
ON THE OCCASION OF THE DOUBLE TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

<u>Type of literature</u>	<u>Purported origin</u>	<u>Brief contents</u>	<u>Date & place of distribution</u>
1. Posters	Shanghai Branch of the Social Movement Direction Committee	Containing pro-Wang Ching Wei and pro-peace slogans.	Posted on buses, trams and trolley buses operating in the Settlement and the Western District, on October 10.
2. Coloured paper slips	Anti-Communist Youth Corps	Containing slogans of an anti-communist and pro-Wang Ching Wei nature.	In the vicinity of the departmental stores on Nanking Road on October 10.
3. Coloured paper slips	Anti-Communist Youth Corps.	Containing a manifesto issued by the Corps urging Chinese brethren to support the cause of peace.	- ditto -
4. - do -	- do -	Urging the people to support Wang Ching Wei and his peace policy.	- do -
5. Coloured paper handbills	Publicity Section of the Shanghai Municipality General Labour Union.	Containing an epistle addressed to the local workers soliciting their support for the cause of peace.	Disseminated in Nantao, on October 10.
6. Printed handbill	Local Party Headquarters of the Chinese Kuomintang (Wang Ching Wei Party)	Urging local Chinese citizens to support Wang Ching Wei's peace policy.	Disseminated in the Western District, C.O.D. on Oct., 10.

LIST OF ANTI-WANG CHING WEI LITERATURE FOUND ON OCTOBER 10, 1940
ON THE OCCASION OF THE DOUBLE TENTH ANNIVERSARY

<u>Type of literature</u>	<u>Purported origin</u>	<u>Brief contents</u>	<u>Date & place of distribution</u>
1. Hand-written paper slips	Nil	Anti-Japanese and anti-Wang Ching Wei slogans	Posted on walls in various parts of the Settlement, on October 10.
2. printed handbill	Shanghai Branch of the "San-min-chu-I Youth Corps"	Containing an open letter urging its members not to be disheartened by the surrender of several responsible members of the Corps to the Wang Ching Wei party on August 24, 1940.	Pasted on electric light standards in Sinza District, on October 10.
3. Mimeographed handbill	Preparatory Committee of Chinese Revolutionary Youths Party Shanghai Headquarters (中國革命青年黨 滬總部籌委會)	Advocating the continuation of the war of resistance.	Pasted on electric light standards in Sinza and Bubbling Well Districts, on October 10.
4. Coloured paper slips	Nil	Containing slogans urging the people to support the war of resistance.	Disseminated in the vicinity of the department stores on Nanking and Yu Ya Ching Roads, on October 10.

Pro-Wang
Chun-fu

2



4

反共青年團團長宣言

民國二十六年八月間發動全面戰爭迄今已逾三載深知共黨陰謀以破壞恐怖為工具造成田野荒蕪人民財產燬燬以至流離失所而已現在歐戰國際局勢和民間受戰事痛苦影響惟有和平可以建國和平可以拯救人民於水火故決心放棄陳舊主張犧牲一切來領導一般熱血愛國青年堅苦奮鬥力謀和平順利進行以救國救民為宗旨一面秉承

汪主席之和平反共建國主張澈底剷除在租界寄存殺人放火不法份子惟有望各同志按照計劃努力進展則本團前途幸甚謹此宣言
二十九年十月十日

3

反共青年團宣言

親愛的同胞們：

戰爭已危害三年多了。所得的結果是什麼？是田野荒蕪，財產毀燬，流離失所，和養離子散。

在不得不抗戰時。抗戰可以衛國。在可免取和平途徑時。和平即可以信存。日本政府，曾聲明尊重中國之主權獨立，領土完整。就可以說是達到了我們抗戰的最後目的，我們何必好功求戰。徒傷國力呢！

共產黨乘著社會的秩序混亂的時候。竊取政權。推翻國民政府。來達他有利無損國際陰謀。我們是中華民族的子孫，我們決不願把我們的土地及主權在共產黨的陰謀詭計下。斷送給敵。所以我們堅決的反對那些出賣民族國家的共產黨。

蔣政府受了共產黨的包圍。還在西康僻處，實行他的無底抗戰。顯明的重慶政府，在軍事政治經濟上已無能為力了。

汪主席之和平反共建國主張，是黨國救危的賢明方針。急共爪牙，利用租界，特殊環境，實行惡性行動。阻撓和運。我們除了澈底維護和平反共建國主張外決無他計。與咬心病狂危害國家的共產黨戰鬥到底。和平反共運動萬歲！

反共青年團 十月十日

中國國民黨上海特別市黨部 國慶節告本市同胞書

一年一度的國慶，今又來臨，吾人目睹國家支離破碎的景象，耳聞人民悲嗟呻吟的呼聲，哀而不暇，何慶之有？雖然，際此佳節，慶國不能，哀也何益，國族危亡如何挽救，人民痛苦如何解除，實為不能慶不應哀的今日，最不可忽的急務，所以吾人今日之祝慶與努力，均應全部集中於此，因此，本會願就此義，一申吾人之誠個馬。

本黨總理因鑒於滿清腐敗，國勢岌岌，毅然領導革命，推翻滿清，建立民國，經數十次革命之失敗，始有辛亥一役之成功，其中犧牲無數先烈之熱血與頭顱，歷盡一切艱危與痛苦，民國基礎，方克奠定，然而自後二十九年，此艱難締造之民國，由於當局者的錯誤，變亂相循，幾致覆滅，雖中間本黨曾與師北伐，義旗重舉，結果亦因共匪作祟，以致未克全功，且釀成今日之大禍，言念及此，殊堪痛惜。吾人今日紀念國慶，首應認清事實，效法先烈百折不撓的精神，毅然導引民國於正軌，以完成恢復中華建立平等的法治的三民主義共和國之任務，此吾國人應認識之第一義也。

和平反共建國，為本黨所定國民革命的最後階段，惟有使此最後階段加速完成，中國始有永生永存之望，今者，殘酷的戰禍，仍在繼續進行，社會的不安亦因而加深，如不急謀國難和平秩序之恢復，則吾國力自必消竭，人民自必益苦，凡此種種均有利於共匪之陰謀，民國前途，不堪設想矣！吾人今日紀念國慶，尤應認清此點，當以一致之言論與行動，奮鬥邁進，以救民苦，稍挽危亡，此第二義也。

三年戰爭，人民所受犧牲與痛苦既深而且鉅，欲維民國之永生永存，自首須使受苦受難之同胞，生活得能維持，毫無疑義。乃今者尚有少數自私自利醉生夢死之徒，只知獲利，罔顧民艱，對於同胞賴以生活之各種必需品，一仍壟斷居奇，使生活指數日益增高，加強社會的不安，人民的飢荒，實為民國之罪人，試想如民國不幸而顛覆，今日所得者，尚能保持乎？今日紀念國慶，應各激發天良，保持人飢己飢，人溺己溺的精神，此為國人必須認識之第三義也。

民國之締造，得力於友邦人士之幫助甚多，事實上吾中日兩國同文同種，地理上的關係亦殊密切，故吾總理有大亞細亞之主張，並詳譯以「達合世界上以平等待我之民族共同奮鬥」囑咐吾人，然而兩國人士竟未能認識此義，以致兵燹相見，坐使赤色帝國主義之勢力日益伸張，如常此下去，不早妥為之計，則其受害者決不僅止於中華民國，此點固已為友邦賢達所深知者，惟事貴起行，故深盼友邦方面能澈底的積極的援助吾人，東亞和平前途實賴之。

綜之，中華民國之前途，東亞之前途，均有待於吾人之覺醒與行動，其共勉之！

anti wang
ching wei
①

抗战到底

①
最后

一滴血

国流血

念

先烈遗史

后方工作

不能前线

Anti-Wang
Ching
Wei
(4)

擁護

蔣總裁，抗戰到底！

全，惟
達到，和
等

慶祝國慶，勿忘前敵浴

血抗戰的將士！

堅定我們的意志，不為
利誘，不為威屈，不為
敵僞所利用！

有錢的出錢，有力的出
力，絕不僞為大中華民
國的國民！

3

Case 674/40

Report sent with <u>25</u> pamphlets, <u>handwritten</u> newspapers	
Special Branch.	
Where found <u>Nanking Road near Yu Ya Ching Road.</u>	Time found <u>4:35 P.M.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Shopping District.</u>
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>Departmental Store.</u>
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Thrown from Sun Co. Roof Garden.</u>
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Pro Wong Ching Wei.</u>
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>Nil.</u>
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>Nil.</u>
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>----</u>

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. N 420
Date 10/10/40

[Handwritten signature]

Date 10-10-40.

DATE 10/10/40

Signed J. H. Hillhouse
D.S.I. C.D.C. 127.
for C. I. etc. ilc. 10/10/40 Station.

P. 5/10

D.C. Special Branch

Misc. 628/40.

Report sent with Six pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	Sinza District	Time found	7p.m. to 9p.m. Date 9-10-40.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Posted on walls and electric poles on various roads in Sinza District.	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		-	
How distributed? (If known).		As above.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		Anti-Japanese and Anti-Wang Ching Wei.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		Nil.	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		-	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		-	

Date **9-10-40.**

Signed *[Signature]* P.S. to.
for C. I. etc. i/c **Sinza** Station.

Page 1/10

Misc. 631/40 Sinza

Report sent with <u>a quantity of</u> propaganda handbills known as to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>inside New World Amusement Resort.</u>	Time found	<u>3.45 p.m.</u> Date <u>10/10/40</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Amusement resort.</u>		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>--</u>		
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Scattered on the second floor</u>		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-Wong Ching Wei.</u>		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>--</u>		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>--</u>		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>--</u>		

Date 10/10/40.

Signed J. Sinza
D.I.
for C. I. etc. i/c. Sinza Station.

Misc. 311/40. P.R.

Report sent with <u>One</u> pamphlets, handbills, or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Gordon - Pootoo Road</u>	Time found	<u>9.30 am</u> Date <u>10.10.40.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Residential.</u>		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>Shops.</u>		
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Pasted on a public notice.</u>		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	<u>Celebrating Double Tenth Anniversary.</u>		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>--</u>		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>--</u>		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>10</u>		

A.C. Dill

Date 10.10.40.

Signed *A.C. Dill*
D.S. 90.
for C. I. etc. i/c. Pootoo Rd Station.

P. 11/10

Report sent with <u>4.</u> pamphlets, <u>handbills</u> or <u>newspapers</u> to Special Branch.	
Where found Masking Road near Kweichow Road.	Time found 1.15p.m. 2.50p.m. Date 10-10-40.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Shopping district.
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Department Store.
How distributed? (If known).	Five scattered on the street. Four scattered from a Rout. Nal omibus S.M.C. 13. No. 15198.
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	Pre Chungking Government.
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Nil.
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	----
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	----

Date **10-10-40.**

Signed Sih Jui Huang
C.D.I. C.D.C. 216.
for C. I. etc. i/c. **10422** Station.

10
10/10

S.C. Special Branch

HONGKONG POLICE	
S.A. BR. REGISTRY	
No. N.	420
Date	14/10/40

"B"

Misc. 629/40.

Sinza

Oct. 10th.

40.

1.

Posting of Anti-Communist Flags on
public rickshas.

At 12.04a.m. 10-10-40, C.P.C. 764 brought to the Station a male Chinese named Yang Sih (楊錫), 38, W/Clerk, 92 Yuen Hong Road, whom he had arrested in the act of posting Anti-Communist Flags (as attached), on the rear of unattended public rickshas, on Tatung Road near Soochow Road.

The above named admitted the offence stating that he had been ordered to do so by an official at 76 Jessfield Road (name unknown to him). He stated that he was not aware that he was committing any offence against the law.

The Special Branch were informed, and opinioned that, as they did not wish to make any more enquiries than those made at this Station, he should be treated as an ordinary suspect.

He was finger printed and a negative result received from the Finger Print Bureau.

He was detained under curfew regulations till 5a.m. 10-10-40 and released.

Copy to Special Branch.

Sen. Det. 1/c.

[Signature]
D.S. 80.

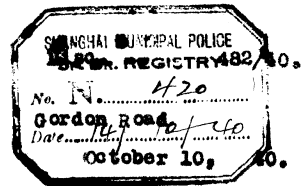
D.D.O. "B".
Teso.

MISC 482/40

Report sent with <u>4</u> Posters Special Branch. pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to	
Where found <u>On C.G. Omnibus.</u>	Time found <u>5.20 a.m.</u> Date <u>10/10/40.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Connaught Road</u> <u>Doubtful neighbourhood.</u>
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>At C.G.O. Coy's Depot.</u>
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Stuck on to buses.</u>
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Pro Wang Ching wei.</u>
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>Nil.</u>
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>---</u>
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>---</u>

Date 10-10-40.

Signed J. Am. Cahy 21
for C. I. etc. i/c. --- Station.



Pro wang Ching sei Posters removed from C.G. Omnibuses.

D.S. Muir No. 161.

Officer i/c.

Sir,

At 5.40 a.m. on 10/10/40, C.P.S. 1757 brought to the station 4 posters which he had removed from the sides of a C.G. Omnibus on Connaught Road.

Enquiries reveal that when the buses were leaving the company's premises about 30 male Chinese stopped each bus and stuck on these posters.

The posters read:-

(1) "Celebrate the National Anniversary, fulfil the will of the country started by our National Father. The Shanghai Branch Union of the Social Guiding Committee. (慶祝國父紀念國父建國遺志社會運動指導委員會上海分會製)"

(2) "Anti Communism for peace will prosper in China. The Shanghai Branch Union of the Social Guiding Committee." (和平反共復興中國社會運動指導委員會上海分會製) .

(3) "Get rid of people's misery by devotion to establishing social welfare. The Shanghai Branch Union of the Social Guiding Committee." (努力社會運動解除人民痛苦社會運動指導委員會上海分會製) .

(4) "Peace! Anti-Communism, Country-Developing. (和平反共建國) Posters forwarded to Special Branch for

J. A. M. (only D.S.)
Gen. Det. 1/6.

D.D.O. "B" Div. information.

D.C. Sp. Br.

YHT/

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S. 161.

Misc. 480/40.

Gordon Road

October 9, 40.

Anti Japanese Slogans Painted on Barrack Wall of U.S.M.Corps.

D.S. Muir No.161.

Officer i/c.

Sir,

At 8.30 p.m. on 9/10/40, D.S. Muir observed several characters painted on the corrugated iron which surrounds the U.S.M.Corps Transport Section on Seymour Road and also painted on walls of houses opposite the above barracks.

Investigation by C.D.S. 48 learned that the characters were:- (擁護蔣總裁抗戰到底三民主義萬歲抗戰必勝救國必成中華民國萬歲)
"Upheld Generalissimo Chiang and resist to the end,"
"Long live The Three People's Principles." "By resisting we can win and successfully save the country." "Long live The Republic of China."

Enquiries in the vicinity failed to obtain any information as to the identity of the writer/s.

The characters which were painted on by the use of Chinese ink were made illegible on the walls of the houses whilst the U.S.M.C. sentry was informed of the writings on the property of the U.S.M.Corps.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. H. Carey A.I.
Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O."B" Div.

D.C. Sp. Br. ✓

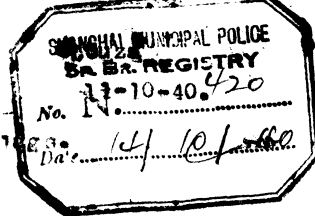
Copy to U.S.M.C.

H. H. Muir
D.S. 161.

Q N/10 *10/10*

Copy for Special Branch (S. 1.)

Misc. 675/40.



Arrest of hawkers selling Chinese National flags

D.S. Turner.

At 9.40 a.m. 10-10-40 C.P.C. 603 brought to the Station a male Chinese, Wang Yeu Nyen (张有元) 27, Tsushing S/hawker, residing C.C., who he arrested on Nanking Road near the Chin Road in possession of a quantity of Chinese National Government flags and badges which he was selling.

At 11.20 a.m. 10-10-40 Inapt. Boorman and C.P.C. 2383 brought to the Station two male Chinese, Wong Ah S (王阿四) 40, Hongpo, S/hawker, residing F.C. and Zung An San (陈阿三) 24, Susongtang, S/hawker, residing F.C. whom they arrested on Nanking Road near the Kin Wo Ka in the act of selling Chinese National Government flags and badges.

The three arrested men were handed over to the Special Branch (S. 1.) for questioning but as nothing of a political nature was brought to light in connection with their sales, they were returned to the Station for disposal.

At 1.50 p.m. 10-10-40 C.P.C. 624 brought to the Station a male Chinese Wong Chung Foh (黄金福) 20, Tsungkiang, S/hawker, residing ? Soochow Road who was found selling Chinese National Government flags and badges on Chekiang Road near Avenue Ed. VII.

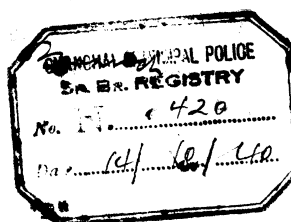
The four arrested men were detained at the Station until 6 p.m. even date, when they were released on instructions of the D.O. "A". The property of the men, has been detained and they have been instructed to attend the Station on the morning of 11-10-40 when it will be returned to them.

S. 1. 1/10.

D.O. "A" Div.

Copy to

25 *Deane*



Misc. No. 670/40. Bubbling Well
10th. October 40.
1.

ANTI-JAPANESE SLOGANS FOUND CHALKED
ON WALLS IN BUBBLING WELL DISTRICT.

At 10 p.m. 9-10-40, F.P.S. 835 reported that at
Seymour - Sinza Roads; Sinza - Ferry Roads; and Sinza
- Hart Roads, the following slogans were chalked on
walls:

"Success to National Construction and resistance
to Japan. Long live San Min Chee Nyi. Wipe out
Wang Ching Wei."

At 7.25 a.m. 10-10-40, C.P.C.s 207, 1994 reported
that the following slogan was chalked on a wall on
Weibaiwei Road near Avenue Foch:-

"Support Chiang Kai Shek. Down with Japan."
All slogans washed off by station coolie.

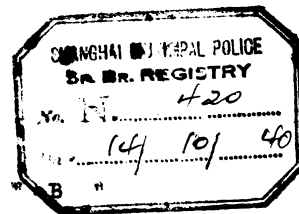
*51
10/10*

J. H. K.
D. S. 252

C 10/10 10/10

Sen. *[Signature]*

D.D.O. "B" Div.



Misc.No. 671/40.

B'Well
October 10th., 40.

1.

**Anti-Japanese and Anti-Wang-Ching-Wei slogans
found on walls in Bubbling Well District.**
=====

At 11a.m. 10/10/40, P.P.S. 645 - 765 reported
the following Anti-Japanese and Anti-Wang-Ching-Wei
slogans on the walls of Avenue, Seymour, Hart, Foch,
Hardoon, Sinza, Medhurst and Gordon Roads:-

- (1) Fight and resist to the end, down
with Japan, down with traitors.
- (2) Down with Japan, long live the
peoples three principles.
- (3) Oppose peace in selling the country.
- (4) Down with Wang Ching Wei, the traitor.
Resistance must win.
- (5) Join together to resist Japan. Those
who have money give money and those who
have vigour give vigour.
- (6) Don't forget nation's humiliation when
celebrating the anniversary.

The above slogans which were written on the walls
with chalk had been washed off by the station coolie.

Forward for information.

Chieh Wang
D. S. I.

Sen. De *[Signature]* c. 11/10

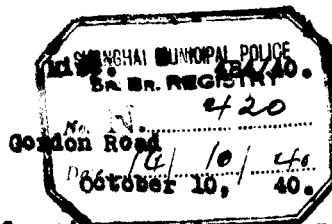
D.D.O. "B"

Misc. 484/40.

Report sent with <u>15</u> ^{Posters} pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	On tram-cars (route No.s 16, 19 & 21).	Time found	4.40p.m. Date 10/10/40.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Markham Road near Soochow Creek. Tram-car passengers.	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		The N.W.K. No.9 Mill.	
How distributed? (If known).		Struck on to tramcars.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		Anti-Japanese and Anti-Wang Ching Wei.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		Nil.	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		-	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		-	

Date October 10th, 1940.

Signed C. White. J.
for G. I. etc. i/c. Gordon Rd. Station.



Re Anti-Japanese slogans Painted on Walls of various houses on Ginza Road near Medhurst Road and Ginza, Seymour Roads corner; Also Anti-Japanese & Anti-Wang Ching Wei Posters Removed from Route Nos. 16, 19 and 21 Tram-Cars.
D.P.S. 795 Matsushita.

Officer i/o.

Sir,

At 11.20 a.m. on 10/10/40, S.I. Rockawa observed several Anti-Japanese and Anti-Wang Ching Wei slogans written down in Chinese characters with Chinese ink on walls of various Foreign and Chinese houses on Ginza Road near Medhurst Road and Ginza, Seymour Roads corner.

Investigations by C.D.C. 242 and the undersigned learned that the slogans had apparently been written down by a sole person with a hair-pencil and Chinese black ink, the meaning of which were as follows:-

1. "Drive out our enemy." (驅除敵寇).
2. "Rather be a bit of broken Jade than a whole tile." (寧為玉碎不為瓦全).
3. "Long live The Three People's Principles." (三民主義萬歲).
4. "Concentrate our will and power." (意志集中 力量集中).
5. "By resisting we can surely win and successfully save our country." (抗戰必勝建國必成).
6. "Chinese will win in the end." (中國最後勝利).
7. "Country above all things." (國家至上).
8. "Nation above all things." (民族至上).
9. "Military Affair is the first." (軍事第一).
10. "The Three People's Principles saves, our Country." (三民主義是救國主義).
11. "Happy Anniversary of China." (慶祝國慶).
12. "Eradicate Wang rebel." (肅清汪逆).
13. "Upheld Generalissimo Chiang." (擁護蔣總裁).

-2-

14. "Uphold our Leader and resist to the end."

(擁護領袖抗戰到底)。

Efforts were made by detectives to glean any useful information leading to arrest of a person/s responsible for this case but without success.

The slogans mentioned above were immediately erased with water otherwise scratched off by a Station coolie.

At 4.40 p.m. same date, F.P.S. 823 K. Suzuki brought to the Station 15 sheets of Anti-Japanese and Anti-Wang Ching Wei posters which he had removed from the sides of Route Nos. 18, 19 and 21 tram-cars proceeding on Markham Road near the Seochew Creek.

Enquiries by C.D.C. 242 and the undersigned revealed that these posters might have been posted by some passengers of the tram-cars, certain tram-car driver and conductors were questioned re the posters when they stated that their car was ^{not} in any way stopped by doubtful characters nor molested.

The posters read:-

1. "Down with Japan" "Down with Wang rebel."
(打倒日本) (打倒汪賊)。
2. "Down with X I." "Upheld China." (打倒XX 擁護中華)。
3. "Down with Wang rebel who has man's face and heart of beast." (打倒人面獸心的汪賊)。
4. "Those who have money offer money and those who have strength offer strength to help the soldiers in front." (有錢出錢有力出力幫助前方將士)。

-3-

5. & 6. Same as No. 4.
7. "Down with Wang and uphold China." (打倒汪賊擁護中國).
8. "Wang has wolf's heart and dog's lungs."
(汪賊是狼心狗肺).
9. "Resist to the end and bleed the last drop
of our blood." (抗戰到底流最後一滴血).
10. "Down with Wang." (打倒汪賊).
11. "Down with dwarf and Wang rebel." (打倒矮奴打倒汪賊).
12. "Chinese male and female will never be subdued
even dead." (中國男女死不願降).
13. "Down with Japan and bleed the last drop of
our blood." (打倒日本流最後一滴血).
14. "Uphold Chiang and Down with Wang." (擁護蔣滅汪).
15. "Down with the New Government and Wang."
(打倒新政府及汪賊).

Posters forwarded to Special Branch for information.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

S. Matsushita
D.P.S. 795.

J. A. C. 1/10
Sen. Det. 1/10.

D.D.O. "B" Div.

D.C. Sp. Br.

/PAC.

Chiang Repeats China Never To Surrender

(United Press)

CHUNGKING, Oct. 9.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today issued a message to the Chinese nation on the eve of the October 10 national festival, in which he declared that China would never recognize Japan's "new order in East Asia."

Gen. Chiang added that the "new order" would be impossible to establish so long as there was Chinese opposition.

"China's determination to last," said the Generalissimo, "and her resolution not to submit to force, will dash Japan's fond hopes of quickly concluding the campaign in China by enlisting the aid of Germany and Italy."

China In Firm Position

"China will never recognize the so-called 'new order in East Asia' or the 'new order in Greater East Asia.' Any country recognizing Japanese leadership in East Asia will at some later date regret such action. Any agreement concluded with Japan which affects the Orient and is opposed by the Chinese will be a mere scrap of paper."

"Japan is taking advantage of the British and French positions to expand the scope of the 'new order' into a 'new order in Greater East Asia' to facilitate her southward expansion. The Chinese nation is fully prepared to do everything in its power to frustrate Japan's attempt to enslave the Orient, both as a matter of self-defense and for the purpose of national reconstruction."

Continuing in the same vein, Gen. Chiang declared: "Japan's ambitions to conquer China first and then to occupy the entire Orient and proclaim her hegemony over the Pacific will be followed by unrestrained world aggression."

"The so-called 'new order in Greater East Asia' means the submission of all Pacific countries to the policy of territorial aggrandizement and their acknowledgement of Japan's overlordship in Asia."

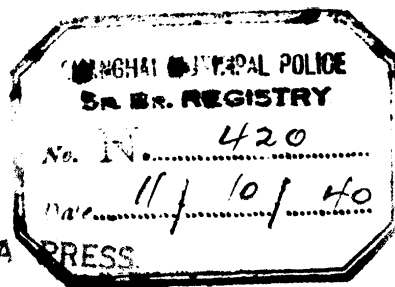
"But China is the most ancient and the largest country in the Orient. Without her there would be no Orient. It is precisely because of this that China will not shirk the responsibility of being in the vanguard of a stabilized Oriental order."

Outlook To Advantage

Concerning China's outlook, Gen. Chiang stated: "I once said that no matter how the international situation changes, it will work to the advantage of our war of resistance. This is because we have consistently taken a self-reliant, self-strengthening stand in our struggle."

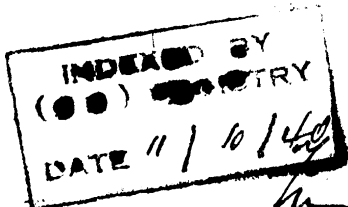
"Recent increased foreign assistance to China and simultaneous pressure against Japan bespeak the soundness of my prediction. However, its greatest significance lies in the fact that the international situation is daily approaching the same ground upon which the object of our resistance stands."

In conclusion the General said: "We must firstly unify our will, fortify our strength and establish our political foundations soundly; secondly, we must develop industrial enterprises, increase production and intensify research and creative efforts so as to lay the base of a sound, independent economy; thirdly, we must continue our efforts to build a strong army, improve our armaments and develop our communications for the nation's defense."



CHINA PRESS

OCT 10 1940



OCT 10 1940

Chiang Kai-shek Repeats Resolve To Fight On

Makes Address To Chinese Army And People On
Occasion Of Double Tenth; Foreign Help
Increasing; No Far Eastern Slavery

(Reuter)

CHUNGKING, Oct. 9.—China's determination to oppose, "to the end, Japan's attempt to conquer East Asia and Japan's so-called new order in East Asia," was expressed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a lengthy statement addressed to the Chinese Army and people on the occasion of the Double Tenth anniversary.

"Whoever to-day recognises Japan's leadership in the so-called new order in East Asia," declared General Chiang, "will regret their action, while any treaty concluded with Japan concerning East Asia and opposed by China will remain a mere scrap of paper."

Referring to international developments, he said that recently friendly Powers had been increasing assistance to China and at the same time increasing pressure against Japan.

International developments, he continued, indicated that "we are approaching closer daily the goal of our war of resistance."

Martyrs Of 1911

After pointing out the heroic sacrifices made by early revolutionaries in 1911, which finally resulted in the establishment of the Chinese Republic, and recalling the struggle made by Soviet Russia and Turkey for national independence under overwhelming obstacles, the Chinese Generalissimo appealed to the nation to fight for independence and freedom with the same heroism as the early revolutionaries.

Declaring that Japan's policy was the conquest of China and slavery of the Far East, General Chiang said the Manchurian invasion and the Lukcuchiao incident were merely steps in Japan's programme of the complete conquest of China.

But, he pointed out, "Japan's ambition does not end with the conquest of China. The so-called new order in East Asia only represents Japan's hope that all Pacific nations and peoples will surrender to Japanese aggression and permit Japan to become master of Asia and the Pacific."

He added: "I can definitely state that if China's resistance continues, Japan's hope to make use of the tripartite alliance will be completely frustrated."

Handwritten notes: "10" and "R. 10"

D-441

CONFIDENTIAL
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
DRAWER

REPORT

File No.
S. D. REC.
S. S. B. D. 441. Station,
30 - 1 - 31
Date January 29, 1931.

Subject (in full) Soviet Mercantile Fleet.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky.

Forwarded by

Whounean D.S.

Sir,

Information has been received to the effect that from January 15, 1931 the Shipping Department of local office of the C.E.R. took over the Agency for the Soviet Mercantile Fleet. This Agency was formerly held by Moller & Co., Rooms 200-206 Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building.

The charter of ships will be made through (1) San Peh S. N. Co. Ltd., 2 Szechuen Road, (2) Anglo Danish Shipping Co., 8 French Bund (Justesen M.L.), (3) Moller & Co., 12 The Bund and (4) Wallem & Co., 34 Canton Road.

At the end of this month the S.S. "Bestik" (owners Th. K. Einesen, Oslo, Norway) will be despatched to Vladivostek by the C.E.R. Shipping Dept.

J. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

D. C. (C. & S. Branches)

Reg. Please submit to D.C. (C. & S.)
Copies have been detached for the usual
authorities.

J.H.
20:1:31.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1931

NOTICE

THE general public is hereby notified, that at the end of this month the Freight and Transport Bureau of USSR will accept cargoes for Vladivostok and North Manchuria per s.s. "BCSTIK." Passenger service for this port.

For all particulars and inquiries please apply as per following address: Commercial Agency Chinese Eastern Railway, 3 Canton Road. Tel. 14043, 17132. 1584

Jan. 23

\$2, Information. Any comment?

24:1:31.

✓

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

DRAWER
REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Foreign Registry Station,
No. 1. O. D. 441.
Date January 8, 1930.
9:15 30

Subject (in full) Dismissal of Representative of the local office of the
Soviet Mercantile Fleet.

Made by D.S. Ovsiannikoff.

Forwarded by *John Robertson* C.D.I.

Sir,

Sometime ago the local representative of the Soviet
Mercantile Fleet Comrade Rotfeld received an order from
the Head Office of the fleet at Moscow to hand over all
matters appertaining to the fleet to the Robert Moller
& Company, 23 Avenue Edward VII, and to proceed to U.S.S.R.
Comrade Rotfeld accordingly handed over his office to the
said company but refused to return to U.S.S.R. and in
consequence was dismissed.

D. S. Ovsiannikoff
D. S.

H.R.
8:30

9:15

A/D. C. I.

Copy to Authorities
9/1/30

sent 9.1.30
30

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Foreign Section Station.
No. I. C. D. 4441.
Date November 6, 1929

Subject (in full) Office of Soviet Mercantile Fleet in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Ovsiannikoff.

Forwarded by

J. H. Givens A.C.

Sir,

Mr. Retfeld, the local representative of the Soviet Mercantile Fleet, 71 Szechuen Road, since November 1, 1929 has been working in conjunction with Messrs Moller & Co., 33 Avenue Edward VII recently appointed agents for the Soviet Mercantile Fleet.

Mr. Sharsky, Polish citizen, who was formerly a captain on one of Messrs Moller's steamer, has been appointed to assist Mr. Retfeld.

V. Ovsiannikoff
D. S.

A/D. C. I.

APB.I
Recommend that
British Consulate be informed.

See plan
7/11/29

J. H. Givens
7/11/29

AR
6/29

Confidential File

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. 10. D. 4441.
Date 31. 10. 29.

THE SHANGHAI EVENING POST, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1929.

Anglo-Danish Line Is Taken Over By Moller Company

It is reported that Moller & Co. British shipping company, has taken over the interests of the Anglo-Danish Steamship Company between Shanghai and Vladivostok, and will begin operating November 1. The ships will fly the British ensign instead of the Chinese flag. It is stated to avoid complications.

With the change of shipping firms here are strong possibilities of tea shipments to Russia being resumed. It is reported that certain foreign firms have offered to ship between 30,000 and 40,000 chests of tea to Moscow via Vladivostok during November and December.

Since the outbreak of Sino-Russian controversy many Chinese ships chartered by the Soviet Mercantile Fleet have been seized in Siberia. But after repeated demands by the owners, the ships, with the exception of two belonging to the San Peh Steam Navigation Company, have been released. The two ships, which were plying between northern Siberian ports before they were seized, will be released on their arrival at Vladivostok. It is thought they will reach Shanghai in about two weeks.

Because of the nearness of cold weather the shipping service to Saghalin, fish producing port in northern Siberia, will be abandoned until next spring, according to shipping reports.

R.M.

a/p.c.i.

Information.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 31. 10. 29

H.R. D.

ML
31/10/29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Foreign Section Station
No. C. L. 441
Date October 22, 1929

Subject (in full) Soviet Shipping Agency Transferred to Messrs Moller & Co.

Made by D.S. Maklaevsky.

Forwarded by

J. H. Wiers A.B. (Pol.)

With reference to the attached, inquiries show that the Anglo-Danish Shipping Coy, 8 French Bund, who have acted as shipping agents for the Soviet Mercantile Fleet since December 1927, will transfer the agency on November 1, 1929 to Moller & Co. The transfer according to Mr. L. Justesen, manager of the Anglo-Danish Shipping Coy, is due to the amount of trouble experienced with the Customs and Chinese Authorities in handling vessels of the Soviet Mercantile Fleet.

Most of Moller & Co.'s ships are at present in the fish trade and plying in the Ohotsk Sea between Kamchatka, Sahalin Island and Vladivostock. Others ply between Vladivostock and Black Sea ports transporting salt for use by the fisheries in Ohotsk.

The shipping trade between Shanghai and Vladivostock is practically nil at present and the only known departure for the last named port is the "Commandant Henri Riviere" sailing on October 24, with a cargo of 3,000 tons of tea from the former Centrosojus.

It is also reported that Moller & Co. have chartered some vessels for service with the Soviet Mercantile Fleet from local Chinese shipping companies.

b. 22. Reg
Please
file
M.H.

24:10/29
H.R. 22/29

Yes please
attach
22/10
file attached
H.R.

D. S. Maklaevsky

I recommend that British Consulate be informed.

A/D. C. I.

Sir:

Foreign Section,
For attention please. M.H. 22/10/29

ms. Hill this. Local
informed. 24/10/29

URGENT

October 16, 1929.

Foreign Section,

Would it be possible
to find out discreetly the
shipping facilities which
exist between Shanghai
and Vladivostok at the
present time & and the
extent to which
Russia is contributing
to the maintenance of
these facilities?

WLB

LB

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1929

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED will take over the full agency and control of all the Shipping and interests of the Soviet Merchant Fleet of Vladivostok, as from 1st November, 1929.

Freight quotations to and from Vladivostok can be had from the undersigned by application on and after 1st November, 1929.

MOLLER & CO.

5800

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE 16 10 29

A/D. I.
Information and return
Please.

W. H.
16/10/29

LCY.
16/10

D-441.

D-441.

CONFIDENTIAL

September 23, 29.

My dear Garstin,

With reference to your letter dated September 18, 1929, and in continuation of my letter No. D-441, dated August 22, 1929, on the subject of the "Moller" vessels, I forward herewith a further report on the matter but regret that I am unable to obtain direct proof.

Yours sincerely,

(s) H. O. SPRINGFIELD.

C.F. Garstin, Esq.,

H.B.M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

Heifer

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Section Station.

Date September 21, 1929

Subject (in full) S.S. "Nancy Moller" and "Minnie Moller."

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Ass't by Temp. Cl. Ass't Cook.

Forwarded by *John Robertson*

My informants, certain Customs officers who formerly served at Amoy and have had personal experience watching vessels engaged in drug-trafficking, confirm their assertions regarding the port of Keelung being a distributing centre for narcotics, which arrive there in tons.

For specific reasons they have requested me not to disclose their names as they are still in the service of the Chinese Government.

They again assert that a system exists between the Customs authorities at Keelung and persons engaged in drug-trafficking, whereby a vessel can clear for a port to which it never intends to proceed. Vessels have been known to clear from Keelung for Vladivostok with drugs and have never gone to that port, but have been seen on the China coast at a time when, according to schedule, they should have been a thousand miles away. In a similar manner, steamers are also cleared for Hongkong and never touch in at that port.

They further report that they have seen Japanese vessels unload drugs at out-of-the-way places below Foochow in the Haitan straits, at which other vessels never call.

They have personally chased such steamers and, in one particular case, at least, 100 cases of drugs were thrown overboard and were the cause of fights amongst the fishermen for months.

One of my informants remarked that during the past two years, not one seizure of arms, propaganda or opium has been made in vessels arriving in this port from Vladivostok.

These articles, he remarks, are evidently being directed to other places.

A/D. C. I.

John H. Coor
T. C. A.

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,

Aug^t. 2-1929To 651 Robertson

I am informed that ten
ships of the Soviet merchant
fleet are registered and
operated in the name of
Eric Moller (Sh'ai).

I suppose ships mentioned
in the attached are some
of the above.

E. Moller - it is stated - is
paid a monthly stipend
by the Soviet Gov^t.

J.W. Prince
Please see attached C.O.

H.R.

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,

192

To

Ships chartered by Moller, Co.
for Soviet Merchantile Fleet.

"Nancy Moller"

"Shanghai"

"Daisy Moller"

"Minnie Moller"

"Kwong Yoh"

"Eric Moller"

"Ming Hao"

"Arica"

"Commandant Henri Reiers"

"Lehi Ping"

"Yei Hui"

"Yung Hsing"

"Yohny"

Vestland
Hwa Peng
Lung Luck.

Chartered by
Wallum for S.M.F. 16 Ships
H. Robertson

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
C. I. D. 441...
19.9.29...

Extract from Police Journal, Straits Settlements
dated July 15, 1929.

Information has been received that the following ships
have been chartered to the Soviet Merchant Fleet:-

s.s. Commandant Henri Riviera, s.s. Minnie Moller.
s.s. Shanghai. s.s. Nancy Moller. s.s. Eric Moller.
s.s. Eric Moller. s.s. Kwang Poh. s.s. Arica. s.s. Ping Hao.

See also
S.O. 8115.

D.H.41

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
SHANGHAI.

18th September, 1929

CONFIDENTIAL.

My dear Martin,

Your letter No.D 441 of 22nd August addressed to Jamieson, regarding the calls of the "Moller" vessels at Keelung.

We sent confidentially, to the British Consul at Tamsui in Formosa, an extract from the Police Report enclosed in your letter, namely to the end of the sixth paragraph.

The Consul, Mr.Paton, has now replied thanking us for the information contained, and inquiring whether the Municipal Police have any definite information to substantiate paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the Report, especially the statement that opium, etc., is received at the port of Keelung in "tons". He says that such information would be of great assistance to him in taking action in connection with this matter.

If it is possible to supply any more

Captain R.M.J.Martin,
Commissioner of Police,
SHANGHAI.

/definite

2.

definite information of the kind required I
should be glad if you would do so, so that I
may pass it on to our Consul at Tamsui.

Yours sincerely,

A. Harding

August 22, 1929.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D...446
Date...22.8.29

S.S. "Nancy Moller" and "Minnie Moller."

Certain local Customs officials, consular employees and various shipping concerns, who have been approached privately on the matter of the Moller steamers, unanimously report that for some long time these steamers have been suspected of being engaged in the opium and narcotics traffic.

The movements of the s.s. "Nancy Moller" and "Minnie Moller" serve to prove the suspicion. They were not however under charter to the Soviet Mercantile Fleet at the dates given in the attached letter of H.B.M. consulate.

Keelung is known to be the distributing centre for all manner of narcotics such as opium, morphia, cocaine, etc., which are received into this port in tons.

There exists a kind of understanding between the Japanese Customs and certain shipping concerns, which call at Keelung, purchase the drugs and dispose of them at places along the China coast.

It is customary for a steamer to put in at Keelung obtain the drugs without even loading or unloading cargo, then clear for Hongkong, where the same performance is repeated, and some ten days later call in at Amoy and dispose of the drugs.

The Moller Company never employ engineers, mate or captain who are members of the Engineers or China coast officers guilds, but pick up nondescript individuals who serve on the understanding that they may "supplement" their salary.

The s.s. "Kwangfoh" was fitted up with cabins and captain Warrild was allowed a free hand as to their disposal to supplement his salary. In November 1927, Capt. F.A. Benz, employed by Moller & Co. held up the s.s. "Saitan" chartered by Moller & Co. in lieu of his Benz's claim against Tsang Yin- the owner.

It appears to be generally understood that the capital of Messrs Moller & Co. is chiefly Chinese and put up by that company's compradores.

By
the
22/8/29

==== (2) ====

Eric Moller, the manager of the Moller Company, is a British subject. He has two brothers one of whom is alleged to be a Norwegian and the other a German. His father- Nils Moller, was a Swede. It is reported on very reliable authority that Eric Moller senior maintains a Russian paramour for whom he fitted out the premises at 410 Avenue Joffre as a boarding house and pays her a very substantial monthly sum of money.

August 22, 1929.

S.S. "Nancy Moller" and "Minnie Moller."

Certain local Customs officials, consular employees and various shipping concerns, who have been approached privately on the matter of the Moller steamers, unanimously report that for some long time these steamers have been suspected of being engaged in the opium and narcotics traffic.

The movements of the s.s. "Nancy Moller" and "Minnie Moller" serve to prove the suspicion. They were not however under charter to the Soviet Mercantile Fleet at the dates given in the attached letter of H.B.M. consulate.

Keelung is known to be the distributing centre for all manner of narcotics such as opium, morphia, cocaine, etc., which are received into this port in tons.

There exists a kind of understanding between the Japanese Customs and certain shipping concerns, which call at Keelung, purchase the drugs and dispose of them at places along the China coast.

It is customary for a steamer to put in at Keelung obtain the drugs without even loading or unloading cargo, then clear for Hongkong, where the same performance is repeated, and some ten days later call in at Amoy and dispose of the drugs.

The Moller Company never employ engineers, mate or captain who are members of the Engineers or China coast officers guilds, but pick up nondescript individuals who serve on the understanding that they may "supplement" their salary.

The s.s. "Kwangfoh" was fitted up with cabins and captain Warrild was allowed a free hand as to their disposal to supplement his salary. In November 1927, Capt. F.A.Benz, employed by Moller & Co. held up the s.s. "Saitan" chartered by Moller & Co. in lieu of his Benz's claim against Tsang Yin- the owner.

It appears to be generally understood that the capital of Messrs Moller & Co. is chiefly Chinese and put up by that company's compradores.

----- (2) -----

Eric Moller, the manager of the Moller Company, is a British subject. He has two brothers one of whom is alleged to be a Norwegian and the other a German. His father- Nils Moller, was a Swede. It is reported on very reliable authority that Eric Moller senior maintains a Russian paramour for whom he fitted out the premises at 410 Avenue Joffre as a boarding house and pays her a very substantial monthly sum of money.



With
His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General's
Compliments. and thanks.

John R. ...

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
SHANGHAI.

30 AUG 1929 ~~1927~~

Dec 1929

2. 441

August 22 29.

Confidential.

My dear Jamieson,

With reference to your letter of August 10 on the subject of the somewhat mysterious movements of the s.s. "Nancy Moller" and "Minnie Moller", I forward herewith a police report on the subject, together with our complete file which may be of interest to you. You will notice that one of Eric Moller's ships was in trouble early in 1924 over a shipment of heroin, no doubt you have records of this incident at the Consulate. Kindly return file in due course.

Yours sincerely,

(56) D.M.S. Martin.

E. G. Jamieson, Esq., C.B.E.,
H. B. M. Consulate-General,
SHANGHAI.

Box

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
Foreign Section, Station, 441
Date 24.8.29
Date August 22, 1929

Subject (in full) S.S. "Nancy Moller" and "Minnie Moller."

Made by Temp. Cl. Ass't J.A.Cook. Forwarded by John Robertson C.D.I.

" Certain local Customs officials, consular employees and various shipping concerns, who have been approached privately on the matter of the Moller steamers, unanimously report that for some long time these steamers have been suspected of being engaged in the opium and narcotics traffic.

The movements of the s.s. "Nancy Moller" and "Minnie Moller" serve to prove the suspicion. They were not however under charter to the Soviet Mercantile Fleet at the dates given in the attached letter of H.B.M. consulate.

Keelung is known to be the distributing centre for all manner of narcotics such as opium, morphia, cocaine etc., which are received into this port in tons.

There exists a kind of understanding between the Japanese Customs and certain shipping concerns, which call at Keelung, purchase the drugs and dispose of them at places along the China coast.

It is customary for a steamer to put in at Keelung obtain the drugs without even loading or unloading cargo, then clear for Hongkong, where the same performance is repeated, and some ten days later call in at Amoy and dispose of the drugs.

The Moller Company never employ engineers, mate or captain who are member of the Engineers or China coast officers guilds, but pick up nondescript individuals who serve on the understanding that they may "supplement" their salary.

The s.s. "Kwangfoh" was fitted up with cabins and captain Warrild was allowed a free hand as to their disposal to supplement his salary. In November 1927, Capt. F.A.Benz, employed by Moller & Co. held up the s.s. "Saitan" chartered by Moller & Co. in lieu of his- Benz's claim against Tsang Yin- the owner.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 ____

Subject (in full) _____

=== (2) ===

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

It appears to be generally understood that the capital of Messrs Moller & Co. is chiefly Chinese and put up by that company's compradores.

Eric Moller, the manager of the Moller Company, is a British subject. He has two brothers one of whom is alleged to be a Norwegian and the other a German. His father- Nils Möller, ^(deceased) was a Swede. It is reported on very reliable authority that Eric Moller senior maintains a Russian paramour for whom he fitted out the premises at 410 Avenue Joffre as a boarding house and pays her a very substantial monthly sum of money.

John T. Cook
P. C. A.

H.R. 8.22.29

Please also see attached report at
"lag A"
A/ D. C. I.

H. Robertson

MLG 22:8.29

H.C.P.

I suggest that
Mr Jameson see this file
Confidentially.

22/8

St. Charles
appt

P.S. The Eric Moller is leaving at the
end of the month for Vladivostok with all
the employees of the Centrosyn.

St. Charles

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS

Confidential.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

To

Shanghai 12/7/29
C.D.I. Robertson,

I understand that
business relations of
some kind exist between
Eric Goller and the
Soviet Government. Is
it possible that these
ships would have been
engaged in smuggling
literature or arms for the
use of Chinese Communists?
JKB

Confidential.



P.O. Box 259.

10th August, 1929.

My dear Martin,

We have received a despatch from our Consul at Tamsui in Formosa reporting on somewhat mysterious movements on the part of the s.s. "Nancy Moller" and "Minnie Moller" which as you know are owned by Eric Moller here. These ships visited Keelung in January and March for no ostensible purpose, i.e., they neither loaded or discharged cargo and the suggestion is that they may have been engaged in smuggling opium.

Can you tell me whether either of these ships has ever been suspected of
/being

Captain R.M.J. Martin,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

being engaged in the opium business?

Many thanks in advance.

Yours sincerely,

E. G. Tamm

88 D. 44

9928.
29/7/29

VLADIVOSTOK SAILINGS

S.S. MINNIE About 5,000 tons D. W. is expected to
MOLLER, Aug. 4. sail direct for Vladivostok on or
about August 4th. A few first class cabins are available
for passengers who may contemplate going to Europe via
the Ussuriski Amur Railway. For further information
please apply to Anglo-Danish Shipping Co. (M. L. Justesen)
8 French Bund Telephone 13059. 1329 4-8

8B

This steamer has been withdrawn.
There is no information either at the
above company or at the local office of
the Sootongflot (Mr. Roffeld) regarding
the ss. "Nancy Moller" expected arrival at Shanghai.
The Moller steamers, having Chinese names, fly the
Chinese flag, but those having British names fly the
British flag. J. H. Cox

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE 29.7.29

A/D.I.

Rest

Information.

RG 29/7/29

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1929.

ANOTHER ROUTE AVAILABLE FOR PASSENGERS TO EUROPE

The severance of relations between China and Russia has caused no little inconvenience to a number of people in Shanghai who had planned to make the trip to Europe via Siberia. We were advised yesterday however, of a route available to Europe, not generally known, by Mr. M. L. Justesen of the Anglo-Danish Shipping Co., who states that the a.s. Minnie Moller, 5,000 tons will be dispatched for Vladivostok on or about August 4. A few first-class accommodations are available for passengers who contemplate going to Europe via the Ussuriski Amur Railway. There is one weekly express, every Monday, from Vladivostok to Moscow via the Ussuriski Amur Railway and the passage is only one day longer than via the C.E.R. There is also another train, a couple of days slower, which leaves Vladivostok every day except Tuesday. On the express, there is no change of car between Vladivostok and Moscow.

Y.R.

a/p L.I.

Information

ML

Levy

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE *25.7.29*

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1929

VLADIVOSTOK SAILINGS

S.S. FENG HSIANG, About 2,400 D. W. will load for
June 29. Vladivostok direct on or about the
29th inst. For Freight and passage please apply to Anglo-
Danish Shipping Co., (M. L. Justesen) No. 8 French Bund.
Tel. 13059. 10408 29-6

S.S. TORY, July 1. About 3,950 D. W. will load for
Vladivostok direct on or about the
July 1st. For Freight and passage please apply to Anglo-
Danish Shipping Co., (M. L. Justesen) No. 8 French Bund.
Tel. 13059. 10409 1-7

S.S. FEI HU, July 9. About 2,600 D. W. will load for
Vladivostok direct on or about the
July 9th. For Freight and passage please apply to Anglo-
Danish Shipping Co., (M. L. Justesen) No. 8 French Bund.
Tel. 13059. 10410 9-7

泰丰 (Tai Hoang)

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1931

C. & S. FILES.
No. S. E. D. 441.
26 - 2 - 31.

NOTICE

THE General Public is hereby notified that the Commercial Agency Chinese Eastern Railway is appointed to act as chartering and shipping agents for Messrs. Soviet Mercantile Fleet instead of Messrs. Moller & Co.

For all particulars and inquiries clients are requested to apply as per following address:

3 Canton Road,
Commercial Agency of C.E.R.,
Tel. 17132 & 14043.

3691

\$2,
Please note and
keep.

24:2:31.

Notes.

Reg. please place on the O.E.R.
file.

24-2-31.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

349
NORTH CHINA
& S. D. RECORDS
S. B. D. 441

ate 13 - 2 - 31

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1931

NOTICE

FROM date the undersigned will
cease to represent the Agency
of The Soviet Mercantile Fleet at
Shanghai.

MOLLER & CO.

2959

JP

S2

Information

JP

Noted.

Reg - please file

WD 12 31

SOVIET MERCHANT FLEET

Ships chartered to above:

S.S. Commandant Henri Riviers
S.S. Minnie Moller
S.S. Shanghai
S.S. Nancy Moller
S.S. Eric Moller
S.S. Eric Moller
S.S. Kwang Foh
S.S. Arica
S.S. Ming Hao.

SMP

No. S.B. D 441

Moller steamers suspected of being engaged in opium and narcotics traffic.

SOVIET MERCANTILE FLEET

Shipping Dept. of local C.E.R. took over Agency
for above. Agency formerly held by Moller & Co.

Charter of ships through:

1. San Peh S. N. Co. Ltd.
2. Anglo Danish Shipping Co.
3. Moller & Co.
4. Wallem & Co.

SMP

No. S.B. D 441
20 January 1931

EINESEN, Th. K. - Oslo, Norway
Owners of the S.S. "Bestik"

ROTFELD

Local representative of Soviet Mercantile Fleet.

SHARSKY

Formerly captain on one of Moller's steamers.

ANGLO-DANISH SHIPPING CO.

Shipping agents for the Soviet Mercantile Fleet to transfer agency to Moller & Co.

"Commandant Henri Riviere"

Cargo of tea from the former Centrosojus.

KEELUNG, Port of

Distributing center for narcotics

D-444

CONFIDENTIAL

SHARONAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 444
Date 15/8/89

sic!

1329

IN REPLYING
REFER TO No.



2444

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

*Regt. 4th Regiment,
Shanghai,
15 Aug., 1929.*

My dear Fiers,

Thanks a lot for
the document on the
organization of the Russian
Army and the Report on
Foreign Affairs. I have
now had time to go into
them yet, but they both
look interesting.

Cordially yours,

E. F. Carlson
15th U.S. Inf.
R. 2

*File
15/8. HCA*

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. L. O. D. 6666

Filed 13.8.29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Foreign Section

August 10, 1929.

A/ D. C. I.

I beg to forward herewith a reconnaissance of the 7th Section of the headquarters of the Siberian Military District together with certain plans showing the distribution and the administration with a reference index explaining the latter, all of which have been received from confidential sources. Copies are attached for distribution which includes one copy for the Chinese authorities.

A. Robertson
D. I.

A/D.C.I.
I do not approve of sending this information to the Chinese authorities.

W. H.
12/8/29

File. dealt with
12/8 Lca

CONFIDENTIAL

A reconnaissance or 7th Section of the Headquarters of Sibvo (Siberian Military District)

Although one of the doors on the third floor of the premises of the Headquarters of Sibvo (Novo-Nikolaevsk) bears a sign "Chief of the Reconnaissance Section" and "Admission strictly prohibited", only one man functions there named Bogatireff, who is Assistant Chief of the Section and who carries out exclusively secret work.

The Headquarters of the Section, together with its Chief named Nikolai Samuilovich, are in Vladivostock on ~~the~~ Lenin Street (formerly Svetlanka) right over the "Textile Syndicate". There is no sign board at the door, but one can hear during the day the sound of typewriter emanating from the flat occupied by one Livshitz (Yliya Yakovlevich) and one Beloff. The entrance door to the flat is always fastened and no person is admitted into the hall without ringing the bell. This hall has three doors one leading to the flat of Beloff, the other to that of Livshitz and the third into the office of the 7th Section, the doors of the latter being also always fastened. The room next to the office is that of the Chief, and this latter has a dark chamber for photographic purposes and a laboratory for the examination of chemicals to be used for secret writing. As above said this flat is occupied by the Chief and his assistant. The rest of the assistants and employees of the 7th Section live at No. 74 Leninskaya Street, next to the building of the Military and Naval Institution.

The Staff of the office of the 7th Section is:-

- 1 Chief
- 2 Assistants
- 1 Interpreter, a Korean.
- 1 Typist
- 2 Red Army men.

All the above mentioned persons are directly connected with the work of the Section in the office. But there are many more agents. For instance one of the assistants named Babicheff is officially connected with the Commercial Agency of the Ussuri Railway (Uka) as Manager and another named Turinsky, is at the Pogranichnaya Railway Station employed as a clerk at the Railway Cars exchange office of the Ussuri Railway.

The Chief of the 7th Section is also Manager of the Bureau dealing with Export and Import of Beans and their assortment, attached to the Ussuri Railway.

Two men named Kushnir and Demansky respectively are working in the Bureau of Foreign Ships service. The latter resides at Leninskaya Street No. 98.

Assistants of the 7th Section work in other institutions partly through the inability of the 7th Section to pay high wages, and are thus able to earn more in their respective positions in addition to being able to get good information from foreign sources.

In addition to the Staff interpreter there is also a Russian student of the State Far Eastern University, in which the teacher of military discipline, is also connected with the 7th Section. The names of the 2 last named men are unknown.

In centres of the activities of smugglers, on the borders of Russia and foreign territory, there are agents from amongst residents of the 7th Section.

左天及
以下の附物
大正十一年九月
全
部
印
出
す

In Possiet there is a Korean named Pak Semen, in Poltavka, name unknown, in Grodekovo one Stepan, Secretary of the District Committee, who resides at the Electric Power Station. This latter has at his disposal for communication with Pogranchnaya one Stepan Naumanko (nicknamed Noroff), who whilst smuggling goods carries through from Russian territory and from Pogranchnaya too various packages for which he gets paid every time 10 roubles.

I do not know the agents at Imat and in Blagoveschensk. At Pogranchnaya the following are agents for the 7th Section:- Onopa, employee of the Ussuri Railway, Malashko, Inspector of the Railway Committee, and a White named Diba alias Diada Yasha, as well as a Korean (name unknown) who owns a bicycle shop.

Turninsky used to be at Pogranchnaya before, but later escaped to Russia. He was in charge of Smirnoff, Secretary of the Consulate, who deals with matters of the 7th Section. He is also representative of the 3rd Administration of the Kommintern Headquarters, G.P.U.

At Imianpo there is a Korean doctor, whose brother Pak is in Vladivostock with the 7th Section. In Kirin there is one Kuznetsoff. It is difficult to say exactly who is still working in these places as a great many have been arrested in January last such as Sumsky and others.

In North Manchuria the work of the G.P.U. and Kommintern is conducted by Znamensky, Soviet Vice Consul at Harbin. The reconnaissance work is in charge of one named Nicholai, who resides at No. 15 Bolshoi Prospekt.

The connection maintained between the Consulate and the agents and sub-agents has been in charge of one "Vanko", Ivan Ivanovich Petroff, a Bulgarian, who participated in the explosion of a Cathedral. He seems to have gone to Russia now.

Michailoff, Assistant Chief of the Commercial Section on C.E.R. is an agent of the G.P.U.

Kuznetsoff would be able to tell who is in Tsitsihar and Hailar. He is now in Kirin, but was in the above places before for a long time.

Liaison with Chinese territory and Russia is maintained in the following manner: All information from the towns of North China first comes to Harbin and from here it is either forwarded through couriers, who have season tickets on C.E.R. or else through train conductors, who hand the staff direct to the sources at Pogranchnaya or Vladivostock. Then from Pogranchnaya sometimes Naumenko of Grodekovo takes the information or else again the train conductors deliver it. Frequently it is being done by Inspector Pridorogin.

Diplomatic couriers carry information very seldom and only when it is from the G.P.U. The People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs has a clause in the instructions prohibiting the couriers to carry "ordinary" mail and so if this is done sometimes, it is through pure friendly ties. Diplomatic couriers are under G.P.U.

From Russia the mail is forwarded as follows:- Money and documents are being taken by a messenger as far as Grodekovo and are then taken delivery of by Naumenko. Sometimes it gets direct to Onopa at Pogranchnaya or someone else to who it is addressed. Letters are taken as far as Pogranchnaya and here posted to various addresses: the letters are written in different secret writing, depending on the staff used. Letters are seldom addressed direct to agents, as a rule they are addressed to a fictitious name and are later forwarded to the right persons.

Agents are usually sent abroad in secret, mostly through Grodekovo. In Pogranchnaya they get passports

which are prepared for them beforehand and which are usually made as for emigrants and they then proceed by rail to the place of appointment. Agents are met upon arrival at destination and given "shelter" i.e. some sort of work as a screen and are then instructed with the existing state of things, etc.

Agents as a rule go to Vladivostok after every six months for a few days to make a report and to clear up various matters. They are, however, encouraged to use their own initiative on the spot of activity, unless it is a matter of principle.

Once a year at least Chief of the 7th Section goes to Harbin and summons the agents there for a conference.

Translation.

Distribution of Siberian Troops.

<u>Name of Units.</u>	<u>Where they belong.</u>	<u>Address of centre.</u>
<u>12th Territorial Division</u>	Special	Omsk
34th Light Company	12th Territorial	"
Territorial Regiment	Division	
35th - do-	-do-	Slavgorod
36th - do-	-do-	Barabinsk
Artillery Regiment	-do-	Omsk
Special Cavalry Squadron	-do-	"
Special Sappers' Detachment	-do-	"
Special Liaison Det.	-do-	"
<u>21st Light Company Division.</u>	Special	Novo-Nikolaevsk
63rd Light Company Regiment	21st Light Company Division.	Barnaul
61st - do -	-do-	Tomak
62nd - do -	-do-	Novo-Nikolaevsk
Artillery Regiment	-do-	Tomsk
Special Cavalry Squadron	-do-	Novo-Nikolaevsk
Special Sappers' Det.	-do-	"
Special Liaison Det.	-do-	"
Special Radio-Telegraph Battalion	Headquarters of Siberian Troops.	Tomsk
Special Liaison Det.	-do-	"
<u>18th Irkutsk Corps.</u>		
<u>26th Light Company Division.</u>	18th Light Company Corps.	Krasnoyarsk
76th light company det.	26th Division	"
77th -do-	-do-	Nijne-Udinsk
78th -do-	-do-	Kansk
Artillery Regiment	-do-	Krasnoyarsk
Special Cavalry Squadron	-do-	"
Special Sappers' Det.	-do-	"
Special Liaison Det.	-do-	"
<u>35th Light Company Division.</u>	18th Corps.	Irkutsk
103rd Light Company Reg.	35th Division	"
104th -do-	-do-	St. Zima ?
105th -do-	-do-	?
Artillery Regiment	-do-	Irkutsk
Special Cavalry Squadron	-do-	"
Special Sappers' Det.	-do-	"
Special Liaison Det.	-do-	"
<u>9th Special Cavalry Brigade.</u>	18th Corps	Verkhne-Udinsk (Berezovka)
72nd Cavalry Regiment	9 Cavalry Brigade	"
73rd -do-	-do-	"
74th -do-	-do-	"

36th Light Company	18th Corps	Chita
<u>Division</u>		
106th Light Company Reg.	36th Division	Chita-Peschanka
107th -do-	-do-	Dauria
108th -do-	-do-	Sretensk
Artillery Regiment	-do-	Chita 3 versts before Peschanka.
Special Sappers' Det.	-do-	Chita
Special Liaison Det.	-do-	Chita
Special Cavalry Squadron	-do-	"

19th Light Cavalry Corps.

Habarovsk

1st Light Company Division	19th Corps	Vladivostock
1st Light Company Reg.	1st L.C. Division	Quarters of former Fortress.
2nd Light Company Reg.	-do-	
3rd -do-	-do-	Vladivostock.
Artillery Regiment	-do-	"
Special Cavalry Squadron	-do-	"
Special Sappers' Det.	-do-	"
Special Liaison Det.	-do-	"

The 1st Pan-Pacific Light Company Division is centred entirely in the district of Vladivostock at 1st Rechka whilst one Regiment is at the Ugolnaya Station, but the latter is uncertain.

5th Special Cavalry <u>Brigade</u>	19th Corps	Nikolsk-Ussurisk
---------------------------------------	------------	------------------

One regiment stationed at Razdolnoe and the remainder at Nikolsk-Ussurisk.

19th Aviation Detachment 19th Corps

Spassk.

It is unknown whether as well as what Divisions are at Blagoveschensk and Habarovsk, neither is it certain where regiments belonging to them are stationed.

Artillery Warehouse	Omsk
" "	Irkutsk
" "	Vladivostock
" "	Chita
Equipment Warehouse	Omsk
Military Technical property warehouse	Irkutsk
Military Technical property warehouse	Omsk

The biggest artillery warehouse is at Omsk, then follow those of Irkutsk, Chita and Vladivostock. The biggest warehouse of Military technical property is also at Omsk.

Military Schools.

Military Political School	Omsk
Infantry School	Tomsk
Artillery School	Krasnoyarsk
24th Infantry School	Vladivostock
A school (uncertain)	in Irkutsk
Buriat-Mongolian School	Verkhne-Udinsk
2nd Special Light Company Regiment of G.P.U. Troops	Novo-Nikolaevsk
59th Special Border Regiment	Vladivostock
? Border Regiment	Blagoveschensk
? Border Regiment	Chita.

CONFIDENTIAL

Reference-indications in connection with the plan.

1. Commander in Chief of the Military District.
2. Assistant Commander.
3. Member of the Revolutionary Military Council, Chief of the District Political Administration.
4. Head Administration of the District - Chief.
5. Economic Administrative Department.
6. Printing Office.
7. Central Registry.
8. Commandant's office.
9. Economic Department.
10. Military training and mobilisation Department.
11. Military Commander's Department.
12. Military billeting Department.
13. Military ~~Technical~~ Technical training and teaching Department.
14. Headquarters of the Siberian Military District - Chief of Staff and Commissar.
15. Operative Branch.
16. Intelligence branch
The Assistant Chief of this branch is at the Headquarters, while the Intelligence department and its Chief are in Vladivostok, this for the purpose of more efficient service abroad. It contains the following branches in Vladivostok:
 - a) Branch (X)
 - b) Bureau of the foreign ships service.
 - c) Bureau for bean export and import service.
 - d) Commercial Agency of the Ussury Railway.
 - e) Agent at Possiet.
 - f) Agent at Grodekovo.
 - g) Agent at Iman.
 - h) " Blagoveschensk.
 - i) " Poltavka (opposite Sanchagou).
 - j) " in Japan.
 - k) 2 South China with Shanghai as a centre.
 - l) North Manchuria with Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Kirin, Harbin etc. with Harbin as a centre for Manchuria.
17. General Department of the Inspectorate.
 - (X) Inspector of Artillery.
 - (XX) Inspector of cavalry.
 - (XXX) Inspector of the preliminary training before joining the army.
 - (XXXX) Inspector of Infantry.
 - (XXXXX) Inspector of communications
18. Military communications Branch
19. Air force Branch.
20. Chemical defence branch.
21. Mobilisation Branch.
22. Military supplies Department.
23. Military ~~economic~~ and economic ~~department~~ Department.
24. Military supplies Department, the branch of the All Union Economic Administration.
25. Billetting and building Department.
27. Finance Department.
28. Mobilisation Department.
29. Military technical Department.
30. Artillery Department.
31. Political District Administration.
32. Agitation and Propaganda Department.
33. Organisation and training Department.
34. Cinema section.
35. Economic Department.
36. Distribution Department.
37. General Office.
38. Editor's Office of the newspaper "Red Guard's Star".
39. Sanitary Department.
39. *Office of the newspaper "Learning & Training"*

41. Veterinary Department.
42. Special District Branch (G.P.U.)
43. Revolutionary Military Tribunal.
44. Military District Prosecutor.
45. Military Financial District Comptroller.
46. Labour-peasant district inspectorate (suppressed).

Explanations to the scheme of regiment.

1. Commander of the regiment.
2. Assistant commander in charge of economic matters, acting commander.
3. Chief of staff of the regiment.
4. Assistant front commander (not in all regiments).
5. Assistant Commander in charge of the political branch.
6. Battalion commander.
7. " "
8. " "
9. Commander of battery.
10. Commander of the machine-gun section.
11. Treasurer.
12. Barrack-master.
13. Commander of the economic squad.
14. Commander in charge of defense, in charge of chemical defence.
15. Regimental school.
16. Regimental Doctor.
17. Regimental Club.
18. a-Company.
19. b- Platoon.
20. c- Section, 1 machine-gun section with 2 machine guns.
21. d- Links - 3 men each.
In each company there is a special Political Instructor (Politruk) with a salary of the commander of Company.
There is a teacher or a woman teacher in each Company. The regimental Club is supplied with a library and following sections are in existence there: Sportive, Shooting, Snow-shoe, Natural Science, Godless, Avio-Chemical, International Revolutionary Relief Association (M.O.P.R.), Chess etc.
The same sections are in existence in each Company.
22. Responsible Secretary of the Bureau of the Communist Party.
23. Delegate to the Special divisional Branch.
Commander of the regiment has full power to issue any order under his personal responsibility. He is responsible for his regiment in every respect (even in political), though majority of the commanders are not communists.
44. Mounted scouting squad, half a platoon.
45. Infantry scouting squad.
In each Company there are: soldier's corner, Lenin corner, self-education, red corner, military science, wall newspaper etc.

COMMANDING, ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL STAFF.

1. HEADQUARTERS OF THE SIBERIAN MILITARY DISTRICT.

Until recently the Commander of the Military District was Mr. P e t i n, Colonel (or General ?), formerly of Tsarist Army, none party member. At present - U b o r e v i t c h, sub-lieutenant of the Kerensky army, he is communist, formerly commander of the 5th army and then of the North Caucasian Military District; he is about 40 years old.

2) Assistant Commander G a i l i t, lieutenant of the Tsarist Army, Communist, about 25 years old, Latvian, intelligent, though graduated only by military ensign school; man of bug practical training; refused to join the Academy, indolent, democratic.

Before assuming this post Gaillit was in command of the 78th Brigade , then of the 26th Division.

3) K o j e v n i k o f f , member of the Revolutionary Military Council, Chief of the Political Administration of the District, communist from 1917, born at Ufa government, graduated by the Ecclesiastical Seminary, sub-lieutenant or lieutenant, about 35 years old, active, intelligent, obstinate, always having his own way, graduated by Military Political Academy, Russian.

4) G l i n s k y, Acting chief of the Political Administration, ensign, about 35 years old, self-confident, not intelligent, man of pose, of Jewish nationality, no military education whatever.

5) B a t e n i n, Chief of the Administration of the District, Communist, formerly lieutenant, graduated by Law Faculty , about 37 years old, intelligent, not graduated by Military Academy, though the position occupied by him necessitates it; bureaucratic, Russian from Moscow.

6) K i s l o f f, Chief of the Administrative and Economic Department, a Russian, former commissar of the 3rd regiment stationing at Vladivostok, stupid, without education or practical training; obtained this post owing to Batenin's influence, about 32 years old.

7) Printing office, Chepooroff - Director, Communist, formerly case man, empty-headed, without any education, about 42 years old.

8) In charge of the Central Registry, a red-guard, communist, about 24 years old, peasant.

9) S h m e l e f f - Commandant, Communist, about 26-25 years old, peasant of Tamboff government, stupid, without military training; got this office owing to the influence of the Chief of the Economic Department who is cohabitating with his sister.

10) P o o s c h i m s k y, Chief of the Economic Department, communist, about 27 years old, not a military man, Russian Pole, had neither military nor general education. Got this position with the assistance of the former Chief of A.H.O. Kandauroff, who is cohabitating with his wife.

II. Z u b k o f f , chief of the Department of military training and mobilisation a Russian, Communist, sub-lieutenant, type of an office man, hard working. intelligent, about 34-6 years old, without military education.

staff

12) M i n c h u k, Chief the ~~Procuring~~ Department, former commissar attached to the headquarters of the 26th Division and the commander of the Far Eastern Military District, communist, about 34 years old, consumptive, a Russian, bad worker, passed special course at the Military Academy.

13.) V a s s i l e n k o, Chief of the military billeting department, none-party member, former colonel, intelligent, acting chief of the department; has organised this new department; about 45 years old.

14). Chief of the Department of Military Training (forgot his name), a Russian, none-party member, formerly second-captain, intelligent, active, about 36 years old.

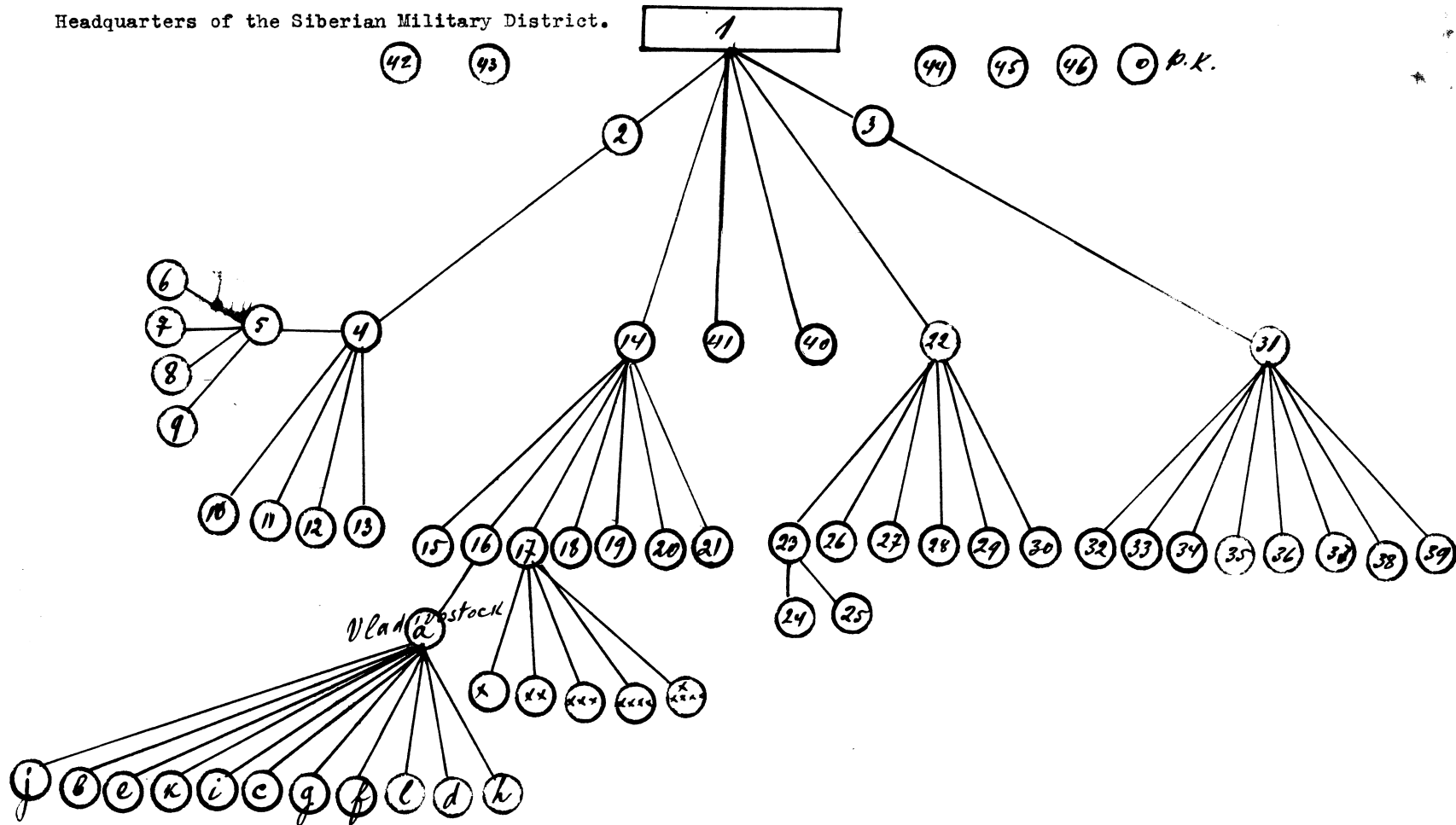
15) P a u k a, Chief of staff, Latvian, none party member, general staff colonel, intelligent, stern, about 45-50 years old.

16) L i u b i m o f f , assistant chief of staff, none party member general staff colonel, jovial, likes drinks and women, in business talks always turns conversation to women; intelligent.

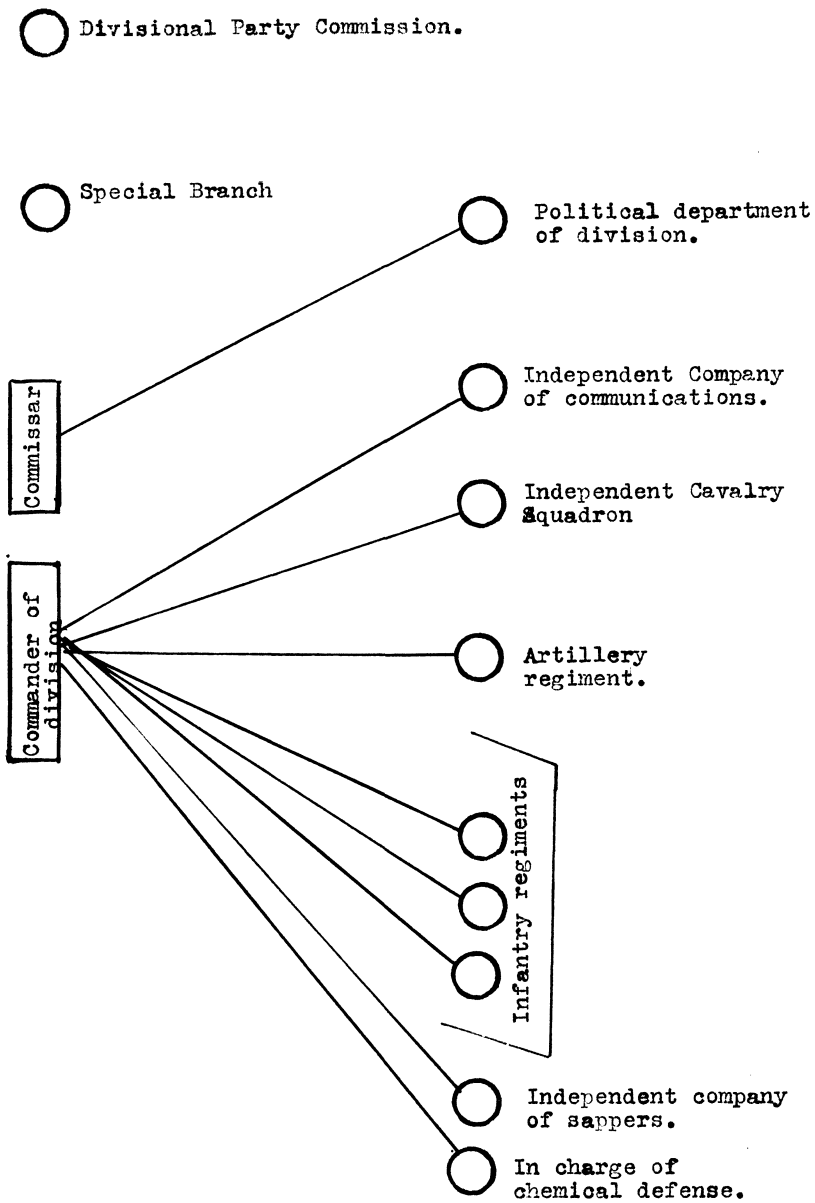
17. Ksa n d r o v s k y, Chief of the operative section, Pole, Communist, about 40 years old, lieutenant, energetic, clever; arrived from Ukraina.
18. Nicolas Samuilovitch, Chief of the Intelligence Department (Vladi - vostack), a Jew; Communist, 28 years old, graduated by the Military Academy and by the High School, intelligent.
19. Assistant Chief of the Intelligence Department Bogatyreff (Novo-Nicolaevsk), about 26-7 yaers old, communist, without education, simple, has high opinion of himself, Russian.
20. Beloff - Assistant Chief (Vladivostock), communist, about 35 years old (his little known to me).
21. Kassin - Chief of the General Inspectorate and Inspector of Infantry, Latvian, Communist, about 37 yaers old, was in the French army, married to a French Jewess, passed course of the Military Academy, not intelligent, pretends to know everything.
22. S t r a n s t r e m - Inspector of Artillery, lieutenant-colonel, about 39 years old, German, none party member, intelligent; communist, does not care too much about communism.
23. S h a p o s h n i k o f f - Cavalry Inspector, communist, cossack, quarter-master, follower of Budenny, graduated by Cavalry school, about 40 years old, dull.
24. G r a d o b o e f f - in charge of pre-military training, communist, ensign, about 36 years old, Russian, simple.
25. ? - Chief of Communications, communist, graduated by High Technical school, about 40 years old, only recently arrived here.
26. P o p o v i t c h - Chief^r Military Communications, communist, Pole, drunkard, former copyst, without education, stupid.
27. Chief of air force and of chemical defense are new people, these branches having only recently been organized, with special education.
28. V a s s i l i e f - Commissar attached to the Headquarters, communist, Petrograd factory worker, without education.
29. R u d n e f f - in charge of military supplies, none party member, lieutenant, intelligent, suffers from nervous disease, always with bromine when on duty; took this post only recently, no special education.
30. S h a s h n i n - Assistant in charge of military supplies, communist, lieutenant, bureacratic, secretary to communist party cell at the Headquarters, formerly commissar, only recently in this department.
31. D r a c h e f f - Assistant in charge of military supplies, communist Russian, without education, simple, about 36 years old, was in army in France.
32. B u d n i t z k y - Chief of Economic Department, communist, a Jew, formerly chief of supplies of I9 army corps, was charged in a law court, yet before judgement was delivered was appointed chief of the economic department, self-loving person, of limited capacity, without education, does not enjoy sympathy of anybody, about 34 years old.
33. M a k a r o f f - in charge of supplies section, graduated by military Economic Academy, in past - a soldier, without general education, knows his business, communist formerly chief of supplies department of the 21st Division, about 35 years old.

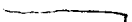
34. D u v a n i n - Chief of the military baggage section, without education, none-party member, former soldier, knows his business well, of limited mental capacity, about 36 years old.
35. K a s a r i n o f f - billeting and building section, communist, with some kind of technical education, sportsman, of limited capacity, about 40 years old.
36. L e v i t z k y - Assistant Chief, none party member, engineer; neatly all military barracks in S i b e r i a have been constructed under his direction and designs. Capable, about 60 years old.
Highly educated.
37. K a n d e b a e f f - Chief of the Finance department, communist, drunkard, of limited capacity, without education, about 36 years old. His assistants Perfielieff and Trefiloff are also the persons of limited capacity, communists. The most badly managed department in the whole district administration.
38. ? Chief of the mobilisation Department, communist, Russian, former soldier, without education.
39. ? Chief of the Military Technical Department, communist, formerly soldier, Russian, passed technical course under the soviet regime, the man of quick hands, though of limited capacity.
40. C h e r e m i s o f - Chief of the artillery department, communist, lieutenant, one of the most capable in the whole staff of supplies department, formerly chief of the garrison of Irkutsk, about 36 years old, Russian.
41. Papiermeister - chief of the Agitation and Propaganda Department, communist, Jew, about 30 years old, energetic, not educated, haughty.
42. R o g a s h e v i t c h - Chief of the Cinema section, a Jew, about 26 years old, communist, not educated, sociable.
43. V a s s i l i e f f - Chief of the economic department, communist, a Jew, about 25 years old, not educated.
43. ? Chief of the (? educational) department, a Jew, about 28 years old, energetic.
44. Chief secretary - Chernyh, a Jew, communist, about 30 years old, haughty, self-loving, without education.
45. ?

1



Scheme of the administration of division.





CONFIDENTIAL

reconnaissance or 7th section of the

Headquarters of 1stvo (Siberian Military District)

Although one of the doors on the third floor of the premises of the Headquarters of 1stvo (Novo-Nikolaevsk) is a sign "Chief of the Reconnaissance Section" and admission strictly prohibited, only one man functions there named Bogacheff, who is assistant chief of the section and who carries out exclusively secret work.

The Headquarters of the section, together with its chief named Nicholas Samuilovich, are in Vladivostok on the main street formerly Vostokovskaya right over the textile syndicate. There is no sign board at the door, but one can hear during the day the sound of typewriter humming from the first occupied by one Livshitz (Ilya Yakovlevich) and his staff. The entrance door to the first is always fastened and no person is admitted into the hall without ringing the bell. This hall has three doors leading to the first of Livshitz, the other to that of Livshitz and the third into the office of the 7th section. The doors of the latter being also always fastened. The room next to the office is that of the chief, and this room was a dark chamber for photo machine purposes and a laboratory for the examination of chemicals to be used for secret writing. As above said this first is occupied by the chief and his assistant. The rest of the assistants and employees of the 7th section live at No. 71 Leninskaya street, next to the building of the Military and Naval Institution.

The staff of the office of the 7th section is:-

- 1 Chief
- 2 Assistants
- 1 Interpreter, a woman.
- 1 Typist
- 2 Secretary men.

All the above mentioned persons are directly connected with the work of the section in the office. But there are some more agents. For instance one of the assistants named on his card is officiating connected with the Commercial Agency of the Amur railway (he is a manager and another named Turinsky, is at the Khabarovskaya railway station employed as a clerk at the railway fare exchange office of the Amur railway.

The Chief of the 7th section is also manager of the Bureau dealing with export and import of goods and their assortment, attached to the Amur railway.

Two men named Anshin and Semensky respectively are working in the Bureau of Foreign Ships service. The latter resides at Leninskaya street No. 98.

Assistants of the 7th section work in other institutions partly through the inability of the 7th section to pay high wages, and are thus able to earn more in their respective positions in addition to being able to get good information from foreign sources.

In addition to the staff interpreter there is also a Russian student of the State Far Eastern University, in which the teacher of military discipline, is also connected with the 7th section. The names of the last named men is unknown.

In centres of the activities of smugglers, on the borders of Russia and foreign territory, there are agents from amongst residents of the 7th section.

in which there is a woman named Pak Oon, in Ullavko, named Mamon, in Prokoryo one named, secretary of the district committee, who resides at the electric station. This latter has at his disposal for communication with Chirumichengyo one named Mamonko (Momonko Moroff), and while marketing goods carries letters from friends territory and from Chirumichengyo to various markets for which he gets paid every time in roubles.

As for the agents at Yalin and in Chirumichengyo, Chirumichengyo the following are a case for the 7th section: Mopa, employee of the tourist railway, Chelonko, inspector of the railway committee, and a lady named Kim alias Piana Yama, as well as a woman named Mamon, who owns a bicycle shop.

Persons used to be at Chirumichengyo before, but later ceased to reside. There was in charge of Mamonko, secretary of the committee, who had all matters of the 7th section. He is also representative of all the in communication of the committee and others, . . .

At Yalin there is a woman doctor, whose brother is in Chirumichengyo with the 7th section. In Yalin there is one named Mamon. It is difficult to say exactly who is still working in these places as a great many have been arrested in January and such as remain are in danger.

At Yalin Mamonko the work of the 8. 8. and committee is conducted by Mamonko, Soviet (Mamonko) at Yalin. The recent known work is in charge of the named Mamonko, who resides at No. 15 behind a house.

The connection maintained between the committee and the agents and sub-agents has been in charge of one "Panko", Ivan Ivanovich Mamonko, a sub-agent, who participated in the execution of a cathedral. He seems to have some business.

Mamonko, assistant chief of the 7th section, on . . . is an agent of the . . . Mamonko would be able to tell who is in Yalin and Mamon. He is now in Yalin, but was in the above places before for a long time.

Mamonko with Chinese territory and Mamonko is maintained in the following manner: all information from the town of Yalin China first comes to Mamonko and from there it is either forwarded through couriers, who have season tickets . . . or else through train conductors, who have the staff except to the sources at Chirumichengyo or Mamonko. Then from Chirumichengyo sometimes Mamonko or Mamonko takes the information or else again the train conductors deliver it. Frequently, it is being done by Inspector Mamonko.

Information couriers carry information very seldom and only when it is from the . . . The people's committee for origin Mamonko has a clause in the instructions prohibiting the couriers to carry ordinary mail and so if this is done sometimes, it is through pure friendly ties. Diplomatic couriers are under . . .

From Mamonko the mail is forwarded as follows: money and documents are being taken by a messenger as far as Chirumichengyo and then taken delivery of by Mamonko. Mamonko it gets direct to Mamonko or Mamonko or someone else to who it is addressed. Letters are taken as far as Chirumichengyo and here posted to various addresses; the letters are written in different secret writings, depending on the staff used. Letters are seldom addressed direct to agents, as a rule they are addressed to a fictitious name and are later forwarded to the right persons.

Letters are usually sent abroad in secret, mostly through Mamonko. In Chirumichengyo too, set persons

which are prepared for the situation and which are usually made as for agents and they then proceed by rail to the place of assignment. Agents are met upon arrival at destination and given "shelter" i.e. some sort of work as a screen and are then instructed with the existing state of affairs, etc.

Agents as a rule are re-instructed after every six months for a few days to give them a rest and to clear up various matters. They are, however, encouraged to use their own initiative and a lot of activity, unless it is a matter of principle.

Once a year or so one of the 7th Section goes to Berlin and meets with the agents there for a conference.

Translation.

Distribution of Siberian Troops.

<u>Name of Units.</u>	<u>Where they belong.</u>	<u>Address of centre.</u>
12th Territorial Division	Special	Omsk
34th Light Company Territorial Regiment	12th Territorial Division	"
35th - do-	-do-	Slavgorod
36th - do-	-do-	Barabinsk
Artillery Regiment	-do-	Omsk
Special Cavalry Squadron	-do-	"
Special Sappers' Detachment	-do-	"
Special Liaison Det.	-do-	"
21st Light Company Division	Special	Novo-Nikolaevsk
63rd Light Company Regiment	21st Light Company Division.	Barnaul
61st - do -	-do-	Tomsk
62nd - do -	-do-	Novo-Nikolaevsk
Artillery Regiment	-do-	Tomsk
Special Cavalry Squadron	-do-	Novo-Nikolaevsk
Special Sappers' Det.	-do-	"
Special Liaison Det.	-do-	"
Special Radio-Telegraph Battalion	Headquarters of Siberian Troops.	Tomsk
Special Liaison Det.	-do-	"

18th Irkutsk Corps.

26th Light Company Division.	18th Light Company Corps.	Krasnoyarsk
76th light company det.	26th Division	"
77th -do-	-do-	Nijne-Udinsk
78th -do-	-do-	Kansk
Artillery Regiment	-do-	Krasnoyarsk
Special Cavalry Squadron	-do-	"
Special Sappers' Det.	-do-	"
Special Liaison Det.	-do-	"
35th Light Company Division.	18th Corps.	Irkutsk
103rd Light Company Reg.	35th Division	"
104th -do-	-do-	St. Zima ?
105th -do-	-do-	?
Artillery Regiment	-do-	Irkutsk
Special Cavalry Squadron	-do-	"
Special Sappers' Det.	-do-	"
Special Liaison Det.	-do-	"
9th Special Cavalry Brigade.	18th Corps	Verkhne-Udinsk (Berezovka)
72nd Cavalry Regiment	9 Cavalry Brigade	"
73rd -do-	-do-	"
74th -do-	-do-	"

36th Light Company	18th Corps	Chita
<u>Division</u>		
106th Light Company Reg.	36th Division	Chita--Reschanka
107th -do-	-do-	Seuria
108th -do-	-do-	Stretenak
Artillery Regiment	-do-	Chita 3 versts before Reschanka.
Special Sappers' Det.	-do-	Chita
Special Liaison Det.	-do-	Chita
Special Cavalry Squadron	-do-	"

19th Light Cavalry Corps.

Nabarovak

<u>1st Light Company Division</u>	19th Corps
1st Light Company Reg.	1st L.C. Division

Vladivostock
quarters of former
Fortress.

2nd Light Company Reg.	-do-
3rd -do-	-do-
Artillery Regiment	-do-
Special Cavalry Squadron	-do-
Special Sappers' Det.	-do-
Special Liaison Det.	-do-

Vladivostock.

The 1st Pan-Pacific Light Company Division is centred entirely in the district of Vladivostock at 1st Reshka whilst one Regiment is at the Ugolnaya Station, but the latter is uncertain.

<u>5th Special Cavalry Brigade</u>	19th Corps	Nikolai-Ussurisk
------------------------------------	------------	------------------

One regiment stationed at Rasdolnoe and the remainder at Nikolai-Ussurisk.

19th Aviation Detachment 19th Corps

Opasak.

It is unknown whether as well as what Divisions are at Blagoveschensk and Nabarovak, neither is it certain where regiments belonging to them are stationed.

Artillery Warehouse	Omsk
" "	Irkutsk
" "	Vladivostock
" "	Chita
Equipment Warehouse	Omsk
Military Technical property warehouse	Irkutsk
Military Technical property warehouse	Omsk

The biggest artillery warehouse is at Omsk, then follow those of Irkutsk, Chita and Vladivostock. The biggest warehouse of Military technical property is also at Omsk.

Military Schools.

Military Political School	Omsk
Infantry School	Tomsk
Artillery School	Krasnoyarsk
24th Infantry School	Vladivostock
A school (uncertain)	in Irkutsk
Buriat-Mongolian School	Verkhne-Udinsk
2nd Special Light Company Regiment of G.P.U. Troops	Novo-Nikolaevsk
59th Special Border Regiment	Vladivostock
? Border Regiment	Blagoveschensk
? Border Regiment	Chita.

CONFIDENTIAL

Reference-Index items in connection with the X-1.

1. Commander in Chief of the Military District.
2. Assistant Commander.
3. Member of the Revolutionary Military Council, Chief of the District Political Administration.
4. Head Administration of the District - Chief.
5. Economic Administrative Department.
6. Printing Office.
7. Central Registry.
8. Commandant's office.
9. Economic Department.
10. Military training and mobilization Department.
11. Military Commander's Department.
12. Military Billeting Department.
13. Military technical training and teaching Department.
14. Headquarters of the Siberian Military District - Chief of Staff and Commander.
15. Operative Branch.
16. Intelligence Branch.
The Assistant Chief of this branch is at the Headquarters, while the Intelligence Department and its Chief are in Vladivostok, this for the purpose of more efficient service abroad. It contains the following branches in Vladivostok:
 - a) Branch (?)
 - b) Bureau of the foreign shipping service.
 - c) Bureau for bean export and import service.
 - d) Commercial agency of the Ussury Railway.
 - e) Agent at Fossiet.
 - f) Agent at Grodnovo.
 - g) Agent at Iman.
 - h) " " Blagoveshensk.
 - i) " " Baitvka (opposite Lanchouan).
 - j) " " in Japan.
 - k) " " South Main with through as a centre.
 - l) North Manchuria with Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin, Harbin etc. with Harbin as a centre for Manchuria.
17. General Department of the Inspectors.
 - (xx) Inspector of Artillery.
 - (xx) Inspector of cavalry.
 - (xx) Inspector of the preliminary training before joining the army.
 - (xx) Inspector of Infantry.
 - (xx) Inspector of communications
18. Military communications Branch
19. Air force Branch.
20. Chemical defence branch.
21. Mobilization Branch.
22. Military supplies Department.
23. Military economic and economic mobilization Department.
24. Military supplies Department, the branch of the All Union Economic Administration.
25. Billeting and building Department.
26. Finance Department.
27. Mobilization Department.
28. Military technical Department.
29. Artillery Department.
30. Political District Administration.
31. Agitation and Propaganda Department.
32. Organization and training Department.
33. Cinema section.
34. Economic Department.
35. Distribution Department.
36. General Office.
37. Editor's office of the newspaper "Red Guard's Star".
38. Sanitary Department.
39. Office of the newspaper "Learning & Training".

- 42. Veterinary Department.
- 43. Special District Branch (G.P.U.)
- 44. Revolutionary Military Tribunal.
- 45. Military District Prosecutor.
- 46. Military Financial District Comptroller.
- 47. Labour-peasant district inspectorate (suppressed).

Designations to the scheme of regiment.

- 1. Commander of the regiment.
 - 2. Assistant commander in charge of economic matters, acting commander.
 - 3. Chief of staff of the regiment.
 - 4. Assistant front commander (not in all regiments).
 - 5. Assistant Commander in charge of the political branch.
 - 6. Battalion commander.
 - 7. " " "
 - 8. " " "
 - 9. Commander of battery.
 - 10. Commander of the machine-gun section.
 - 11. Treasurer.
 - 12. Propagandist.
 - 13. Commander of the economic squad.
 - 14. Commander in charge of defense, in charge of chemical defense.
 - 15. Regimental school.
 - 16. Regimental doctor.
 - 17. Regimental Club.
 - 18. a-Company.
 - 19. b-Platoon.
 - 20. c-Section, 1 machine-gun section with 2 machine guns.
 - 21. d-Link - 3 men each.
- In each company there is a special Political Instructor (Politruk) with a salary of the commander of company.
- There is a teacher or a warden teacher in each company. The regimental Club is supplied with a library and following sections are in existence there: sportive, shooting, snow-shoes, Natural Science, Medicine, Avio-technical, International Revolutionary Relief Association (I.R.R.A.), Chess etc.
- The same sections are in existence in each company.
- 22. Responsible Secretary of the Bureau of the Communist Party.
 - 23. Delegate to the Special Divisional Branch.
- Commander of the regiment has full power to issue any order under his personal responsibility. He is responsible for his regiment in every respect (even in political), though majority of the commanders are not communists.
- 44. Mounted scouting squad, half a platoon.
 - 45. Infantry scouting squad.
- In each company there are: soldier's corner, Lenin corner, self-education, red corner, military science, wall newspaper etc.

REGIMENTAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL STAFF.

1. HEAD OFFICERS OF THE SIBIRIAN MILITARY DISTRICT.

Until recently the Commander of the Military District was **Mr. P o t i n**, Colonel (or General?), formerly of Tsarist Army, non-party member. At present - **U b o r e v i t a h**, sub-lieutenant of the Koronak army, he is communist, formerly commander of the 5th army and then of the North Caucasian Military District; he is about 30 years old.

2) Assistant Commander **G e i l i t**, lieutenant of the Tsarist Army, Communist, about 25 years old, Latvian, intelligent, though graduated only by military ensign schools; man of big practical training; refused to join the Academy, indolent, democratic.

Before assuming this post Gollit was in command of the 70th Brigade, then of the 26th Division.

8) K o j e v n i k o f f, member of the Revolutionary Military Council, Chief of the Political Administration of the District, communist from 1917, born at Ufa government, graduated by the Ecclesiastical Seminary, sub-lieutenant or lieutenant, about 35 years old, active, intelligent, obstinate, always having his own way, graduated by Military Political Academy, Russian.

4) G l i n s k y, Acting chief of the Political Administration, ensign, about 35 years old, self-confident, not intelligent, man of peace, of Jewish nationality, no military education whatever.

5) B a t e n i n, Chief of the Administration of the District, communist, formerly lieutenant, graduated by Law Faculty - about 37 years old, intelligent, not graduated by Military Academy, though the position occupied by him necessitates it; bureaucratic, Russian from Moscow.

6) K i p l o f f, Chief of the Administrative and Economic Department, a Russian, former commissary of the 3rd regiment stationing at Vladivostok, stupid, without education or practical training; obtained this post owing to Batenin's influence, about 32 years old.

7) R i n t i n, office, Chopevoff - Director, Communist, formerly case man, empty-headed, without any education, about 42 years old.

8) In charge of the Central Registry, a red-guard, communist, about 34 years old, peasant.

9) S h e l e f f - Commandant, communist, about 36-38 years old, peasant of Tveroff government, stupid, without military training; got this office owing to the influence of the Chief of the Economic Department who is cohabitating with his sister.

10) P o c o c h i n s k y, Chief of the Economic Department, communist, about 27 years old, not a military man, Russian Pole, had neither military nor general education. Got this position with the assistance of the former Chief of A.D.R. Kondureff, who is cohabitating with his wife.

11) S u b k o f f, chief of the Department of military training and mobilization, a Russian, communist, sub-lieutenant, type of an office man, hard working intelligent, about 34-35 years old, without military education.

staff

12) K i n c h u k, Chief the recruiting Department, former commissary attached to the headquarters of the 26th division and the commander of the Far Eastern Military District, communist, about 34 years old, corruptive, a Russian, bad worker, passed special course at the Military Academy.

13) V a s i l e n k o, Chief of the military billeting department, none-party member, former colonel, intelligent, Acting chief of the department; has organized this new department; about 45 years old.

14) Chief of the Department of Military Training (forgot his name), a Russian, none-party member, formerly second-captain, intelligent, active, about 36 years old.

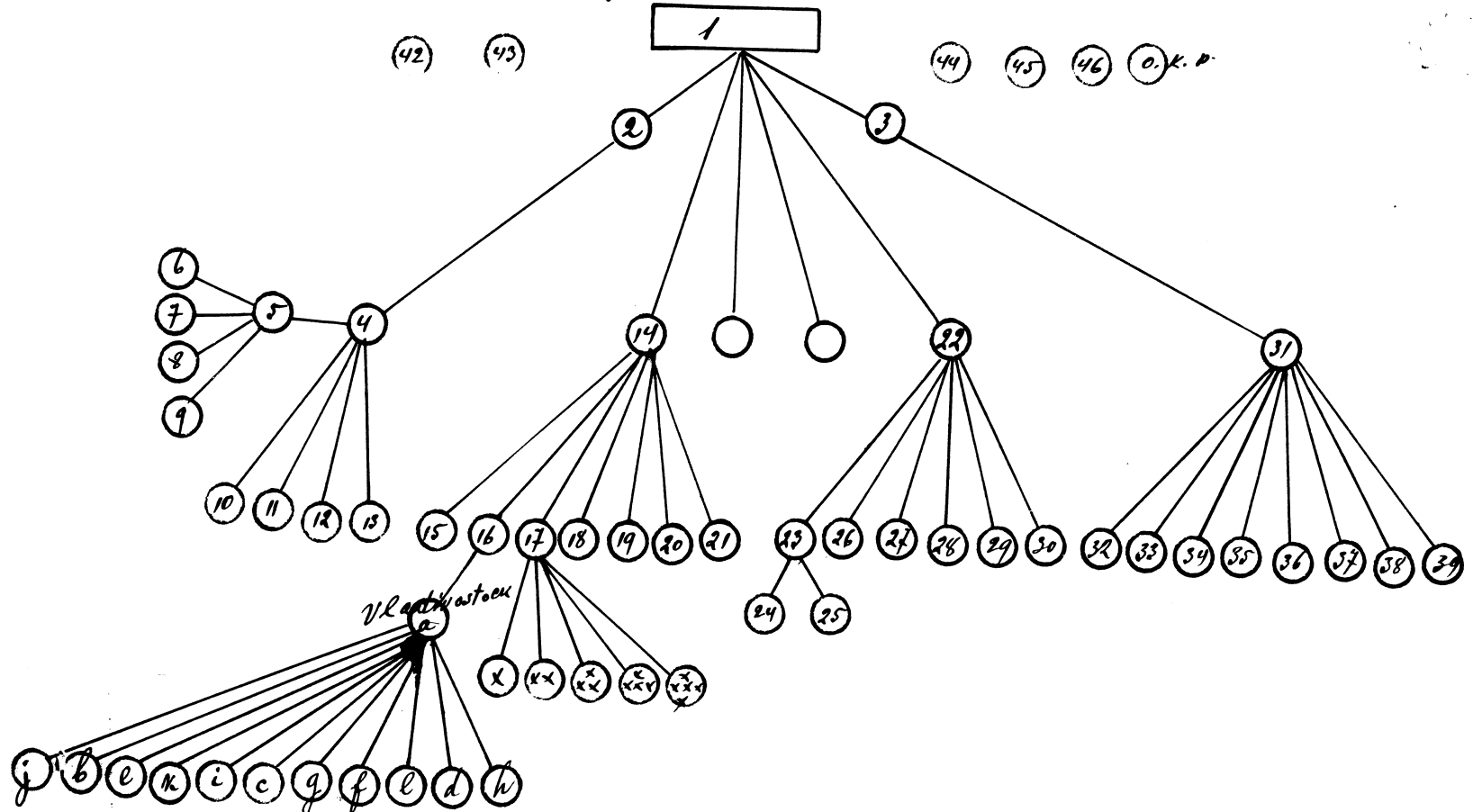
15) P a u k a, Chief of staff, Latvian, none-party member, general staff colonel, intelligent, stern, about 45-50 years old.

16) L i u b i m o f f, assistant chief of staff, none-party member general staff colonel, jovial, likes drinks and women, in business talks always turns conversation to women; intelligent.

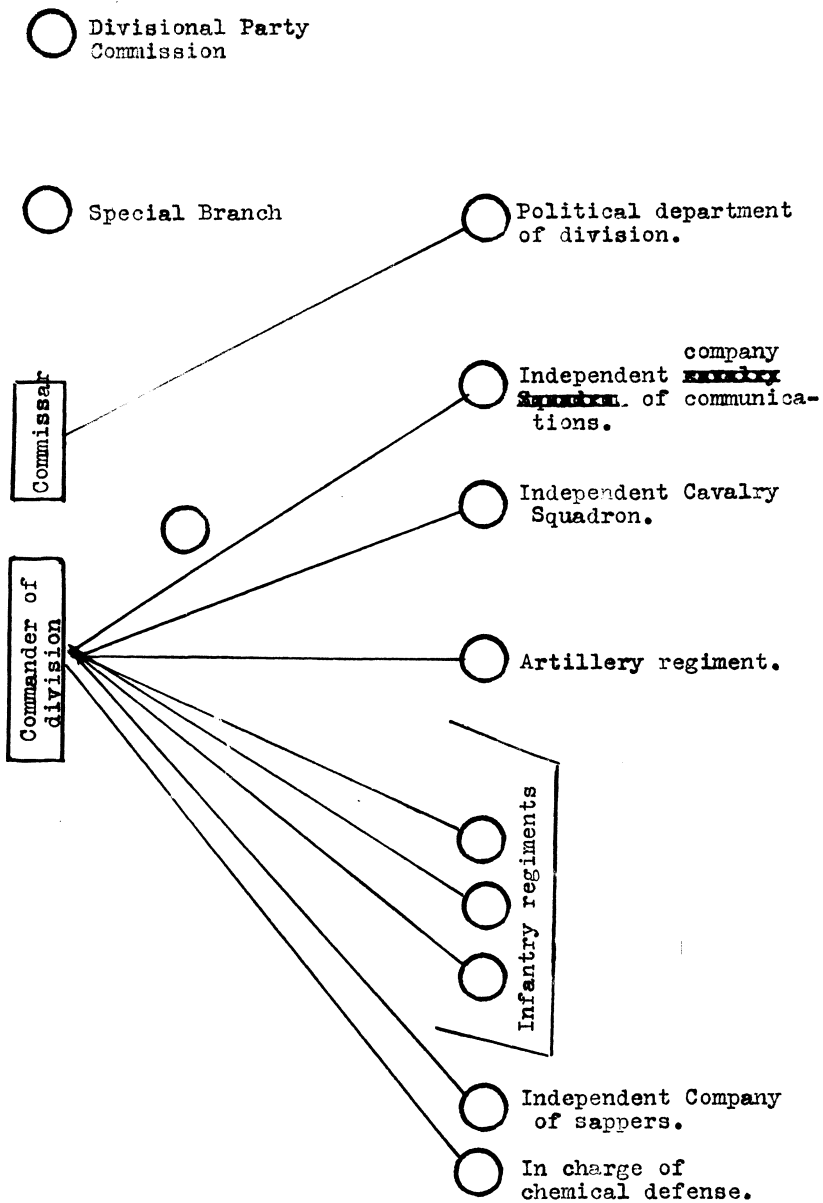
17. Koo n d r o v a k y. Chief of the operative section, Pole, Communist, about 40 years old, lieutenant, energetic, clever; arrived from Ukraine.
18. Nicolas Smullovitch, Chief of the Intelligence Department (Vladivostok), a Jew; Communist, 38 years old, graduated by the Military Academy and by the High School, intelligent.
19. Assistant chief of the Intelligence Department Bogatyreff (Novo-Nikolaevsk), about 26-7 years old, communist, without education, simple, has high opinion of himself, Russian.
20. Boloff - Assistant Chief (Vladivostok), communist, about 35 years old (no little known to me).
21. Maslin - Chief of the General Inspectorate and Inspector of Infantry, Latvian, Communist, about 37 years old, was in the branch army, married to a French Jewess, passed course of the Military Academy, not intelligent, pretends to know everything.
22. S t r a n s t r e m - Inspector of Artillery, lieutenant-colonel, about 39 years old, German, none party member, intelligent, communist, does not care too much about communism.
23. S h a p o s h n i k o f - Cavalry Inspector, communist, colonel, quartermaster, follower of Budasny, graduated by Cavalry school, about 40 years old, dull.
24. G r a d o b o e f f - in charge of pre-military training, communist, ensign, about 36 years old, Russian, simple.
25. ? - Chief of Communications, communist, graduated by High Technical school, about 40 years old, only recently arrived here.
26. P o p o v i t c h - Chief Military Communications, communist, Pole, drumbard, former copyist, without education, stupid.
27. Chief of air force and of chemical defence are new people, these branches having only recently been organized, with special education.
28. V a s a i l i e f - Commissioner attached to the Headquarters, communist, Petrograd factory worker, without education.
29. R u d n o f f - in charge of military supplies, none party member, lieutenant, intelligent, suffers with nervous disease, always with headache when on duty; took this post only recently, no special education.
30. S h a s h n i n - Assistant in charge of military supplies, communist, lieutenant, bureaucratic, secretary to communist party cell at the Headquarters, formerly commissar, only recently in this department.
31. B r o c h o f f - Assistant in charge of military supplies, communist, Russian, without education, simple, about 36 years old, was in army in France.
32. B u d n i t a k y - Chief of Economic Department, communist, a Jew, formerly chief of supplies of 19 army corps, was charged in a law court, yet before judgement was delivered was appointed chief of the economic department, self-loving person, of limited capacity, without education, does not enjoy sympathy of anybody, about 34 years old.
33. K a k a r o f f - in charge of supplies section, graduated by military Economic academy, in past - a soldier, without general education, knows his business, communist formerly chief of supplies department of the 21st Division, about 38 years old.

34. D u v a n i n - Chief of the military baggage section, without education, none-party member, former soldier, knows his business well, of limited mental capacity, about 36 years old.
35. K a s a r i n o f f - billeting and building section, communist, with some kind of technical education, sportsman, of limited capacity, about 40 years old.
36. L e v i t s k y - Assistant Chief, none-party member, engineer; nearly all military barracks in Siberia have been constructed under his direction and designs. Capable, about 60 years old.
Highly educated
37. K a n d e b a e f f - Chief of the Finance department, communist, nearly all military barracks in Siberia have been constructed under his direction and designs. Capable, about 60 years old. His assistants Porfeliuff and Pefiloff are also the persons of limited capacity, communists. The most badly managed department in the whole district administration.
38. ? Chief of the Mobilization Department, communist, Russian, former soldier, without education.
39. ? Chief of the Military Technical Department, communist, formerly soldier, Russian, passed technical course under the soviet regime, the man of quick hands, though of limited capacity.
40. C h e r e m i s s o f - Chief of the artillery department, communist, lieutenant, one of the most capable in the whole staff of supplies department, formerly chief of the garrison of Irkutsk, about 55 years old, Russian.
41. Explainsmaster - chief of the Agitation and Propaganda Department, communist, Jew, about 30 years old, energetic, not educated, haughty.
42. R o g a s h e v i t c h - Chief of the cinema section, a Jew, about 26 years old, communist, not educated, sociable.
43. V a s n i l i e f f - Chief of the economic department, communist, a Jew, about 25 years old, not educated.
43. ? Chief of the (? educational) department, a Jew, about 26 years old, energetic.
44. Chief secretary - Chernykh, a Jew, communist, about 30 years old, haughty, self-loving, without education.
45. ?

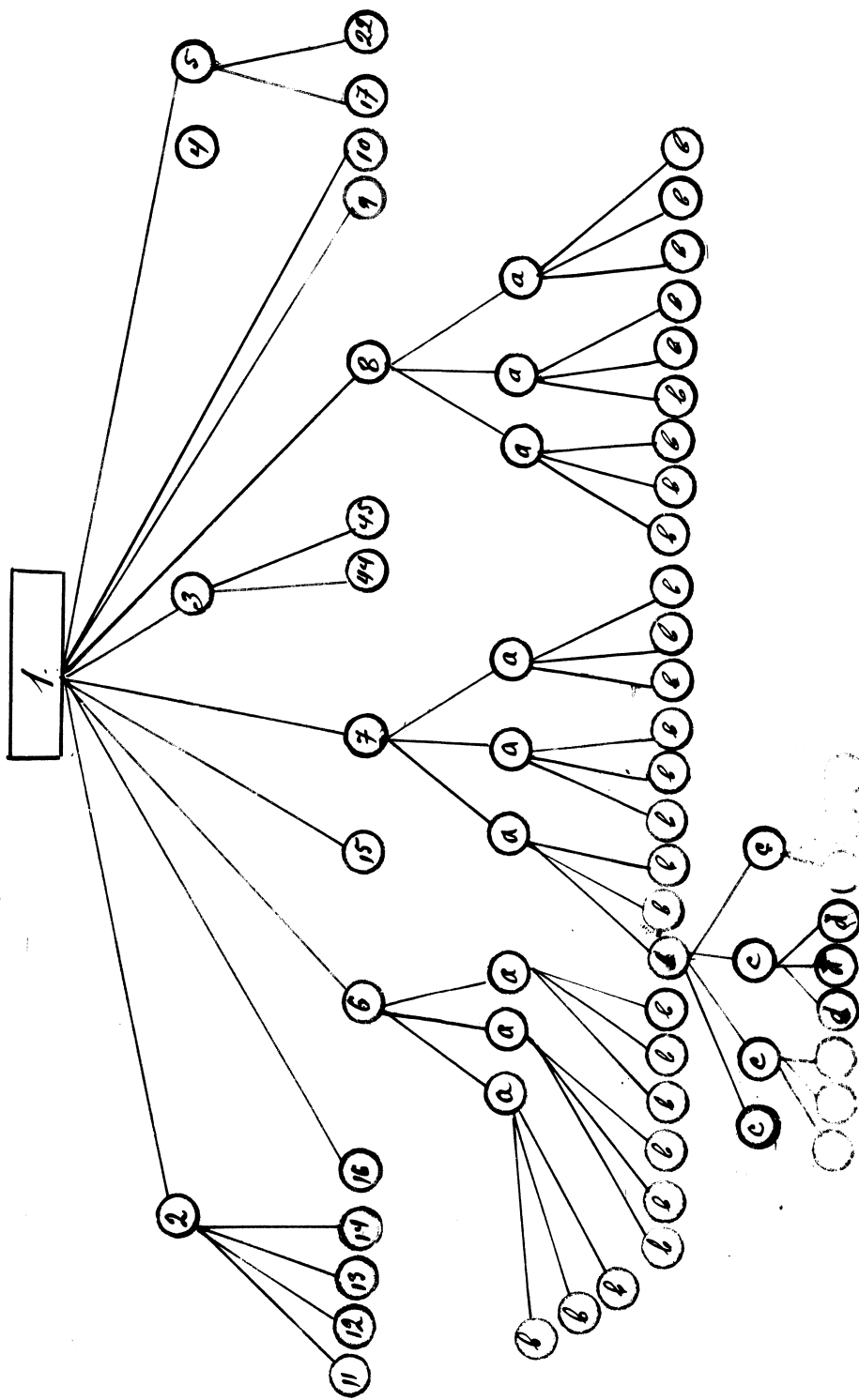
1



Scheme to the administration of Division.



Drinking Water Regiment



CONFIDENTIAL

A reconnaissance of 7th section of the

Headquarters of 1st Siberian Military District)

Although one of the doors on the third floor of the premises of the Headquarters of 1st Siberian Military District bears a sign "Chief of the Reconnaissance Section" and admission strictly prohibited, only one man functions there named Bogatireff, who is assistant chief of the section and who carries out exclusively all work.

The Headquarters of the section, together with its chief named Nikolai Ivanovich, are in Leningrad on ~~the~~ again street (formerly Vostok street) right over the Textile Institute. There is no sign board at the door, but one can hear during the day the sound of typewriter emanating from the flat occupied by one Livshitz (Ilya Yakovlevich) and one Goloff. The entrance door to the flat is always fastened and no person is admitted into the hall without ringing the bell. This hall has three doors one leading to the flat of Goloff, the other to that of Livshitz and the third into an office of the 7th section, the doors of the latter hall, also always fastened. The room next to the office is that of the chief, and this in turn has a dark chamber for photo studio purposes and a laboratory for the examination of chemicals to be used for secret writing. As above said this flat is occupied by the chief and his assistant. The rest of the assistants and employees of the 7th section live at no. 71 Leninskaya street, near to the building of the Military and Naval Institution.

The staff of the office of the 7th section is:-

- 1 Chief
- 2 Assistants
- 1 Interpreter, Russian.
- 1 Typist
- 2 Red Army men.

All the above mentioned persons are directly connected with the work of the section in the office. But there are many more agents. For instance one of the assistants named Babitski is officially connected with the Commercial Agency of the Trans-Siberian Railway, as manager and another named Kirinsky, is at the Leningrad Railway Station employed as a clerk at the Railway Cars Exchange office of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The Chief of the 7th section is also manager of the Bureau dealing with export and import of goods and their assortment, attached to the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Two men named Kuznetsov and Kabanov respectively are working in the Bureau of Foreign Ships Service. The latter resides at Leninskaya street no. 98.

Assistants of the 7th section work in other institutions partly through the inability of the 7th section to pay high wages, and are thus able to earn more in their respective positions in addition to being able to get good information from foreign sources.

In addition to the staff interpreter there is also a Russian student of the State Far Eastern University, in which the teacher of military discipline, is also connected with the 7th section. The names of the last named men is unknown.

In control of the activities of saboteurs, on the borders of Russia and foreign territory, there are agents from amongst residents of the 7th section.

In Soviet there is a person named Pak Leven, in
Kollavka, name unknown, in Brodskovo one Stepan, secretary
of the district committee, who resides at the electric power
station. This latter has at his disposal for communication
with Bogranichnaya one Stepan Naumenko (nicknamed Soruff),
who while smuggling goods carries through from Russian
territory and from Bogranichnaya the various packages
for which he gets half every time in rubles.

It is not known the agents at Linn and in Vladivostok.
In Bogranichnaya the following are agents for the 7th section:
Onopa, employee of the Trans-Siberian Railway, Kolesnikov, Inspector
of the railway committee, and a white named Linn alias Pasha
Yasha, as well as a person named unknown, who owns a bicycle
shop.

Yashin, used to be at Bogranichnaya before, but later
escaped to Russia. He was in charge of Linnoff, secretary
of the consulate, who sends all matters of the 7th section.
He is also representative of the 1st administration of
the Trans-Siberian Railway.

In Linn there is a doctor, whose brother
was in Vladivostok with the 7th section. In Linn there
is one Linnoff. It is difficult to say exactly who is
still working in these places as a great many have been
arrested in January last such as Linsky and others.

In North Manchuria the work of the U.S.S.R. and Comintern
is conducted by Linnensky, Soviet Vice Consul at Harbin.
The second person there is in charge of one named Nikolai,
who resides at No. 15 Mikhailovskaya Street.

The connection maintained between the consulate
and the agents and sub-agents has been in charge of one
"Vanka", Ivan Ivanovich Linnoff, a Bulgarian, who participated
in the explosion of a cathedral. He seems to have gone to
Russia now.

Linnoff, assistant chief of the consular section
of the U.S.S.R. is an agent of the U.S.S.R.

Linnoff would be able to tell who is in Linn
and Linn. He is now in Linn, but was in the above places
before for a long time.

Relation with Chinese territory and Russia is maintained
in the following manner: All information from the towns
of North China first comes to Harbin and from there it is
either forwarded through couriers, who have season tickets
to Linn or else through train conductors, who hand the
stuff direct to the sources at Bogranichnaya or Vladivostok.
Then from Bogranichnaya sometimes Naumenko of Brodskovo
takes the information or else again the train conductors
deliver it. Frequently, it is being done by Inspector
Linnoff.

Diplomatic couriers carry information very seldom
and only when it is from the U.S.S.R. The People's
Ambassador for foreign affairs has a clause in the
instructions prohibiting the couriers to carry ordinary
mail and so if this is done sometimes, it is through
pure friendly ties. Diplomatic couriers are under U.S.S.R.

From Russia the mail is forwarded as follows: Money
and documents are being taken by a messenger as far as
Brodskovo and then taken delivery of by Naumenko. Sometimes
it gets direct to Onopa at Bogranichnaya or someone else
to who it is addressed. Letters are taken as far as
Bogranichnaya and here posted to various addressees: the
letters are written in different secret writing, depending
on the staff used. Letters are seldom addressed direct
to agents, as a rule they are addressed to a fictitious
name and are later forwarded to the right persons.

Agents are usually sent abroad in secret, mostly
through Brodskovo. In Bogranichnaya they get passports

which are prepared for their beforehand and which are usually made as for emigrants and they then proceed by rail to the place of appointment. Agents are met upon arrival at destination and given "shelter" i.e. some sort of work as a screen and are then instructed with the existing state of things, etc.

Agents as a rule go to Vladivostok after every six months for a few days to make a report and to clear up various matters. They are, however, encouraged to use their own initiative on the spot of activity, unless it is a matter of principle.

Once a year at least Chief of the 75 Section goes to Harbin and summons the agents there for a conference.

- 42. Veterinary Department.
- 43. Special District Branch (G.P.U.)
- 44. Revolutionary Military Tribunal.
- 45. Military District Prosecutor.
- 46. Military Financial District Comptroller.
- 47. Labour-peasant district inspectorate (suppressed).

Explanations to the scheme of regiment.

- 1. Commander of the regiment.
- 2. Assistant commander in charge of economic matters, acting commander.
- 3. Chief of staff of the regiment.
- 4. Assistant front commander (not in all regiments).
- 5. Assistant Commander in charge of the political branch.
- 6. Battalion commander.
- 7. " " "
- 8. " " "
- 9. Commander of battery.
- 10. Commander of the machine-gun section.
- 11. Treasurer.
- 12. Barrack-master.
- 13. Commander of the economic squad.
- 14. Commander in charge of defense, in charge of chemical defence.
- 15. Regimental school.
- 16. Regimental Doctor.
- 17. Regimental Club.
- 18. a-Company.
- 19. b- Platoon.
- 20. c- Section, 1 machine-gun section with 2 machine guns.
- 21. d- Links - 3 men each.
In each company there is a special Political Instructor (Politruk) with a salary of the commander of Company.
There is a teacher or a woman teacher in each Company. The regimental Club is supplied with a library and following sections are in existence there: Sportive, Shooting, Snow-shoe, Natural Science, Godless, Avio-Chemical, International Revolutionary Relief Association (M.O.P.R.), Chess etc.
The same sections are in existence in each Company.
- 22. Responsible Secretary of the Bureau of the Communist Party.
- 23. Delegate to the Special divisional Branch.
Commander of the regiment has full power to issue any order under his personal responsibility. He is responsible for his regiment in every respect (even in political), though majority of the commanders are not communists.
- 44. Mounted scouting squad, half a platoon.
- 45. Infantry scouting squad.
In each Company there are: soldier's corner, Lenin corner, self-education, red corner, military science, wall newspaper etc.

COMMANDING, ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL STAFF.

I. HEADQUARTERS OF THE SIBERIAN MILITARY DISTRICT.

Until recently the Commander of the Military District was Mr. P e t i n, Colonel (or General ?), formerly of Tsarist Army, none party member. At present - U b o r e v i t c h, sub-lieutenant of the Kerensky army, he is communist, formerly commander of the 5th army and then of the North Caucasian Military District; he is about 30 years old.

2) Assistant Commander G a i l i t, lieutenant of the Tsarist Army, Communist, about 25 years old, Latvian, intelligent, though graduated only by military ensign school; man of bug practical training; refused to join the Academy, indolent, democratic.

assuming this post Gailit was in command of the 78th Brigade , the 26th Division.

K o j e v n i k o f f , member of the Revolutionary Military 1. Chief of the Political Administration of the District, communist 317, born at Ufa government, graduated by the Ecclesiastical Seminary, sub-lieutenant or lieutenant, about 35 years old, active, intelligent, obstinate, always having his own way, graduated by Military Political Academy, Russian.

4) G l i n s k y, Acting chief of the Political Administration, woman, about 35 years old, self-confident, not intelligent, man of pose, of Jewish nationality, no military education whatever.

5) B a t e n i n, Chief of the Administration of the District, Communist, formerly lieutenant, graduated by Law Faculty , about 37 years old, intelligent, not graduated by Military Academy, though the position occupied by him necessitates it; bureaucratic, Russian from Moscow.

6) K i s l o f f, Chief of the Administrative and Economic Department, a Russian, former commissar of the 3rd regiment stationing at Vladivostok, stupid, without education or practical training; obtained this post owing to Batenin's influence, about 32 years old.

7) Printing office, Chepocroff - Director, Communist, formerly case man, empty-headed, without any education, about 42 years old.

8) In charge of the Central Registry, a red-guard, communist, about 24 years old, peasant.

9) S h m e l e f f - Commandant, Communist, about 26-25 years old, peasant of Tamboff government, stupid, without military training; got this office owing to the influence of the Chief of the Economic Department who is cohabitating with his sister.

10) P o o s c h i m s k y, Chief of the Economic Department, communist, about 27 years old, not a military man, Russian Pole, had neither military nor general education. Got this position with the assistance of the former Chief of A.H.O. Kandauroff, who is cohabitating with his wife.

11) Z u b k o f f , chief of the Department of military training and mobilisation a Russian, Communist, sub-lieutenant, type of an office man, hard working intelligent, about 34-6 years old, without military education.

staff

12) M i n c h u k, Chief the ~~summarizing~~ Department, former commissar attached to the headquarters of the 26th Division and the commander of the Far Eastern Military District, communist, about 34 years old, consumptive, a Russian, bad worker, passed special course at the Military Academy.

13.) V a s s i l e n k o, Chief of the military billeting department, none-party member, former colonel, intelligent, acting chief of the department; has organised this new department; about 45 years old.

14).Chief of the Department of Military Training (forgot his name), a Russian, none-party member, formerly second-captain, intelligent, active about 36 years old.

15) P a u k a, Chief of staff, Latvian, none-party member, general staff colonel, intelligent, stern, about 45-50 years old.

16) L i u b i m o f f , assistant chief of staff, none-party member general staff colonel, jovial, likes drinks and women, in business talks always turns conversation to women; intelligent.

7th Section of Headquarters of Sibvo

PRIDOROGIN
Inspector.

GRODEKOV

POGRANICHNAYA

SMP

SMP: No. D 444
10 August 1929

7th Section of Headquarters of Sibvo

TURNINSKY

SMIRNOFF

Secretary of the Consulate. Representative of 3rd Adminis.
of the Kommintern Headquarters, G.P.U.

KUENETSOFF

SUMSKY

ZNAMENSKY

Soviet Vice Consul at Harbin.

NICHOLAI

Charge of reconnoissance work. Resides at No. 15 Bolshoi Prospect.

PETROFF, Ivan Ivanovich ("Vanko")

Maintained connection between Soviet Consulate and agents and sub-agents.

MICHAILOFF

Assistant Chief of the Commercial Section on C.E.R. - agent of the G.P.U.

KUZNETZOFF

SMP

SMP: No. D 444
10 August 1929

7th Section of Headquarters of Sibvo (Siberian Military District)

BOGATIREFF

Assistant Chief of Section.

LIVSHITZ (Yliya Yakovlevich)

BELOFF

BABICHEFF

Officially connected with the Commercial Agency of the Ussuri Railway as Manager.

TURINSKY

Employed as clerk at the Railway Cars exchange office of Ussuri Railway.

KUSHNIR and DAMANSKY

Work in the Bureau of Foreign Ships service.

NAUMENKO, Stepan

ONOPA

Employee of Ussuri Railway

MELESHKO

Inspector of Railway Committee

DIBA

@ DIADA Yasha

SMP

SMP: No. D 444
10 August 1929

D-463

S.B. D.463

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL C.
& S. B. RECIS.
No. S. B. D. 463.
Date 30 - 7 - 30.

July 30, 30.

Gentlemen,

I am in receipt of your letter of July 24, and have to inform you that, as far as can be ascertained, no photographic plates were taken possession of by the Police ~~and~~ produced as evidence in Court. Two photo albums containing photographs of the RITZ were, however, produced and handed into Court as exhibits. These have not been returned to the Police and, as far as is known, are still in the possession of the Court.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

H. C. Davis
Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches).

Messrs. Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm,
71 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

MEMORANDUM.

IN THE POLICE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To

L. L.

Shanghai, July 28 1930.

(L. & S. B.)

Sir,

I attach herewith a copy of a letter, addressed by H. A. to Mr. L. P. Holcomb, in re. Photographs, etc. seized at No. 151 L. B'well Rd. & 113 B'well Road. The excerpt from the record as quoted in H. A.'s letter seems to effectually answer the suggestion that the exhibits referred to are in the hands of the Police.

R. W. Forke, D. S.

July 24, 1930.

C. P. Holcomb, Esquire,
No. 72 Szechuan Road,
Local.

Dear Sir: In re S. M. P. vs. Garcia et al

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant relative to the above entitled matter.

According to my recollection, there were two photo albums containing photographs of the RTT2. One was found at 151-C Bubbling Well Road, and one in Mr. Garcia's apartment at No. 113 Bubbling Well Road. Both of them were, to the best of my recollection, offered in evidence.

Kindly refer to page 82 of the record. Mr. Yorke testified, among other things, as follows:

" . Was there a photo album in this cabinet? . . .
Yes. (Witness produced same.)

Q. Will you compare the photos contained in this exhibit contained in the album, found in Mr. Garcia's apartments, and state, if you can, whether, or not, they are pictures of the same place? . . . I think they are the same. Ex. 27.

On page 93, among other things, I stated as follows:

"Your Honour will recall that, at the last hearing,

certain

certain pictures were produced of the RITZ, and Dr. Fischer complained that the police were not being fair, because the police did not produce some other pictures of the MAJESTIC HOTEL, and some other places. I propose to show that this RITZ was a Casino, and was shut up by the Chinese authorities, and Mr. Sutterle, as an old resident -- I say, an old and respected resident -- of Shanghai, undoubtedly knows something about all this."

If my memory serves me correctly, there were no plates taken by the Police. There were photographs contained in two books which are the ones above referred to. The exhibits in question have not, as far as I know, been given back by the Court to the Police. They should be still in the possession of the Court. If you so desire, I shall be glad to go with you to the Court and endeavor to find the albums referred to.

Yours very truly,

RTB/S

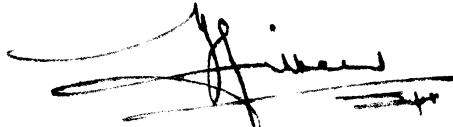
Municipal Advocate.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTR.
No. S. B. D. 463.
date 25-7-30.

Supr: /aka,

Reference made, Jt. (C. & S.B.) is
of the opinion that these photos &
plates were handed into Court
will you please ascertain if this
is correct.


25/7/30

5 B. D. 463

Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm

Law Offices

GR. UFF. ADV. G. D. MUSSO

DR. O. FISCHER

DR. F. WILHELM

CABLE ADDRESS:

MUSSO-SHANGHAI

A. B. C. 5TH & 6TH ED.-A 1 CODE

WESTERN UNION

BENTLEY'S

MOSSE

TELEPHONE 15028 (3 LINES)
PRIVATE EXCHANGE TO ALL OFFICE

71 SZECHUEN ROAD
SHANGHAI
CHINA

July 24th, 1930.

安
素

R. C. Aiers Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Sir:

We beg to acknowledge with thanks your letter of the
28nd inst., with one photograph.

We have, however, to draw your attention to the fact
that during the trial of the wheel case, the Police intended to
introduce as evidence a lot of photographic plates of the Ritz
and also a large book of photographs of the Ritz. This evidence
was ruled by the Court as not being admissible and the exhibits
were therefore returned to the hands of the Police.

We would therefore be much obliged if you would kindly
continue your investigations and send us the aforementioned arti-
cles at your earliest convenience.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

MUSSO, FISCHER & WILHELM

By 

FW/RN

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 463.
Date 22 - 7 - 30.

July 22, 30.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter of
June 24, 1930, concerning certain books and
photographs removed by the police from No. 5
Yates Road, I have to inform you that all these
documents were handed into Court as exhibits
during the trial, and were not returned to the
Police with the exception of one photograph
of Mr. Fournier and Mr. & Mrs. de Valle, which
is returned herewith.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. C. C.
Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches).

Messrs. Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm,

71 Szechuen Road,

Shanghai.

* Sent.
W. C. C.
22/7.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 1 - 7 - 1936

To I/C R.U.

are there papers
+ photos with the
Reserve Unit

[Signature]
A. L. (A. R.)

Sir
No photos or papers with
Reserve Unit. S. L. Bennett informs
me that all documents were removed
to office of DC (Crime). I was on
long leave at the time this raid was
made. L. Eaton
at inst.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 4 - 7 - 1936

To P. C. (Cr + Sp. Br.)

Forwarded

[Signature]
A. L. (A. R.)

MEMORANDUM.

S. B. D. 463

FROM THE POLICE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Deputy Commissioner

Shanghai, June 27th 1930

Crime & Special Branches.

Sir,

There are no exhibits or documents,
other than the Court record in this office.

A/Supt. Quayle removed a quantity of papers to
Headquarters after the appeals were heard, but
I cannot recall the letters mentioned in the
attached list. There was a photograph of
Mr. and Mrs. del Valle but that was never sub-
mitted to this office or produced in evidence
in Court.

Rudford

Detective Superintendent.

cc. Y. A. R.
J. C. L.
30

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

File No. S.B.D. 463

June 26, 1930.

There is no trace of the documents referred to in the attached letters in the C. & S.B. Registry. A certain number of exhibits and documents were removed and kept by the Reserve Unit and I would suggest the the Inspector in charge be referred to for any trace of the wanted papers and photographs.

*Very
One for
1001*

D. C. (C. & S.B.)

[Signature]
P. A. (C. & S.B.)

S.B.D 463

Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm

穆
安
素

Law Offices

GR. UFF. ADV. G. D. MUSSO

DR. O. FISCHER

DR. F. WILHELM

CABLE ADDRESS:

MUSSO-SHANGHAI

A. B. C. 5TH & 6TH ED.-A 1 CODE

WESTERN UNION

BENTLEY'S

MOSSE

TELEPHONE 15028 (3 LINES)
PRIVATE EXCHANGE TO ALL OFFICE

71 SZECHUEN ROAD
SHANGHAI
CHINA

June 24th, 1930.

R. C. Aiers Esq.,
Director,
Criminal Investigation Dept.,
Shanghai.

Sir:

Mr. H. Fournier has requested us to communicate with you with regard to certain books and photographs which were taken away by the police during the raid on the premises, No. 5, Yates Road, and which were not produced by the police as evidence during the trial of the case.

Mr. Fournier requests the return of the same, and we would therefore be obliged if you would kindly let us have the said books and photographs at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you in anticipation for the assistance rendered, we beg to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

MUSSO, FISCHER & WILHELM

By 

FW/RN

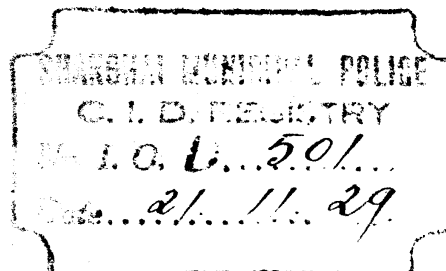
D-501

CONSULAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3499.

CONFIDENTIAL.

SHANGHAI, November 20th 1929.



Sir,

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, No. D. 501, containing information regarding A.P. MINAI and V.G. PETROVITCH, and beg leave to tender you my sincere thanks for the valuable particulars you were good enough to place at my disposal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

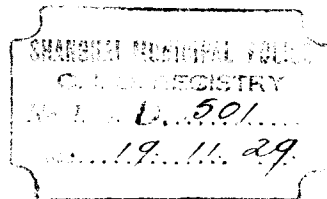
Your obedient servant,

J. H. G. G. G. G.

Consul General.

The Director,
the Criminal Investigation Department,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.



SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

November 19, 9

Sir,

A. P. MIHAI and V.G. PETROVICH.

With reference to your letter of November 13 regarding the above mentioned individuals, the records of the Municipal Police show that Alexander Mihai was charged at Shanghai with robbery on June 23, 1926 and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment and expulsion. Mihai, who was born in Moscow about 30 years ago, is a man of Gipsy origin and a dancer by profession.

Vasily Petrovich was charged at Shanghai with shoplifting on February 21, 1928 and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment. Petrovich, who was born in Persia, is about 29 years old. He is also of Gipsy origin and a dancer by profession.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

Consul General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Section Station.

Date November 18, 1929

Subject (in full) A.P. Mihai and V.G. Petrovich.Made by D.S. Ovsiannikoff.

Forwarded by

Thos Robertson, C.D.I.

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter from the Netherlands Consulate General dated November 13, 1929 re: Mr. A.P. Mihai and Mr. V.G. Petrovich, inquiries go to show that Alexander Mihai, Russian Gipsy, 30 years of age, born in Moscow, dancer by profession, was charged with robbery on 23.6.26 and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment and expulsion.

Vasily Petrovich, Russian Gipsy, 29 years of age, born in Persia, dancer by profession, was charged with shoplifting on 21.2.28 and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment.

There is nothing further in Police records concerning them.

V. Ovsiannikoff
D. S.

A/D. C. I.

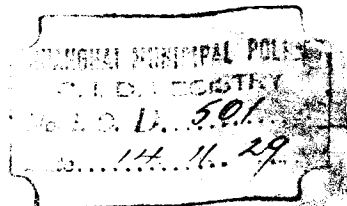
*Reg. draft reply please
in above sense*

JH
18/11/29.

AR 18/11/29

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3434.



SHANGHAI,

13th November 1929.

Sir,

I venture to enquire whether your Department possesses any information regarding two Rumanians (or Russians ?) called A. P. Mihai and V. G. Petrovich, now staying at Macao, who have applied to the Netherlands Consul General in Hong-kong for a visa to the Netherlands East Indies. They intend to go as pedlars and in that capacity also to visit the interior of outlying districts, which all seems very strange and suspect.

Mihai, who is married, and seems to have some funds, possesses a passport issued by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, dated July 29th 1929, No. 461. He is about 30 years of age and states to be born at Bukarest.

Concerning Petrovitch I have no information but that he has an expired passport issued by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Canton.

Thanking you in anticipation of your kind attention to this matter,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Greenaway

Consul General.

The Director

Criminal Investigation Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council,

SHANGHAI.

*For file
14/11
J. H. Greenaway*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
Fore. No. Section Station.
Date September 9, 1929

Subject (in full) C.P. Mihai.

Made by D.S. Ovsiannikoff.

Forwarded by

John Robertson C.D. I.

Sir,

With reference to the attached file inquiries go to show that there is nothing in Police records concerning Mr. C.P. Mihai, Rumanian Gipsy, but it is reported that he is known among the criminals as an expert in Ringing-the-changes.

-X H. 685.
report of
S. 9. 29)

V. Ovsiannikoff
D. S.

MR. 9/9

A.D. C. I.

John Robertson
9/9

D-504

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE 3-9-29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
File No. U...504.
Date 6-9-29

Sir,

7B
With reference to the attached, I have to state that when the said letter and its enclosure was received inquiries showed that Mrs. Somogyi left for Tsingtao on May 18 and did not return to Shanghai until September 1, 1929. The letter was delivered to her on September 3.

A. Robertson

D. I.

A/D. C. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

File No.

Reference Slip from D.C.I's. Office.

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
A. C. (Crime)	For disposal
A. C. (Pol.) ✓	Furnish data
Prosec. Solicitor	Investigate and report
Supt. "A"	Note and file
" "B"	Note and return
" Hdqs.	Report present status
C. I. D. Reg.	Submit recommendation
Arms Section	For further report
	For opinion
	Reply to writer direct
	See me in re:
	Attach File
<i>I should be glad to know where this letter has been for 3 months.</i>	
Initials <i>SEA</i>	For File
Date <i>4. 9. 29.</i>	Date

Noted and Returned	Date / /
--------------------	----------

PAUL KOMOR

Cables: KOMOR-SHANGHAI

Codes: SCHOFIELD'S
BENTLEY'S
A.B.C. 5TH AND 6TH

Shanghai,
213, Avenue Foch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
6th June 1929
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 504
Date: 6.9.29

Shanghai Municipal Police

C. I. D.

Dear Sirs,

Some weeks ago, in the Provisional court, you had a case against some Russians in which a certain Mrs. Olga Somogyi, employed in a Bar on Broadway, figured as witness.

Mrs. Somogyi's husband, who is in America, has been trying to locate his wife for sometime, without succeeding in doing so. I enclose a letter, which has been in my possession for sometime and which, for the lack of a proper address, I have not been able to deliver.

I trust that I am not asking too much, if I request you to kindly try to locate the woman in question and to hand her the letter.

Thanking you in anticipation for your assistance in this connection,

Yours faithfully,

Paul Komor
Trustee

Hungarian Relief Fund

c/o E. Huber & Co., S.A.
49 Peking Road

Olga Somogyi

*Sir Original letter delivered to Mrs Somogyi
at 10 Wickhead Road on Sept 3. 1929.*
H. Robertson

D-505

CHIN
(C.I.D.) Office Notes

MUNICIPAL POLICE
D. REGISTRY
File No. D. 505
September 10, 1929

I beg to report that at 5.30 p.m. September 8, Agent No. 4 Nee Ts Meng (李瑞) of the Intelligence Section was arrested on Tsing Yuen Road, Chapei, by a member of the 6th District Kuomintang Branch and was subsequently detained for the night at the 5th District Police Station, Chapei, on a charge of representing himself to be a reporter of the Min Kuo Pao under the assumed name of Lee Ping Su (李平素). Agent No. 4 used this device on former occasions to assist him to attend labour union meetings and Kuomintang meetings which otherwise he could not do.

In order to secure his release, D.S.I. Papp and C.D.S.I. Koo Wei Tsing made representations at the Public Safety Bureau at 10 a.m. September 9. On obtaining Col. Yuan Liang's consent for his release, D.S.I. Papp and C.D.S.I. Koo proceeded to the 5th District Police Station, Chapei, where difficulties were encountered owing to the fact that Agent No. 4 was arrested by a member of the 6th District Kuomintang Branch and to secure his release their permission had also to be obtained. This difficulty was complicated by the fact that the 6th District Kuomintang Branch had referred the matter to the Kuomintang Headquarters for decision. To overcome these obstacles a representative of the 6th District Kuomintang Branch and one from the Kuomintang Headquarters were summoned by the Inspector in charge of the 5th District Police Station and after consultation with them they agreed to release Agent No. 4 on the condition that the man will be returned to them if required by their headquarters. It being a face saving device, D.S.I. Papp and C.D.S.I. Koo gave a written guarantee on the latter's visiting card to this effect. D.S.I. Papp had also to promise that the Min Kuo Pao's name will not be used in the future before Agent No. 4 was released. The agent was freed at 12.45 p.m. September 9.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

- 2 -

At 11.50 p.m. September 9, C.D.S.I. Koo Wei Tsing explained the matter to Chen Te-tseng, Chief Editor of the Min Kuo Pao. In return Chen Te-tseng requested C.D.S.I. Koo to give him a letter promising that the name of the Min Kuo Pao will not be used by the Intelligence Section agents in the future.

I respectfully submit that should this request be refused, the difficulties in negotiation in cases of a similar nature will be greatly enhanced.

This case illustrates clearly the enmity of the Kuomintang towards the Council and that it will stop at nothing to cause the S.M.P. embarrassment.

E. Papp

D. S. I.

A/ D. C. I.

I have given instructions to members of the staff to ignore Chen Te-tseng & suggest that any communication from him or the Kuomintang on the matter be consigned to the W.P.B.

JR

An agent
must take
his chance -

Duffy

SEP 11 1929

d.c.p.
He was attending a Labour Union meeting. I am afraid it is pure spite instigated by lack of discretion in letting the Labour Union people know.

K. M. P.

4/9

appcl.

D-506

S.C.S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 506

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date 15th October 1935.

Subject Communication from the Netherlands Consulate-General re Kniazeff,
Russian.

Made by D.S. Makaroff

Forwarded by D.S. I. Lloyd

With reference to the attached communication from the Netherlands Consulate-General dated September 30, 1935, on the subject of Kniazeff, a ballet dancer, I have to state that Nicholas Alexeevitch Kniazeff, Russian, was born on May 10, 1907 at Novocherkask, Don Province.

Up to 1925 he resided at Moscow, where he studied at the Ballet School of Elliroff, a ballet master of the Moscow Government Theater.

In 1925 Kniazeff came to Harbin together with Elliroff's ballet troupe, as Elliroff's personal secretary, where he stayed until 1926 when the troupe came to Shanghai.

Whilst in Shanghai, Kniazeff, being a very good ballet dancer, made his appearance in various ball-rooms and in 1927 left for Manila, ^{Netherlands} Dutch Indies and Egypt, travelling with the Cherpino's ballet troupe.

He returned to Shanghai from the tour in March 1929 and in September of the same year left for Java, being engaged there for one season.

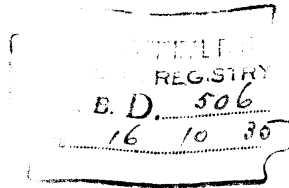
From 1931 up to present Kniazeff has been engaged as a ballet master at the "International Cafe" in Hankow.

He is duly registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee 118/1 Mulmein Road, as a Russian emigrant.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records to his detriment.

W. Charkany
D. S.

D.C. (S.B.)



October 16

35.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter
No, 3232 dated September 30, 1935, and to forward
herewith for your information a copy of a report
regarding one Kniazeff.

*x Enclosed 16/10
dbb*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

CONFIDENTIAL

STAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3232.

SHANGHAI.

30th September 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 30 May 1930, I.O. D.506, and to inform you that Miss A. Larina has asked me whether Kniazeff, who at that time was considered to be a political suspect and a Soviet citizen, would be allowed entry into the Netherlands Indies.

It appears that a new club is to be opened in Java and that a certain Nikolitsch has been asked to supply a ballet and intends to send Kniazeff with a troupe of dancers.

Kniazeff was ordered to leave British India in April 1928 and he and his company were refused a visé for admission into the Netherlands Indies in 1930.

Kniazeff is reported to have been in Hankow for about one year and to be still engaged there.

Any information you might be able to give me concerning Kniazeff's activities during the last years would be highly appreciated.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

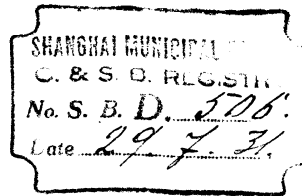
Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
Chinese Secretary.

T.P. Givens, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

\$2. For attention please
W/S
D.S. Bakaroff at above. J.L.

S.B.-D.506



July

29

31.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated July 15, 1931, I have to state that there is nothing detrimental to the character of Miss Anna Petrovna Kudinova in the records of the Municipal Police.

Miss Kudinova is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, No.6A Hongkong Road.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "M. J. [unclear]".

Officer i/c Special Branch.

P.A. North, Esq.,

H.B.M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

8:7:12.

S2,

Please add a
short P.S. explaining
the significance of
connection with
the Volsey Trupee.
In what way were they
undeniable.

AS Brokopier

8:8/7



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 506
Date 28 Section 23 Station
Date July 28, 1931.

Subject (in full) Miss A. P. Kudinova.

Made by D. S. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

SB Rm 4

With reference to attached letter dated July 15, 1931 from U. R. M. Consulate -General concerning Miss Anna Petrovna Kudinova, enquiries show that she is a native of Harbin 23 years of age, ballet dancer by profession, and performs under the stage name 'Larina'. She arrived in Shanghai from Hankow in May 1929 and since that time has been working as a ballet dancer in local theatres etc..

She is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, No. 6-A Hongkong Road, and according to that body she is engaged to be married to a British subject named Francis Dudley Fursland.

Apart from the fact that Miss Kudinova was formerly connected with the Volsky troupe (File D. 506), nothing is known in this office against her.

G. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Miss Kudinova was engaged by Volsky as a member of his ballet in July 1930 which was planning to proceed to Soerabain. She severed connections with him when his application for passport facilities was refused by the local Netherlands' authorities on the ground that he was reported to be an auxiliary agent of the Comintern.

SB.R. 2877

15th July, 1931.

Reg. For report after
consultation with S2, J. G.
16:41 31

S.B. D.506

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
& S. D. REC
S. B. D. 506
2 - 3 - 31

February 23, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge
receipt of your letter, no.691 of February 26,
regarding W. Volsky and to thank you for
the information contained in it.

I have the honour to be,

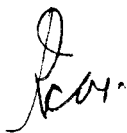
Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Officer i/c Special Branch.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.



CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 691

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
& S. B. REG. S. B. D. 506.

27-2-31

SHANGHAI, 26th February 1931.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of 16 February 1931,
S.B. D. 506, I have the honour to inform you that W. Volsky
returned to Hankow accompanied by three dancing girls.
He will not renew his contract at the "International Café"
and apparently intends to go to Harbin in the near future.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.

Miss T. Ack. please. No. 28/2

R.C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.

*CC SB
leaf*

S.B. D.506

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL C. & S. B. REC. S. No. S. B. D. 506 Date 16 - 2 - 31
--

February 16, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 493 of February 13, regarding W. Volsky, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,



Officer i/c Special Branch.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 498

SHANGHAI
C. & S. L. K. 1200
No S. B. D. 506.
14 - 2 - 31

SHANGHAI, 13th February 1931.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of 11 July 1930,
No. 2135 concerning the dancer Volsky, I have the
honour to inform you that this person arrived in
Hankow at the end of October 1930 with a ballet
of six girls, engaged by the International Café.
So far there are no signs that he is engaged in
politics. On 29 January he left Hankow for Shanghai
in order to engage new dancers for the abovementioned Café. He intends to return to Hankow on or
about the 20th of this month.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R.C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.

CONSULAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2135.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P.
C. & S. B. REGIST.
No. S. B. D. 506.
date 17-7-30.

SHANGHAI, 11th July 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that on the 6th of June 1930 this Consulate General refused a visé for admission to Netherlands India to the dancer Volsky and his troupe, consisting of the Misses L. Kazeniorbova alias Sosnovskaia, A.P. Kardinova alias Larina, N. Babinina alias Antares, who were engaged by a certain Müller, of the Hollywood Dancing at Soerabaia. Apart from Volsky's political leanings, he being an auxiliary agent of the Comintern, inquiries from Java now show that Müller is suspected of inviting female artists to come to Soerabaia for the purpose of secret prostitution, and that for that reason he is constantly being watched by the police. Moreover Müller does not appear to dispose of sufficient means to defray the costs of a troupe like the one of Volsky. So far it has not been established that Müller is concerned with politics.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
Chinese Secretary.

R.C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner,
Crime & Special Branches,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

Reg. Please file
ML 14: 7: 30.

S2, Please note
Notes
10: 14: 30.
12: 7: 30.

CONSULAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1723

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. D. RECEIPT
No. I. O. D. 506
Date 12-6-30

SHANGHAI, 11th June 1930.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your letter of 30th May 1930, No. I. O. D. 506 concerning Mr. Kniazeff and his companions and to inform you that this Consulate General has refused visés to all of them.

Visés were also refused to Mr. W. Volsky and his ensemble consisting of the Misses Kazaniorbova alias Sosnovskaia, A. P. Kardinova alias Larina, Miss N. Babinina alias Antares, it being known that Mr. Volsky frequents local agents of the Comintern and is suspected to be an auxiliary agent of that organization.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
Chinese Secretary.

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner,
Crime & Special Branches,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

SI and S.2.

Please note

[Signature]
12:6:30

[Signature] *noted* *[Signature]*

I.O. D.506

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. D. REGIST.
No. I. O. D. 506.
Date 30 - 5 - 30.

May 30, 30.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 1477,
dated May 20, 1930, I have to inform you that there
is nothing in Police records against Miss A.S. Devulina
and Mrs. M.L. Vereschagnina, who have applied to your
Consulate for a vise to the Netherlands Indies.

With regard to Mr. Kinaseif, inquiries show
that he is not the same person who was a Soviet Commercial
Attache in Harbin, although he is a political suspect
and a Soviet subject.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

WLS
Officer i/c Special Branch
for Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches)

Consul-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No
D 506.

REPORT

Foreign Section, Station,

Date May 20, 1930.

Subject (in full) Miss A.S. Devulina and Mrs. E.L. Vereschagnina.

Made by D.S. Maklansky.

Forwarded by

J.W. Robertson Supt.

With reference to the attached letter of May 20th from the Consulate General for the Netherlands re: Miss A.S. Devulina and Mrs. E.L. Vereschagnina, inquiries show that there is nothing in Municipal Police records concerning them.

With regard to Mr. Winaseff, inquiries show that he is not the same person who was a Soviet Commercial Attache in Harbin, although he is a political suspect and is a Soviet subject.

B. Maklansky.
D. S.

D. S.

(D. S. Branches)

Reg. Please draft reply to Dutch Consulate.

W.S.
29:5:30.

ST-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1477

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL.
C. I. D. REGISTER
No. I. O. D. 506.
Date.. 21... 5... 30.

SHANGHAI, 20th May, 1930.

Sir,

I wish to refer to my letter of 10th September 1929, No. 2705 and also to your answer thereto, dated 18th September No. I. O. D. 506 concerning amongst others the dancing couple Krianeff.

Both are back at Shanghai at the present time and desire to travel again to Netherlands India in company of :

1. Miss Alexandra G. Krianeva Devulina (stage name Alexandrova), born at Rila 17 December 1906, living at No. 155, at present employed at the Little Club, and possessing a passport issued by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai on 20th March 1929, No. 154.
2. Mrs. Elizabeth Krianeva Devulina, whose husband disappeared about 10 years ago, born at Rila (Macedonia) 11 December 1902, living at the same address as Miss Devulina and also employed at the Little Club. The number of her passport is 155.

I gather from Mr. Krianeff's statements that he is not related to a certain Krianeff, who was Soviet Commercial Attache in Harbin, but would be grateful to have this confirmed, if possible, by you. His present address is at 9 North Nansen Road.

I would be much obliged to hear from you whether there is anything known against these persons either from ^a moral or political point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
Consul-General.
Chi. Gen.

OC (5B)
21/5/30
The Deputy Commissioner,

Criminal and Special Branches,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

Foreign Section,
For attention please
JH
22.5.30.

LAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 3659.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
I. D. REGISTER
No. L. O. D. 506
Date 4-12-29
SHANGHAI, 3-12-1929.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter No.D.506 dated the 2nd
instant regarding Mrs. E. I. Volkoff
and to thank you for the information
contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

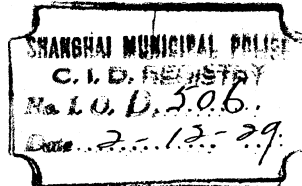
Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary
for Consul General.

The Acting Director
of Criminal Investigation,
S.M.P.,

SHANGHAI.



December 2, 29.

Sir,

Mrs. E. I. Volkoff

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3574 of November 26, and in reply to inform you that there is nothing in Municipal Police records to the detriment of Mrs. E. I. Volkoff.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. C. A.
A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.
 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
 C. I. D. REGISTRY
 No. 1506 Foreign Section Station,
 Date 2-12-29
 Date December 28 1929.

et (in full) Mrs. E.I. Volkoff.

Made by D.S. Ovsianikoff.

Forwarded by J. W. Robertson C.I.D.

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter from the
 Netherlands Consulate General dated November 26, 1929
 re: Mrs. E.I. Volkoff, inquiries go to show that there
 is nothing in Police records concerning her.

V. Ovsianikoff
 D. S.

A/D. C. I.

HR. 2 12/29

Reg. Unal letter please
 J. W. Robertson
 2/12/29

C. I. D. REGISTER
I. O. D... 506.
27-11-29.

SHANGHAI,

2011-12-15 14:15:15

Ac (Pol)
7/11 d. Lea

J. Fred Chamberlayne

Foreign Sec.
For usual action please
JH 27:11:29.

GENERAL HOSPITAL FILE
C. I. D. REGISTER
C. I. O. D... 506...
... 27-11-29.

SHANGHAI, 2341. 1944. 1944. 1944.

[illegible]

I would feel inferior if I did not garden
and with my information regarding policies in Europe you
may have a more informed insight, but I am not alone
in thinking as such. I am not alone in this.

Ac (Pol)
7/11 2/10

J. Fred Chamberlayne

Foreign Sec. For usual action please *WJH* 27:11:29.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2777.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 506.
Date 21. 9. 29.

SHANGHAI, 21st September 1929.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter
No. I. O. / D. 506 dated the 16th instant regarding Mr.
& Mrs. A. A. Boiko et. al. and to thank you for the
information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

Consul General.

The Acting Director
of Criminal Investigation,

S. M. P.,

SHANGHAI.

13. 506.
17. 9. 29
September 16, 29

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letters Nos. 2703 and 2717 dated September 11 and 11, 1 29, respectively, and in reply to inform you that there is nothing in Municipal Police records against the persons mentioned therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Acar

A/Director of Criminal Investigation

Consul-General for Netherlands,

SHANGHAI

File No. *A. 506.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Section. Station.

Date *September 16, 1929*

Subject (in full) *Russian Musicians Proceeding to the Netherlands East Indies.*

Made by *D.S. Ovsiannikoff.*

Forwarded by

Sir,

With reference to the attached letters Nos. 2703 and 2717 dated September 10, ~~1928~~ and 11, 1929 respectively from the Netherlands Consulate General, inquiries as to show that there is nothing in Police records concerning the persons mentioned therein.

V. Ovsiannikoff
D. S.

*Mr. Lel
usual letter
JB*

A/D. C. I.

Don ¹⁶/₉ ₂₉

No. 2717

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. C. D. 506
Dec. 12. 9. 29

SHANGHAI, 11th September 1929.

In continuation of my letter of the 10th instant No.2703, I venture to ask similar information with regard Anatol Alexandrovitch SHAGANOFF, of Russian nationality, born at Blagovestchenck, Siberia, on May 27th 1909, who resides with his parents at 46 Joffre Terrace.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

~~Vice Consul~~
for Consul General.

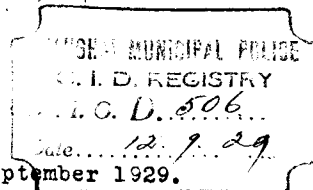
The Acting Director
of Criminal Investigation,
S.M.P.,
SHANGHAI.

KONING-GEENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2703.

SHANGHAI.

10th September 1929.



Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the following persons, all of Russian nationality, have applied to me for a visa to the Netherlands East Indies.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexandre Alexandrovitch BOIKO, domiciled at 21 Tracey Terrace, born at Harbin on 4 May 1897 and at Harbin on 12 September 1905 respectively.

Mr. Nicolai Diomedovitch VOLKOFF, domiciled at 130 Route Vallon, born at Omsk on 28 November 1906.

Mr. Serge Vassilivitch ROUMIANTSEFF, domiciled at 652 Ave. Joffre, born at Saratov on 20 May 1904.

Mr. Anatol Alexeivitch ZALMANOFF, domiciled at 341 Route Cardinal Mercier, born at Tver on 16 September 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicolas Alexeivitch KNIAZEFF, domiciled at 9 North Honan Road, born at Don Province on 23 May 1907 and at Kiev on 20 February 1907 respectively.

With the exception of Mrs. Boiko, they are all musicians, whilst the Kniazeff couple are dancers.

I would be much obliged for any information as to politics or morals, which you may have with regard to these persons.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, likely belonging to the Vice Consul.

for Consul General.

Vice Consul.

The Acting Director
of Criminal Investigation,

S.M.P.,

SHANGHAI.

D-507

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE		ROYAL NAVAL OFFICES	
C. I. D. REGISTRY		H. B. M. CONSULATE-GENERAL	
FROM: NAVAL STAFF OFFICER	No. C. D. 507	SHANGHAI.	
TELEPHONE:—CENTRAL 1033	Date..... 16.9.29		
TELEGRAMS:—FUELITE, SHANGHAI		13th September, 1929.	

The Director,
C. I. D.,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

I desire to acknowledge with thanks
your letter of 12th inst: giving particulars
of Chinese war vessels.

I am very grateful for all the trouble
you have taken in this connection.

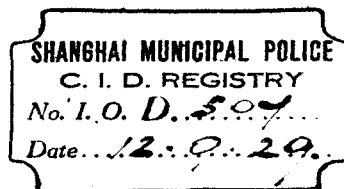
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Ac Pol)
See
File
13/9.
SR.

Chin
Captain, R. N.
CHIN



September 12, 29.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 3, addressed to the Commissioner of Police forwarding a questionnaire in the matter of particulars concerning ships of the Chinese Navy, and in reply to forward herewith an information sheet compiled by the C.I.D. on the points raised.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "S. C. A.", written in dark ink.

Acting Director of Criminal Investigation.

Captain G.W.M. Grover, R.M.,

Royal Naval Offices,

H.B.M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

September 12, 1929.

A/D.C.I.

In compliance with the request contained in the attached letter, I beg to forward a list of Chinese naval ships containing the answers so far as available to points raised in the appendix attached thereto.

812

E. Papp
D. S. I.

A.C. (Pol)
Very good work
Commendation Certificate
Kca 12/9.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN APPENDIX

<u>Class</u>	<u>Ship's Name</u>	<u>Information obtained</u>
Cruiser	Haichi	Yes, the length is 424' The draught is 20 feet. Speed: 24 n.m. per hour. The armament consists of: 2 - 8 in. B.L. 10 - 4.7 in. B.L. 12 - 47mm guns. 4 - 37 mm. machine guns 6 - 7 mm. .F. guns. 5 torpedo tubes.
"	Haichen Haiyung Haichew	The armament is the same in all ships and consists of the following:- 3 - 15 cm. 8 - 10.5 cm. 2 - 6 cm. 4 - 37 mm. 5 - 8 mm. maxims. each has one torpedo tube but its size is unknown. Speed: 19½ n.m. per hour.
Destroyers	Correct name: Kienkong Yuchwang Tungan (Hsio An)	Their length is 198' and the armament is as follows:- 2 - 12 prs. and 4 - 3 prs (each). 2 - torpedo tubes (each) Speed: 32 n.m. per hour. "Hsio An" is a new name for Tungan. The characters are (校安).
Torpedo Boats	Correct name: Hupeng Huying Huchun Hungao	"Hu E" is to be identified with Hungan (胡鄂). They are all sister ships, having the following armament: 2 - 2½ prs. (each) 3 - torpedo tubes (each) Speed: 23 n.m. per hour.
	Correct name: Chen Su Lieh Chang	They are sister ships, having the following armament:- 4 - 1 prs. (each) 3 - torpedo tubes (each) Speed: 18 n.m. per hour.
	Lieh Chang	They are sister ships having the following armament: 4 - 1 prs (each) 3 - torpedo tubes (each) Speed : 16 n.m. per hour.
	Lei Chung etc. etc.	No particulars available
Torpedo gunboats	Kienwei Kienan	They are sister ships. Armament unknown Tonnage: 850 (each) Speed: 23 n.m. per hour.
Destroyer	Feiyang	Speed: 24 n.m. per hour Draught: 12½ feet. Armament: 2 - 12.5cm 4 - 37 mm. 3 - torpedo tubes.

Training Ship	Tungchi	Tungchi and Yungchi are two different ships, the latter being a gunboat. Tonnage: 1,900 Speed: 13 n.m. per hour. Armament unknown.
Despatch Vessel	Lienching	Still afloat and in commission.
Sloop	Taian	Ditto.
Gunboat	Sianning	Yes, the Chinese characters are "咸寧". Length: 170 feet Draught: 6 feet Speed: 16½ knots. Tonnage: 418 Armament: 1 - 12 cm. 1 - 10.5 cm. 3 - 7.5 cm. 4 - 3 prs. 4 - machine guns 1 - anti-aircraft gun.
Gunboat	Tinghai	Unknown
	Chungshan Yungshiang	They are sister ships having tonnage of 780 and armaments as follows:- 1 - 10.5 cm (each) 1 - 7.5 cm. (each) 4 - 3 prs. (each) 2 - 1 pr. maxims (each). The Yung Feng now bears the name of "Chungshan".
"	Yungchien Yungchi	Sister ships. Length : 205 feet (each).
River Gunboat	Aien Yu	Unknown
	Wei Sheng	The characters are "威勝". Probably identical with Wei Shen.
	Kuangyu Kuangchin Kuangkeng	Are known to be afloat and in commission in Kwangtung. Others are unknown here.
	Correct name: Kiangshu Kiangkun	Sister ships. Armament is known to be: 1 - 8.7 cm. (each) 4 - 7 mm. maxims (each)
	Kiangyuan Kiangheng Kiangli Kiangchen	Sister ships afloat and in commission Draught : 7 feet Length: 180 feet. Other "kiang's" are unknown here.
	Chuyu (楚豫) Chuyou (楚有) Chutung Chutai Chuchien Chukuan	All sister ships. No. Note the characters Length: 200 feet (each) Tonnage: 780 (each) Armament of each: 2 - 12 cm. 2 - 76 mm 2 - 6.5 mm. 2 - 25 mm.

River Gunboat:	Li Sui Lichieh	Unknown.
	Haino Haifu	Unknown. Vide other "Hai's" below.
	Hungo, etc., etc.	With the exception of Yuehwang which is given above, no particulars of the rest are available. It is not known whether they are still in commission.
Transports & Auxiliaries	Those that are known :- Tingan Kanchuen ChiNan Litung Kungchen (拱宸) Hwaan Chinghai Fu An	These are afloat and in commission. The others are not known. With the exception of the following the other particulars are correct: H.P. 750 Speed: 12 n.m. per hour. Particulars of armament not available.
Gunboat	Correct name: Haiou (海鳧) Haigou (海狗) Haiko (海鵠) Hainung (海龍) Haiyen (海燕) Haihê (海鶴)	Sister ships. Length: 105 feet. Draught: 6'7" Speed: 10½ n.m. per hour Tonnage: 150 H.P. 250 Armament unknown. Sister ships Length: 105 feet Draught: 6'9" Speed: 11 n.m. per hour. Tonnage: 190 H.P. 250 Armament unknown. Length: 65 feet Draught: 2½ feet Speed: 11 n.m. per hour Tonnage: 56 H.P. 60 Armament unknown. Length: 108 feet Draught: 6½ feet Speed: 12 n.m. per hour Tonnage: 227 H.P.: 200 Armament unknown.
Ships building	Chenchi, etc.,	Unknown.
Gunboat	Chiangli	Probably. Otherwise unknown to us.
Cruiser	Chaocho (肇和)	This ship is still afloat and in commission in the River Amur, Manchuria.

Royal Naval Offices,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

3rd September, 1929.

CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

The Admiralty are desirous of bringing their information about the Chinese Navy up-to-date. They have accordingly directed me to investigate the points raised in the Appendix attached hereto.

It is requested that if you have any information on the Navy covering these points it may be placed at my disposal. The matter is not at all urgent.

A copy of this has been sent to the Consul-General.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DCJ
He does not ask us to make enquiries but if we have the information please assist in every way -

Rush

The Commissioner of Police,

1929

Headquarters,

S. M. P.

Mc Pol, please compile 4/9. Rcs

Tom Gorn

Captain, R. M.

A P P E N D I X.

<u>Class.</u>	<u>Ship's Name.</u>	<u>Information required.</u>
Cruiser	HAI CHI	Is length 424' between perpendiculars? Is draught 19 feet? What is armament?
	HAI CHEN HAI YUNG HAI CHOW	Is armament the same in all ships? Have they a submerged 14" torpedo tube? What is their speed?
Destroyers.	HSIO AN CHIEN KANG YU CHANG	Is length 198 feet between perpendiculars? Is armament 2-3prs or 4-3prs? What is Chinese character for HSIO AN.
Torpedo Boats.	HU PENG HU YING HU CHUN HU E	Can HU E be identified with HONGAO? Are these all sister ships? If so, what is armament?
" "	HU CHEN HU SU HU LIEH HU CHANG	Can these be identified with CHEN TZE, SU TZE and LIEH TZE? Are they all sister ships? If so, what is armament.
" "	LEI CHUNG LEI LI LEI TUI LEI KAN (1) LEI KAN (2) LEI SUN LEI KUN LEI CHEN LEI KEN	These are supposed to be in the employment of the Kwantung Province Water Police. Are they still afloat and in commission?
Torpedo Gunboat.	CHIEN WEI	Is this a sister ship to the CHIEN AN? What is armament and tonnage?
" "	WEI YING	What is speed, armament and draught?
Training Ship.	TUNG CHI	Can this be identified with YUNG CHI? What is tonnage, speed and armament?
Despatch Vessel.	LIEN CHING	Is this ship still afloat and in commission?
Sloop.	TAI AN	-- do --
Gunboat.	SIENNING	Is this the correct name? What is Chinese character? What is armament, tonnage, and length between perpendiculars?
"	TING HAI	Is this ship afloat and in commission?
"	YUNG FENG	Can this be identified with CHUNGSHAN? What is tonnage?
"	YUNG HSIANG	Are there two ships of this name? What is tonnage and armament?

<u>Class.</u>	<u>Ship's Name.</u>	<u>Information required.</u>
Gunboat.	YONG CHIEN YONG CHI	Are these sister ships? If so, what is length between perpendiculars?
River Gunboat.	KIEN YU.	Chinese character required. Described in Far Eastern Review, April 1929. Are these particulars correct?
" "	WEI SHENG	What are Chinese characters. Is this the same as WEI SHEN?
" "	KUANG YU KUANG YUAN KUANG LI KUANG CHEN KUANG HENG KUANG CHIL KUANG KENG	Are these ships afloat and in commission?
" "	CHIANG HSI CHIANG KUN	Do these carry 1-3.4" howitzer?
" "	CHIANG KUNG CHIANG KU CHIANG TA YUNG AN KUNG CHEN CHIANG CHUNG CHIANG LI CHIANG CHEN CHIANG HENG CHIANG YUAN	Are these ships afloat and in Commission? In case of last three what is their draught? What is length between perpendiculars? Can second two be identified with CHIANG TSING and CHIANG LING respectively.
" "	CHU YU (1) CHU LONG CHU TAI CHU CHIEN CHU KUAN CHU YU (2)	Are these all sister ships? Are there two CHU YUs? What is armament and length between perpendiculars? Is tonnage 740 of all ships?
" "	LI SUI LI CHIEH	Which of these is ex-OTTER and which ex-VATERLAND? Are they sister ships? What is tonnage and armament?
" "	HAI HO HAI FU	What are Chinese characters? Are these sister ships? What are tonnage and speed?
" "	HUNGO TSE TIEN CHUEN TIAO YU CHUANG CHING SHAN FU TING YONG CHIANG TING HAI CHEN HAI No. 244 245 247 and 5 more.)	Are these still afloat and in commission?
Patrol boats.		

<u>Class.</u>	<u>Ship's Name.</u>	<u>Information required.</u>
Transports and Auxiliaries.	KNEI LEE TING AN KAN CHUEN CHINAN LI TUNG CHU CHING KIANG PING KAN CHEN TAI AN HMAH AN CHIU ANG CHENG CHIN WEI HAI HUA CHIA CHENG HSIANG CHING HAI CHENG AN (ex CHEN HAI)	Are these ships afloat and in commission?
" "	FU AN	Are following particulars correct? Transport 1700 tons, built 1894, H.P. 1600. Speed 10 knots, coal 170 tons, length 250', beam 38', draught 18', armament 2-6prs, 2-1pr. Complement 105.
GUNBOAT.	HAI KU HAI HUNG HAI BUNG HAI GU HAI YAN	Chinese characters and particulars of these would be welcome.
Ships building. Presumably Gunboats.	CHEN CHI YUNG HSIN MING CHUEN 3 small Gunboats.	Names with Chinese characters and particulars would be welcome. Is YUNG HSIN also YING SHUI?
Cruiser.	CHIANG LI	Is this the same as the KIANG LI?
"	CHAO HO or CHENG HO	Is this ship still afloat and in commission?

D-509

D-509.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. C. D. 509.
Date... 7.9.29...

September 16, 29.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 71 of September 14 on the subject of the formation in Shanghai of secret communistic organisations and to inform you that its contents have been duly noted.

Yours faithfully,



A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

Woosung Shanghai Garrison Commander,
Lunghua.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. REGISTRY

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REGISTRY

C. D. 509

16. 9. 29

Translation of a letter No. 71 from the Headquarters of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander.

September 14, 1929.

British Central Police Station.

Gentlemen,

It is confidentially reported that a large number of secret communist organisations has been set up in Shanghai. Instructions have been issued to our Special Corps and the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau to cause enquiries and arrests to be made, and the Police are requested to render any possible assistance with a view to having the communists arrested and handed over to this office for necessary action.

(Thepped) The seal of the Headquarters of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander.

HC (Pol)
Very vague
LCS

16/9.

The Public Safety Bureau is investigating this report & will communicate with us within the next few days

JR
16. 9. 29

D-513



Shanghai Municipal Council

Office of the Director General

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 513
Date 16-9-29

16/9/29.

My Dear Martin I am afraid this does not help much, it is far too general & the only recorded incident I have, was of a trivial nature and was promptly and effectively dealt with by Dawson. I will bear the matter in mind and deal with it from now on so as to be sure to deal with it properly much. Yours sincerely
D. J. [Signature]
D. J.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, SEP 11 1929⁹²

To

My dear Clear

The attached
is forwarded for your
personal information
for what it is worth.
Please return

Yr
Elmer Martin

7

D513

CONFIDENTIAL

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No.

September, 11, 1929

Sir,

Inquiries regarding Mr. P.M. Hunting, 3rd Officer of the Municipal Fire Brigade, show that he is most unpopular with and thoroughly disliked by the other officers in the Brigade and although the personal opinion of every officer in the Brigade has not been obtained, the dislike for him by the officers his junior is unanimous.

The reasons for this dislike are;

- (1) His treatment of officers junior to him.
- (2) His moral and general conduct.
- (3) His weight of influence with the Chief Officer.

With reference to the first reason the officers allege that he at times addresses them in a manner of speech that one would use to a coolie and that he has been indirectly responsible for the resignation of every foreigner that has occurred since the present Chief Officer took over command.

With regard to the 2nd reason the officers allege that his moral conduct is such that in spite of the fact that he is married he thinks nothing of attempting familiarity with the ladies who are invited to the Brigade parties, and on the occasion of the wedding of one of the junior officers recently actually made some advances to another junior officers wife. He also frequents the different cafes and in particular the Del Monte where his conduct with some of the Russian dancing partners has been open to criticism. In consequence of this conduct he has for the past two years been on indifferent terms with his wife and out of respect to the latter his moral shortcomings are withheld from her. His general conduct also seems to be of a very low standard and recently he swore at a junior officer in the presence of others because he refused to have a drink with him. This latter incident was brought to the notice of the Chief Officer who refused the complainants

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

2

request to take the matter before the Watch Committee. The Chief Officer, however, punished him by depriving him of the use of the Brigade Messes for two months and since that time he has frequented the Police Canteen at Central Station.

Another incident which is general knowledge throughout the Brigade is that someone about 4 months ago forged the name of Ching Loong Zee, Chief Chinese Clerk, to a cheque for \$1,000. and it is now alleged that Mr. Hunting is repaying this amount by instalments to the clerk. Ching Loong Zee, however, refuses to confirm or deny this for fear of losing his job. In this connection it is important that Mr. Hunting is very efficient in the art of copying signatures and it is freely admitted that he can write the signature of the Chief Officer and the Second Officer so perfectly that when these officers are confronted with it they are unable to tell the difference.

As regards the 3rd reason the officers allege that Mr. Hunting's influence with the Chief Officer is such that it is useless for them to complain about him for fear of being misunderstood or even dismissed. They further allege that the present bad feeling shown by the Chief Officer towards the 2nd Officer is due to Mr. Hunting's intrigue and influence. As an instance of this they quote the case of the foreman tailor employed in the Brigade who was dismissed for agitation among local tailors during the recent tailors strike by the 2nd Officer and who was reinstated by the Chief Officer. The officers also state that when the Chief Officer went on his last long leave Mr. Hunting went at the same time in order to make matters as difficult as possible for the 2nd Officer.

The information contained in this report has not been obtained as the result of direct inquiry but from casual statements made, without malice, by members of the Brigade during the course of general conversation and is undoubtedly correct.

Matters, however, have reached such a stage of mistrust

File No. ...

(C.I.D.) Office Notes 3

that one officer will not speak in the presence of another about Mr. Hunting nor is the conversation continued when the latter approaches.

It may be possible to get corroboration of the information in this report by interrogating Brigade officers alone and individually by someone in authority outside the Police.

H Robertson
D. I.

*apcl.
information
11/9. Real*

7512

File Rev

*2/65
19/8 29*

August 19

29

Confidential

Mrs. M. W. Pett,
245 The Ridge,
Mokanshan.

Madam,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of
August 16 and enclosure which will be the subject of careful
and confidential enquiries.

Yours faithfully,

150 R.M.L. Marun,

Acting Commissioner of Police.

*Dec 2
Rud*

len

A. 513.



Mrs M. W. Pett,

"THE KOTEX QUEEN,"

"The Eurasian Sanitary Towel
and Menstruation Expert,"

"Sunset Nook",

Chekianq Province

Mokanshan.

H

H

H

H

H

H

H

H

H

H

H

H

H

H

H

H

H

H

H

A little more subget matter for your
expert consideration and filthy mind.

B.L. O.D.



"Sunset Hawk".

245. The Ridge.

Hokanshan.

16th August 1929.

Capt R. M. J. Martin.
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Administrative Building
Hankow Rd.
Shanghai.
Private + Confidential.

Dear Sir

By the first post this morning I received the enclosed libelous + obscene open postcard.

From the address you will see that it is meant to be insulting, + is libelous. I am placing the matter in your hands confidentially. I suspect the writer to be B. H. Hunting of the Shanghai Fire Department as he has not taken the trouble to disguise his handwriting, thinking from the very nature of the insults that I would not communicate with the Police.

I shall be at above address ^{til} the 8th Sept. After that date I shall be back in Shanghai at 634. Route Yaelupt. Our 'phone number is 32695.

We have some school-children guests here + they distribute the mail at the breakfast

Table every morning, & saw the postcard I
enclose.

Yours faithfully

P. Pett.

(Mrs F. W. Pett)

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SS. Empress of Asia.

I should be awfully grateful
if you would express to the Officers
Watch Tower men & Chinese staff
my very sincere thanks for the
many, many kindnesses I have received
at their hands, & also for the
wonderful send off they gave me.

I very much regret I was
unable to personally thank them
all personally but the send off
has been very overwhelming.

I should also like to thank
you personally for all your kindness
& express to you my very best wishes.

Kindest regards.

yours sincerely

R. M. Hunting

D-514

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. I. D. 315

Date Louza Station,

Date 27th Aug. 1934.

Subject (in full) *Report of inquiries re attached note.*Made by *D. S. White.*

Forwarded by

*A. / D. C. I.**Sir,*

From personal inquiries I am satisfied that *A. H. W. Grant* mentioned in attached note is a young man of medium build and fair hair whom I have known for approximately one year. He speaks very good Chinese and was regularly to be found at night time in one or other of the Chinese cabarets in the Louza District, his favourite resort being the 'Black bat' cabaret, Thibet Road, (now closed). With the exception of *D. S. O'Rourke*, the people in his company were always Chinese. One of Grant's regular companions was a man named *Yang Ah Sung*, master of a furniture shop at (P) 221 Hankow Road and a person of very uncertain character. I can not trace any recent visit by members of the C. I. D. to any room in the Oriental Hotel, but from very good authority I have learned that 'Grant' keeps room No 523 in the Oriental Hotel, same being opened in the name of his friend 'Yu' a bank employee. On one of the few times I met 'Grant' and had a talk with him he gave me quite a long explanation as to his personal uses of opium and the effects re sexual pleasures. I have also ascertained from Chinese whom I have seen in his company that he sometimes takes a 'smoke'.

*I am, Sir,**Yours Obediently,**D. White. D. S. I.**Louza.*

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 23.8.1929

To D. S. I. White

Please make the
necessary enquiries and keep
confidential.

W.K.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, AUG 23 1929

To a/ D.C.I.

Mr Stephen calls and states
that it has come to his
ears that a youngster
employed by him named
A. H. W. Grant was
found in the Oriental
Hotel smoking opium
when members of the C. I. D.
had occasion to visit
the hotel about 2 weeks ago.
He asks to be informed
confidentially if this is so
or not. If true he proposes

華北英瑞煉乳公司經理
上海

士
的
芬

to transfer the youngster
away from the
influence of bad
associates. Grant's
father is a very old
& highly respected
employee of the firm.

WOS

D-523

7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Foreign Section
No. F. O. D. 522
Date September 24, 1929

Subject (in full) Miss Mary Kuksova.

Made by D.S. Ovsiannikoff.

Forwarded by Thos Robertson, C.D.I.

Sir,

With reference to the attached file, inquiries go to show that Miss Mary Kuksova was engaged by a Russian family named Lugovoi as a nurse to their child, and arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostock in the summer of 1917. She worked for the family for about 2 years and then sometime in 1919, it was alleged that she was raped by Lugovoi during the absence of his wife from home. On the same day Miss M. Kuksova left Lugovoi's home and went to the Destitute Foreign Women's home where she found a temporary shelter. She lived in the Foreign Women's home for a considerable time and whilst being kept there gave birth to a girl (the illegitimate child of Lugovoi). When the girl was about 3 years old Miss Kuksova had obtained employment as a nurse with some foreign family, where she worked for a short time and changed it for a similar position, but with better prospects. About 3 years ago Miss M. Kuksova obtained a position as a dancing partner in the International Bar, Broadway where she worked for about 2 years and then resigned and obtained a similar position in the Minerva Cafe, Broadway. She worked in the Minerva Cafe for a short time but soon was dismissed on account of her present illness. It appears from inquiries that Miss M. Kuksova has a brother living in Vladivostock but his present address is unknown. Miss M. Kuksova has a lady friend named Shura Lavtarevskaja residing at 12 Kungming Road, who supported her during the beginning of this year and who took her to the Country Hospital. Mrs. Lavtarevskaja a dancing girl by profession ^{and} stated that she has no funds and unable to give any monetary assistance to Miss Kuksova.

File No. _____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

===== (2) =====

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

Mr. Grosse, Chairman of the local Russian Charity Committee when interviewed by me on September 23, 1929 stated that he is not in a position to furnish any means to keep her in hospital and that he can only provide her with a steamer ticket in case she wished to be sent away from Shanghai. Miss Kuksova's daughter is kept at present in the Foreign Women's home, 18 Baikal Road.

V. Oshinnikoff
D. S.

A/D. C. I.

Ac (Pol)

This is not a matter in which Police should interfere. D.S. should see the doctor & give him this information & ask him to get in touch with Mr Grosse
25/9. L.C.

Sir:

Above instructions carried out. A. Breuil 25/9.
L.S.

Ac.

24/9

24/9

24/9

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE 21.9.29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C.I.D. BUREAU

File No. 522

date 23.9.29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Mrs. M. Kuksova

Sir,

On the afternoon of the 20th. September, Dr. Chambers of the Country Hospital, Great Western Road, called at this office and requested assistance to trace the relatives of one Mrs. M. Kuksova, Russian, who was admitted to the above mentioned hospital on 20th. July, and who is at present in a state of unsound mind.

The hospital authorities are anxious that this woman be taken off their hands as soon as possible.

Enquiries will be made to ascertain the whereabouts of the relatives if any, and the Russian Benevolent Societys informed of this case.

D. S. Smith
D. S.

A/ D.C.I.

03/9.

A. K. S. Kay

LAST FOLDER

D-522

NOT

D-523

7
D-523

L.O. D.523

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. L. O. D. 523
Date 24. 9. 29.

September 24, 29.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have received information that Joseph Kalker, an alleged Communist, arrived in Hong Kong from Canton on the 1st September, 1929, and left for Haiphong on the 9th September, 1929.

When visited at his hotel he stated that he was the Managing Director for B. van der Tak & Co., Cigar Merchants and Manufacturers, in the Netherlands and that he was their representative in the Far East.

Any information concerning this person would be appreciated.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

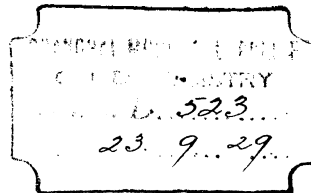
Kay.
A/Director of Criminal Investigation.

Consul General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

G.



R.



No. C.I.D. 693/1926.

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER

**POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG,**

13th September, 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Jacques
an alleged
Joseph Kalker, ~~a~~ Dutch Communist, mentioned in Home
Office Suspect Index No.S.C. 2670, arrived in Hong
Kong from Canton on the 1st September, 1929, and left
for Haiphong on the 9th September, 1929.

When visited at his hotel he stated that he
was the Managing Director for B.van der Tak & Co.,
Cigar Merchants and Manufacturers, in the Netherlands,
and that he was their representative in the Far East.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Director of Criminal Intelligence.

The Director of Criminal Intelligence,
Shanghai Municipal Council
Shanghai.

D./9039.

RECEIVED
CHIEF SECRETARY
NO. 10. 9039.
Date 19. 6. 29.

June 18, 29

Sir,

Jaques Joseph Kalker.

With reference to para 62 of the Straits Settlements Police Journal 1929, I have to inform you that Jaques Joseph Kalker did not stop at Shanghai, but continued the journey to Tientsin by the s.s. "Fulda". It has been learned that he purchased a supplementary ticket from Taku (Tientsin) to Tsingtao.

Yours faithfully,

A. C. A.

Acting Director of Criminal Investigation.

The Inspector-General of Police,
Straits Settlements,
Singapore.

File No. 9039.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Section. Station.

Date June 17, 1929

Subject (in full) Walker, Jacques Joseph (Para. 62 of 1929).

Made by Temp. Cler. Asst. J.A. Cook. Forwarded by

J.H. Robertson C.D.I.

Referring to Jacques Joseph Walker, mentioned in the
attached ^{extract from} Police Journal, Straits Settlements, the
Superintendent of the local passenger department of the
Norddeutscher Lloyd Co. states that Walker continued his journey
in the s.s. "Fulda" to Tientsin and was given a supplementary
ticket from Taku to Tsingtao.

John T. Cook
T. C. A.

A/ D. C. I.

*Recd short letter to Spore
referring to the Extract.
18/6 Rca*

* See 10.9039

HR 18.6.29

WJ

18.6.29

SECRET.

POLICE JOURNAL, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Paragraphs 72 to 91.

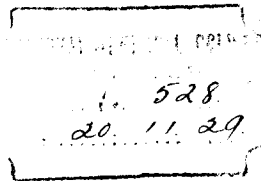
No. 5 of 1929). Singapore, 15th May, 1929. (Distribution No.

Extract.

81. Kalker, Jaques Joseph. (Para. 62 of 1929).

This man arrived in Singapore by the s.s. Malchior Treub on 22/4/29 from Batavia. He stayed at the Grosvenor Hotel and left for Shanghai by the s.s. Fulda on 26/4/29.

D-528



November 20, 29.

Dear Colonel,

C. P. Leadley.

Further to my letter of October 7 and
in reply to yours of November 1 regarding the
above person further enquiries have failed to
elicit any information concerning such an
individual. Should the man be located I will
notify you at once.

Yours sincerely,

Lieut. Col. G.H.R. Halland, O.B.E.,
H.B.M. Consulate,

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 19.11.29
(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No. A. 525.

C.P. Leadley.

Sir,

With reference to my report of October 7, 1929
re: the suspected communist C.P. Leadley, I have to
state that in spite of the further information received,
there is still no trace of this man having been in
Shanghai.

A. M. Smith
D. S.

AP 19/11/29

A/D. C. I.

Reg.
Please draft reply to
Colonel Halland.

J. M.
19/11/29

SECRET

H. B. M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

1st. November, 1929.

My dear Aiers,

With reference to your letter No.

D.528 dated the 7th. of October, 1929, on the subject of the suspected Communist C.P. Headley, I have received a further telegram from India regarding this individual which makes it clear that his name should have been spelt Leadley. His description is given as: age about thirty or thirty-five years, tall, slim and clean shaven but India has no further information about him. The name was communicated to me purely on the off chance of his having been in China and of our having some information about him on record.

Does the change of name and description now given help you in tracing any such person?

Yours sincerely,

C. H. R. Hall

R. C. Aiers, Esq.,

Assistant Commissioner of Police,

Criminal Investigation Department,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

*Foreign Section,
For inquiry and report please*

W. S. 2/11/29

October 7 29.

Dear Colonel,

With reference to your letter of September 24, I have to state that no trace can be found of C.P. Headley, and there is nothing in the records of the Municipal Police to show that a person bearing that name has been connected in any way with Communist activities.

I shall be thankful if you will kindly when answering the communication you have received point out to the Indian Authorities the advisability, when addressing such inquiries to Shanghai, of forwarding all the information they possess regarding the persons about whom the inquiries are made. In consequence of a lack of surveillance over persons entering and leaving China, undesirables are able to use false names with impunity and they frequently resort to this subterfuge in order to avoid attracting attention to their presence here.

Yours sincerely,

H. B. M.

Lieut. Col. G.H.R. Halland, O.B.E.,

H.B.M. Consulate.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 7.10.29

File No. D. 528

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

C.F. Headley.

Sir,

Owing to the scant information given about the above named individual it is difficult to ascertain whether he has been to the Far East, but no one by such a name has come under Police observation as a Communist.

S. M. Hall
D. S.

AR 7/10/29

MS

7:10:29

A/D. C. I.

SHANGHAI

24th September, 1929.

My dear Aiers,

A European Communist named C.P. HEADLEY has appeared in India, and I have been asked whether I know anything about him, from which I presume that HEADLEY arrived in India from the Far East. Would you kindly let me know whether you have ever heard of such an individual.

Yours sincerely,

G.A.N. HALL

R.C. Aiers Esquire,

Director of Criminal Intelligence,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

D-529

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY	
No. S. B. D.	529
Date	25-9-27

f'inv

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 529.....
Date 25/9/29.....
File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

September 23, 1929.

A/D.C.I.

General Chiang Kai-shek

General Chiang Kai-shek (蒋介石) alias Chiang Chung-tseng (蒋中正) was born in September in the 13th year of the Emperor Kwang Shu (1888) at Chi Kow Village (溪口镇), Jing Shao Shang (甬上), Fenghua Hsien, Chekiang. His original name is Chiang Zai-tah (蒋瑞泰). Little is known of his parents except that he was brought up by his mother, his father having died when he was two years old. In 1901 (age of 15) he took up military science in the Feng Lo (奉麓) School and continued his studies in the Paoting Military College, Paoting, Chihli (Hopei) Province but did not graduate from that college. One of his intimate friends while studying at Paoting was General Chang Chun (张勳), (present Mayor of Shanghai), with whom he propagated revolutionary ideas among the students. The director of the Paoting Military College at that time was Tuan Chi-jui (段祺瑞), ex-Chief Executive of the Peking Government. In 1907 (age of 21) he continued the artillery course at the Shimbu Military Training School in Japan together with his friend Chang Chun. Whilst in Japan Chiang was admitted as a member of the Tung Men Hui (former name of Kuo-intang) at the recommendation of the late Chen Chi-mei, ex-Tutuh of Shanghai, who was then studying in the Tokio Police School. General Chiang was introduced to Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Japan when the latter arrived there from the U.S.A. In 1911 (age of 25) he joined as a learner the 19th Artillery Regiment of the 3rd Division of the Imperial Japanese Army at Takada, Japan. During the revolution in 1911 he was a subordinate of Chen Chi-mei and took part in the attack on

adcl.
Information
2/12/29

Copy to
S. B. M. Con. Gen.
S. B. M. Con. Gen.
S. B. M. Con. Gen.
S. B. M. Con. Gen.

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

September 23, 1929.

General Chiang Kai-shek (2)

Chekiang Viceroy's Yamen at Hangchow. Soon after its occupation, Chiang was nominated Commander of the Chekiang forces but he declined to accept this post. In the same year he was appointed Commander of the 87th Infantry Regiment of the 23rd Division of the Chinese Army. He resigned soon in favour of Chang Chun and proceeded to Japan to learn German in preparation to the study of military science in Germany. The intrigues of Yuan Shih-kai (袁世凱) and in particular the assassination of Sung Chiao-jen (宋教仁), a prominent member of the Revolutionary Party brought him back again to China. After organizing under Chen Chi-mei an anti-Yuan Army he personally led an attack against the Shanghai Arsenal (1913), but eventually his troops were defeated and Chiang was forced to return to Japan. In 1914 Chiang assisted the late Dr. Sun in reorganizing the Tung Meng Hui which was hereafter known as the Chung Hwa Revolutionary Party. Subsequently he was appointed Councillor to Dr. Sun Yat-sen who was then President of Kwangtung. While in this capacity he suggested to Dr. Sun to execute General Chen Chuin-ming (陳炯明), Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung forces, whom he suspected to be a traitor, but his advice was ignored whereupon disappointed he returned to Shanghai. Later he became teacher in the Chang Ching-kiang (張靜江) family, a wealthy gentry of the Nanzing Village, Chekiang, and subsequently he made an unsuccessful attempt in business as a broker in the Stock & Produce Exchange. When he failed Yu Yah-ching (虞洽卿) assisted him in meeting his liabilities. Yu further in conjunction with Wong Ching-yung (黃金榮) rendered him financial assistance when he left for Kwangtung in 1919. That year saw him

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

September 23, 1929.

General Chiang Kai-shek (3)

back again in the ranks of revolutionists in the capacity of Chief of Staff to the 2nd Army ^{he} and assisted Dr. Sun in conducting a punitive campaign against the rebels of Tsen Tsung-shuan (岑春煊) and Lu Yung-ting (陸榮廷). After the coup d'etat on June 15, 1921, by Chen Chuin-ming, Chiang was in attendance on Dr. Sun who was then a refugee on board the warship "Yung Feng". After this incident Chiang became Dr. Sun's most trusted associate. In that year Dr. Sun came to Shanghai to meet Comrade Joffe, after which Dr. Sun appointed Chiang as his delegate to Moscow. After returning to Canton in 1924, he acted as Chief Staff Officer to the Revolutionary Army Headquarters at Canton, and later to the army under the command of Hsu Chung-tse (許崇智). After the First National Conference of Kuomintang Representatives, Dr. Sun Yat-sen who was dissatisfied with the military forces which had refused to obey his orders, decided to organize a Revolutionary Army. As a result the Whangpoa Military Academy was inaugurated and Chiang was appointed Principal of the Academy. As soon as the students of the first batch had graduated two military training corps were inaugurated with Ho Ying-ching (何應欽) and Wang Pan-ling (王柏齡) as Commanders. In the 2nd anti-Bast Expedition (1925) Chiang captured the city of Weichow and defeated the Yunnanese troops under Yang Hsi-ming (楊希明) and the Kweichow troops under Lieu Tsung-kwe (劉宗凱). Since then his name became known to the public. At that time Chiang was in conspiracy with Soviet Russia for supplies of firearms. All his regiments, battalions and companies of military forces had Soviet advisors. The majority of the junior officers

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

September 23, 1929.

General Chiang Kai-shek (4)

were Communists. He frequently told his subordinates in speeches that the success of the revolution required the direction of the Third Internationale, that China's revolution was a part of the world revolution, adding that Borodin was the tutor of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Borodin's views were Sun Yat-sen's views. With the assistance of Soviet Russia Chiang gradually extended his influence. The assassination of Liao Chung-kai (廖仲愷) gave him an excuse to expel Hsu Chung-tse (许崇智), Hu Han-ming (胡漢民), et al, and to disband the armies which had opposed him.

In 1926 at the second conference of national representatives Chiang was elected member of the Central Executive Committee, member of the Government Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Northern Revolutionary Armies. During the anti-Northern expedition Tang Seng-chi and Chang Fah-kwe (張發奎) succeeded in conquering Hankow while Chiang commanding the 2nd army directed military operations in Kiangse assisted by Wang Fah-ling (王柏齡). Chiang was badly defeated by Sun Chuan-fang (孫傳芳) and lost his army completely. It was due to the timely assistance rendered by Li Chung-jen (李宗仁) that he gained the final victory and conquered Kiangse. After the occupation of Shanghai in March 1927, Chiang devoted all his attention to the suppression of Communists which resulted in an armed conflict in September 1927 between Nanking and Hankow. Chiang established his Government at Nanking and operated from there against the Hankow Government under Waung Ching-wei (汪精衛). During the disorders which ensued, the Kwangse Clique succeeded in ousting Chiang and forcing him to flee to Japan. In November 1927 Waung Ching-wei started

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

September 23, 1929.

General Chiang Kai-shek (5)

an attack against the Kwangse Clique in the outcome of which he was badly defeated, and was forced to leave the country. Taking advantage of the situation Chiang once again seized the political power and in January 1928 he reassumed the post of Commander-in-Chief and acted as Chairman of the National Government. At the same time he reopened his anti-Northern campaign and in June of that year defeated the Fengtien and Shantung Armies and captured Peiping, thereby unifying the whole country under one flag. On March 15, 1929, he was elected member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang, retained the post as Chairman of the National Government and acted concurrently as Commander-in-Chief of the National Military Naval and Air Forces.

Although Chiang has achieved his life ambition his future is by no means bright. Dissatisfaction among the various factions grows. The installation of T.V. Soong (宋子文), his brother-in-law, and others to important posts is strongly criticised by the various factions.

General Chiang's first wife nee Mao (毛) although she was divorced in the 10th Moon of the 10th Year of the Republic (1921) is still staying with Chiang's family at Fenghua. General Chiang was married to her in about 1908. From this union he has two sons, one of whom named Chiang Ching-koh (蒋经国) is now in Moscow and has joined the Communist Party, while the other named Chiang Ching-wei (蒋经伟) is studying in the Middle School of the Soochow University. General Chiang subsequently lived with two concubines, one of whom bore the name of Chen Chih-sz (陈洁如) and who was recognized as Chiang's wife in Canton. The name of the other cannot be traced. In

File No. _____

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

September 23, 1929.

General Chiang Kai-shek (6)

December 1927 General Chiang married Soong Mei-ling (宋美龄),
sister of T.V. Soong and Madame Sun Yat-sen.

E. Papp

D. S. I.

*PLS.
24.9.29*

Ruyh
SEP 24 1929

FLASH

NO.

2

D-530

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REC.
No. S. B. D. 530. Station,
10-2-31.
Date February 7, 1931.

Subject (in full) Alexei Ivanovitch Teleshoff.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. Forwarded by W. Duncan D.S.

Sir,

Information has been received to the effect that Alexei Ivanovitch Teleshoff, residing at H138 Nanzing Road, is a suspected Soviet Agent. He is 45 years of age, married, Russian, who arrived in Shanghai about six months ago from Tientsin, in which town his wife resides at 17 Paoshonli, Cousins Road. Before his arrival in this city he was engaged in commercial pursuits, and it is said that for some time he was employed on the C.E.R. in Manchuria and during which time he made frequent visits to Mongolia. He is employed locally as Manager of the "Centurion Printing Co.," 10A Nanzing Road, and is said to hold some shares in that concern. The above printing establishment is owned by Mr. Vilensky and G. Deeki, suspected Soviet Agents.

X
See also
D. 6.125

J. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

D. C. (C. & S. Branches)

Information. Copies have been detached for the usual authorities.

J.R.G.
9:2:31.

6/2

File
10:2:31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. REGISTRATION
Foreign Section Station,
No. 100, D. 530.
Date March 27, 1930.
27-3-30.

Subject (in full) Centurion Printing Co.

Made by D.S. Maklaevsky.

Forwarded by *Jhr Robertson C.D. 1.*

Information has been received to the effect that G. Dicky alias G. Deeki, an engineer by profession, suspected Soviet Agent, formerly employed by the Chinese Eastern Railway in Harbin, where he held an important position, recently opened a printing establishment under the name of "Centurion Printing Co." at 10A. Nanzing Road. His partner in business is Mr. Vilensky, formerly an employee of Kelley & Walsh Book Store, Nanking Road, who is also a suspected Soviet Agent and who was connected with the Soviet Consulate in Shanghai, when it was in existence.

General printing will be carried on.

G. Dicky resides at 65 Avenue Dubail.

B. Maklaevsky
D. S.

who
27-3-30.

A/D. C. I.

Ac (Sol)
to manual

ML
27-3-30.

27/3 *Recy* *Sub.*
Reg. For attention *ML* *27-3-30*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. _____
 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
 C. I. D. REGISTRY
 No. I. O. D. 530
 Date Dec. 6 - 3 - 30

Subject (in full) _____

Made by D. C. _____

Forwarded by *John Robertson*

The undermentioned suspected Soviet Agent arrived
 in Shanghai from Harbin on March 3, 1930 in the S.S.
 Sakai Maru.

1. Dmitry Ilyich G. Dzerzhinskiy - Suspected Soviet Agent.
 Engineer by profession.
 Employed at the C.I.D. in
 Harbin. Resides at 1882,
 Dzerzhinskiy.

B. Maklarsky.
 D. S.

APR 11 30
usual
5/3. Sea
Copy sent to H.B.H. Com. Sec.
4:30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Foreign Section Station,
No. 1. C. D. 530.
Date January 21, 1930.
Date 22.1.30.

Subject (in full) G. Deeki alias G. Dicky.

Made by D.S. MAKLEVSKY.

Forwarded by *The Robertson* C.D.

The undermentioned suspected Soviet Agent left Shanghai for Harbin, via Dairen, on January 19, 1930 in the s.s. "Hoten Maru."

G. Deeki alias G. Dicky- Suspected Soviet Agent.
Engineer by profession.
Former employee of the
Chinese Eastern Railway
in Harbin. Resided at
1282 Rue Lafayette.

It is reported that he proceeded to Harbin with the object of securing a certain position on the Chinese Eastern Railway there.

B. Maklarsky.
D. S.

HR
21/30

ML
21/1

A/D. C. I.

Usual authentic
22/1 *Ska*

Copy sent to H.B.M.
Com. Gen.
AK

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Foreign Section Station,

No. 100530
Date December 14, 1929.
Date 16.12.29

(in full) Arrival of Suspected Soviet Agent.

Made by P.C.P.S. Medvedeff.

Forwarded by J. Robertson C.D.I.

The undermentioned suspected Soviet Agent, accompanied by his family, arrived in Shanghai from Dairen on December 9, 1929 in the s.s. "Sakaki Maru."

Comrade Deeki- Suspected Soviet Agent. He was met on arrival by Messrs Landezen, of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and Pachkovsky, of the Union Transportation Coy, both of whom are also suspected Soviet Agents. Comrade Deeki and his family reside with Landezen at 1282 Rue Lafayette.

N. Medvedeff
P. C. P. S.

A/D. C. I.

*Is usual
16/12 2029*

*Sent.
OK*

*SR.
12
11/29
14/12/29*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Foreign Section Station.
No. D. 250
Date November 1, 1929

(in full) Departure of Suspected Soviet Agent.

Made by D.S. Ovsiannikoff. Forwarded by

Sir,

The undermentioned suspected Soviet Agent left Shanghai for Tientsin some time in October 1929 and it is reported that he is expected to return soon to Shanghai.

Comrade Deeki-

Suspected Soviet Agent.

Resided at 255 Rue Lafayette,

House No. 24.

V. Ovsiannikoff

D. S.

AR 11/39
11/11/29
A/D. C. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Foreign Section
No. 1. O. D. 230.
Date September 24, 1929

(in full) Arrival of Suspected Soviet Agent.

Made by D.S. Ovsianikoff.

Forwarded by *The Robertson C.D.I.*

Sir,

The undermentioned Suspected Soviet Agent arrived here from Harbin via Dairen on September 19, in the s.s.

"Hoten Maru."

Comrade Deeki-

Engineer by profession. He had an important position in the Chinese Eastern Railway, Harbin. In the beginning of 1929, he was sent by the U.S.S.R. authorities to attend a Railway Conference in Berlin, Germany and after one month of absence from U.S.S.R. returned to Moscow. It is alleged that whilst on his way back to Harbin via Moscow, he was arrested in the latter town by G.P.U. agents for an alleged Anti-Soviet activities and managed to escape. There is a certain amount of doubt to the authenticity of this alleged arrest ~~xx~~ prevailing among the local White Russian Community. He resides at 255 Rue Lafayette, house No. 24.

See 24/9

See

V. Ovsianikoff
D. S.

A/D. C. I.

January 11, 1930.

G. Deeki alias G. Dicky.

The undermentioned suspected Soviet agent left Shanghai for Harbin, via Dairen, on January 19, 1930 in the s.s. "Hoten Maru."

G. Deeki alias G. Dicky- Suspected Soviet agent.
Engineer by profession.
Former employee of the
Chinese Eastern Railway
in Harbin. Resided at
128 Rue Lafayette.

It is reported that he proceeded to Harbin with the object of securing a certain position on the Chinese Eastern Railway there.

TELESHOFF, Alexei Ivanovitch - Soviet

Resides at H138 Nanzing Rd.
Employed as Manager of the "Centurion Printing
Co", 10A Nanzing Road.

VILENSKY - Soviet)
DEEKI, G. - Soviet) Owned "Centurion Printing Co."

SMP

SMP: No. S.B. D530
10 Feb. 1931

DICKY, G. - Soviet
& DEEKI, G.

Engineer by profession. Formerly employed by Chinese
Eastern Railway in Harbin. Opened printing establishment
"Centurion Printing Co." at 10A. Nanzing Rd.
Resides at 65 Avenue Dubail.
Arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on 3 March 1930 on the
S.S. Sakaki Maru.

SMP

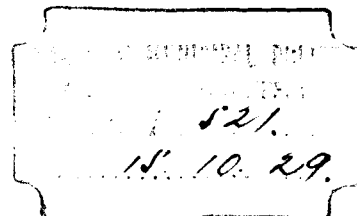
SMP: I.O. D 530
28 Mar. 1930

PACHKOVSKY - Soviet
Employee of Union Transportation Co., Shanghai

LANDEZEN - Soviet
Employee of Chinese Eastern Railway

VILENSKY - Soviet
Partner in "Centurion Printing Co."
Formerly employee of Kelley & Walsh Book Store, Nanking Rd.

D-531



Extract from Intelligence Report 11.10.29.

Through the efforts of Jhen Hsi-cheng, Director of the Chinese Telegraphic Administration in Shanghai, the relations between the local Kuomintang and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai have been restored to a friendly basis. The negotiations which have produced this result were facilitated by the release on September 22 of Wang Ih Ziang, a prominent member of the 6th District Kuomintang, who had been detained in connection with the extortion of \$4,200.00 from Mrs. Chang Hsueh-liang on the pretext that the monies which in the aggregate came to this amount had been expended in order to secure the solatium which was given by the British Authorities in connection with the death of her husband.

As a result of the re-establishment of friendly relations between the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the Kuomintang, the danger of Colonel Yuang Liang, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, losing his position has been removed for the time being.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 521
File No. 23929
Date.....

September 20, 1929.

Sir,

Wong Yien Hsiang 王燕祥 member of the 6th District Kouningtang and also a prominent member of the "Support Committee Chang Hsien Liang case" was arrested at the Public Safety Bureau on Sept 12 whilst accompanying the widow of Chang Hsieh Liang to the bureau. As a result of enquiries at the Public Safety Bureau it appears that when the agitation was at its height over the Chang Hsieh Liang case, Wong Yien Hsiang 王燕祥 Chang Hung Kwei 張鴻奎 Sung Tien Kwei 沈廷桂 Kiang Liu Tsz and Chang Lien En 張連恩 members of the 6th district Kouningtang wrote to the Public Safety Bureau to the effect that the family of Chang Hsieh Liang was being importuned by two fellow provincials named Yen Kwei Tang 嚴桂堂 and Tsuan Wen Tsing 崔文俊 who on the pretext of having claims for debts on the deceased were taking advantage to utilise the family to enrich themselves. The letter requested the despatch of 4 Constables from the Public Safety Bureau to protect the family of Chang and thereby to save them from the hands of the alleged extortioners. The Public Safety Bureau complied with this request. With the policemen at their disposal Wong and his associates kept Chang Hsueh Liang's family in their custody, at the same time they continued their agitation through the medium of the press for compensation from the British Authorities. The family of Chang Hsueh Liang was thus not free and when they went to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs about two weeks ago to receive the \$5000 compensation they were accompanied and escorted by Wong Yien Hsiang and Chang Hung Kwei. The latter after the payment took the widow and the son

W.C.P.
Information
9/29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

2

to a lodging house at the Small East Gate and forced them to pay \$4,200 out of the money received from the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in order to cover their (Wong and Chang's) expenses.

At this juncture Yen Kwei Tang and Tsuan Wen Tsing the two Tungchow provincials who were also interested in this case had a row with Wong and his associates over a division of the money. This ~~assaulted~~ angered Wong and he caused their arrest and detention in the City Police. Whilst there the prisoners were brought face to face with Chang Hsueh Liang's wife and son. The latter denied having paid ~~any~~ money to Yen and Tsuan but instead accused Wong Yuen Ziang, Chuang Hung Kwei and Shen Ting Kwei of robbing them as stated above.

Wong is still being detained despite the request made by the 6th district Koumintang for ~~his~~ release. It is reported that efforts are being made to obtain his release through Nanking.

Handwritten signature
Clerical Assistant.

Actg D.C.I.

This arrest is said to be the real cause of the Kuomintang attack on Yuan Liang. It will be a good thing for local administration if Yuan wins but but the strength of Kuomintang influence in Nanking is against it. However, I think we may expect interesting developments shortly.

Copy with
comment to
point marked
please.
20/9

Copy to
1" to
Sent
20/9

JR 21.9.29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

P.B. Chinese Section

Date September 16, 1929.

Subject (in full) Arrest of Wong Yien Hsiang.

Made by C.D.I. J.W. Prince.

Forwarded by

J.W. Robertson C.D.I.

Reference to the attached, the man Wong Yien Hsiang (王燕祥) mentioned in the warrant was arrested at the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau on the morning of September 12. On the above date Wong Yien Hsiang accompanied the widow of the deceased man Chang Hsueh Liang (張學良) to the Public Safety Bureau Offices to request the authorities to expedite proceedings in the latter's case. When Wong Yien Hsiang made himself known to the authorities he was promptly arrested and detained, the woman being allowed to return home.

The other man Chang Hung Kwei (張鴻奎), mentioned in the warrant has not yet been located, and it is presumed that he has absconded. His correct address is No 282 Tong Dong Ka Loong, not 341 / 3 Tsapoo Road.

A.C. Pol'.

J.W. Prince
C. D. I.

SHANGHAI MUN.
C. I. D. R.
521.
13. 9. 29.

Translation of a despatch No. 633 from the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau to the Police Department, International Settlement dated September 11, 1929:-

Sir,

This bureau was in receipt of a letter from the Shanghai Support Committee to the Chang Hsueh-liang's Case, which states :-

"According to information furnished by some creditors of the late Chang Hsueh-liang, namely :
Chang Hung-kwei (張鴻奎)
Sung Ting-kwei (沈庭奎)
Kiang Jui-tsz (江如之)
Chang Lien-en (張連恩)
and others, several Tungchow loafers including Yen Kwei-tang (嚴桂堂) and Tsuan Wen-tsing (崔文慶) have forcibly handled the money and property of the Chang family and thus prevented them from discharging the Chang family's debts. Subsequently they were sent to the Police to be dealt with. Inquiries indicate that they were no relatives of the Chang family nor representatives of any local societies. They were simply endeavouring to effect a settlement of the case between the imperialists and the Chang family. We found out their plot beforehand, and therefore had Chang's wife sent to the Central Lodging House, Small East Gate where she was temporarily kept with a police escort. Their plan was thus frustrated. Then they spread rumours against this committee and even sent out rowdies to create trouble at the home of a member of the committee. This was reported to the Police by our man named Kiang Te-ling (姜德康). We have spent some \$200 for the maintenance of Chang Pao-sz (張少毛) (Chang's wife), and have suffered still greater loss in regard to our reputation. We intended to request you to take stringent measures, but we desisted in consideration of the case being on the way towards settlement. When Chang's wife received the solatium these loafers again interfered with their home affairs and monetary matters. Police was again notified to investigate into the matter and punish these miscreants according to law."

When the two men Yen and Tsuan were detained at the Police, inquiries instituted by the 2nd District Police Station indicated that the accusations against them were not facts. Chang Pao Sz was also called and questioned and she said that Yen and others never handled her money, nor prevented the discharge of the debts. Chang Siao Mau (張少毛), son of the late Chang Hsueh-liang, however, submitted a statement to the effect that when he and his mother received the solatium from the Bureau for Foreign Affairs and were on their way home, they were forced by :-

Chang Hung-kwei (張鴻奎)
Sung Ting-kwei (沈廷桂) and
Wong Yien-hsiang (王燕祥)

to go with them to a big house where they forcibly took away from us banknotes to the amount of \$1,650. From this, it appears that Chang, Wong, and their followers have committed extortion and have fabricated false accusations against others. I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly detail officers to assist our detectives to effect the arrest of

Chang Hung-kwei (張鴻奎),
Nos. 341/3 in an alleyway of Tsapoo Road, near North Shansi Road.

and Wong Yien-hsiang (王燕祥),
No. 863 Wong Kya Hang, off Connaught Road.

and, when arrested, have them handed over to us for trial so as to get the case cleared up.

Signed: Yuan Liang (袁良)
Chief of the Police.

P.S. -- A warrant issued by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau for the arrest of the two-named is appended herewith for your reference.

Warrant for arrest of
Wang Yen Hsueh +
Chang Hung Kwei
issued by P. I. Bureau.

拍賣錄

上海特別市公安局拘票

一件為淫者嚴禁
收據法
元華田錢財
一案

原告姓名 張鴻奎 王連祥

被告住居 北北山西路上海路老共和里國
三十四號

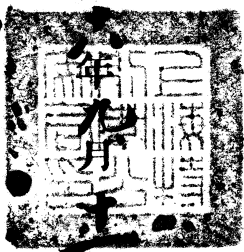
原告職業 做原膠脫王客老六百三十三號

被拘事由 仰該協會同該管捕

房拘案質訊

持票人 韓瑞生

中華民國 年 月 日 號



計拘人兩名限月日拘到繳銷

D-533

...T-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 2974.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. D. REGIST.
No. I. O. D. 533.
2-10-29.
SHANGHAI, 5-10-1929.


Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter No.D-533 dated the 4th
instant regarding J.H.Browning and to
thank you for the information contained
therein.

I have the honour to be,

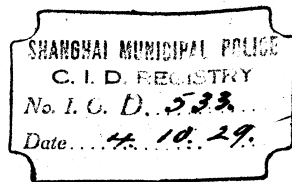
Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Vice Consul.
for Consul General.

The Acting Director
of Criminal Investigation,
S.M.P.,

SHANGHAI.



October 4, 29.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of
your letter No. 2866, dated September 26, 1929,
and in reply to inform you that there is nothing
in Police records against Mr. J.H. Browning.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be "L. A." or similar.

Acting Director of Criminal Investigation.

The Consul-General for Netherlands,

SHANGHAI.

CONSUL

CONSUL GENERAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 2-10-29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No.

533

4.10.29

J.H. Browning.

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter No. 2866 from the Netherlands Consulate-General dated September 26, 1929 re: J.H. Browning, enquiries show that there is nothing unfavourable known of this man to the Police.

D. S. D. S.

A/D. S. I.

b. I. D. Reg.

Please prepare letter in the usual lines.

3/10/29

1-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

W. 866

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. BUREAU
No. L. C. D. 533.
Date... 26. 9. 29.

SHANGHAI, September 26th 1929.

Sir,

You would greatly oblige me by letting me know whether you possess any unfavourable information regarding Mr. Joseph Henry Browning, who has applied for a visa for the Netherlands East Indies.

Mr. Browning is born at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, U.S.A. on February 5th 1877 and is at present residing at 75 Route Vallon. He states to be manager of the Roberts Art Co., a firm of interior decorators, who have some time ago opened a branch also in this city at 50 Nanking Road.

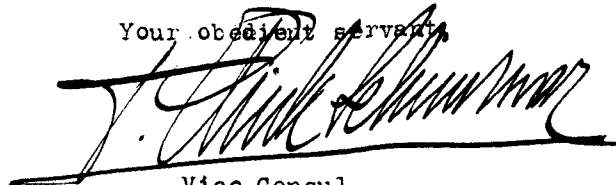
*Is 4 J.
and Reply*

Thanking you in anticipation of the information which you
me able to place at my disposal,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Vice Consul,
for Consul General.

The Director of
Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

D - 534

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
French Concession Station.
No. I. C. D. 534.
Date September 26, 1929
L.C.

Subject (in full) "Art and Creation" Unification.

Made by D.S. Ovsiannikoff.

Forwarded by

Thos Robertson C.P.

Sir,

With reference to the attached translation from the Shanghai Zarya dated September 22, 1929, inquiries go to show that the Society of "Russian Intellectuals" has decided to unite together all Russian actors, painters, artists, etc., in Shanghai in one organization for mutual assistance and benefit. Every follower of the above mentioned arts can become a member of this organization provided that he pays a member's fee of \$1.00, and is not a member of "Rabiz" (workers of Science, Soviet Institution in Harbin), this organization being strictly anti-Soviet.

At 5 p.m. September 16th. a preliminary meeting of the organisers was held in the French Concession, during which time the following persons were elected to serve on the committee.

A.N. Tolsky, Journalist

P.I. Volgin "

A.I. Chetsky Artist

* V.V. Lorents-Petroff Ballet-dancer (alleged to be "Red")

and

V.M. Ballot Journalist

I.N. Starikoff "

A.A. Osnin "

to serve on the control committee of the organization.

This society also intends to open in the French Concession a night cabaret under the name "Cottage of Boheim" where the members of the organization will participate in performances which will be the main source of income for the society. It is also reported that in the event of the cabaret

* Dec 10
D 1243

Don 26/9

SEP 26 1929

The "Shanghai Zarya" of September 22nd writes as follows:-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. SECTION
No. 534
Sep. 26. 9. 29.

"Art and Creation" Unification.

A new Russian unification to be known as "Art and Creation" of which artists, painters, actors, etc. will be admitted as members is in process of formation in Shanghai and it is intended to establish a Club of that unification. The preliminary meeting of promoters will be held on Monday at the "Artists' Club."

D-532

D. 532

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. C. D. 532
Date 26. 9. 29.

September 26, 29.

Dear Jeffery,

As requested in your letter of
September 25 I forward herewith two copies of
the photograph of Mr. Stanley Williams-Rowland.

Yours sincerely,

LCY

*2 copies of photo-
graph sent 26.9.
Copy obtainable on
application from
Capt. Headquarters.*

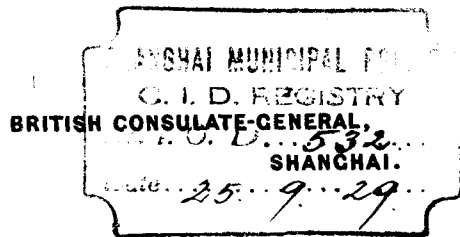
E.W. Jeffery Esq.,

Vice-Consul,

H.B.M. Consulate General.

LCY. Sec.

[Handwritten signature]



25-9-29

Dear Aiers,

I am enclosing herewith a miniature photograph of Mr Stanley Williams - Rowland, about whom inquiries are being made, and I wish to send a copy of this photograph to the C.I.D. in Vancouver.

Do you possess apparatus for making copies; if so, I should be most grateful if you could let me have two copies.

Yours sincerely,

E. W. Jeffery.
Vice-Consul.

Just for
please make
copies
25/9. R.C.A.

Sub. No File L.

D-535

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. REPORT
No. I. O. *D. 585*
Date... *27*... *9*... *29*

September 27, 1929.

Dear Hill,

With reference to your letter
of September 26, there is nothing known to
the Police to the detriment of Mrs. E.K. Dobrillitsky.

Yours sincerely,

Ken.

[Handwritten signature]

J.C. Hill, Esq.,

H.B.M. Passport & Registration Office,
Shanghai.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE 27.9.29.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No. Q 535

Mrs. E.K. Dobrijitsky.

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter from the
British Consulate-General dated September 26, 1929 re:
Mrs. E.K. Dobrijitsky, inquiries go to show that there
is nothing known to the Police to the detriment of this
lady.

V. Orfianidoff

D. S.

A/D. C. I.

Don 27/9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
PASSPORT & REGISTRATION OFFICE
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL

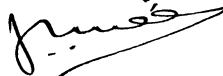
SHANGHAI 26.9.29
26th September, 1929.

Dear Aiers,

Can you tell me whether anything is known to the police to the detriment of Mrs. I. K. Dobrijitsky, a widow, Polish Citizeness and the mother-in-law of Mr. William George Robinson of Alex. Ron & Co. (China) Ltd, Hongkong?

This lady is desirous of proceeding to Hongkong and the Hongkong Government wish me to make the above enquiry prior issuing the visa, as she will be entirely dependent on her son-in-law.

Yours sincerely,



R. C. Aiers, Esq.
The Director of Criminal Investigation.
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

*I should be very grateful for
an early reply Miss*

D-537



September 28, 29.

CHIN

Sir,

I have to acknowledge, with many thanks, receipt of your communication dated September 26, forwarding a list of alleged communists who are wanted on a charge of plotting against the National Government, and to inform you that enquiries are now being made into the matter, and that the result of these investigations will be communicated to you in due course.

Yours faithfully,

Rea

A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

President,

Provisional Court.

[Handwritten signature]

*to Pol
28/9. Rea*

[Handwritten initials]

逕復者頃奉九月廿六日

單處函開共悉在案一此中並一表一表

呼詳傾復因政府理中敬當

行探訪候該項調查結果如何再為函達

應先由函復再核核中即希查照再致

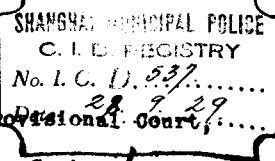
謹此函復

九月廿六日

Translation.

Shanghai Provisional Court,

Shanghai, Sept. 26, 1929.



Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

I have received Secret Instruction No. 5051 from the Kiangsu Provincial Government quoting Secret Instruction received from the National Government quoting petition submitted by Yang I-Nyoen, Chairman of the Chahar Provincial Government, stating as follows:-

"It is found that Outer Mongolia had been allured by Soviet Russia with riches and has already been transformed by them. For years efforts have been made in carrying on the propaganda work and lately they have again been engaged in attempting to stage secret revolt. In view of my province joining Outer Mongolia, trouble will be immediately broken out if there is any slight negligence in the precautionary measures taken. General Orders have been issued by my Government for adopting extra strict precautions and further capable Officers have been secretly despatched to different places to effect their captures but fortunately nothing untoward happened. Acting in conjunction with the Public Safety Bureau, arrests were made of the

2.

Communists named Yang Oong Dau, Yang Voong Leu, Yang Tsoong Nyi, Wong Kyeu Dzu, and Wong Kwong Zung who had already been handed over to the High Court of Justice to be strictly dealt with in accordance with law. Now the secret Detectives have discovered that in the districts there and in various other places, the Communists are secretly becoming active. The names of their responsible persons have been reported to my Government."

"Apart from having strict orders issued for diligent investigations to be made, effecting their arrests for trial and punishment, and submitting report thereon at all times, I beg to submit you herewith report of investigations made regarding the movements of the Communists who are utilizing every opportunity at this juncture when the relations between China and Soviet Russia are broken off and further I beg to request that separate orders be issued for their secret apprehensions so as to do away with its troublesome origins and be able to check their violent movements."

"Apart from having Secret Instructions issued to the various Military and Political Organs for their strict apprehensions for trial and punishment, a list of the names is forwarded herewith and you are hereby instructed to effect strict apprehensions for trial and punishment."

"Apart from submitting a reply and

3.

having separate instructions issued, a list of the names is forwarded herewith and you, President of the Shanghai Provisional Court, are hereby instructed to issue ~~Secret~~ Orders for execution accordingly."

In consequence of the above, I forward you herewith a list of the names with the request that you execute accordingly.

John C. H. Wu,
President.

Passed to A/DCI
for sig. 27/9/29.

gph

巡警台來奉

江蘇省政府第五五一號指令內開為指令奉

國民政府指令內開本據察哈爾省政府主席楊愛傑呈稱為呈報事竊查外

蒙受蘇俄利誘已散亦化平本坪力且停滯行工作近復陰謀內反竊發欲動

職查外蒙此連防範稍有不慎禍變可立而待迭經職府通市所屬嚴加防

範並密派幹員四出耳單不發生事端前據省會公安局先後呈獲六黨物

鴻薩楊鳳懷楊宗我士九如土廣仁等五名業經送交高等法院依法嚴辦查

在案茲據密探呈稱本市及各縣共黨現在秘密活動情形及負責人員姓名

呈報到府除嚴防所屬認真查拿外謹將通呈報外際此中嚴絕交共黨心送

之時理合將調查所得共黨姓名及所委文等請鑒核並請飭令各方一體嚴

上海租界臨時法院用啟

前宜早以過... 此除指令... 查單以機關一... 行外官行抄發... 現忽足局切安... 所屬一照... 實... 局同此致

王師局... 份長

計開前指一... 件

中... 民...

十八...

廿六

上海租界臨時法院用底

謹將最近調查本市及各縣共產黨現在秘密活動情形及負責人姓名列下

中央委員（在上海）

周忠發 字立山 韓英 代英 父友 蔡相森 陳獨芳

周恩來 羅章龍 張國燾

順直省委

陳運智 陳輝秋

本口以前負責的人

張運洋 他的夫人李書香二八號員內蒙的工作

安國生 現在俄國

丁之之 又名張家驥副團人三十多歲現在湖南

王仲我 又名雄飛山西人三十多歲現在奉天

楊鴻壽 又名王忠本口人前員市黨部之責任洋軍工人運動已被捕現在前等

法院

王廣仁 又名王力方土國比陽源縣人二十多歲前員市黨部之工作現已被捕

楊鎮經 係楊鴻壽之叔父二十多歲現隨張勳生工作前員市黨部之員

楊采衡 山東人二十多歲前員青年團之員現在東三省工作

甘學祿 廣東人二十多歲前員青年團之員現在唐山工作

劉鐵民	又名王山居山人二十多歲前負青年團之責現在唐山工作
俞如卿	湖北人四十多歲前負青年團之責現在漢口工作
李懷才	山東人二十八九歲前負青年團之責現在山東工作
于大起	湖北人二十二三歲現在湖北前負青年團之責
熊味根	雲南人三十來歲前負青年團之責現在上海工作
楊勇	又名楊鳳樓保府人二十上下前負青年團之責現已被捕在高等法院
吳遇銘	湖南人三十來歲現在天津負全國總工會之責
史文斌	保府人四十多歲現在上海工作
吳幼賓	湖北人二十一二歲現在蘇州工作
趙瑞芝	河南人二十多歲現在河南工作
孫樹珊	保府人四十多歲民國五年在大同被捕十五年出來後又負大同工會秘書之責十七年負本口省委之責現任天津警務處西土官仁屯村
張雙鎮	二十多歲湖北人前負青年團之責現在天津工作
楊宗義	王九如現已被捕在高等法院
袁子敬	負本口秘書之責
蕭鵬	湖北人三十多歲負全國總工會之職現在北平
吳運芳	保府人二十多歲現在天津去年負本口市安之責

宿占安

現負本市常務之責已被捕

張小忠

現在前口車房住專門員支部之工作常到天津開會

于文選

現在豐台車站他哥家住（膠油房工人）專門作工作

周正英

王玉瑞 二八（車房銅爐工人）即在西直門四十八間房住專門

員前口至康莊之員

該黨在中國黨員的數目三萬七千多八農人占百分之八十工人占百分之五知識界之人占百分之十二

該黨經費之來源每月五十萬由俄國美金以及英到上海寄回傳品之方法採用器具書籍物品等內容寄

D-543

1. AR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION
C. 743.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

26/11/9.

S/A (or)

Please tell him that
this is the last time
he will be cautioned
about interfering
in the private affairs
of persons. As a
Police Officer he should
be clear of all
such matters.

point
30/11/9. SCA
9 -

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
Wayside Station.
No. 1. O. D. 5-2-29
30-8-29
Date Sept. 25, 1929.

Subject (in full) . Civil summons served on D.S. Bebenin.

Made by **D.S. Bebenin**

Forwarded by

Sir,

With reference to the civil summons served on the undersigned by Det. Supt. Conduit ordering me to appear in Court on the morning of Sept. 25th., I beg to report that on the 12th. of Nov. 1926 I signed a guarantee for a friend of mine named G. Koppany, who on the said date borrowed from an Indian money-lender the sum of \$400.00. He failed to pay same, and in the beginning of January 1928 I had received a letter from a Chinese lawyer Dr. Mei to the effect that unless the above obligation was settled he would press the matter through the Provisional Court.

I went to see Dr. Mei immediately and arranged to pay \$400.00 by installments, last payment being some time in the beginning of 1929, after which I received back my guarantee and the promissory note of my friend. The last payment I made to Dr. Mok, Dr. Mei's partner, as Mr. Mei was away from Shanghai at that time. Because of that Dr. Mei forgot to send a petition to the Provisional Court for the withdrawal of the case, and automatically it was set for hearing by the Chinese Judge.

I went to Court this morning as was ordered in the summons and there met Dr. Mei who apologized for the neglect on his part and made a verbal application to have the case withdrawn.

~~Senior Det. i/c Wayside.~~

4507
Information
to RLB
11
Wills
CMI

$$Q_i(t_i)$$

on to have the case withd
V. Behenic
 P.C. S.S.
 9

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
THE CHIEF CLERK, AND REFER TO

25388

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE.

THE SHANGHAI PROVISIONAL COURT.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COURT
CLERK'S OFFICE
D. C. 543
30.9.29

Shanghai, September 23rd, 1929.

Acting D. C. I.

RE: CHINESE CIVIL CASE NO. 2264-F.

AU SOO SUNG.

vs.

V. BEBENIN ET AL.

I forward you herewith a summons for
service on Detective Sergeant Bebenin to appear before
this Court on Wednesday, September 25th., 1929, at 9.30 p.m.
in connection with the above mentioned civil case.

B. Wheeler

Chief Clerk.

M. A. C. (for)

What case is it?

24/9 SCA

See 17

*For custody
replevin please*

*not by
9/29*

D-550

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
File No. 100 D. 550...
Date 4.10.29.
October 3, 1929.

A/D.C.I.

In compliance with the request contained in the attached letter, I beg to forward herewith particulars so far as available on the Kiangnan Arsenal in answer to the questionnaire attached thereto.

HR

E. Papp
D. S. I.

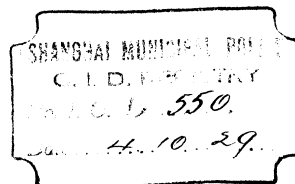
EMIN

Copied to Mr Jones
Confidentially

4/10

Recd
Sent 4/10 J.

KIANGNAN ARSENAL



1. Location with transportation facilities

The Kiangnan Arsenal is situated at Kao Chong Miao on the north bank of the Whangpoo River, about half a mile south west to Shanghai South Station. Transportation to the Arsenal is facilitated (1) by railway (2) by the Whangpoo River and (3) by two roads. One of the roads named the Lungwa Road runs from the Lungwa Village (about 6 miles south of Shanghai) and is about 4 miles long; and the other named Arsenal Road runs from the St. Catherine's Bridge, and is about 3 miles long

2. Capacity

a) Ammunition Department - (Lungwa Branch)

The Maximum production is 120,000 rounds per day of any of the following description of ammunition:
(1) rifle (2) machine gun (3) T. M. gun.

b) Shell Department.

About 4,000 shells for mountain guns per month.
Air bombs are manufactured at present in the Shell Department; and the output is about 30 per month.
The heaviest bomb weighs about 20 lbs.

c) Rifle Department

This department manufactures monthly as under:
400 rifles
7 machine guns
400 pistols
30 T. M. guns.

d) Gun Department

6 mountain guns (7.5 c.m.) per month.

e) Fuse Section of the Shell Department.

About 4,000 fuses.

f) Foundry Department

About 10,000 cases for "Stokes" gun shells, and 1,500 hand grenade cases.

g) T.M. and Miscellaneous guns:

For T.M. gun, see the Rifle Department
Machine Department: 30 "Stokes" guns per month.

3. Power Plant

The Kiangnan Arsenal has its own generating plant but also draws a supply from the Chinese plant in Nantao. It has altogether 22 motors with horse power ranging from 10 to 40.

4. Machinery The machinery of all departments is of German make and has been supplied by Carlowitz & Co.

5. Personnel

Director of the Arsenal	{	General	General Section
		Branch	Estimate Section
			Accounting Section
			Purchasing Section
	{		Sanitary Section
		Working	Store Department
	Branch	Chief of various working departments such as gun department etc.	

The clerical staff consists of 250 persons and the number of workmen is 3,360.

6. Material

Explosives are almost exclusively purchased from Germany

Iron, Copper and Brass are all of Chinese products and are supplied by Chinese metal companies.

Steel is produced by a special Steel Department, up to about 180 piculs per month, but at present it is not working owing to lack of funds.

Fuse: The material to manufacture fuse is purchased from Japan.

Ref. No.
CR/4190/"I".

HEADQUARTERS,
SHANGHAI AREA,
SHANGHAI.

September 24th 1929.

550

4. 10. 29.

Dear *Aiers,*

KIANGNAN ARSENAL.

I should be very grateful if you would let me have such information as you have at your disposal in answer to the attached questionnaire.

I am opening a new file on this subject and I would like to have up to date information as a foundation.

Yours truly,

W. J. Jones

Lieutenant,
Shanghai Area Intelligence Officer.

R.C. Aiers Esq.,
Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai.

AC 400
Please find
25/9. *See*

KIANGNAN ARSENAL.

1. Location with transportation facilities.

2. CAPACITY.

(a) S.A.A.

(b) Shell.

(c) T.M. Shell and Air Bombs.

(d) Rifles and Pistols.

(e) Machine Guns.

(f) Field Guns.

(g) T.M. And Miscellaneous Guns.

3. POWER PLANT.

4. MACHINERY.

Sheet No. 2.

5. PERSONNEL.

6. MATERIAL.

(a) Explosives.

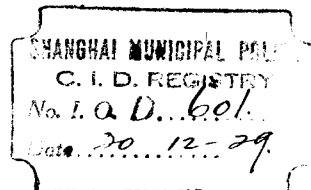
(b) Iron and Steel.

(c) Copper and Brass.

(d) Miscellaneous.

7. REMARKS.

D-601



Divisional Office (A).

December 18, 1929.

Officer i/c Crime Branch,

The \$1,000.00 reward referred to in the attached file has been distributed as follows :-

*not refunded
just advanced.
This is their portion
of the whole.
19/12 RCA*

Refund to Mitsui Bank for advance made for travelling expenses (referred to in letter from Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm of December 12)	\$250.00
Refund to D. I. Hunter for advance made by him to C.D.C.s 54 & 60 for travelling expenses (receipt attached)	\$ 50.00
Paid to C.D.C.s 54 & 60 as balance of expenses account (receipt attached)	\$ 65.00
Paid to informer J.K.P. Ching (receipt attached)	\$635.00
Total	<u>\$1000.00</u>

*Jh P
19/12 RCA*

*156
1.12.29
D. D. O. (A).*

Memorandum.

FROM THE POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
STATION.

To _____

Shanghai, _____ 192

Received from Superintendent Peck the sum of \$50.00
(dollars fifty) in repayment of advance made to C.D.C.s
54 and 60 in connection with expenses incurred in effecting
the arrest of Dzun Tsung Nan (郑正南) at Hankow from
November 25th to December 7th 1929.

Alhonty
D.I.

19 ¹²/₂₉.

Memorandum.

FROM THE POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
STATION.

To _____

Shanghai, _____ 192

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the sum of \$635.00
(dollars Six hundred and Thirty Five only) in payment
for information given by me which led to the arrest of
Dzun Tsung Nan (郑正南) at Hankow on November 29th.
1929. I agree to the deduction of \$365.00 (dollars Three
hundred and Sixty Five only) from the original \$1,000.00
reward offered in this connection, leaving a balance to
be paid to me of \$635.00 as stated above.

December 1929
Payment towards
18/12/29 *T. Chen* *1000.00*

Memorandum.

FROM THE POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
STATION.

To _____

Shanghai, _____ 192

Received from Superintendant Peek the sum of \$65.00
(dollars sixty five) in Settlement of expenses a/c in
connection with effecting the arrest of Dzun Tsung Nan
(邵昌南) at Hankow from November 25th to December 7th
1929.

60 明信印
54 情安寸

List of Expenses incurred to Arrest Dzau Tsaung Nan.

November 25th, 1929.

Three First class Steamship Tickets, 2 detectives and 1 informer (cook) \$20.00	\$ 60.00
Tips to "Boys" on Steamship \$5.00	15.00
Miscellaneous expenses on Steamship such as, cigarettes, extra food, tea, etc.	5.00

November 29th. (Arrived at Hankow)

Coolie to remove baggage from ship to hotel.	3.00
Motor Hires to Public Safety Bureau Headquarters, Hankow Local Court, Third Special Police Station, and Hotel. (Total 4 hours) @ \$4.00.	16.00
Meals one day for three men.	9.00
Pay to informer (complainant's cook Tseu Ming Ts) \$6.00 at Shanghai and \$8.00 at Hankow for expenses.	14.00
One Steamship Ticket for Tseu Ming Ts.	6.00

November 30th.

Cigarettes	2.00
Meals one day for 2 men.	8.00
Motor Hire to Military Supervisor's Office, No. 1 Yee Yu Road, interview Mr. Liu, a friend of T.M. Yao (A.C. Chinese) for assistance.	7.50
Sending message to D.I. Hunter, Shanghai, by Telegraph	3.50
7 Air Mails, 4 to Central Station and 3 to home.	4.20

December 1st.

Entertaining Supt. of Police, Captain V.H. Fung, Inter- preter Lee, and other police officers, to request Hankow Police not to let the accused be released on security, as they accused has asked for.	38.00
Tip given to "Boys" when entertaining guests including cigarettes etc.	5.00
Meals one day for 2 men.	4.20
2 Motor Cars to travel for the guests when entertaining them	7.50

December 2nd.

Meals one day for 2 men.	8.50
Carriage Hire to No. 36 Wei Ying Li, French Concession, visiting Mr. Lee Tsing Zien and No. 25 Be Yuin Lee, Yu Zung Road, visiting Mr. Bia Soong Ding.	3.50

December 3rd.

Meals one day for 2 men.	7.40
Motor Hire from Hotel to Third Special Police Station and from Third Special Police Station to No. 12 Ger- man Consule Street, visiting Mr. Liu.	6.50

December 4th.

Lodging House, six days. .c.	35.00
Tip to Hotel "Boys".	5.00
Meals one day for 2 men.	7.50

Motor Car Hire from hotel to Third Special
Police Station, from Third Special Police
Station to Military Supervisor's Office,
interview Chief of Police, Wong Tsung Hsing,
and to Public Safety Bureau, and return to
Third Special Police Station.....\$ 10.00

Coolie to remove baggage etc. from hotel to ship... 3.00
Motor Car Hire to remove prisoner from Third
Special Police Station to Steamship with six
policemen to guard with..... 4.00

December 5th.

Two First Class Steamship Tickets \$20.00..... 40.00
Tips to "Boys" on Steamship, three men including
prisoner, \$5.00..... 15.00
Extra Food etc. on Steamship..... 4.00

December 7th.

Two Motor Cars from wharf to Central Station..... 3.00
One meal etc. at Shanghai..... 3.00
Coolie to remove baggage etc. from ship to wharf... 1.00
Total.....\$365.00

60 回信部
54 信安才

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

J.C.

Request for Signature please.

These detectives seem to
have done themselves well

9 DEC 9.
Cheerfully. but as Chinese officials
Rewards should always need a great deal
be covered by of Encouragement in such
P.O. if any cases + our men get none
then go to and the reward I propose to
men half of the reward I propose to
pass the expense of.

DEC 11 1929

16/12/29

A. Chiers
at Dec.

D. 601.

December 16,

9.

Dear Sirs,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 13, handed to Supt. H.E. Peck, with enclosure of cheques to the value of \$750.00, representing the balance of \$1,000.00 offered by your clients for the arrest of Dzau Tsaung Nan ().

Certain expenses were incurred by the detective and identifier and after deduction of these the balance will be paid to the informer against receipt.

Your kind remarks regarding the work of the S.W.P. in connection with this case are much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) R.M.J. Martin.

Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Messrs Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm,
71 Szechuen Road.

"A" Division,
December 16, 1929.

Summary of facts relating to the arrest of Dzeu Tsung Nan (郑正南) referred to in attached file.

On October 25, 1929, a letter was received, addressed to the Commissioner of Police, from a Mr. C.K.P. Ching. This gentleman claimed to have knowledge regarding the whereabouts of a certain person for whose arrest a reward was offered some years previously.

As A/ A.C. (Crime) I was instructed to interview the writer, which I did in my office on October 28.

Mr. Ching intimated to me that he could supply information which would lead to the arrest of the subject of Wanted Notice No. 727, issued August 17, 1927; but would not do so until he was assured a reward would be forthcoming.

I instructed Senior Detective i/c Central to ascertain whether the rewards as shown on the notice referred to still held good. He reported that the firm of Mohamad Dund & Co., who formerly offered \$700. reward, had given up their Shanghai business and returned to India. Messrs. Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm, however, on behalf of the Banks interested, were prepared to confirm their original offer of \$1000. reward and addressed a letter to this effect to the Commissioner of Police on October 31.

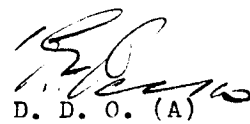
I informed Mr. Ching accordingly at a subsequent interview, and he then gave information that the wanted man was in Hankow.

I later interviewed Dr. Wilhelm and a representative of the Banks, informed them that the man in question was living some distance away and it would cost between three and four hundred dollars to bring him to Shanghai. These expenses, I was informed, would have to be deducted from the \$1000. reward, as no further sum for this purpose was available.

I notified Mr. Ching to this effect, he agreed to this arrangement and then supplied full particulars of the wanted man's exact whereabouts in Hankow.

Some little difficulty was then experienced in obtaining the services of an identifier. One was eventually secured and he left for Hankow with C.D.C.s 54 and 60 on November 25. They succeeded in locating and arresting the man and returned to Shanghai on December 7.

The man appeared before the Provisional Court on December 9, and after a preliminary hearing was remanded in custody until December 30. Full particulars of the case were forwarded to Police Advocate. Dr. Wilhelm appeared on behalf of the Banks who are complainants in the case.


D. D. O. (A)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

D.D.O. (A)

Date December 15, 1929.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. L. Q. D. 601
Division 13-11-29

Subject (in full) Receipt of reward from Messrs. Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm in
connection with arrest of absconded compradore of Messrs. Mohamad Daud & Co.
C.I.D. Reg. No. 2913.
Made by and Forwarded by H. E. Peck, D.D.O. (A).

Sir,

As will be seen by correspondence on attached file, Messrs. Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm, on behalf of their clients the Banks interested in the case, offered a reward of \$1000.00 for the arrest of Dzan Tsung Nan (邵昌南). I arranged with Dr. Wilhelm, and also notified the informer, that any expenses incurred in effecting the arrest and removal to Shanghai of the wanted man would be deducted from the reward. Prior to the departure of detectives and identifier for Hankow one of the Banks concerned advanced \$250.00 as part expenses for the journey. Dr. Wilhelm has now handed to me the attached cheques for \$750.00, being balance of the reward offered.

The list of expenses submitted by C.D.C.s 54 and 60 appears rather excessive (I have already considerably reduced their original estimate), but as S.M.C. funds are not effected in this matter, I propose, with your approval, to pass the account and to hand the balance of \$633.00 to C.F.P. Chang, the informer.

I suggest an official reply be sent to Messrs. Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm as per draft attached.

D.D.O. (A) Division.

Officer i/c Crime Branch.

S.D.O. A

Summary of case
Please note R. notice for
\$1,700 what is result of case
H. E. Peck
12/12/29

So much
so that
I prefer
explanation
Rear
who is Chang
to to?

4 cheques
in 24d
H. 12/12/29

穆
安
素

Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm
Tele. Offices

GR. OFF. ADV. G. D. MUSSO
DR. O. FISCHER
DR. F. WILHELM

CABLE ADDRESS:
MUSSO-SHANGHAI.
A. B. C. 5TH & 6TH ED.-A1 CODE
WESTERN UNION
BENTLEY'S
MOSSE

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 50415
PRIVATE EXCHANGE TO ALL OFFICES

71 SZECHUEN ROAD
SHANGHAI
CHINA

December 12th, 1929.

The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Present.

Dear Sir,

Re: MOHAMAD DAUD & CO.

We have the honour to hand you herewith

c/o P. & O. Bank for	\$ 125.00
c/o Mercantile Bank for	166.67
c/o Netherlands Trading Society for	333.33
Our cheque for	125.00
which together with	250.00
paid on account of travelling expenses as agreed	
represent	<u>\$1000.00</u>

the reward, promised for the arrest of the Accused.

Thanking you for the splendid work done by the
Shanghai Municipal Police in this matter,

We have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servants

MUSSO, FISCHER & WILHELM

By 

FW:KB
Encl:

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Central Station,

REPORT

Date December 12th, 1929.

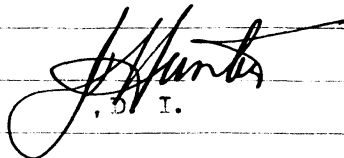
Subject (in full) Arrest of Dzau Tsaung Nan (即 昌南) at Hankow.

Made by D. I. Hunter

Forwarded by _____

Sir,

Attached is a report made by C.D.C. 54 Tsang Oen Zai (張安才) and C.D.C. 60 Liu Kyung Ching (劉俊卿) on their trip to Hankow, and the arrest and extradition to Shanghai of Dzau Tsaung Nan wanted on charges of defrauding four different Foreign Banks of the sum of \$59,235.94, together with a list of expenses incurred in proceeding to Hankow and returning to Shanghai with the prisoner. The Mitsui Bank advanced \$250.00 which will be seen from attached list was insufficient for the journey.


D. I.

D. D. C. "A"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

Date 12th December 1929.

Subject (in full) Report of C.D.C.'s 54 and 60.

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

Sir,

I, C.D.C. 60 Lui Kyung Ching (刘俊卿) attached to Central Police Station, beg to state that at 10.30 p.m. on the 25th November 1929, accompanied by C.D.C. 54, I proceeded to Hankow from S'hai on board S.S. Jih Woo. We arrived in Hankow at 9.30 a.m. on the 29th November 1929 and rented a room in the "Tong Soong Hotel". At 11a.m. on the same day we disguised as coolies and went to wait for the accused Dzau Tsaung Nen at the door of the Ewo Godown on Bund, but that godown is in a large building, so we could not ascertain in which place Dzau was working for. We waited until 1.30 p.m., but we could not locate him. We then returned to the Hotel and took some food, whilst we then planned how to locate Dzau. I then wrote a Chinese letter bearing the accused's name on the envelope and stating that this letter must be delivered personally. At 2.30 p.m. on the same date we again went to the Ewo Godown, where C.D.C. 54 Tsang Oen Zai took the letter and entered the said godown on the pretext to deliver the letter. He (C.D.C. 54) then ascertained that Dzau Tsaung Nen was working in a large Foreign building next the Ewo Road. We then watched him separately. C.D.C. 54 watched him at the door of the Ewo Godown whilst I stood at the door of the large building. At about 3.40 p.m. I observed Dzau Tsaung Nen (the accused) come out from a small alleyway adjoining the large building who exactly resembled the photo which I brought from S'hai. I then shadowed him and later the accused boarded a steamship. On observing this, I then immediately returned to the road and called C.D.C. 54 to wait together for the accused on the wharf. On waiting there for about 5 minutes we again observed the accused come ashore from the ship and come on the Bund. We then

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

(2)

Date _____ 19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

at put him under arrest, and at the same time we sent for a Chinese Policeman No.98 who then accompanied us to the Police Station of S.A.V. No.3 where the Supt. Fung interrogated us and he then temporarily detained the accused whilst he would report this case to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for permission to have the accused handed over to us. At 7 p.m. on the 4th December 1929 we then took over the accused from the above station and we later boarded S.S.Lien Wo with the accused for Shanghai. We arrived in Shanghai at 4.30 p.m. on the 7th December 1929, and brought the accused to the Central Police Station.

Signed by: _____

C.D.C.54 Tsang Oen Zai.

" 60 Lieu Kyung Ching.

上海公共租界巡捕房總稽查處
供單錄

呈為報告事。總巡捕房六十號華探劉俊卿於一九二九年十月二十五日下午十點半內五十四號華探張安才來吉和輪船赴漢口。至十九日早九點半到漢口住東方旅館。當日十一點又同五十四號探張安才化裝小工模樣到黃浦大馬路怡和棧房門口守候。報告即昌南但怡和棧房地子很大。竟不知即昌南在何處。守至下午一點半未獲。即回到東方旅館吃飯。飯並計畫如何進行。當時我寫假信一封。上書面交即昌南收。至二點半我回五十四號安才又玄怡和棧房由五十四號探張安才持假信以送信為由。進怡和棧內探听。方知即昌南在玄怡和棧隔壁大洋房內辦公。我二人分為兩班守候。五十四號探張安才在玄怡和棧房門口守候。我在大洋房門口守候。至三點四十分。我見報告即昌南由大洋房隔壁小弄內出來。並與我所裝即昌南小巡無異。我即尾隨其後。見即昌南到輪船上去。我又回到馬路叫子而虎張安才一同在碼頭守候。未五分鐘見即昌南由輪船下來。到碼頭上將其拘獲。當時叫九

中華民國 年 月 日

錄

上海公共租界巡捕房總稽查處 錄供單

十八號巡捕一同到特列三區署署由馮署^長處情形將即品由署為奇押三區候票明外交部回
支方可東走至十二月四日下午七時同多十四探由特列三區署同被告即為南乘聯和輪船至七日
下午四時半到上海捕房是實謹將在漢口拘獲即品而情形

呈報

鑒核

總巡捕房華文十號劉俊卿

謹呈

總巡捕房華文十號張士才

中華民國十八年十二月十一日劉俊卿親錄

List of Expenses incurred to arrest Dzau Tsaung Nen

November 25th, 1929.

Three Steamship Tickets-----	\$60.00
Tips to "Boys" on steamship-----	15.00
Miscellaneous expenses on Steamship-----	5.00

November 29th (Arrived at Hankow)

Coolie-----	3.00
Travel Expenses-----	16.00
Meals-----	9.00
Cook, Tseu Ming Ts-----	14.00
Steamship Ticket for Tseu Ming Ts-----	6.00

November 30th, 1929.

Cigarettes-----	2.00
Meals-----	8.00
Travel-----	7.50
Telegraph-----	3.50
Air Mail-----	4.20

December 1st, 1929.

Entertain guests-----	37.88
Meals-----	4.20
Tip-----	5.00
Travel-----	7.50

December 2nd, 1929.

Meals-----	7.40
Travel-----	6.50

December 3rd, 1929.

Meals-----	8.45
Travel-----	3.50

December 4th, 1929.

Lodging House-----	5.00
Tip-----	5.00
Meals-----	7.50
Travel-----	9.00
Coolie-----	3.00

December 5th, 1929.

Steamship Tickets-----	40.00
Tip on Steamship-----	15.00

December 7th, 1929.

Travel-----	3.00
Miscellaneous-----	3.00
Coolie-----	.80

Miscellaneous \$354.93
\$12.00

Total: \$366.93

WITH
MUSSO, FISCHER & WILHELM'S
COMPLIMENTS.

71 SZECHUEN ROAD,
SHANGHAI.

October 31st, 1929

The Commissioner
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Present.

Sir,

Re: Mohamad Daud & Co.
Netherlands Trading Society
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd
Mitsui Bank Ltd.
P. & O. Banking Corporation Inc.
vs.
Zao Chong Nan

We had the honour to address you on the above subject on August 8th 1927 and September 22nd 1927, offering a reward of \$1,000.- on behalf of the above named 4 Banks for the arrest of the above named Zao Chong Nan.

We now understand that there is a possibility that this man can be arrested and after consultation with the Banks, we beg to confirm that the Banks authorise us to confirm that their offer of a reward holds good for a further month hence.

Thanking you in anticipation for the efforts of the police in connection with this case.

We have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

MUSSO, FISCHER & WILHELM,

By _____

FW:LB

來報紙
RECEIVING

中國電報局

本局號數
JOURNAL NO. _____

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION

34716

OFFICE

由 From	29.11	附註 —REMARKS—	交 To	
時刻 Time	17 H 38 M		時刻 Time	H M
簽名 By	TELEN		簽名 By	
原來號數 TELEGRAM NO.	155 8259 16W	等第 CLASS	字數 WORDS	
發報局 Office from	HANKOW	日期 Date	16 25	
			H M	

SHANGHAI 5391 3954 4920 1559 2198 2075 6007 2232

英界總巡捕房西探

7022 0077 3676 0036 2153 3752

長亨特久拘獲

Translation.

*A. A. Hunter
Central Police Station,
British Settlement,
Shanghai.
Man arrested.*

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,Shanghai, 23-11 1929
To *Ac/ S.C.G.**Sir,*

Attached Chinese letter
to Col Huang Chum Hing
of Hankow is required by
S.S.I. Hunter as an
introduction to the two
C.O.s. about to leave
for Hankow.

Tan Hawhary

*I suppose contents
are unofficial?
Ans to S.C.G.*

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,Shanghai, 23-11 1929
To _____

*Now suffering from
some eye disease.
Enquire from wharfinger*

F. 51
A.S. 500-11-27

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Criminal Investigation Department.

Central

Station.

November 21st, 1929.

Application of Detective Inspector Hunter.

that permission be granted ~~XXXXX~~ Detective No. 54 Tseng Oen Zai and 60 Lieu
CHINESE Kyung Ching
to proceed to Hankow

in connection with Fraud Case (To arrest a man named Dzau Tsung Nen
(許子南) wanted on a Provisional Court Warrant.

The Complainant s The P & O Bank, The Mitsui Bank and The Mercantile
Bank of India

~~give the attached writer authority that he~~ will pay all expenses incurred.

Forwarded for approval.

Danigan D.O.A.

S. D. i/c C. I. D. Headquarter Staff.

Approved.

J. C. A.
Director of Criminal Investigation.

穆
安
素

Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm
Tele Offices

GR. OFF. ADV. G. D. MUSSO
DR. O. FISCHER
DR. F. WILHELM

CABLE ADDRESS:
MUSSO-SHANGHAI.
A. B. C. 5TH & 6TH ED-A1 CODE
WESTERN UNION
BENTLEY'S
MOSSE

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 60416
PRIVATE EXCHANGE TO ALL OFFICES

71 SZECHUEN ROAD
SHANGHAI
CHINA

November 1st, 1929.

The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Present.

Sir,

Re: Mohamad Daud & Co.
Netherlands Trading Society
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.
Mitsui Bank Ltd.
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.
vs.
Zao Chong Nan.

As our letter of the 31st October may be misunder-
stood with regard to the amount of the reward offered, we beg
to inform you that the total amount offered by all 4 Banks
together is \$1,000.-.

Your obedient servants,
MUSSO, FISCHER & WILHELM

By 

OK. DIR
FOR REGISTRY

FW:KB

Mr. Peck
1/11
See

S-1

Re file B2913

forwarded to you on

Oct. 28.

J. L. Sullivan
Residing

稗
安
素

Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm

Law Offices

GR. OFF. ADV. G. D. MUSSO
DR. O. FISCHER
DR. F. WILHELM

CABLE ADDRESS:
MUSSO-SHANGHAI.
A. B. C. 5TH & 6TH ED-A1 CODE
WESTERN UNION
BENTLEY'S
MOSSE

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 60416
PRIVATE EXCHANGE TO ALL OFFICES

71 SZECHUEN ROAD
SHANGHAI
CHINA

October 31st, 1929.

The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Present.

Sir,

Re: Mohamad Daud & Co.
Netherlands Trading Society
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.
Mitsui Bank Ltd.
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.
vs.
Zao Chong Nan.

We had the honour to address you on the above subject
on August 8th 1927 and September 22nd 1927, offering a reward
of \$1,000.- on behalf of the above named 4 Banks for the arrest
of the above named Zao Chong Nan.

We now understand that there is a possibility that
this man can be arrested and after consultation with the Banks,
we beg to confirm that the Banks authorise us to confirm that
their offer of a reward holds good for a further month hence.

Thanking you in anticipation for the efforts of the
police in connection with this case,

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

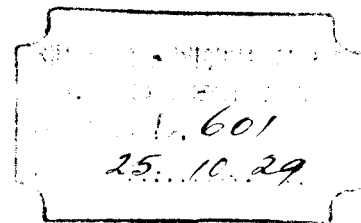
Your obedient servants,

MUSSO, FISCHER & WILHELM

By 

Passed to H/DCI.
OR 31/10/29.

FW:KB



October 25, 29

Cecil K.P. Ching, Esq.,
Woo Nan Company,
4 Quai de France.

Dear Sir :-

With reference to your letter of October
24, I shall be glad to see you in my office at
Police Headquarters, Room 337, Administration Building,
at any time convenient to yourself.

Yours faithfully,



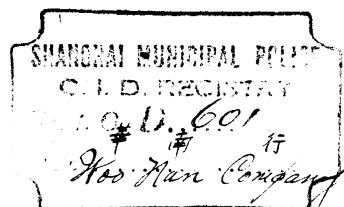
H. H. PECK.

Acting Assistant Commissioner (Crime)

*Pring gave information
regarding the whereabouts
of an absconded companion
for whom a reward
was offered on previous
notice 19.8.29.*

*28
10 16*

ALL (10)
Please see
confidentially
him
W.P.
LCA



Shanghai, October 24, 1929.

Honorable Acting Commissioner of Police
of P. M. C.

Dear Sir:

There is a very important news about a great cheating case which was happened a few years ago, and now I can report to you to capture. Because it is said attention and the rewards are still offering by P. M. C.

I do not realize you are agreed to know or not, so I write a few lines to ask. But, first of all, if you are pleased, would you promise me, must keep secretly for me from the beginning to everlasting? The reason is the friendship between the man and I is good enough, only his personality is hated, and I wish to get rid a less of harmful for the world. If you can and must please give me a time and place to meet you.

Waiting your kindly answers and best regards.

D.C.

Dunde

OCT 25 1929

I am, Dear Sir,

Respectfully yours
Ceel K. P. Ching

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REFERENCE SLIP FROM COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

TO:	TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.C.P.	Supt. (South)	For necessary action
A.C.P. (T)	Supt. (North)	Draft reply
A.C.P. (C.I.D.)	C.I. i/c	Furnish data
" (S)	" " L.	Investigate and report
" (C)	" " S.	Note and file
" (H.Q.)	" " W.	Note and return
" (F)	Insp. " C.	Report present status
" (G)	" " H.	Submit recommendation
" (Sp.)	" " H.R.	For further report
Ch. Clerk (Prov. Ct.)	" " W.H.	For opinion
Q.M.	" " Y.	Reply to writer direct
Prosecuting Solicitor	" " B.W.	See me in re:
Supt. (General Office)	" " G.R.	
Musketry Officer.	" " N.S.R.	
Asst. Gaoler Amoy Road	" " P.R.	
Transport Officer	" " Depot.	
C.R.	Trooper Sub-Insp.	
	Sub-Insp. (Sing Song Houses)	

ADDITIONAL REMARKS :—
(Headquarters only)

INITIALS	C. P.	FOR FILE	C. P.
	D. C. P.		D. C. P.
DATE		DATE	

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

(For Headquarters' use only)

Note :—Memo. to C. Is, etc., No. 188 must always be complied with.

Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm

穆
安
素

Lead Office
GR. OFF. ADV. G. D. MUSSO
DR. O. FISCHER
DR. F. WILHELM
CABLE ADDRESS:
MUSSO-SHANGHAI
A. B. C. 5TH ED.-A 1 CODE
WESTERN UNION
BENTLEY'S
MOSSE

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 80418
PRIVATE EXCHANGE TO ALL OFFICES

71 SZECHUEN ROAD
SHANGHAI
CHINA

22nd September 1927

The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

Re: Mohamed Daud & Co.
Netherlands Trading Society
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd
Mitsui Bank Ltd
P. & O. Banking Corporation
versus
Zao Chong Nan

We beg to refer to our letter of the 8th of August by which we notified you that the above named Banks have authorised us to offer a reward of \$ 1000.- in connection with the above entitled matter. We are now in possession of a photograph of the Accused and beg to hand the same to you with the request to publish the usual offer of reward and notify especially the Hongkong Police as there is ground for assuming that the Accused is now residing there. There can be no doubt that in case of arrest in Hongkong the Banks in question will pay the necessary expenses for bringing the Accused back to Shanghai.

Your obedient servants

L. P. Wilhelm

FW:MY

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Central Station.

September 22nd, 1927.

REPORT ON Chinese Compradore obtaining money by fraud.

Made by D. I. Hunter,

Forwarded by A. O'Dwyer Insp.

Sir,

Herewith, I beg to forward a photo of Siw Chang Nan (邵昌南) Mohamad Daud & Co.'s Compradore who absconded on the 4th or 5th August 1927, with £59,215.94 and \$6,000.00 and for whose arrest a reward of \$1,700.00 is offered, I therefore suggest that Wanted Circular No. 727 be re-issued with the photo, and that several copies be despatched to Hongkong where it is believed that Siw Chang Nan is now residing.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

D. I.

S. D. H. C.

FURTHER REPORT

28/9

The Mitsui Bank, Limited.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
MITSUIGINK-SHANGHAI.

No. 4, Kiukiang Road,

Shanghai, 22nd August, 1927.

Mr. Hunter,
Detective Inspector,
Central Police Station,
Local.

Dear Sir,

Re: Siw Chong Nang.

I beg to hand you herewith enclosed a
translation of information about the above mentioned,
which has been sent to me from the Commissioner of
Chinese Police in Chapel, *who is one of my friends.*

Yours faithfully,

For THE MITSUI BANK, Ltd.

[Signature]
Manager.

Dear Sir,

Upon examination of a sister-in-law, and a maid servant of Siw Chong Nang, we have received their answers as follows:-

I. Sister-in-law (邵德成 Elder brother's wife) was born in Canton and is forty years of age.

Her husband is by the name of 吕毅, and at present engaging in business at Hupeh district (湖北-)

Recently Chong Nang didn't care about his family, so that his family have to get support from 吕毅. She does not know about Chong Nang's recent doings and whereabouts.

II. The maid servant was born in Canton and is 15 years of age and is a slave girl of Siw Chong Nang's mother. Siw Chong Nang has never been with his mother since just before the recent disturbances in Shanghai, but the means of the mother's livelihood had been given by Chong Nang through another person.

Siw Chong Nang's wife is now in Canton, besides he keeps a concubine in Shanghai, once in the ground floor at No.5 of 1st row, 望平街, and now in the new building at 武昌路, but the number of address is unknown.

His mother's monthly expenses was given by this concubine, but this has been discontinued since the disturbances occurred in Shanghai.

This servant knows nothing about 邵凤岐 (Chong Nang's elder brother)

Judging from these examinations, we understand that their answers seemed to be correct and true and they haven't any connections with this case, hence we cannot keep them in custody.

Regarding Chong Nang's concubine, who is at present living in 武昌路 within the Foreign Settlement, you can ask the Municipal Police to examine her.

Yours faithfully,

*Already investigated by
by Selection attached
by Central Station
J. H. G.*

The Mitsui Bank, Limited.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
MITSUIGINK-SHANGHAI.

No. 4, Kiukiang Road,

Shanghai, 20th August, 1927.

Mr. J. Hunter,
Detective Inspector,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Local.

Dear Sir,

Re: Siw Chong Nang.

We are informed that Dr. C. Y. Siw, the
brother of Siw Chong Nang, is living at P.371 Nanking
Road (31 Dah Ching Lee) and beg to suggest that you
might get offender Siw's photograph by searching there,
and any news about him.

Yours faithfully,

K. Tsuchiya
(K. Tsuchiya)

*Only a Cousin
not photo found.
J. Hunter 20/8/27.*

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
MITSUBISHI-SHANGHAI.

The Mitsui Bank, Limited.

No. 4, Kiukiang Road.

Shanghai, 19th August, 1927.

Attention to Detective Inspector
Hunter.

The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Local.

Dear Sir,

Confirming our conversation of yesterday
with Detective Inspector Hunter, we beg to submit to
your disposition, as a reward, the sum of twenty per
cent (20%) of the amount which can be recovered for
us by your arresting the Chinese named Siw Chong Nang
(邵品南) who is at present being searched for as
an offender.

Hoping you will give your kind attention to
this matter and oblige.

yours faithfully,

For THE MITSUBI BANK, Ltd.

For P. & O.

Manager,
Shanghai, Ltd.

W. B. ...

[Large signature]
ON THE ...
[Signature]
SHANGHAI

(2. 5. 1000)

The Mitsui Bank, Limited.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
MITSUIGINK-SHANGHAI.

No. 4, Kiukiang Road,

Shanghai, 18th August, 1927.

Detective Inspector Hunter,
c/o Central Police Station,
Local.

Dear Sir,

Re: Siw Chong Nang case.

I should like to see you this afternoon
regarding the above case, and shall be obliged if
you will kindly make an appointment and let me know
by telephone. (C.1286 or C.1386.)

Yours faithfully,

For THE MITSUI BANK, Ltd.

(Signature)
Manager.
(H. TSUCHIYA)

727

S. M. P.C. I. D. REG.
B. 2013.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

\$1,700 REWARD.

Name SIW CHANG NAN.
 Native of Canton.
 Age... .. About 34 or 35 years.
 Occupation Compradore.
 Height 5 feet 5 inches.
 Eyes Shortsighted, wears glasses.

Messrs Mohamad Daud & Co: No. 32 North Soochow Road offer a reward of **Seven Hundred Dollars** for the arrest of the above described person who is wanted on a Provisional Court Warrant charged with obtaining money by means of false pretences.

Messrs Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm, No. 71 Szechuen Road acting on behalf of four Shanghai Banks offer a further reward of **One Thousand Dollars** to the party giving such information as will lead to the arrest of Siw Chang Nan.

Commissioner of Police.
SHANGHAI.

August 17, 1927.

上海總巡捕房總稽查處

爲

賞格洋壹千七百元

懸賞緝拿事照得邵昌南一名廣東人年約卅四五歲業買辦身高五尺五寸目近視戴眼鏡爲犯騙取銀錢一案案由臨時法院出票拘拿在案爲此合行懸賞通緝仰諸色人等一體知悉如有人能將該犯拿獲者當由事主北蘇州路第三十二號道華洋行給予賞洋七百元如有人能通風報信因而將其拿獲者再由四川路第七十一號穆安素大律師代表上海銀行四家另給賞洋一千元須至賞格者

西歷一千九百廿七年八月十七號

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

This form is to be utilized in filling in descriptions of persons wanted or for record purposes. It should always accompany requests forwarded to Headquarters for "WANTED CIRCULARS". In the case of Chinese the names should be followed by the Chinese characters.

Name	Siw Chang Nan (何 昌 南)	Alias	-----
Native of	Canton.	Year of birth	About 35 or 34.
Profession or calling (past, present and possible)	Compradore.	Married or single	Yes.
Build	Slim. (stout, thin, erect, stooping)	Height	5'5". (tall, short, medium)
Hair	Black short cropped. (colour, quantity, parting, cut)	Head	-- (any peculiarity, size of hat)
Forehead	--- (high, low, straight, sloping)	Eyebrows	-- (colour, thick, thin, shape)
Sight	Short sighted wears glasses. (long, short, wearing glasses, pince-nez, or spectacles)	Eyes	Dark always half closed. (blue, grey, hazel, large, small, peculiarities)
Mouth	Small. (open close shut, shows teeth)	Nose	---- (large, small, Jewish, turned up)
Teeth	Good. (clean, discoloured, stopped, if any false, especially in front)	Lips	Thick. (thick, thin, protruding, receding)
Chin	----- (round, pointed, turned up)	Fingers	--- (long, short, nails, any peculiarities, size of gloves, rings or ring marks on which finger)
Face	Long. (long, round, smiling, scowling, wrinkled)	Ears	----- (large, small, close to head, protruding, with long or short lobe, if pierced)
Complexion	Yellow. (fair, dark, fresh)	Beard	Nil. (colour, thick or thin, style)
		Moustache	Nil. (ditto, ends waxed, turned up, etc.)

Marks, warts, pimples, birthmarks, freckles, tattoo marks, scars, about the face, neck, hands arms, or Person Unknown.

Peculiarities of Manner, Habit, (smoking, eating, drinking,) Appearance, Gait, Speech, Voice, or Accomplishments, mental, or physical, or Defects (e.g. Rupture and wearing a truss, weak knees or ankles)

Dress Chinese Companion Nil.

Where likely to be found, known or heard of

If cohabiting with man or woman, give particulars concerning him or her

Remarks.

State if warrant applied for, issued, or on file On file.
The above described person is wanted on a Provisional Court Warrant on Charges of obtaining by means of False Pretences to wit:- False bills of Lading the sum of £60,000.00 on July 25th, 1927, from six different Foreign Banks in Shanghai China. (\$1,000.00 Reward offered).

Detective Inspector.

[Signature]

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Central Station

Date.

August

15th,

1927.

Further **REPORT ON** Chinese Compradore obtaining money by Fraud.

Made by D. I. Hunter,

Forwarded by

Belvey, Insp.

Sir,

Further to attached file No. B2913 re. Siw Chang Nan
(邵昌南) Compradore to Mohamad Daud & Co. absconding on the 4th
or 5th August 1927 with a large sum of money.

Attached is a letter from Dr. Wilhelm for complainant
Banks offering a reward of \$1,000.00 and a further letter from
Mohamad Daud & Co. offering a further reward of \$700.00 for anyone
giving information leading to the arrest of Siw Chang Nan. A
Provisional Court Warrant for his arrest is on file at this Station
and attached is a description of the Wanted Man, a photo is not
available although this report was delayed for some days in the
hopes of securing one. I request that a Wanted Circular be
issued.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. I.

7043
A. C. i. *ho* D. I. D.

E. D. 30.....

FURTHER REPORT

MEMO.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
SHANGHAI, 8/8 1927 有利銀行

Inspector Hunter
C.I.D.

We shall be glad if
you will favour us with
a call in connection with
Mahomed Daud & Co.

Jefferys
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA
SHANGHAI

Siu Chong Nan.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REFERENCE SLIP FROM COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

TO:	TO:	INSTRUCTIONS:
D.C.P.	Supt. (South)	For necessary action
A.C.P. (T)	Supt. (North)	Draft reply
A.C.P. (C.I.D.)	C.I. i/c	Furnish data
" (S)	" " L.	Investigate and report
" (C)	" " S.	Note and file
" (H.Q.)	" " W.	Note and return
" (F)	Insp. " C.	Report present status
" (G)	" " H.	Submit recommendation
" (Sp.)	" " H.R.	For further report
Ch. Clerk (Prov. Ct.)	" " W.H.	For opinion
Q.M.	" " Y.	Reply to writer direct
Prosecuting Solicitor	" " B.W.	See me in re:
Supt. (General Office)	" " G.R.	
Musketry Officer.	" " N.S.R.	
Asst. Gaoler Amoy Road	" " P.R.	
Transport Officer	" " Depot.	
C.R.	Trooper Sub-Insp.	
	Sub-Insp. (Sing Song Houses)	
<p>ADDITIONAL REMARKS:— (Headquarters only)</p>		
INITIALS	C. P. D. C. P.	FOR FILE
DATE	15.8.27	DATE

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

(For Headquarters' use only)

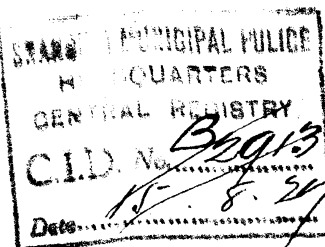
Note:—Memo. to C. Is, etc., No. 188 must always be complied with.

HEAD OFFICE
PESHAWAR CITY

Mohamad Daud & Co.

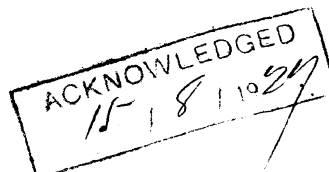
(32 North Soochow Road)
Merchants & Commission Agents
P. O. Box: 678
Tel. N. 3622

Cable Address "DAUD" Shanghai
Codes used A. B. C. 5th and Bentley



Shanghai, 11th August 1927

The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.



Sir, -

Re: Mohamad Daud & Co.
Netherlands Trading Society,
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
Mitsui Bank, Ltd.
versus
Zao Chong Nan.

I herewith beg to notify you that I am prepared to pay
a reward of \$ 700.- for the arrest of the Compradore of our firm
Messrs. Mohamad Daud & Co.

Kindly notify the Officers in charge of the case.

Your obedient servant

Jalal Rahn

Ho Jo Rd 1928

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Central

Date

Station

August 9th, 1927.

REPORT ON Chinese Compradore obtaining money by Fraud.

Made by D. I. Hunter,

Forwarded by *Quincy Ingham*

Sir,

I beg to report that on August 6th, 1927, Dr. Wilhelm came to this Station and reported that on July 25th, 1927, the Compradore of Mohamad Daud & Co., No. 32 North Soochow Road, named Siw Chang Nan (邵昌南) had obtained from four different banks to total sum Taels 59,215.94 also taking from Mohamad Daud & Co. \$6,000.00 and absconded on or about 4th or 5th August 1927. The result of Police enquiries are briefly as follows:-

In January 1927, Mr. Daud the Manager of Mohamad Daud & Co. left for India, and prior to leaving Shanghai arranged with the different Foreign Banks that the Compradore Siw Chang Nan (邵昌南) had power of attorney for the Company and allowed to sign all official documents and cheques, at the same time Mr. Daud left a young man named Jalal-Ur-Rahman to act as Foreign representative for the Co. which deals extensively in Silks and Tea, but gave him no control over the funds of the Company leaving that entirely in the hands of Siw Chang Nan the Compradore.

On July 23rd, 1927, Siw Chang Nan shipped on the S. S. Rangoon Maru 1265 cases of tea consigned to Mohamad Daud & Co. Head Offices Peshawar City, which were supposed to contain a first class China Tea, but it later transpired that all the cases were filled with tea dust and sweepings. Two days after the tea was shipped (July 25th, 1927) Siw Chang Nan presented the false invoices to the different Banks and obtained the money which was later passed through different Foreign and Chinese Banks.

The following are the Banks etc. involved:-

P & O Banking Corporation Ltd. £10,057.80

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station

192

REPORT ON 2

Made by Forwarded by

against 194 cases of tea.

Mitsui Bank Ltd., £19,453.45

against 425 cases of tea.

The Neitherlands Trading Society, £19,623.87

against 444 cases of tea.

The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. £10,100.82

against 202 cases of tea.

Mohamad Daud & Co. \$6,000.00

from the funds of the Company.

Total: £59,215.94

\$6,000.00

These sums of money have been passed through numerous Chinese Banks on July 25th and 26th, 1927 and endeavours are now being made to trace the money and locate the delinquent. A warrant has been applied for but a photo is not yet available for issue of Wanted Circular.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Hunter
D. I.

A. C. 1/6 D. I. D.

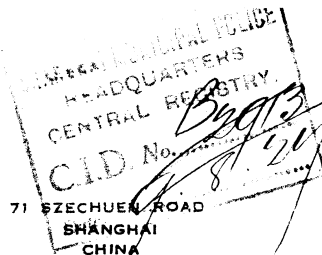
S D. #.....

FURTHER REPORT

10 8-

1
Mussa, Fischer & Wilhelm
Lead Office
GR. UFF. AVV. G. D. MUSSO
DR. O. FISCHER
DR. F. WILHELM
CABLE ADDRESS:
MUSSO-SHANGHAI.
A. B. C. 5TH ED.-A 1 CODE
WESTERN UNION
BENTLEY'S
MOSSE

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 60416
PRIVATE EXCHANGE TO ALL OFFICES



8th August 1927

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Sir,

Re: Mohamad Daud & Co.
Netherlands Trading Society
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.
Mitsui Bank Ltd.
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.
versus
Zao Chong Nan.

In the above entitled matter a complaint has been made by us in the Central Police Station that the above named Accused obtained approximately a sum of Tls. 60,000.- from the above named Banks under false pretences. Zao Chong Nan had a Power of Attorney to act on behalf of the British firm Mohamad Daud & Co. and negotiated bills for cargo alleged to be worth Tls. 60,000.- while in fact this cargo was worth only Tls. 10,000.-.

We now beg to notify you that the above named Banks have authorised us to offer a reward of \$ 1,000.- to the party giving such information which will lead to the arrest of Zao Chong Nan.

Trusting that your Police force will do the utmost

S.D. 1/2 C
for description of
Zao Chong Nan
10/8

K. Fischer & Wilhelm

8th August 1927

The Commissioner of Police, S.M.P. Shanghai.

- 2 -

to effect the arrest of the Accused we beg to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servants

H. P. Müller

FW:MY

100
2004
For mass action
Aug 9 1927
H. P.

D-603

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION
No. 10. 11. 603.
Date... 26. 10. 29.

October 26, 29.

Dear Hill,

In reply to your memo of October 24 regarding Miss Praskovia Ilynishna Rimarone, there is nothing on Police Records to the detriment of this lady, but enquiries show that she was born in Kishinoff & arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostock five years ago. Since her arrival here she has followed no regular employment although she professes to be a milliner. For two months during the summer of 1929 she opened a house at 36 Yuhang Road supposedly as a brothel but was forced to close down as she was unable to get any females to reside there. She then proceeded to Tsingtao for some time. Prior to removing to 36 Yuhang Road she lived at 177 Broadway which address is known to the C.I.D. as a brothel, and on return from Tsingtao again took up residence there. She does not reside at 12A Kungpin Road as stated, but gave that address in order to conceal the fact that she resides at 177 Broadway.

Yours sincerely,

Acay.

*J. C. Hill, Esq.,
Passport Office,
U. S. M. Consulate General.*

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 25.10.29

File No. 9.603.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Sir,

With reference to the attached memo. of 24.10.29 from the British Consulate re: Miss Praskovia Ilynishna Rimareno, I beg to report that there is nothing in Police records concerning her. The following, however, has been ascertained as the result of investigations made.

Miss Praskovia Ilynishna Rimareno was born in Kishinoff, and arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostock five years ago. Since her arrival here she has followed no regular employment although she professes to be a milliner. For two months during the summer of 1929 she opened a house at 36 Yuhang Road supposedly as a brothel but was forced to close down as she was unable to get any females to reside there. She then proceeded to Tsingtao for some time. Prior to removing to 36 Yuhang Road she lived at 177 Broadway which address is known to the C.I.D. as a brothel, and on return from Tsingtao again took up residence there.

She does not reside at 12A. Kungping Road as stated in the Memo. from the British Consulate General but gave that address in order to conceal the fact that she resides at 177 Broadway.

A. Robertson
D. I.

A/D. C. I.

25.10.29

Memorandum.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE,
POLITICAL BRANCH, (C.I.D.)

Tel: No. 12060

To

24:10:1929
Foreign Sec.

*Please interview the
various officers
indicated by the
A/D.C.I., make
investigations as usual,
and report please.*

WJ

Urgent.

MEMORANDUM.

From :

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL

SHANGHAI 22 to 1929

To

Superintendent Clerk

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CHIEF REGISTRAR
No. 12. 603.
Date. 26. 10. 29


Dear Sirs.

Thanks for your note re Bakhtman & Co.

Have you any information adverse to a Miss Praskovia Ulyashina RIMARENO, Roumanian born in Kishineff, living at

12^A Kungping Rd? She has applied for
visa to Singapore, and we have
nothing against her here. As I have
to wire to Sb. Settlements, I should
be very grateful for an early
reply.

Yours sincerely
James

No record in Registry at F.P.B. 

D-606

THE MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL OF HONG KONG
REGISTRY
D. 17. 606.
31. 10. 29.

October 31, 29.

Sir,

The Chinese Lai Yu Medicine Co.

With reference to your letter No. 1890 regarding the sale of "Safety Liquid Medicine for Cure of Opium Addiction" I have to inform you that the sale and advertisement of this medicine has been suspended pending a settlement of the matter with the Ministry of Labour and Commerce.

Yours faithfully,

A/Director of Criminal Investigation.

Col. Yuen Liang,
Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,
Shanghai Special District.

這係本局第八九〇號開于
兩製藥公司廣告一則內載
茲製自由戒煙平安膏
水一事致為廣告者 啟
已飭該公司將刊登前項
戒煙膏水廣告兩銷並傳
出發行此種膏水以待工
商部之解決相宜此致
此致
上海特別市
公安局局長
十月廿日

代理李長雲司
十月廿日

File No. *D. 606.*

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

P.B. Chinese Section.

October 30, 1929.

The Chinese Lai Yu Medicine Co.

Sir,

Reference to the attached we have interviewed Mr Chao Yi Sung (蔡雨生), proprietor of the Chinese Lai Yu Medicine Company, No. 109 Kiangsi Road who informed us that the sale and advertisement of the "Safety Liquid Medicine for Cure of Opium Addiction", product of his Company, has been suspended pending receipt of permission for the sale of the medicine from the Ministry of Labour and Commerce. Mr Chao Yi Sung stated that the medicine had already been registered under Trade Mark and that he was going to Nanking within the next two days to submit samples for examination in order to get the necessary permission for its sale.

A. C. (Pol)

A. C. (Pol)
C. D. I.

W. H. S.
20:10:24

Let: formally.
21/10 *Lea*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
G. D. 606.
28.10.29.

Translation of a letter No. 1890 from the Public Safety Bureau of the
Shanghai Special District.

October 25, 19 29.

Commissioner of Police,
Municipal Police,
International Settlement.

Sir,

I was in receipt of an instruction No. 2100 from the District Government transmitting a despatch from the Ministry of Labour & Commerce to the following effect:-

"A despatch was received from the Opium Suppression Committee to the effect that the advertisement published by the Chinese Lai Yu Medicine Co. (中國雷雨藥廠) in the Min Kuo Shih Pao contained a sentence that "The Safety Liquid Medicine made by one Char for the Cure of Opium Addiction with ease" was approved of by and registered with the Ministry of Labour & Commerce of the Nationalist Government. The despatch continued that as all medicines for the cure of opium addiction have been prohibited from sale by that Committee pending the publication of a simple set of regulations governing the examination and the granting of special permission for the sale of such drugs, the liquid medicine as advertised by the Lai Yu Medicine Co. should be no exception, and concluded with an enquiry whether the said liquid medicine was truly approved of by and registered with this Ministry. Though the trade mark of the company was registered with this Ministry, the medicine has never been registered nor has it ever been tendered for

examination. The registration of a trade mark is merely to protect the trade mark of the product of a firm against infringement and has not the force of serving as a proof as to the legitimacy of their products. The company in applying trade mark registration to the registration of their products has been guilty of fraud. Apart from instructing the company to tender their liquid medicine for analysis by the Opium Suppression Committee, we have to request the District Government to order the company to withdraw their advertisement and to stop the sale of the medicine prior to permission being first obtained from the Opium Suppression Committee."

As the company mentioned is situated in the San Ho Li, Kiangse Road, International Settlement, I have, apart from notifying them to withdraw their advertisement and stop the sale of the medicine, to request you to instruct your subordinates to take necessary suppressive steps in the matter.

Yuen Liang,
Chief of the Bureau.

D-612

RECEIVED
U.S. CONSULATE
SINGAPORE
OCT. 11. 6/2
13. 11. 29

November 13 29.

Dear Jeffery,

With reference to your letter of October 30,
no trace can be found in Shanghai of "Barry Stoeri".
It has, however, been learned that there is at
present a comedian named Storey in Singapore and
it is possible that he is identical with the person
about whom information is required.

Yours sincerely,

W. C.

E. W. Jeffery, Esq.,

H.B.M. Consulate-General.

W. C.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE 12. XI. 29.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No. D. 612

B. Storei.

Sir;

Enquiries made to ascertain whether this man is in Shanghai show that, he is not known in theatrical circles here, nor has anyone by that name been employed by any of the larger motor firms in Shanghai.

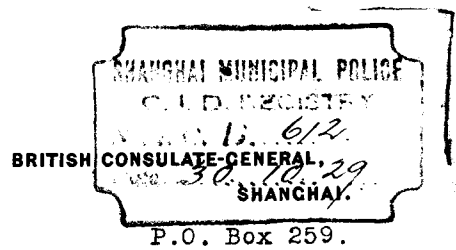
Mr. Warwick who is at the head of a musical revue here states that there is a man by a similar name (Storey) in Singapore and as this man is a comedian, there is the possibility that he is the same individual.

A. M. Brill.

D. S.

HR 12/29

A/D. C. I.



30th October, 1929.

Dear Aiers,

I have received a letter from a
----- Mrs. Frances L. Stoeri (copy of which I
enclose) inquiring the whereabouts of her
son "Barry Stoeri," who, she thinks, may be
employed with some motor firm at Shanghai.

Mr. Barry Stoeri is not registered
at this Consulate-General as a British sub-
ject and I should be grateful for any assist-
ance you could give me towards learning
whether he is in Shanghai.

Yours sincerely,

E. W. Jeffery.

R.C. Aiers Esquire,
Acting Director,
Criminal Investigation Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

C O P Y

411 Oxford Street.
London. W.1.
England. Sept. 19th.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to know if it is possible to make some inquiries re my son "Barry Stoeri". He left England about 9 months ago with a theatrical venture a musichall act with three others paying their own expenses. I have heard that they broke up in the East and that he had taken a post with a motor firm in Shanghai, but, as this may be only a rumour I should be glad if you could help me to get into touch with him as I am very anxious in case he should be in need of money.

Thanking you.

Yours very truly,

(SIGNED). FRANCES L. STOERI.

D-607

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Sinza Police Station,
No. 1, C. D. 607.
Date, October 26th, 19 29

Subject (in full) Incecent Advertisement.

Made by and

Forwarded by Inspector Dunne.

Sir,

I beg to report that I interviewed Mr. Crispesen at the Apollo Theatre re attached figure, and was informed by him that a Madam Reviere who is a member of the Samonan Troupe now appearing at the Embassy Theatre asked the management to have a contour of her figure with the necessary habiliment shown in the local papers as an advertisement. An order was given to a Chinese artist but he did not draw the figure as instructed.

The breasts are shown covered by brassieres and the lower part of the body by a girdle.

The management of the Embassy on seeing the figure in the papers notified the editors to have it withdrawn, this was ^{and} completed with.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. Dunne.
Inspector.

A. C. (South)

u o c 1

I thank you very much
for the matter.

26 10 29

LLP

Rem.

THE CHINA PRESS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1929

Embassy THEATRE

126 Bubbling Well Road

Telephone 30147

Now Playing at 3 p.m.,
5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

*A Splendid Double
Screen and Stage
Programme!*

On the stage —

FELIANI

THE

JOSEPHINE BAKER

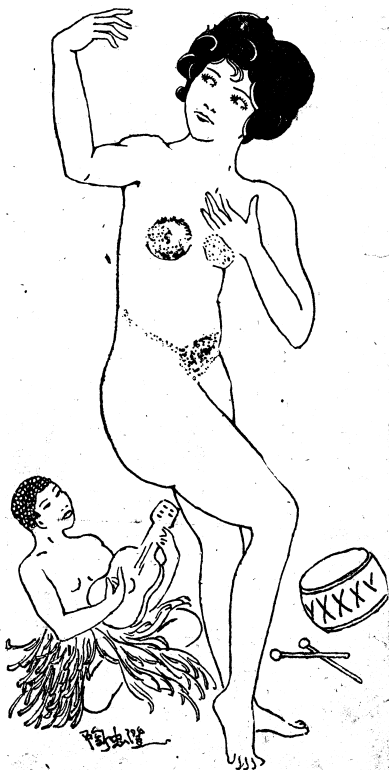
Of the South Seas

In Her

JAZZ DANCES

Supported by the Famous

ROYAL SAMOAN TROUPE



Life

to have a nude figure

I 25 10 29 AS

It is suggested that the figure of the
nude woman makes the advertisement
indecent.

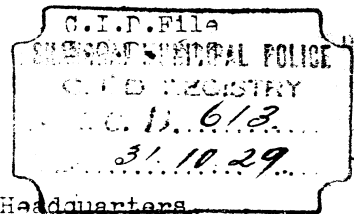
[Signature]
25/10/29

A.C. (auth.)
Passed. A matter
of opinion I think.
8/10 RCA

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 24.10.29

D-613

Memo. No. 201.



C. I. D. Headquarters

October 31, 1929.



A letter has been received from the Kiangsu
Water Public Safety Bureau stating that the original
of the above photograph named Yang Ching Feng
(楊景芳) alias Siau Yang (小楊) is wanted
by the Chuan Sha Hsien authorities on a charge
of armed kidnapping and is now reported to be
hiding in the Settlement.

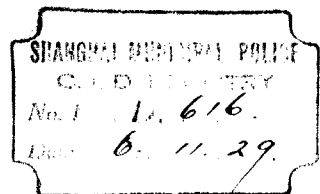
Any information, please notify C.I.D.
Headquarters.

R. C. Aiers

A/Director of Criminal Investigation.

D-616

7



November 6, 9

Dear Jeffery,

With reference to your letter of October 30, the Shanghai Municipal Police at present possess a warrant for the arrest of N. J. Hughes for tendering worthless cheques on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for goods to the value of Mex. \$ 1826.75 (£166-0-0d approx.), which he purchased from traders in this city on February 26, 1927. This warrant has remained unexecuted because Hughes succeeded in getting away before the matter was reported to the Police. Information obtained at the time shows that he left as a stowaway, and that he was fined £10-0-0d for having done so when the vessel reached Southampton.

In view of the large expenditure, which the extradition of Hughes would involve, it has not been considered expedient to endeavour to bring him back, but the warrant against him is being held in the expectation that he may return to Shanghai at some future date.

Yours sincerely,

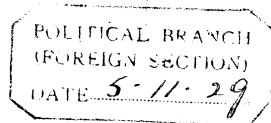
A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "L. C. A.".

H. W. Jeffery Esq.,

H. B. M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, possibly reading "H. W. Jeffery".



(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No. D. 616.

N.J. Hughes.

Sir,

No trace of this man can be found up to the present, but the staff of this section has been instructed to keep a look out for Hughes and in the event of any information being received about him, a report will be submitted to that effect.

D. M. Phil
D. S.

A/D. C. I.

AK
5/11/29

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 4. 11 1929
To Officer i/c Prison
Prison

All Prison Porters
C. W. Prison.
Attached to Porters
Immediate copy
Information Bureau
J. T. Quid
Sup.

DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION
Telephone - C. 743.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

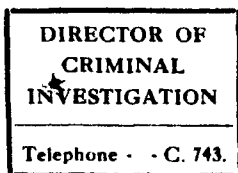
19

Leg 9
Under my Memo
attached. (at X)
Is he back or not?
1/11/29. Red

Sir

I have not seen this
file regarding your memo.
at X but will have in-
quiries made

H.R. 01. 1/11/29



CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

S. M. P.

31 10. 1924.

Leg 4

Short summary
of the man's crime
here. He is still
"wanted" if he returns.

X For: Section +
Supt. A. for reports
reference his return to
Shanghai?

See

H.C. (Pol)
A/H (Ser)

Noted
H.P. 2 159

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
SHANGHAI.

October 30th, 1929.

Dear Aiers,

I enclose copy of a letter received here from the British Consulate at Lyons regarding a Mr. H. J. Hughes. This gentleman was apparently last in Shanghai in 1926 when he lived at 19 Albury Lane, and it is reported that he may have returned here. I should be grateful to be informed whether you have any information about him.

Yours sincerely,

E. W. Jeffery

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,

Shanghai Municipal Police.

SHANGHAI.

C O P Y

British Consulate.

Lyons.

14th September, 1929.

Ref. No.716/531/29.

Sir and dear Colleague,

A certain Mr. N. J. HUGHES, bearer of passport No.3039 issued at Shanghai on the 18th February 1926, obtained from the Acting Consul here on the 8th June last a loan of Frs.500 to enable him to return to London, alleging that he had been robbed of his pocket-book.

2. As the loan was not repaid, enquiries were made at the address he had given in London, namely 11 Harrington Gardens, and it was found that this was a private hotel which Mr. Hughes had left on the 26th May without paying his bill
of/

H.B.M. Consul-General,
SHANGHAI.

2.

of 24-1-6.

3. I should be glad to know whether Mr. Hughes has returned to Shanghai; and it not, whether anything is known of his present whereabouts. He stated that he had an account with the Shanghai branch of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

I am, Sir and dear Colleague,

Your obedient Servant.

(SIGNED). HUGH ALEX: FORD.

Any further communication on the subject of this letter should be addressed to—

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
OF THE METROPOLIS,
NEW SCOTLAND YARD,
LONDON, S.W.1,
and the following number quoted:—

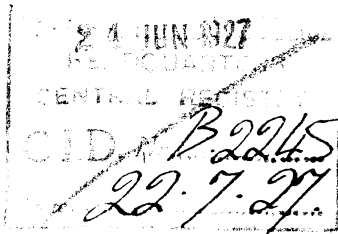
222/FC/2089 (C.2)

Communications should not be addressed to individuals by name.

B2245
S. 616

New Scotland Yard,

LONDON, S.W. 1.



Sir,

Re Norman Hughes

I am directed by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to thank you for your letter of the 9th May, 1927 (B. 2245), with enclosures.

I am,

Sir,

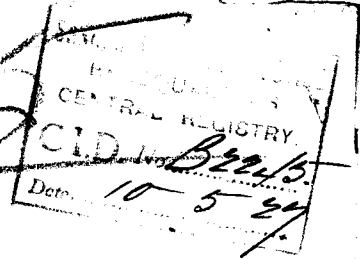
Your obedient Servant,

A. H. Sheppard

Assistant Commissioner

The Commissioner of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department,
Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

6-11-27



May 9, 7

Sir,

I have the honour to confirm my cablegrams of April 29th, May 2nd and May 9th and to acknowledge receipt of your replies of May 1st and May 4th. The following are copies:

"HANDCUFFS, LONDON.
"NORMAN HUGHES STOWAWAY CONVICTED
"SOUTHAMPTON APRIL TWENTY FIFTH
"FUGITIVE OFFENDER WARRANT VALID
"CHINA ISSUED CHARGES OBTAINING
"MONEY ON WORTHLESS HONGKONG
"SHANGHAI BANK CHEQUES.
"LEGIRON."

Your reply received on May 1st:

"LEGIRON, SHANGHAI.
"CABLEGRAM NORMAN HUGHES WILL YOU
"FORWARD EVIDENCE AND ASK FOR RETURN
"OF HUGHES IS OFFENCE PUNISHABLE BY
"TWELVE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT CABLE REPLY.
"HANDCUFFS."

Further wire of May 2nd:

"HANDCUFFS, LONDON.
"ADVISED HUGHES EXTRADITION IMPOSSIBLE
"OFFENCE PUNISHABLE TWELVE MONTHS
"EVIDENCE FOLLOWS BY MAIL.
"LEGIRON."

Your reply received on May 4th:

"LEGIRON, SHANGHAI.
"HUGHES CANNOT BE PROSECUTED HERE
"FOR OFFENCE IN SHANGHAI NOT
"UNDERSTOOD WHY APPLICATION FOR
"RETURN CANNOT BE MADE UNDER
"FUGITIVE OFFENDERS ACT PLEASE
"SUPPLY HIS DESCRIPTION.
"HANDSOME."

Further wire of May 9th:

"HANDSOME, LONDON.
"RETURN OF HUGHES POSSIBLE UNDER
"FUGITIVE OFFENDERS ACT BUT NOT
"CONSIDERED SUFFICIENTLY IMPORTANT
"WARRANT EXPENSE FULL DETAILS AND
"DESCRIPTION FOLLOW L.M.L.
"LEGIRON."

On February 26, 1927 Norman J.L. Hughes obtained goods to the total value of Mex.\$1826.75 (approximately £166.0.0) from six storekeepers in this city. He tendered cheques drawn on the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation in each instance in payment. These cheques were returned by the Bank marked "Drawer's signature differs from specimen signature in our files." Police enquiries show that Hughes did at one time have an account with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank here; but his credit balance at the time these cheques were signed was only about \$5.00 (under ten shillings). The cheques were signed Norman I.J. Hughes, whereas the specimen and correct signature held by the Bank reads:
"Norman J.L. Hughes."

Copies of the accounts of the persons victimized are enclosed herewith together with photographs of the cheques given in payment thereof and a certified copy of the warrant of arrest.

Hughes had left Shanghai when these complaints were made to the Police.

Hughes was born in Brixton, London on November 4, 1887. He went to Canada in 1906, where he was first employed on a farm and later in one of the offices of the C. P. Rly. He left therefor California in 1908 and was engaged for six years in private nursing and hospital work in Los Angeles. He came to China in 1914 and joined the C.M. Customs on May 28, 1914 resigning on January 21, 1916. Hughes next joined the Health Department of the S.M.C. on March 1, 1916 and resigned on May 31, 1925. He used the letters A.R.S.I. after his name in connection with this work. After leaving the Council's service Hughes was engaged on advertising work and appeared to live on his wits generally. Hughes' description is as follows:
Age 40 years; Height 5'10½"; Weight about 190 lbs;
Complexion clear; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel.
Speaks with a nasal accent. Good appearance and dresses well. Occasionally wears pinc nez eye glasses.

A copy of his photograph is enclosed herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edmund Barch

Commissioner of Police.

Commissioner of Police,
New Scotland Yard,
L O N D O N.

大北電報公司

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

of Denmark.

Accepts Telegrams for all Telegraph Stations in the World.

SHANGHAI

4 AVENUE EDWARD VII
(Telephone: CENTRAL 6)

大北電報公司

ALL IMPORTANT TELEGRAMS SHOULD BE REPEATED. QUARTER RATES EXTRA CHARGED FOR REPETITION.

N.B. TO PREVENT MISTAKES ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE IMPORTANCE OF LEGIBLE WRITING.

Class	Date.	No.	Words	Date	Time	Local No.
Amount charged.	Remarks		VIA NORTHERN.			To
						Time
						Clerk

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN ABOVE THIS.

To (Receiver's Name)

HANDCUFFS

(Address)

LONDON

RETURN OF HUGHES POSSIBLE UNDER
FOREIGN OFFENDERS ACT BUT NOT
CONSIDERED SUFFICIENTLY IMPORANT
WARRANT EXPENSE FULL DETAILS AND
DESCRIPTION FOLLOW MAIL

LEGIRON

The Company may decline to forward any Telegram although it has been received for transmission, but in that case the Company shall, on request, refund to the Sender the amount paid for the transmission and delivery of such Telegram.

If any Telegram shall fail to reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Company or its Servants, which shall have happened whilst the Telegram remained under the control of the Company, and such failure shall not have been caused by "force majeure," or by other circumstances which the Company could not reasonably have controlled, then the Company will refund to the Sender of such Telegram the amount paid for its transmission and delivery, less all moneys paid or payable by the Company in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other administration or authority (whether telegraphic or otherwise and whether working in connection with the Company or not), which shall not be exclusively controlled by the Company.

The Company shall not be liable to refund any part of the amount paid for the transmission or delivery of a Telegram in any case in which the non-transmission or non-delivery thereof has been caused by "force majeure," or by other circumstances which the Company could not have controlled, whether there shall or shall not have been neglect or default on the part of the Company or its Servants while the Telegram was under its control.

The Company shall not, nor shall any other telegraphic administration or authority, be liable in any case whatever to make any compensation or payment beyond the amount (if any) to be refunded as above mentioned, for any loss, injury, or damage arising or resulting from the non-transmission or non-delivery of any Telegram, or for any delay, error, or omission in the transmission or delivery thereof, from whatever cause such non-transmission, non-delivery, delay, error, or omission shall have occurred.

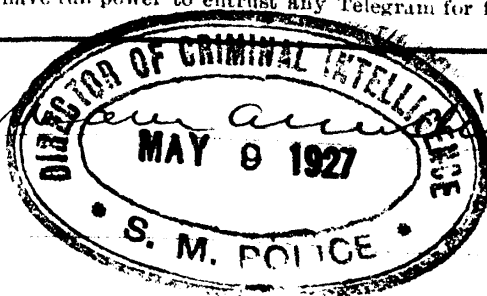
For the purposes of these conditions the control of the Company over each Telegram shall be deemed to have entirely ceased when, in the course of the transmission of the Telegram to its destination, it shall have been entrusted by the Company for further transmission by telegraph or by post or otherwise to any administration or authority not exclusively controlled by the Company, and in case of further transmission by any line, system, or service of telegraphs, whether the same shall or shall not be worked as part of, or in connection with, the telegraphic system or service of the Company, and the Company shall have full power to entrust any Telegram for further transmission to any other administration or authority subject to any conditions prescribed by them.

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph Convention, and according to the Company's conditions printed above, by which I agree to abide.

Date 9/5/27.

Signature

Address



Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.Shanghai, *Handwritten 1902*To *London*

RETURN OF HUGHES

POSSIBLE ^DUNDER ₁₆ F.O.

ACT BUT NOT

CONSIDERED SUFFICIENTLY

IMPORTANT WARRANT

EXPENSE. *full details**description follows mail*
Regium

Shanghai Municipal Police

CENTRAL REGISTRY

C.I.D. No. *B2245*

Date *24.5.27*

C.I.D. Headquarter Staff *XXXXX*
Station

May 8, 1927.

REPORT ON Norman John Hughes.

Made by C.D.I. Peck.

Forwarded by C. I. D. SUPERINTENDENT

Sir,

I beg to forward the following information regarding Norman John Hughes. Hughes was born in Brixton, London, on November 4, 1887. He went to Canada in 1906, where he was first employed on a farm and later in one of the offices of the C. P. Rly. He left there for California in 1908 and was engaged for six years in private nursing and hospital work in Los Angeles. He came to China in 1914 and joined the C. M. Customs on May 28, 1914 resigning on January 21, 1916. Hughes next joined the Health Department of the S.M.C. on March 1, 1916 and resigned on May 31, 1925. He used the letters A.R.S.I. after his name in connection with this work. After leaving the Council's service Hughes was engaged on advertising work and appeared to live on his wits generally. Hughes' description is as follows :

Age 40 years; Height 5' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; Weight about 190 lbs;
Complexion, Clear; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel.
Speaks with a nasal accent. Good appearance and dresses well.
Occasionally wears pino nez eye glasses.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Peck
C. I. D. I.

W
D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C.I.D. No. *Byrd*
W. F. V.

C.I.D. Headquarter Staff *Station.*

May 7, 1927.

REPORT ON interview with the Crown Advocate regarding Norman Hughes.

Made by C.D.J. Peck.

Forwarded by C. I. D. SUPERINTENDENT

Sir,

I beg to report having seen the Crown Advocate in reference to the Hughes case. Mr. Mossop states that legally the extradition of Hughes is quite practicable, if the S.M.C. feel justified in spending the fairly large sum of money this would entail. It would be necessary to send to England some one who knows Hughes and who could identify him, and the expenses involved in so long a journey would be considerable and probably more than the offence warrants. Hughes' extradition could be more economically arranged had we a man at Home due shortly to return from leave. It would still be necessary for this man, or some other person in England, definitely to identify Hughes before his extradition could be effected. I asked Mr. Mossop if the Crown would not be responsible for the expenses incurred in the case in the event of a conviction, but he stated that Shanghai being an International Settlement, all expense in the matter would have to be borne by the Council or the complainants in the case. Should the Council decide to continue with the extradition of Hughes Mr. Mossop will, if desired, be pleased to advise the Prosecuting Solicitor on the correct procedure to be observed in this matter under the Fugitive Offenders Act.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. Peck
C. D. I.

D. C. I.

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 6. 5. 1927.

To DCI

Send someone to see
B. Mag. re return
of Hughes under
D.O. act.

Erin Banti
C.P.

Memorandum.PROSECUTING SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,

May 6th 1925

To Commissioner of Police

Fugitive offenders can be
returned under O. in C. (1925)
(F.O. Act 1881). but I was
advised that this case would
hardly warrant the expense.

Philip W. Goldring

A.P.

Hughes being liable to more
than twelve months' imprisonment
would come within the Act.

Red

1

Fe. 80a - Forwarding Form.

All important Telegrams
should be repeated.
Quarter-rates extra
charged for
Repetition.

SHANGHAI STATION.

7, Bund.

To prevent mistakes
attention is called to the
importance of Legible
Writing.

Telephone Address: "EASTWICK"
Telephone Number: 899.

No.	
DATE	WORDS
CODE TIME	CHARGE



SENT AT

No.

No. AND CIRCUIT

BY

Via Eastern

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

To Receiver's Name HANDGUFFS,

Address LONDON.

DO NOT CONSIDER CASE SUFFICIENTLY IMPORTANT

FOR RETURN OF HUGHES FULL DETAILS AND DESCRIPTION

FOLLOW BY MAIL

LEGIRON.

*PS. "Handguffs" says not understood why
return impossible under F.O. act?
Above is no sort of explanation?*

6. 5. 27.

E. B.

The Company may decline to forward any Telegram although it has been received for transmission, but in that case the Company shall, on request, refund to the Sender the amount paid for the transmission and delivery of such Telegram.

If any Telegram shall fail to reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Company or its Servants, which shall be deemed to have occurred whilst the Telegram remained under the control of the Company, and such failure shall not have been caused by "force majeure," or by other circumstances which the Company could not reasonably have controlled, then the Company will refund to the Sender of such Telegram the amount paid for its transmission and delivery, less all moneys paid or payable by the Company in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other administration or authority (whether telegraphic or otherwise) and whether working in connection with the Company or not, which shall not be exclusively controlled by the Company.

The Company shall not be liable to refund any part of the amount paid for the transmission or delivery of a Telegram in any case in which the non-transmission or non-delivery thereof has been caused by "force majeure," or by other circumstances which the Company could not have controlled, whether there shall or shall not have been neglect or default on the part of the Company or its Servants while the Telegram was under its control.

The Company shall not, nor shall any other telegraphic administration or authority, be liable in any case whatever to make any compensation or payment beyond the amount, if any, to be refunded as above mentioned, for any loss, injury, or damage arising or resulting from the non-transmission or non-delivery of any Telegram, or for any delay, error, or omission in the transmission or delivery thereof, from whatever cause such non-transmission, non-delivery, delay, error or omission shall have occurred.

For the purposes of these conditions the control of the Company over each Telegram shall be deemed to have entirely ceased when, in the course of the transmission of the Telegram to its destination, it shall have been entrusted by the Company for further transmission by telegraph or by post or otherwise to any administration or authority not exclusively controlled by the Company, and in case of further transmission by any line, system, or service of telegraphs, whether the same shall or shall not be worked as part of or in connection with the telegraphic system or service of the Company, and the Company shall have full power to entrust any Telegram for further transmission to any other administration or authority subject to any conditions prescribed by them.

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the above Conditions, by which I agree to be bound.

Signature and Address of Sender

(NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED)

e. 600 — Forwarding Form

All important Telegrams
should be repeated. —
retransmission extra
charged for
repetition.

Telegraphic Address: "EASTWICK."
Telephone Number: 888.

SHANGHAI STATION.

7, Bund.

To prevent mistakes atten-
tion is called to the
importance of legible
Writing.

No.	
DATE	WORDS
CODE TIME	CHARGE



SENT AT	No.
No. AND CIRCUIT	
BY	

Via Eastern

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

To Receiver's Name HANDGUFFS,

Address LONDON.

DO NOT CONSIDER CASE SUFFICIENTLY IMPORTANT

FOR RETURN OF MESSAGES FULL DETAILS AND DESCRIPTION

FOLLOW BY MAIL

LEGIRON.

The Company may decline to forward any Telegram although it has been received for transmission, but in that case the Company shall, on request, refund to the Sender the amount paid for the transmission and delivery of such Telegram.

If any Telegram shall fail to reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Company or its Servants, which shall not have been caused by "force majeure," or by other circumstances which the Company could not reasonably have controlled, then the Company will refund to the Sender of such Telegram the amount paid for its transmission and delivery, less all moneys paid or payable by the Company in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other administration or authority (whether telegraphic or otherwise and whether working in connection with the Company or not), which shall not be exclusively controlled by the Company.

The Company shall not be liable to refund any part of the amount paid for the transmission or delivery of a Telegram in any case in which the non-transmission or non-delivery thereof has been caused by "force majeure," or by other circumstances which the Company could not have controlled, whether there shall or shall not have been neglect or default on the part of the Company or its Servants while the Telegram was under its control.

The Company shall not, nor shall any other telegraphic administration or authority, be liable in any case whatever to make any compensation or payment beyond the amount in any case refunded as above mentioned, for any loss, injury, or damage arising or resulting from the non-transmission or non-delivery of any Telegram, or for any delay, error, or omission in the transmission or delivery thereof, from whatever cause such non-transmission, non-delivery, delay, error or omission shall have occurred.

For the purposes of these conditions the control of the Company over each Telegram shall be deemed to have entirely ceased when, in the course of the transmission of the Telegram to its destination, it shall have been entrusted by the Company for further transmission by telegraph or by post or otherwise to any administration or authority not exclusively controlled by the Company, and in case of further transmission by any line, system, or service of telegraphs, whether the same shall or shall not be worked as part of or in connection with the telegraphic system or service of the Company, and the Company shall have full power to entrust any Telegram for further transmission to any other administration or authority subject to any conditions prescribed by them.

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the above Conditions, by which I agree to be bound.

Signature and Address of Sender _____
(NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED)

(551)

大
東
電
報
公
司

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated in England

Telegraphic Address
"EASTERN"

SHANGHAI STATION.

4, Avenue Edward VII

Telephone Number

ZEA ORD 233 899 12/46PM 4/5/27 1764

The following Telegram Received via **EASTERN** at

大
東
電
報
公
司

LONDON 30 3 6/20PM CRWLS

LCO LEGIRON SHANGHAI

HUGHES CANNOT BE PROSECUTED HERE FOR OFFENCE IN
SHANGHAI NOT UNDERSTOOD WHY APPLICATION FOR RETURN
CANNOT BE MADE UNDER FUGITIVE OFFENDERS ACT PLEASE
SUPPLY HIS DESCRIPTION

HANDCUFFS

P.S. Please draft suitable reply by wire
saying full details will follow by mail
Em B

NO ENQUIRY RESPECTING THIS TELEGRAM CAN BE ATTENDED TO WITHOUT THE PRODUCTION OF THIS FORM.

Memorandum.

PROSECUTING SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 192.....

To

Do not consider case
sufficiently important for
return of Hughes ~~unless~~
~~possible~~. Full details &
description follow by mail.

大北電報公司

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

Accepts Telegrams for all Telegraph Stations in the World.

SHANGHAI

4 AVENUE EDWARD VII
(Telephone: CENTRAL 6)

大北電報公司

ALL IMPORTANT TELEGRAMS SHOULD BE REPEATED. QUARTER RATES EXTRA CHARGED FOR REPETITION.

N.B.—TO PREVENT MISTAKES ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE IMPORTANCE OF LEGIBLE WRITING.

Class	No.	Words	Date	Time	Local No.
Date.					To
Amount charged.	Remarks	VIA NORTHERN.			Time
					Clerk

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN ABOVE THIS.

To (Receiver's Name)

HANDCUFFS

(Address)

LONDON.

ADVISED HUGHES EXTRADITION
IMPOSSIBLE OFFENCE PUNISHABLE
TWELVE MONTHS EVIDENCE FOLLOWS
BY MAIL

LEGIRON

The Company may decline to forward any Telegram although it has been received for transmission, but in that case the Company shall, on request, refund to the Sender the amount paid for the transmission and delivery of such Telegram.

If any Telegram shall fail to reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Company or its Servants, which shall have happened whilst the Telegram remained under the control of the Company, and such failure shall not have been caused by "force majeure," or by other circumstances which the Company could not reasonably have controlled, then the Company will refund to the Sender of such Telegram the amount paid for its transmission and delivery, less all moneys paid or payable by the Company in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other administration or authority (whether telegraphic or otherwise and whether working in connection with the Company or not), which shall not be exclusively controlled by the Company.

The Company shall not be liable to refund any part of the amount paid for the transmission or delivery of a Telegram in any case in which the non-transmission or non-delivery thereof has been caused by "force majeure," or by other circumstances which the Company could not have controlled, whether there shall or shall not have been neglect or default on the part of the Company or its Servants while the Telegram was under its control.

The Company shall not, nor shall any other telegraphic administration or authority, be liable in any case whatever to make any compensation or payment beyond the amount (if any) to be refunded as above mentioned, for any loss, injury, or damage arising or resulting from the non-transmission or non-delivery of any Telegram, or for any delay, error, or omission in the transmission or delivery thereof, from whatever cause such non-transmission, non-delivery, delay, error, or omission shall have occurred.

For the purposes of these conditions the control of the Company over each Telegram shall be deemed to have entirely ceased when, in the course of the transmission of the Telegram to its destination, it shall have been entrusted by the Company for further transmission by telegraph or by post or otherwise to any administration or authority not exclusively controlled by the Company, and in case of further transmission by any line, system, or service of telegraphs, whether the same shall or shall not be worked as part of, or in connection with, the telegraphic system or service of the Company, and the Company shall have full power to entrust any Telegram for further transmission to any other administration or authority subject to any conditions prescribed by them.

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph Convention, and according to the Company's conditions printed above, by which I agree to abide.

Date 2/5/27.

Signature

Address

(041)
大東電報公司 THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Limited. 大東電報公司
Incorporated in England
Telegraphic Address: "EASTERN" SHANGHAI STATION.
4, Avenue Edward VII
Telephone Number 899.
The following Telegram Received via EASTERN at 5/10/27 1/3/27 87 1

LOLONPO 25 00 5/5/27

LEWING SHANGHAI

CABLEGRAM HONAN HUGHES TELL YOU FOR AN EVIDENCE AND
ASK FOR RETURN OF HUGHES TO OFFENCE PUNISHABLE BY
TWELVE MONTH IMPRISONMENT CABLE REPLY
HANDCOFFS

DU

draft reply

Em

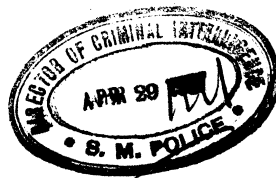
NO ENQUIRY RESPECTING THIS TELEGRAM CAN BE ATTENDED TO WITHOUT THE PRODUCTION OF THIS FORM.

HANDCUTTS

LONDON

NORMAN	HUGHES	STOWAY	CONVICTED
SOUTHAMPTON	APRIL	TWENTYFIFTH	FUGITIVE
OFFENDER	WARRANT	VALID	CHINA
ISSUED	CHARGES	OBTAINING	MONEY
ON	WORTHLESS	HONGKONG/SHANGHAI	BANK
CHEQUES			

LEGIRON



April 29, 1927.



TEL. NO. C. 743

Memorandum

Shanghai Municipal Police

April 29, 1927.

To Commissioner of Police,

I would suggest wiring to Scotland Yard to the effect that there is a warrant here for the arrest of Hughes on charges of obtaining approximately \$1,400 by issuing worthless cheques on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

D. C. I.

D. C. I.

Approved

Gm's

29 APR 1927

MEMORANDUM.

FROM THE PROSECUTING SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To D. C. 1

Shanghai, April 28th 1927.

Re Norman Hughes

There is, of course, no question of extradition.
I do not think that we should ask H.B. M. Consulate to act in
the matter of sending this "dossier" home.
I suggest that we forward the certified copy of the unexecuted warrant
(herewith) with all other papers forming the "dossier" to
Scotland Yard.
I do not know what course has been pursued in previous
similar cases, but it seems advisable to curb this man's
activities, if possible.

Philip W. Golding
A.P.S.

Memorandum.

PROSECUTING SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 27th April 1927

To Superintendent Burnsides

file found in C.P.
Mr. Maitland informs me
that he has no other papers
in the matter.
The file should be with S. J. Schmidt.
I have retained the unexecuted
warrant to Mr. King.

Philip W. Golding
A.P.S.



POLICE FORCE.
(COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

Shanghai Municipal Council.

URGENT.

March 3, 1927.

The Manager,
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

I shall be glad if you can give me any information concerning the amount of securities you hold in the name of Norman L. J. Hughes (alias Norman J. L. Hughes). This person appears to have a credit balance of \$3.00 with your Bank, but has signed cheques for approximately \$1400.00.

The information is required for use by the Prosecuting Solicitor as it is proposed to take action against this man.

Yours faithfully,

Wm. B. Smith

Commissioner of Police.

7/5 10/10/11

Shanghai Times 27-4-27.

SHANGHAI MAN STOWS AWAY ON LINER +

Discovered On Empress
Of Scotland; Fined
£10 In England

London, Apr. 25.

Norman John Hughes was today fined £10 at Southampton because he "stowed away" on board the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Scotland.

Hughes declared that the troubles at Shanghai during the past two years had destroyed his advertising agents' business there. He had failed to get other work and secreted himself on board the liner when she called at Shanghai on her cruise, but was soon discovered.

Hughes stated that he had a wife and child at Shanghai.—
Reuter.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Brady
4.5.27
Hongkew Police Station.

April 27, 1927.

REPORT ON Norman John Hughes.

Made by D. S. I. Schmidt.

Forwarded by

Sir,

I respectfully beg to forward attached cutting from
The Shanghai Times of April 27, 1927.

The arrival at Southampton of the above named, for
whose arrest a British Supreme Court Warrant is on file at
Hongkew on charges of obtaining goods by false pretences, explains
the disappearance of the wanted man from Shanghai.

I am Sir, .

Yours obediently

H. J. Sherrill

D. S. I.

D. C. I.

B2245
URGENT.

March 3,

27.

The Manager,
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

I shall be glad if you can give me any information concerning the amount of securities you hold in the name of Norman L. J. Hughes (alias Norman J. L. Hughes). This person appears to have a credit balance of \$3.00 with your Bank, but has signed cheques for approximately \$1400.00.

The information is required for use by the Prosecuting Solicitor as it is proposed to take action against this man.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) E.L.M. Barrett.

Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

HEADQUARTERS
CENTRAL REGISTRY
No. *B2213*
Date *11.1.34*
Hongkew Police Station

April 13, 1927.

Further
REPORT ON British subject obtaining goods by means of worthless
cheques.

Made by D. S. I. Schmidt.

Forwarded by *Jamaiken's Imp't*

Sir,

With reference to attached file, I beg to report that Norman L. J. Hughes, has succeeded in leaving Shanghai, somewhere about February 27 or 28. His destination, from reliable information received is Sydney, Australia.

He did not leave Shanghai under his own name, this has been verified from inquiries made at shipping offices and the British Consulate. It is presumed that he left for Hongkong on the dates mentioned above, as no passport is required from a British subject for this journey.

An address (attached), which was left with a Japanese woman, with whom he had been cohabiting the last two years, reads- N. J. Hughes Esq. G. P. O. Sydney, Australia. Poste Restante.

As seen from the above dates, he left Shanghai before the complaints were made to the Police.

Attached are all the cheques, which came in the possession of the Police and the British Supreme Court Warrant for the arrest of Hughes, which I respectfully suggest, might be kept on file, although there is little likelihood, of this man returning to Shanghai in the near future.

Complainants are aware that this swindler has been successful in absconding.

I am Sir

Yours obediently

D. S. I. Schmidt
D. S. I.

AS
D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Hongkew Police

Station

March 3,

192 7.

REPORT ON British subject obtaining goods by means of worthless

cheques.

Made by D. S. I. Schmidt.

Forwarded by

J. Mackenzie

Sir,

I beg to report that at 11 a.m. 2/3/27, Yok Sang of 105a Broadway, a Jewellery Store, reported at this station that on 26/2/27, he sold a diamond ring value \$490. to a foreigner, receiving in payment a cheque for the above amount on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Foreigner signing the cheque Norman L. J. Hughes.

On presenting the cheque at the bank on the 28/2/27, same was returned marked: "Drawer's signature differs from Specimen in our file".

From inquiries made at the Bank it was ascertained that altogether six cheques had been presented to the bank, bearing the same signature and which were returned to the bearers, with the same remarks.

The difference in the signature is that Hughes signed the cheques Norman L. J. Hughes, but the specimen at the bank is signed Norman J. L. Hughes, for reasons of his own he had changed the initials. The amount credited in his name at the bank is \$3.60 cents. The other cheques are as follows:-

Hung Chong Co.	\$430.	(Central)
Marcel.	\$ 26.	(Louza)
Tuck Chong Co.	\$800.	(Hongkew)
American Drug Store	\$ 31.	(Central)
Miyakoya & Co.	\$ 49.	(Hongkew)

The Hongkew cheques were all issued on February 26.

Inquiries elicited the information, that Norman J. L. Hughes

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station

192

REPORT ON

- 2 -

Made by

Forwarded by

was formerly with the Shanghai Municipal Health Department, and left two years ago on his own accord.

Since then he has been living more or less on his wits and has been guilty of several shady transaction.

The Prosecuting Solicitor, Mr. Maitland was consulted, and a British Supreme Court Warrant on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences, has been issued for the arrest of Norman L. J. Hughes.

The whereabouts of Hughes at the present moment are unknown, but he is well known amongst the Police and if still in Shanghai, to trace him would not be difficult.

Warrant at Hongkew. Inquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

H. J. Smith

D. S. I.

Mac b
S. D. I. *H*

FURTHER REPORT

D. C. I. *4/13/27*

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Central

Station.

March

3rd,

1927.

REPORT ON A Foreigner issuing cheques which can not be met.

Made by P. G. S. MacLeod,

Forwarded by

H. J. Hughes

Sir,

I beg to report that at 4-30 p.m., on the 2nd inst. one Chiu Pock Chuen (邱伯鈞) came to the station and made a report as follows:- I am the assistant Manager of Hung Chong (恒昌) Co., Jewellers, 43 Nanking Road. At 2 p.m. on the 21st of February 1927, a foreigner came into the shop and gave an order to make a white gold ring with platinum setting and a single diamond of .82 carat. The ring was priced at \$430.00. At the time the order was given, the foreigner was asked to give his name, he complied by writing L. J. Hughes, S. M. C. on a piece of paper which he handed to the complainant.

At 1 p.m. on February 26th, 1927 Hughes called at Hung Chong's and was given the ring in exchange for which he tendered a post-dated cheque No. D.980212 for \$430.00 on the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The cheque was dated February 28th, 1927 and signed Norman L. J. Hughes. Chiu called at the bank on the 28th of February but was handed back ^{the cheque} with a chit attached on which is written "Drawers signature differs from specimen in our files."

Enquiries made at the bank have ascertained that Hughes did at one time have an account at the bank mentioned but that it had all been withdrawn excepting about \$5.00. Hughes's address is unknown to the Bank Authorities.

The Sub-Accountant informed the undersigned that an inspection of Hughes's account would be contrary to the Bank's Regulations unless an order was to come direct from the Commissioner of Police or a person in Authority. The American Drug Company

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON 2.

Made by

Forwarded by

at 40 Nanking Road has also been victimised by Hughes in that he handed in a cheque No. D. 980217 for \$31.00 for goods received.

It is believed that Hughes has passed off several such cheques in Hongkew District, which cheques are at the moment in possession of D. S. I. Schmidt.

A warrant has been issued by the British Supreme Court for the arrest of Hughes. The warrant is at Hongkew Station. I respectfully suggest that this file be passed to D. S. I. Schmidt who has sworn the warrant against the wanted man. The cheques which have been used in this district are being handed to D. S. I. Schmidt.

D. S. White.
3-3-27

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. MacLeod.

P. O. S.

D. S. I.

*Passed to
Ad 1/e H.
4/3 27*

Shanghai Municipal Police.

RECORDS
REGISTRY
No. *B2345*
Date *29-3-27*
Central Station.

March 28th, 1927.

REPORT ON Attached.

Made by P. C. S. MacLeod.

Forwarded by

L. L. ...

Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith a letter and cheque No. D. 980216 which were received here on March 26th, 1927 from Mr. R. Hossenlopp of " Marcells ", 32 Nanking Road. It appears that the cheque was given to the cashier of " Marcells " on February 26th, 1927 in payment of goods received.

When it was sent to the bank payment on it was refused as there was no account in the name of the man who had signed it. This is but one more cheque issued by the man who obtained goods from Hung Chong 40 Nanking Road and The American Drug Company, at 40 Nanking Road. A report on both those cases was made by the undersigned on March 3rd, 1927.

I respectfully suggest that this file be passed to D. S. I. Schmidt at Hon. Kew who swore a warrant against the wanted man.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A. MacLeod

P. C. S.

D. C. I.

WA

MA

Remit to 1/10/17

27/27 R. ...

麥
瑞
洋
行

MAISON
MARCEL
FABRIQUE
DE
CHOCOLAT
PATISSERIE CONFISERIE FRANCAISE
SALON DE THE
242-243-244-246A SZECHUEN ROAD.
TEL. C. 2536
ADDRESS. TELEGRAM:
"MARCEL"
SHANGHAI

RECEIVED
CENTRAL REGISTRY
CID. No. *B2245*
Date *29-3-27*

Shanghai, le 25th March 1927

Chief Inspector,

Shanghai Police Station,

Shanghai.

Dear sir,

I am enclosing a cheque for \$ 26.75 giving by a Mr.
N. L. J. Hughes in payment of some goods, the Bank returned the che-
que with the remarks Signature not correct, On making further inquire
at the Bank they informed me that this man had no account and used
another mans name in the cheque and the Bank further advised me to
communicate with you on this matter.

Trusting to be excused for the trouble I am given you.

Yours truly,

CONFISERIE "MARCEL"

Enclosing 1 Cheque.

La seule fabrique française de-chocolat en Extrême Orient

MEMO.

From the
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

Cheque No. D 980212 returned

ANSWER:

*Drawers Signature differs from
specimen in our files.*

Shanghai, 28th Feb 1927. *W. W.*

H. J. Hughes

22 Middle Rd

W. W.
W. W.
W. W.

MEMO.

From the
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

Cheque No. N 980214 returned

ANSWER:

*Drawer's Signature differs
from specimen in our file*

Shanghai, 28th Feb 1927. *W. W.*

MEMO.

From the
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

Cheque No. 2980215 returned

ANSWER:

*Drawer's Signature differs from
specimen in our file*

Shanghai, 1st mch 1927. *W. W.*

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
HONGKEW SUB-AGENCY,
27, Broadway,

Shanghai,

1/3 1927

T Johnson, Esq.,

Dear Sir,

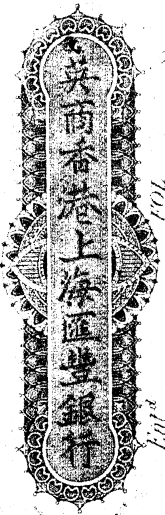
I beg to return herewith, unpaid and to
debit of your account, cheque for ~~£ 100~~

with answer:—

Drawer's signature differs from specimen
as signature given to the Bank

Yours faithfully,

E. J. J. J.
Cashier



No. D 980214

Shanghai Feb 26th 1927

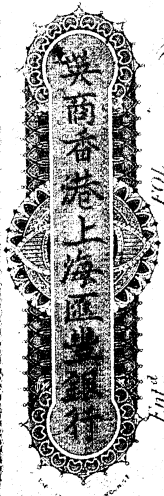
Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation
SHANGHAI (INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

Pay Yok Sang.
Dollars Four hundred & ninety only

此票在上海取銀

\$490⁰⁰

Norman L. J. Hughes



No. D 980216

Shanghai Feb 26th 1927

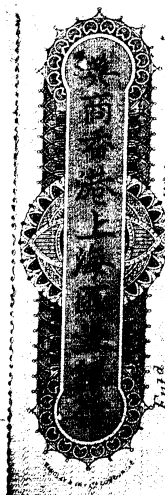
Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation
SHANGHAI (INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

Pay Marcel
Dollars Seven hundred & seventy five cents

此票在上海取銀

\$775⁰⁰

Norman L. J. Hughes



No. D 980212

Shanghai Feb 28th 1927

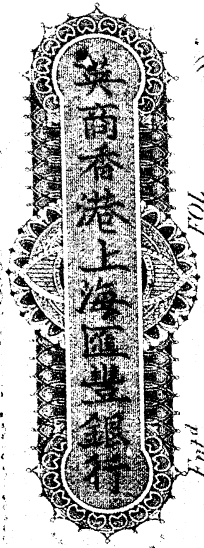
Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation
SHANGHAI (INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

Pay Hung Chong.
Dollars Four hundred & thirty only

此票在上海取銀

\$430⁰⁰

Norman L. J. Hughes

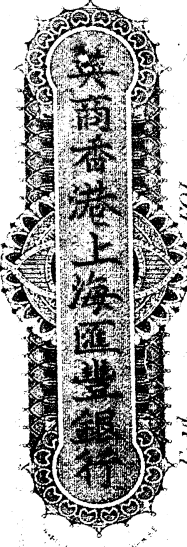


No. 280215 Shanghai Feb. 26th 1927
 Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
 SHANGHAI.
 Pay Miyakoya & Co or Bearer
 Dollars Forty nine only

此票在上海取銀

\$49⁰⁰

Norman L. J. Hughes



No. 280213 Shanghai Feb. 26th 1927
 Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
 SHANGHAI.
 Pay Tuck Chang or Bearer
 Dollars Eight hundred only

此票在上海取銀

\$800⁰⁰

Norman L. J. Hughes

THE SPORTING NEWS
 AND AMUSEMENT REVIEW
 39 AVENUE EDWARD VII
 (P. O. BOX 1070)
 SHANGHAI

M. J. HUGHES ESQ.

G. P. O.

SYDNEY.

AUSTRALIA.

POSTE RESTANTE.

MEMO.

From the
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

Cheque No. *N980217* returned

ANSWER:

*Drawer's signature differs
from specimen in our file*

Shanghai, *18th Feb* 1927



31 D 980217 *Shanghai Feb 26^d 1927*

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
H. & S. B. C. SHANGHAI
(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

Pay *American Drug Co.*
Dollars *Thirty one*

\$ 31⁰⁰

Norman L. Hughes

此票在上海取銀

Form 52.
T.H. 5000-12-26

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, *6th May* 1927.

To *Mr. Armstrong D.C.C.*

Sir,

The man marked with
x is 'Hughes' who absconded
from Shanghai, on the Empress
of Scotland, and was arrested
at Southampton.

R. Yours obediently
H. Conant.

Lawrence Station



COPY

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA
AT SHANGHAI.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

SHANGHAI, Thursday the 2nd day of March 1927.

To the Commissioner of Police and other Shanghai
Municipal Police Officers or other Officers of this Court.

Complaint has this day been made (on oath) before
this Court that Norman L.J. Hughes alias Norman N.L.
Hughes of Shanghai on the 26th day of February 1927
at Shanghai with intent to defraud obtained from Tuck
Chang & Co. Limited one diamond ring of the value of
£ 800.00 by falsely pretending that a certain paper
writing which he the said Norman L.J. Hughes then
produced and delivered to the said Tuck Chang & Co.
Limited then was a good and valid order for the payment
of £ 800.00 and that he the said Norman L.J. Hughes
then had the authority to draw a cheque upon the
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shanghai
aforesaid Contrary to Section 32 of the Larceny Act
1916.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in the name of
His Majesty King George forthwith to apprehend the said
Norman L.J. Hughes alias Norman N.L. Hughes and to bring
him before this Court to answer to the said complaint.

G.W. King

Registrar.

COPY
DUPPLICATE

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA
AT SHANGHAI.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

SHANGHAI, Thursday the 2nd day of March 1927.

To the Commissioner of Police and other Shanghai
Municipal Police Officers or other Officers of this Court.

Complaint has this day been made (on oath) before
this Court that Norman L.J. Hughes alias Norman M.L.
Hughes of Shanghai on the 26th day of February 1927
at Shanghai with intent to defraud obtained from Tuck
Chang & Co. Limited one diamond ring of the value of
¥ 800.00 by falsely pretending that a certain paper
writing which he the said Norman L.J. Hughes then
produced and delivered to the said Tuck Chang & Co.
Limited then was a good and valid order for the payment
of ¥ 800.00 and that he the said Norman L.J. Hughes
then had the authority to draw a cheque upon the
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shanghai
aforesaid Contrary to Section 32 of the Larceny Act
1916.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in the name of
His Majesty King George forthwith to apprehend the said
Norman L.J. Hughes alias Norman M.L. Hughes and to bring
him before this Court to answer to the said complaint.

G.W. King

Registrar.

D-617

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Foreign Section Station,
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 1. C. I. D. 617
Date January 20, 1930.
Date 22.1.30.

Subject (in full) Comrade Gan.

Made by D.S. MAKLAJEVSKY.

Forwarded by Thos Robertson C.I.D.

The undermentioned Soviet Agent left Shanghai
for Harbin via Dairen on January 11, 1930 in the s.s.

"Hoten Maru."

Comrade Gan-

Soviet Agent, Communist.

Interpreter to the Committee

of the board of Soviet

Directors of the Chinese

Eastern Railway in Harbin

and was recalled to take

up this position. Resided

at 80, Route des Soeurs.

B. Maklarsky.
D. S.

MR.
21/30

Ac (Re)

As usual
21/30

MR.
21.1.30

A/D. C. I.

Reg. For attention.

Copy sent to H.B.M.
Com. Gen.
Ch.

MR.
22.1.30

1.0.D. 617.

January 20, 30.

Comrade Gen.

The undermentioned Soviet Agent left Shanghai
for Harbin via Suiyuan on January 11, 1930 in the s.s.
"Hoten Maru."

Comrade Gen-

Soviet Agent, Communist.
Interpreter to the Committee
of the board of Soviet
Directors of the Chinese
Eastern Railway in Harbin
and was recalled to take
up this position. Resided
at 80, Route des Bogurs.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Foreign Section Station.
No. I. O. D. 617
Date October 30, 1929

Subject (in full) Comrade Gan.

Made by D.S. Maklaevsky.

Forwarded by

J. H. G. (Bl)

Information has been received to the effect that Comrade Gan, a Russian, member of the All Russia Communist Party (B), recently arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and resides at 80 Route des Soeurs. He is an important Soviet Agent, highly educated and speaks good English.

In 1921-1922 while in Chita, Transbaikai Province, Gan as a member of staff headquarters of the 5th Soviet army was appointed interpreter to General Blucher alias Galens, now Commander in Chief of the Far Eastern Soviet Army. After the management of the C.E.R. was taken by Soviet Russia Gan appeared in Harbin as interpreter to the Committee of the board of Soviet Directors of the railway. He is now employed by Claude Neon Lights Inc. at H. & S. Bank Bldg, the manager of which is an American, Brune Schwartz, a friend of Mr. J.B. Powell, editor of the "China Weekly Review." Schwartz in 1927 was editor of a newspaper with bolshevik leanings in Hankow, which publication was subsidized by Boredin.

Gan's
His local activities are being watched.

B. Maklaevsky.
D. S.

SCA

HR.
30/10/29

A/D. C. I.

D-619

~~D.D. #~~ \$619

D.619

Not to be handed
to anyone without
L.C. permission.

23/1/30

NOTE!

Kerr

P.O. Box --- 386.

Gannomiya Post Office.

Kobe. Nov 28th 1922.

D.619

J.F. Milne Esq.
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th ulto and desire to express deep regret that circumstances should have arisen to drive me to the course I was obliged to adopt.

As the whole matter is closed, so far as I personally am concerned there is no object in setting out at length a recapitulation of the whole unfortunate circumstances. Sufficient, however, to say that the line of conduct adopted by Mrs Milne in this matter was utterly contemptible, all the more so in that the acts perpetrated were against a FRIEND who had always showed her that courtesy and respect that is due from a man and a gentleman to any lady. My feelings and conduct towards Mrs Milne have always been ~~such~~ such as I would expect from others towards my own wife. The taking of the MSS was the culmination of many other dirty acts and it was the "last straw" with me.

I may here say that I am and have always been amazed and completely dumbfounded as to why she behaved as she did, if it was money that was required she could most certainly have had a loan of any sum that she temporarily needed and why she should return to me Yen 200.00 and still retain in her possession the paltry sum of Yen 100.00 is a complete mystery, unless it is that she considers that I am in some way indebted to her, and in this event, then she is most heartily welcome to it and to any further amount which she considers due, BUT, what it can be for is beyond me to fathom out. Nothing that Mrs Milne has done can alter the respect, esteem and regard which I entertain for her husband and I can only (in this last communication) again express my deep and sincere regrets that she should have, for no reason whatever, broken up a friendship which I valued.

Yours faithfully.

P.O. Box --- 386.

Sannomiya Post Office.

KOBE. Japan.

Refer to your No I.O. D 619.

November 25th 1929.

R.C. Aiers Esq.

Shanghai.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your letter dated 11th inst and have also to acknowledge receipt of the MSS which you have been kind enough to forward on to me. Please accept my thanks for your efforts in this unfortunate matter. I have also received a note from Mr. Milne and which I am acknowledging by this mail.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully.

J.H. KERR

PS-- On further thought, before this letter is mailed, I have decided to enclose herewith for your perusal copy of my note to Mr. Milne. This is done so that you will see what has passed in this last communication on the subject.

J.H.K.

I.O. D619

SIGNAL MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. I. D. REGISTRY	
No. I. O. D.	619
Date	11. 11. 29

CONFIDENTIAL

November 11, 29.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 5, and in accordance with your request am forwarding herewith under registered cover, the M S S received from Mrs. Milne. *Sent 11/11*

Kindly forward receipt for same at your earliest convenience and oblige.

Yours faithfully,

R. C.

Acting Director of Criminal Investigation.

J. H. Kerr Esq.

P. O. Box 386

Sannomysa, P. O.

Kobe.

P.O. Box 386

Sannomiya Post Office.

Kobe.

Nov 5th 1929.

J.C. Aiers~~s~~ Esq.

A/Director of C.I.D. Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 29th ulto received. I will be obliged if you will forward the MSS on to me and if refund of postage is required, it will gladly be sent.

Mrs. Milne is deliberately misleading you when she says that I told her she might destroy the MSS and it is obviously part of a scheme to wriggle out of the predicament she has got herself into. I never for one instant thought the my publishers would have sent the packet to Shanghai but waited for it at Kobe all these months and the knowledhe that she had made away with this made me desperate.

You are correct in saying that I wrote to her and to Mr. Milne since she comitted the ~~XXXXX~~ acts she did. The reason was that owing to my high respect for Mr. Milne I was most unwilling to expose her and I was not sure if the letters I wrote reached her or her husband. However, when I heard that the MSS in question had gone to Shanghai by mistake I was frantic with anxiety and much distressed.

I note that you keep discreetly silent on certain significant features of this case, anyhow, as the MSS has now been recovered I am not disposed to go to any further trouble, mainly on account of my feelings for Mr. Milne but this woman must keep away from me and keep out of my life.

I may add that the British Consulate-General had not yet been advised of the matter and will not now be informed and the whole affair will drop so far as I am concerned, that is, unless I am subjected to any further annoyance.

Yours faithfully.

J.H. Kerr

J.H. Kerr

Secret & Confidential

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL.
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 619
Date 1-11-29

October 29,

29.

J.H. Kerr Esq.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letters concerning the alleged theft by Mrs. Milne, the wife of Inspector Milne of this Force, I have to inform you that both Mrs. Milne and her husband have been interviewed and the former is very indignant at your allegations which she emphatically denies and produces a letter written by you in which you ask her to order and send clothing to you in Japan. As this letter is dated September 13, 1929 and the alleged theft took place in March last it would appear peculiar that you should ask for certain favour from the lady and then complain after failing to lay a charge for seven months.

In addition I am informed that you have since March been in communication with both Inspector Milne and Mrs. Milne and in none of your letters to the former have you complained of the theft by the latter.

The explanation given by the lady of being in possession of the P.O. Box key is that you personally gave it to her before leaving Shanghai and that she consistently removed the "News of the World" from it and that you concurred in the action. She also states that you wrote asking her to take the M.S.S. and destroy it as it had been refused by

publishers and was no use to anyone. She admits that she took it from the P.O. Box and as she wished to read it locked it up. It is now in my possession and I will forward to you as soon as I receive your request to do so.

I understand Inspector Milne is writing you personally.

Yours faithfully,

Lea

A/Director of Criminal Investigation.

DC.
Information. I am afraid
Mr. H. has encouraged this man
& as he is reputed to be a
drunkard he may not be
accountable for all he writes.
The production of telegram & letter
(attached) gives a different
impression of the actual facts
which can be imagined much
easier than proved. *Lea*
29/10
a/bel.

Sh. C. 107 (1928 250,000) Sh.

商丹
大北電報公司

大北電報公司

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)
of Denmark.
SHANGHAI

Accepts Telegrams for all Telegraph Stations in the World.

RECEIVED FROM:
22.36

VIA NORTHERN.
2/4/29.

SENT TO:
1202

Station from.—No. of Telegram
No. of Words.—Time banded in

OSAKA 418 11W 2 10 508

MRS MILNE 574 DIXWELLROAD SHAI

RETURN THREEHUNDRED LOANED URGENTLY WANTED KERR

(In fractional numbers the integer is separated from the fraction by a double dash, for instance: 1½ is rendered as 1=3/4.)

No enquiry respecting this Telegram can be attended to without the production of this Paper.
Books of Forms supplied free on application.

P.O. Box ---386.

Sannomiya Post Office. Kobe.

Sept 13th 1929.

Dear Rachel,

Some time ago I received your letter dated July 4th, however, I as I am not sure if you are once again fooling me I did not send any reply. You have been a bit of a damned fool about that matter of the \$ 100.00 allowing such a small thing as that to bust up a warm friendship. No doubt you thought I would send some nasty letter to the old man about it, however, I am not that kind of a man.

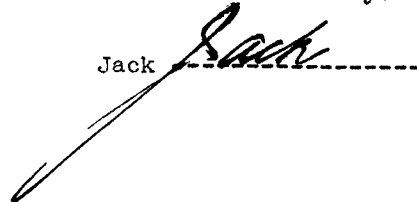
If you are still disposed to be friends (forget all about the past) will you help me in the following small matter. When I was over in Shanghai I arranged for the Chinese tailor in the foreign Y.M.C.A to keep my measure for clothes. I wrote him a week or so ago and got some samples from him and the prices are far away under what I can clothes here in Japan for. I want to get a nice suit of grey flannels, a coat, vest, and TWO pair of trowsers made by him and brought over here by someone who is coming this way. His price is \$60.00 for the lot and that is quite O.K.
\$60.00

Let me know, kid, if you could fix this for me. I would probably send over one of my old navy blue suits so that he can cut the new suit to exactly same size. I will arrange for payment by a draft on the H & S. Bank there. Hope you are all O.K. and that the old man is keeping fit and well. I hate this place like Hell and would not hesitate much to beat it for Shanghai again if a good chance comes along.

Drop me anote.

Yours faithfully.

Jack

A handwritten signature, likely "Jack", written in dark ink over a horizontal dashed line. The signature is stylized and slanted to the right.

J. H. Kerr
40 Osaka Mainichi
English Edition
Mainichi Building
Osaka
Japan

P.O. Box ---- 386. Sannomiya Post Office. Kobe, Japan.

October 22nd 1929.

Copy to--Superintendent Shanghai Post Office
Copy to-- British Consul-General, Shanghai

The Officer Commanding C.I.D.

Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

J.H. KERR-- KOBE--JAPAN. COMPLAINT RE MRS. MILNE OF SHANGHAI.

I confirm my letter to you (registered) of the 9th inst and have to advise you that I am in receipt of a communication (No 45748 G.C.D.) from the Shanghai Post Office telling me that a person named R. Milne handed in to the Post Office on the 3rd July this year the key for Box No 1425 (my box) and also the receipt and signed a voucher as XXX-R. Milne for John Henry Kerr -----Here is positive proof of the theft of my wallet in Kobe from my residence and this woman has actually had the audacity to return it to the Post Office and obtain \$ 5.00 refund through a forged signature. I enclose herewith for your perusal the original letter from the Post Office dated 15th inst and ask that you co-operate with the Post Office authorities in pushing this case against Milne.

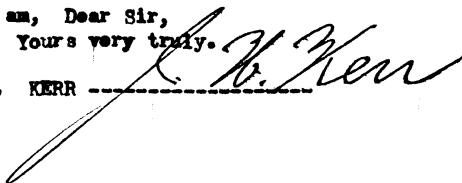
In the meantime, I have written to Messrs Herbert Jenkins, Ltd of London asking them to begin tracing the whereabouts of the Manuscript, the loss of which I feel so keenly and in due course I will send you further details.

But, in any case, here is positive proof of a criminal act on the part of this woman, a crime committed within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Police and I ask that immediate action be taken against this woman. I am ready to give evidence on commission at the British Consulate here and if necessary, will proceed to Shanghai to appear in court against her. Statements can also be taken at the Consulate from my ayah who saw the woman searching my trunk at my house during my absence. On thinking the whole matter over I am now sure in my own mind that what she was searching for was letter she sent from the Bonin Islands and which might have compromised her relatives there in regard to the request that I act as an intermediary for the passing of letters EX which she wanted me to re-address to Shanghai.

I meanwhile await your advice as to what can be done but trust that it will be possible to obtain from this woman the missing manuscript which I have referred to before.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours very truly.

ENC-- Letter No 45748 G.C.D. dated J.H. KERR
15th Oct from Shanghai Post Office



Address All Correspondence To:

POST OFFICE,

Shanghai 15th October, 1929

No. 45748

G.C.D.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 7th October, I regret that, short of searching through many thousands of receipts of different dates - which we cannot undertake, (Names and addresses of articles are not shown on the registered letter bills and each article is only recognised by its number.) we can do nothing until we receive full details. You should write or telegraph Messrs. Herbert Jenkins, Ltd., and ask them to trace the missing article from the office at which it was posted and have the particulars of transmission sent to us by the London Post Office, either by letter or telegram. This can all be arranged at the office where the article was posted if the sender makes a sufficient deposit to cover expenses.

I find the P. O. Box No. 1425 is no longer in your name. On the 3rd July, 1929 the \$5 deposit was refunded against a voucher signed "R. Milne for John Henry Kerr" (the "R" is more like a "K" but the "K" in "Kerr" is a "block letter"). At the same time your original receipt and the key were handed in.

Yours faithfully,


Y. Fuke
Secretary

To

J. H. Kerr, Esquire,
P. O. Box No. 386,
Sannomiya Post Office,
Kobe, Japan.

S.M.P., C.I.D. CRIME REPORT.

Hongkew Police Station.

File Record No. 2176.

CONTINUATION
SHEET

Confidential.

Sir,

Letter from J.H. Kerr,
Kobe, re Mrs. R. Milne.

The attached letter was received through the Post at Hongkew Station on October 14, 1929. I opened same before realising it was not actually addressed to Hongkew.

Inquiries made at the C.P.O. elicited that P.O. Box No. 1425 was rented by John Henry Kerr on the 8th., October 1928, who paid the usual deposit of \$5.00. This deposit is refunded on the key of the box being returned in good order. On July 3, 1929, the key of the above box was returned to the Postal Authorities who duly refunded the \$5.00 deposit. The receipt for this refund is signed "K (or R.) Milne for John Henry Kerr". This receipt and a letter from Kerr are in the hands of the Postal Authorities. Kerr in his letter (dated 9/10/29) to the Postal Authorities states that on the 23rd March 1929, a foreign woman, under the influence of drink, visited his house in Kobe during his absence. Kerr's amah saw this woman whilst in the house search his (Kerr's) trunk. When he Kerr examined his effects on hearing this story from the amah, he discovered Y300.00 and certain papers and a bunch of keys including the key of P.O. Box 1425 missing.

The next day he located Mrs. Milne in the Tanakaya hotel (Kobe) and accused her of stealing the articles mentioned. She admitted to him visiting his house in a drunken fit but denied the stealing. He, did not expect that any more mail matter would be delivered to the Shanghai P.O. Box and dropped the whole matter, not even advising the P.O. re loss of Box Key.

About 2 months after this (sometime in May) he wrote to Mrs. Milne in Shanghai threatening exposure to her husband and to the Police if she did not return the stolen property. About 10 days after sending this letter he received advice from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation that R. Milne had remitted to him Y200.00 from the Hongkew Branch of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corp.,

In view of the money being returned he concludes Mrs. Milne the party guilty of the larceny from his house in March last, and the P.O. Box Key being returned on 3/7/29, to the Postal Authorities, and the receipt for the refund being signed "R. Milne" seems to verify his suspicions.

As regards the loss of the MSS sent by Messrs. Herbert Jenkins, London to Kerr at the P.O. Box 1425 the Postal Authorities here cannot trace the Registered receipt without the number, which can only be obtained from Messrs. Jenkins. They have written Kerr to this effect telling him to write London for the Registered receipt number and send same to them when they can trace the receipt issued here.

J.H. Kerr was on the staff of the "Shanghai Mercury" for a few months (1928-1929) and whilst here was on intimate terms with Mrs. Milne. From what I can gather, he had not a savoury reputation.

Yours Obediently,

4/5/31
Supt. "A" Division. R. *[Signature]*
C. I. D. (C)

Post Office Box-----386

Sannomiya Post Office

Kobe, Japan. October 7th 1929.

Copy to--Officer Commanding C.I.D.--Shanghai Municipal Police

The Superintendent

Shanghai Post Office

Shanghai

Dear Sir,

J.H. KERR--RENTER OF BOX 1425--Shanghai
THEFT OF KEY OF SAME

I am a British subject and was formerly a resident of Shanghai and am at present the renter of P.O. Box 1425--Shanghai Post Office.

It is with the greatest urgency and haste that I have to advise you that mail matter is being stolen from the above P.O. Box because of the theft of the key of same. The key of this box was stolen from my room at ~~LEE~~ my residence by a woman named Rachel Milne of 574 Dixwell Road, the key was taken amongst other property amongst which was an envelope containing Japanese bank notes to the value of Yen 300.00

I have just received a letter from Messrs Herbert Jenkins, Ltd of 3 York Street. Saint James's. London., saying that on the 1st Feb this year they mailed to me at my Post Box 1425 at Shanghai a very valuable MSS (of great value to me but only so much waste paper to anyone else) and I have now reason to believe that this MSS has been obtained from the Shanghai Post Office by the woman ---Milne--- mentioned above, by forging my signature on a Post Office receipt for this packet. I came to Japan on the 4th January this year/ and was not in Shanghai when the MSS arrived and it MUST have been stolen by the person in question.

In the meantime (as this is written in haste) I am sending the fullest details to the C.I.D. and also to the British Consul-General in Shanghai and pending the receipt of further particulars will you kindly co-operate with the C.I.D. in Shanghai and investigate this matter, and, if you find that the postal packet addressed to me was obtained by means of a forged signature, or in fact if it passed into the possession of this woman, I ask that she be at once arrested and every means taken to make her return the packet to the post Office. I will proceed to Shanghai to give evidence against her if necessary.

This woman is wife of a well known police official in Shanghai and she as formerly an inmate of a brothel in Kobe and afterwards in a brothel in Shanghai and was a well known figure in the underworld in your city. The MSS in question is of the greatest importance to me as

no second copy was taken. The title of the manuscript was that of
The Picture Bridegroom

it was material for a novel and was 100,000 words in extent. I
 (John H. Kerr) am the author and it was sent to London for the
 consideration of a publisher (Messrs / Herbert Jenkins, Ltd) and
 had been returned to me for certain alterations.

I am getting out full details and will send over certain
 documents which will PROVE that this woman--Milne-- is implicated
 but I ask that you will take---IMMEDIATE ACTION---with a view to
 recovering the said postal packet before it is destroyed or
 otherwise lost.
 J.H. Kerr

As stated above, the packet was addre ss to ~~1111/111111~~

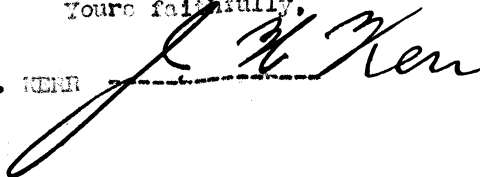
P.O. Box 1425-- Shanghai Post Office.-- Shanghai--China. I have every
 reason to believe that it was obtained from the Shanghai Post office
 by means of a forged signature on a receipt. It was mailed from
 London on the 1st February 1929.

Awaiting with anxiety your advices.

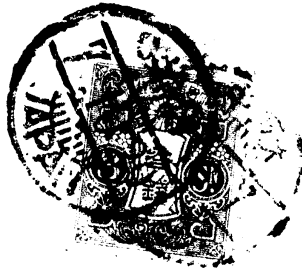
I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

J.H. KERR



gent and Important Registered



The Officer Commanding
C.I.D.

Shanghai Municipal Police

Shanghai

China.

支那
上海

DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION
Telephone - C. 743.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

S. M. P.

16 10 19 29

CR
Forwarded Enquiries
have not yet been
made. I suggest
that Insp Milne
be informed.

added
Please see Insp Milne
yourself & let him
know that we must
go ahead with the
enquiries. *Runyon*
OCT 15 1929

Alchier
appd

Post Office Box-----388. Sannomiya Post Office. Kobe. Japan.

Registered

October 9th 1929.

Copies to-- British Consul-General, Shanghai
 @-- Superintendent of Shanghai Post Office.

The Officer Commanding C.I.D.

Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

In further connection with my communication dated 7th inst. I should add that the packet containing the MSS which I referred to was sent to Shanghai REGISTERED and it will be an easy matter to trace it.

An outline of the whole affair is as follows--I was in Shanghai up to 4th Jan this year and was subjected to considerable annoyance from the woman--Milne--(of 574 Dixwell Road) through her ridiculous attentions to me, which I did not want, knowing her character. Well, I came to Kobe on the 7th Jan this year and was living at a private Hotel known as the Hankyu House Pension and, to my great astonishment, the woman-Milne-- suddenly presented herself at the Pension and asked for me. She insisted on staying there, together with a small boy-- an adopted son, I believe. She said that she was going down to the Bonin Islands on some private business. After a time of much embarrassment to me, owing to her disgraceful behaviour in the Pension, she left for the Bonin Islands.

I meanwhile, left the Pension and rented a house and went to live in it. Whilst in the Bonin Islands Milne wrote me three letters and in the last one she said that she would come to see me on her passing through Kobe, as she had something to tell me and that she wanted me to do a certain favour for her and her relatives. I was completely mystified at what she was driving at.

Anyhow, it was one night, I think about the 23rd of March that I came home from my office and my amah was in an agitated state and told me that a foreign woman had walked into my house that morning and said that she would wait for me to return that night. She was slightly under the influence of liquor, the amah said. The amah also told me that about an hour after the woman came into my room she (the amah) suddenly walked in to the room and caught her in the act of going through my trunk, with a lot of my ~~private~~ private papers lying about. On hearing this I rushed to a leather grip which had contained my wallet with an envelope which held Japanese bank notes to the value of a trifle over Yen 300.00 and other property including a contract relating to employment from a Japanese firm. Letters from Ireland, an old and useless Letter of Credit on the New York Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, some photos, a large bunch of keys and also the key of Shanghai Post Office Box 1425 attached to which was a large white label with the written characters Shanghai Box--1425. (this was attached by me whilst in your city as a measure of safety in case it was lost). Everything was GONE. I instantly went to the Hankyu ~~House~~ House to ask if the woman Milne had returned there. They said NO.

It was next day that I located Milne in a Japanese Hotel (the Tanakaya Hotel) and accused her of stealing the things I have above referred to. She indignantly denied it and said that she had come to my house in a drunken fit but that she had not stayed and NOW DID NOT WANT ANYTHING MORE TO DO WITH ME. Knowing that it was a hundred to one chance that she had thrown away the property that might have been identified, I reluctantly abandoned the whole matter and as I did not expect that any more mail would be delivered to the Shanghai Post Office Box, I went to no further trouble about advising the Post Office People about the theft of the key. Also, I had met this woman's husband and it was in some measure out of respect for his feelings that I decided to take ~~no~~ no further steps against ~~the~~ the woman.

I ask you to please note carefully the following curious and significant events. About 22 two months after she returned to Shanghai from Kobe I was one day thinking and worrying over my loss when I decided that I would ^{take} have a chance of writing her a letter and threatening exposure to her husband and to the Police authorities if she did not RETURN MY PROPERTY THAT SHE HAD STOLEN. I was considerably astonished about ten days later to receive a notification from the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank saying that---

" R. Milne had remitted me Yen 200.00 (Two hundred only) from the

Hongkew Branch of the H. & S. Bank"

That was all, not a scrap of writing of any kind. I put it to you that unless there was guilt and the fear of exposure, that this woman Milne would NOT have done this. Why she did not send the whole Yen 300.00 I do not know but I am POSITIVE that there was over Yen 300.00 in the envelope that she stole from my house in Kobe.

Now, as for the really urgent affair in this most unfortunate business-- I was urgently awaiting the return of a most valuable manuscript from Messrs Herbert Jenkins, Ltd, for correction and additions and I had instructed Jenkins to send it to KOBE to my address here. I waited all the time since February right up to a few days ago for it and there was no sign of it arriving. Then I wrote Jenkins by registered mail and to my great distress and astonishment, I find that they had mailed it to Shanghai to my P.O. Box there. I am positive that it has been obtained by means of a ~~my~~ forged signature

By this woman--Milne. I should here also mention that when I went to the Tanakaya Hotel to find her on her return to Kobe from the Bonin Islands, I ascertained that what she wanted me to do for her was to act as an intermediary for the passing on to Shanghai of certain letters which she said would be addressed to Kobe by one---Mrs. Kate Washington in Okumura in the Bonin Islands. It did not take me very long to arrive at the conclusion that THIS WOMAN WAS ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE against the Japanese Naval authorities and I emphatically declined to do anything in the way she suggested. This letter, is not of any interest to the Shanghai Police, nor is the theft of the Post Box key (in Japan) an offense against the laws of China---BUT--- the forging of my signature and thus obtaining possession of a postal packet at the Shanghai Post Office IS AN OFFENCE that concerns you and the Chinese Government. The MSS in question is of the greatest value to me and it is only so much waste paper to anyone else. It was the manuscript of a novel that was to be published in London. I most urgently ask that steps be taken to recover it. If you find that it has been obtained from the Post Office by the woman and that she WILL NOT produce it, I ask that proceedings be taken. I am ready to give evidence here on a commission at the British Consulate and will proceed to Shanghai to appear against her if she is arrested.

As state before, I am a British subject, an author and knew this woman when she was inmate of a brothel in Kobe. I enclose herewith for your perusal the following documents,

- 1--Advice from the H & S Bank that Milne had sent me Yen 200.00
- 2--Note from Bank acknowledging my request for Milne's address.
- 3--Letter (original) addressed to me under date of July 4th by the woman-Milne--reading as follows,

"Dear Jack,

July 4st 1929.

-----So sorry I havent answer any of your letters. But I have been in big trouble & I couldnt do it. If I write I knew what will happen.

I am coming to Japan soon & will tell you all about it. So dont get angrey. I will explane everything. Write to as every thing is clear now to the house. Well by by.

I will write tomorrow as I have no time.

Yours as ever

DOLL

Write soon and let me know if I can come to Kobe or not you know.

Ileen is fine baby as they call her. //

I would like to state that whilst in Shanghai I met Mr. Milne, this woman's husband and Milne is in every respect a ~~-----Gentleman-----~~ a man who has been most unfortunate in an alliance with a woman of this type, and on his account, I would have dropped the whole business had it not been for her dastardly action in stealing mail matter from my P.O. Box. I urgently request that you will assist me in the recovery of this manuscript, the loss of the remaining Yen 100.00 is to me a detail and the other things taken are of little or no value and can be forgotten.

I also enclose herewith ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ No4-- being a letter from Jenkins of London in which they advise me that the manuscript in question was mailed to me by registered packet on the 8th Feb. Their letter is dated 10th Sept.

This means that the packet in question was received in Shanghai about the ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ 20th February this year and should thus be easily traced.

Awaiting with interest and anxiety / your further advices.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly.

J.H. KERR

John H. Kerr

P.O. Box -- 388.

Sannomiya Post Office.

Kobe.

Registered.

Japan.

Copy to C.I.D. Shanghai.

Oct 2th 1938.

The Superintendent

Shanghai Post Office.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose herewith a complete outline of the circumstances leading up to the disappearance of the postal packet from Jenkins in London and ask that the matter be investigated and, if theft is brought home to the suspected party, that she be arrested. I urgently request that efforts be made to recover the MSS in question.

Awaiting advices from you.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully.

J.H. KERR -----

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

P. O. Box No. 353

Kobe, 9th April 1929

J. H. Kerr Esq.
c/o Osaka Mainichi
Osaka

Dear Sirs,

We beg to advise having credited you in current
account with Yen 200 ——— being
amount received from
our Hongkew Office c/o
R. Milne Tait 145 1/2 c/y 2 1/2

Yours faithfully,

ACB &

Accountant.

COPIED

Form G 4. 1,000 Sept. '27.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

ALL LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED
AND
REMITTANCES MADE PAYABLE TO THE
"HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION"
NOT TO INDIVIDUALS

Kobe, 24th. May 1929.

P. O. Box No. 353

J. H. Kerr Esq.,

P. O. Box 386 Sannomiya Post Office,

Dear Sir,

K O B E .

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your
letter dated 23rd. inst. At your request we have
to-day written to our Hongkew Office for the address
of Mr. R. Milne.

Yours faithfully,

(Signature)

Manager.

COPIED

Telephone:
GERRARD 7846 (2 lines).

Telegram:
"BOOKLOVER, LONDON."

All communications to be addressed
to the Company.

Managing Directors:
CHARLES ASKEW,
JOHN GRIMSDICK.



HERBERT
JENKINS
LTD.
Publishers

3, York Street,

Saint James's,

London, S.W.1

JG/FO/23.

10th September 1929.

J. H. Kerr, Esq.,
P. O. Box 386,
Sannomiya Post Office,
KOBE, Japan.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your letter of the 16th ult., regarding the manuscript "PICTURE BRIDEGROOM", and beg to inform you that this was returned to you by registered book post addressed P. O. Box 1425, Shanghai Post Office. It was posted on the 1st February last.

Trusting this information will enable you to trace the manuscript.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
HERBERT JENKINS, LTD.

July 4th 1927.

Dear Jack.

So sorry I haven't answer any
of your letters. But I have been
in big trouble & I couldn't do it.
If I write I know what will happen.
I am coming to Japan soon. & will
will tell you all about it. So don't get
angry. I will explain every thing
with to: as every thing is clear now
to the House. Well by by.

I will write tomorrow as I
have no time.

Yours as ever.

Doll

Write soon & let
me know if I can
come to Kobe or not.
You know.

Heen is fine But as
they call her.

D-620

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
G. I. D. RECORDS
Foreign Section, Station,
No. P. O. D. 620.
November 1, 1929

Subject (in full) Arrival of American Communist.

Made by D. I. Robertson.

Forwarded by

J. R. Guiness A. B. Vol

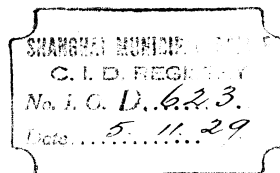
Attached is a photograph of Comrade George Beseloff, who arrived here from America in the s.s. "Mishima Maru" on 30/9/29.

Beseloff is an American citizen of Russian origin and is known to have lived at No. 716 1st Avenue, Seattle, Washington. His intentions were to proceed to Soviet Russia, via Japan, but he was not allowed to do so by the Japanese Authorities as during the search of his luggage he was found in possession of certificates, confirming his membership in Russian and American Communistic Parties. He was also found in possession of receipts showing, that he paid membership fee to the American Section of the Communistic Party. He now resides at 127 Range Road.

A. Robertson
D. I.

A/D. C. I.

D-623



November 4 29.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter No. 1936 dated October 31 forwarding information regarding plans which are being made by the Communist Party in regard to the celebration of November 7, the anniversary of the Soviet Revolution. The contents of your letter have been noted, and arrangements are being made to cope with any disturbances which may occur in the International Settlement as a result of the activities of the subversive elements.

Yours faithfully,

A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

Colonel Yuan Liang,
Public Safety Bureau.

DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION
Telephone - C. 743.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.
S. M. P.

11 11 1929

CP
Information.

ACM
apcl

Supp H. G. (P.A.) *C.I.D. Reg.*
Do not memo
as below.

Confidential Memo to
D.D. & D.D. & H. Dets
Letter to keep in
touch & report.

Reg. 4.
ack. with thanks

ACM
apcl

CONFIDENTIAL

Memo. No. 202.

C. I. D. Headquarters,

November 2, 1929.

A letter has been received from the Public Safety Bureau stating that Wong Wei Ping (黃偉平), former secretary of the Shanghai Kuomintang Headquarters, who resides in Sin Shun Zung Lee (新順中里) alleyway, Rue Gaston Kahn, French Concession, has been bribed by the Reorganizationists of the Kwangse clique to bribe and induce members of Kuomintang to engage in reactionary activities. It further stated that November 7, being the 12th Anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, the students of communistic sympathies of the following schools are secretly making preparations for a gigantic demonstration on that day:

Shanghai College of Arts,
Hsin Hwa College of Arts,
Shanghai Special Arts School,
College of Law,
Chien Tseung Middle School,
Chueh Shih University,
Chi Nan University,
Great China University,
Dong Wen College.

It also stated that over 300 unemployed workers were on October 27 sent by the Communist Party District Committees to Ferry Road, Robison Road, Jessfield Village, Yangtazapoo, Footung and Chapel to instigate the various workers to declare a strike. The Communists are also instigating the unemployed workers to stage a demonstration and to create disturbances on November 7.

Senior Detectives are warned to be on the lookout for communist activities in this direction, and any information received is to be reported to Headquarters at once.

R. C. Aiers
A/Director of Criminal Investigation

CONFIDENTIAL
Memo. No. 202.

C. I. P. Headquarters,

November 2, 1929.

A letter has been received from the Public Safety Bureau stating that Wong Wei Ping (王偉平), former secretary of the Shanghai Kuomintang Headquarters, who resides in Sin Shun Zung Lee (新順宗里) alleyway, Rue Gaston Kahn, French Concession, has been bribed by the Reorganizationists of the Kwangse clique to bribe and induce members of Kuomintang to engage in reactionary activities. It further stated that November 7, being the 12th Anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, the students of communistic sympathies of the following schools are secretly making preparations for a gigantic demonstration on that day:

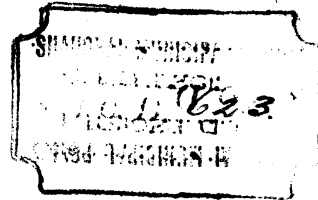
Shanghai College of Arts,
Hsin Hwa College of Arts,
Shanghai Special Arts School,
College of Law,
Chien Tseung Middle School,
Chueh Shih University,
Chi Nan University,
Great China University,
Pong Wen College.

It also stated that over 300 unemployed workers were on October 27 sent by the Communist Party District Committees to Ferry Road, Robison Road, Jessfield Village, Yangtazapoo, Pootung and Chapel to instigate the various workers to declare a strike. The Communists are also instigating the unemployed workers to stage a demonstration and to create disturbances on November 7.

Senior Detectives are warned to be on the lookout for communist activities in this direction, and any information received is to be reported to Headquarters at once.

R. C. Aiers
A/Director of Criminal Investigation

TRANSLATION



Intelligence Report.

According to investigations, Wong Wei Ping (黄惠平), former secretary of the Shanghai Kuomintang Headquarters, who resides in Hsin Shun Chen Li (新顺里) alleyway, Rue Gaston Kahn, French Concession, has been bribed by the Reorganizationists of the Kwangse Clique. His mission is to bribe and induce members of Kuomintang to engage in reactionary activities. Wong left for Nanking the other day for the purpose of starting reactionary activities in the Capital.

November 7, being the 12th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, the students of communistic sympathies of the following schools are secretly making preparations for a gigantic demonstration on that day :

Shanghai College of Arts
Hsin Hwa College of Arts
Shanghai Special Arts School
College of Law
Chien Tsaung Middle School
Chuen Shih University
Chi Nan University
Great China University
Dong Wen College

Communist branches have been organized in these schools and efforts are now being secretly made to induce the students to join them with a view to holding a big demonstration on Nov. 7.

As regards the labourers, over 300 unemployed workers were on October 27 sent by the Communist Party District Committees to Ferry Road, Robison Road, Jessfield Village, Yangtszepoo, Pootung and Chapel to instigate the various workers to declare a strike.

|| The Communists are also instigating the unemployed workers to stage a demonstration and to create disturbances on November 7.

Reported by Intelligence Section, Investigation

Office of the Supervisory Department,
Public Safety Bureau.

TRANSLATION

Intelligence Report.

According to investigations, Wong Wei Ping(), former secretary of the Shanghai Kuomintang Headquarters, who resides in Hsin Shun Chen Li() alleyway, Rue Gaston Kahn, French Concession, has been bribed by the Reorganizationists of the Kwangse Clique. His mission is to bribe and induce members of Kuomintang to engage in reactionary activities. Wong left for Nanking the other day for the purpose of starting reactionary activities in the Capital.

November 7, being the 12th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, the students of communistic sympathies of the following schools are secretly making preparations for a gigantic demonstration on that day :

Shanghai College of Arts
Hsin Hwa College of Arts
Shanghai Special Arts School
College of Law
Chien Tsaung Middle School
Chuen Shih University
Chi Nan University
Great China University
Dong Wen College

Communist branches have been organized in these schools and efforts are now being secretly made to induce the students to join them with a view to holding a big demonstration on Nov. 7.

As regards the labourers, over 300 unemployed workers were on October 27 sent by the Communist Party District Committees to Ferry Road, Robison Road, Jessfield Village, Yangtzepoo, Pootung and Chapei to instigate the various workers to declare a strike. The Communists are also instigating the unemployed workers to stage a demonstration and to create disturbances on November 7.

Reported by Intelligence Section, Investigation

Office of the Supervisory Department,
Public Safety Bureau.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. I. C. 11. 623.

2. 11. 29.

No. 1936
Translation of a confidential letter from the Public Safety Bureau of
the Shanghai Special District.

October 31, 19 29.

Commissioner of Police,
Municipal Police,
International Settlement.

Sir,

According to an intelligence report from the Intelligence Section of the Investigation Branch of the Supervisory Department of this Bureau a man named Huang Wei Ping, former secretary to the Shanghai District Kuomintang, is attempting to influence members of our Party for the Reorganization Party to carry out re-actionary activities, and communists will incite students and labourers to stage a gigantic demonstration on November 7, the 12th Anniversary of the Soviet Revolution.

Apart from instructing our subordinates to take precautionary measures, I have to forward herewith copy of an intelligence report for your information.

Yuen Liang,
Chief of the Bureau.

南報

為情報事查得居住法界廿世東路新共順里之前任上海特別市黨部秘書黃忠平現受桂系改組海運動秘書銘黃運動黨部名黨員歐陽成勳工作團黃忠於日前潛赴青都運動各黨員準備反動工作

又共產黨上月七日係蘇俄革命十二週紀念日有共產黨勸之各學校組織共產黨支部如上海藝術大學新華藝術大學上海美術專門學校法政大學聚清中學羣治暨南大學各學同元書院各學校之共產黨份子之學生秘密籌備並竭力運動各學生加入屆時作大規模之示威運動而工人方面現共產黨名厚委已於前日(二十七日)秘密派失業工人三百餘人每日分赴小沙渡勞動生路曹家渡楊樹浦及浦東南北橫感各廠工人加入地工等工作一面又秘密招募失業工人預備一次大搗劫之示威等情理合報請

局長查核

青島警務處全股情報組

Extract from Intelligence Report 11.11.29.

At 3 p.m. on November 10, a memorial service was held at the grave of Eugene Bahtin, who died on November 10, 1929, as a result of wounds received during a mob attack on the Soviet Consulate building on November 7, 1929, in Lukawei Cemetery when a tombstone erected on the grave of the deceased, at the expense of the various local Russian organizations, was unveiled.

The service which was purely religious was conducted by Chief Priest Makarie of the Archbishop's Church, 872 Avenue Joffre and was largely attended by members of the local Russian Community and organizations.

623.
11/16/29

Extract from Intelligence Report 8/11/29.

November 7, 1929, the 12th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, passed off very quietly and the only incidents of any note were two luke-warm attempts in the forenoon by students, followers of communism to demonstrate, one at Kuling and Thibet Roads corner where a party of about twenty held up a railless tram and attacked it with stones. The second attempt was made at Chefoo and Chekiang Roads corner where a small crowd indulged in pamphlets distribution and threw stones at a tram. The police were quickly on the scene in both instance with the result that the damage was limited to a total of two tram window panes. Thirteen of the offenders were arrested and will appear before Court to-day on a charge of causing malicious damage. Nanking Road was devoid of anything in the nature of a demonstration but between 10 and 10.40 a.m. some 200 persons of the student class were scattered along its length from Fokien Road westward. Nine of these were arrested in the act of distributing communistic literature bearing on the 12th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution and containing attacks on the Nationalist Government and will be charged accordingly at the Provisional Court.

A Chinese was arrested on Yangtsepoo Road early in the morning in possession of a quantity of communist pamphlets and will appear at Court to-day. A Chinese lad of nine yrs. of age was subsequently apprehended on Yangchow Road for a similar offence, but was later released after he and his parents had received a caution.

The day passed without any untoward incident in Chinese territory or French Concession.

*
See I.C.D. 1008.

The Concert given by Mr. and Mrs. Arsky under the patronage of local Russian newspapers to raised funds for the relief of Russians in the Three Rivers District near Hailar, Manchuria, took place in the Peacock-Orient Theatre, on the

evening of November 6, and was largely attended. The programme consisted of recitations, songs, couplets and limericks of an anti-Soviet and anti-Communism character.

On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the inauguration of the U.S.S.R. November 7, memorial services for the "White" Russians, who perished during the Civil War in Russia and "White" Russians who died abroad as the result of the Bolshevik revolution, were held in the following Russian churches between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. November 7:-

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>ATTENDANCE</u>
Archbishop Church, 876 Avenue Joffre	200
Church of Army and Navy Union, 878 Avenue Joffre	100
Church of Residents of Wayside District, 14 Kungping Road	25
Church of Orthodox Mission, Paoshang Road	25

No untoward incident occurred at any of the services, and when they concluded the congregations, they dispersed quietly.

Explanations given on November 7 has convinced the "White" Russians that no offence to them was meant by the inclusion of the Soviet flag on the poster advertising the International Pageant.

The demonstration, which, according to rumour, the "White" Russians intended to make outside the German Consulate on November 6 and 7, did not take place.

1
623.
8. 11. 29
Extract from Intelligence Report 7.11.29.

Some 200 Chinese of the student class are scattered along Nanking Road (Louza District), this morning (10.30a.m.) and pamphlet throwing has been indulged in. Seven men and two girls, all of the student class, have been arrested for distributing communistic literature which for the most part bears on the 12th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE *7/11/29*

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
File No. *1. C. 13. 623.*
Date *8. 11. 29.*

Sir,

Commemoration services for White Russian victims, who perished during the Civil War in Russia and others who have died abroad as the result of Bolshevik actions, ^{will} be held at 7 p.m. on November 7, 1929 at the following Russian churches: Archbishops Church, 876 Avenue Joffre, Church of the Army and Navy Union, 872 Avenue Joffre, Church of Residents of Wayside District, 14 Kungping Road, Church of Orthodox Mission, Paoshang Road, Chapei.

All White Russian organisations in Shanghai have requested their members to attend one or the other of these services. It is expected that the largest congregation will assemble at the Archbishops Church, 876 Avenue Joffre.

It is possible that after the services some irresponsible individuals may interfere with some of the better known Soviet officials either in the French Concession or in the Settlement.

*Hong Kew
Notified*
Inquiries among local Russians have failed to establish the fact that any actual preparations are being made for demonstrations in Shanghai but it is rumoured that White Russians ~~may~~ demonstrate outside the German Consulate between 4 and 6 p.m. today.

*11-29
P.S.
7
W.D.*
The concert given by Mr. and Mrs. Arsky under the patronage of local Russian newspapers to raise funds for the relief of Russians in the Three Rivers District near Hailar, Manchuria, took place in the Peacock-Orient Theatre, on the evening of November 6. The programme consisted of recitations, songs, couplets and limericks of an anti-Soviet and anti-Communist character. The language used, which at times was very immoderate, aroused considerable enthusiasm among the members of the large audience.

A memorial service will be held in Lokawei Cemetery on November 10, at the grave of G. Bahtin who died as a

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE.....

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

-- 2 --

result of wounds received during a mob attack on the Soviet-Consulate building, Shanghai on November 7, 1927. It is expected that the service will be largely attended and that some White Russian leaders will deliver speeches in reference to the occasion.

As the funds received from the various entertainments held and subscriptions raised for the relief of Russians in the Three Rivers District are considered insufficient several local White Russian organisations have under consideration a proposal to hold soon a charity ball the proceeds of which will be donated to the relieve the distress among the Russians in question.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the local White Russian community over a poster, issued by the organisers of the International Pageant, which depicts a ship in full sail composed of the flags of all nations and among which appears a flag resembling the U.S.S.R. emblem. In consequence of this it is reported that the Russian performers will with-draw from the performance which is scheduled to take place in the Town Hall on November 7, 8 and 9, and a matinee performance (for children) on November 12.

Several letters have appeared in the local press regarding the inclusion of the Soviet flag in the placard. A letter from Miss Grace Service, Chairman of the Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organisations also appears in the North China Daily News of to-day's date in which the writer expresses her sincere regrets for any unintentional offence given to the Russian Community over the incident and explains that the poster, represents World Unity and the use of flags is merely symbolical. This

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE.....

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

-- 3 --

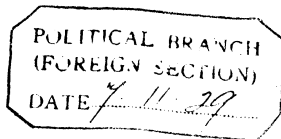
explanation is supported in a letter to the Editor of the "Vremia" from Mr. Grosse (referred to in today's Russian translations) who urges the Russian community to accept the explanation given. It is rumoured that White Russians may demonstrate outside the Town Hall during to-night's performance.

A Robertson

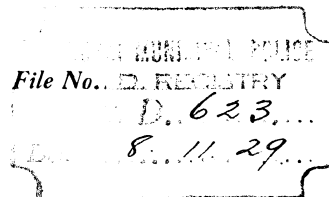
Rt. 7.

MS
7:15:29

A. Information
7/11 Sea



(C.I.D.) Office Notes



Sir,

I beg to forward herewith for your information the distribution of detectives in connection with the precautions taken.

Detective	Tour of Duty	Place
D.S. Ovsiannikoff	2 to 4p.m.	Vicinity of German and Ex-Soviet Consulate.
D.S. O'Neill		
D.S. Maklaevsky	4 to 6p.m.	ditto.
P.C.P.S. Kennedy		
P.C.P.S. Suhoff	6 to 8p.m.	ditto.
P.C.P.S. Medvedeff	8 to 10p.m.	ditto.
D.S. Ovsiannikoff	7p.m.	Russian Church, 876, Avenue Joffre.
D.S. Maklaevsky	7p.m.	Russian Church 872, Avenue Joffre.
P.C.P.S. Medvedeff	7p.m.	Russian Church, Kungping Rd.
D.S..O'Neill	9p.m.	Pageant Town-Hall.

In addition to the above I respectfully suggest that Louza be asked to detail some men to the Town Hall.

A. Robertson
D. I.

MB
7/11/29

A/D. C. I.

P.H.
Louza Notified by
A.C. (Divisions)
7/11/29 *SCA*

SECRET
NO. 623.
11.29.

Extract from Intelligence Report 3.11.29.

In consequence of a strong rumour now prevalent in Shanghai that the Communists will stage a demonstration on a gigantic scale on November 7, being the 12th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai issued a circular notice yesterday, November 2, prohibiting all kinds of meeting or gathering.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH

To ^{Shanghai, November 2, 1929.}
Foreign Section,

Please make careful inquiries with a view to ascertaining if the local "Red" or "White" Russians are making any plans ~~to~~ for the observance of November 7, the anniversary of the Soviet revolution. J. H. G.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 11-11-29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. I. D. REGIST.
I. O. D. 623
Date 11-11-29

Sir,

With reference to the attached Memo. of November 2, 1929 inquiries go to show that so far no preparations have been made by local Soviet citizens to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the U.S.S.R. on November 7, 1929. Nor are the local White Russian organizations known to be staging any demonstration on that day.

It is quite obvious, however, that a feeling of intense excitement and anti-Bolshevik sentiment is prevalent among the local White Russian community owing to the massacre of some 300 Cossacks and members of their families in the Three Rivers District in October 1929 by members of Red detachment of the Soviet Army at present stationed on the borders of Manchuria.

In order to alleviate the sufferings of these victims a charity concert is being organised by the editors of the Russian newspapers "Shanghai Zarya" "Vremia" and "Slovo" and will be held at the Peacock-Orient Theatre, French Concession on November 6, 1929. Mr. and Mrs. Max Arsky, noted anti-Soviet duetists, will take part in the entertainment. It is therefore possible that some untoward incident may occur during or probably after the performance especially when the sufferings of the White Russian element since their expulsion from Russia is recollected by some of the less responsible members of the community who for the moment may be unstrung by sympathy.

The telegram which it was decided at the meeting of the National Russian Community held at 99 Avenue Road on October 27, 1929 to send to President Hoover calling his attention to the massacre in the Three Rivers district is now completed, and copies of it are available for signature by members of

See also
D. 6593
D. 1008
D. 6562

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE.....

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes -- 2 --

the White Russian Community at the offices of the Russian newspapers, "Shanghai Zarya" "Vremia" and "Slovo." It is intended to dispatch the message on November 6, 1929.

All important local White Russian organizations are now collecting money and clothing for the further relief of the victims in question.

V. Orsaniukoff
D. S.

312
MS
5/11/29
Summary of findings
AR
312
A/D. C. I.

A/D. C. I.
Information
MS
6/11/29.

C.I.
Information
7/11 LCA

D. S.
MS
NOV 7 1929
O.C. (di)
Suggest all Russian
Constables be told to keep
good look out today
7/11 LCA

CONFIDENTIAL.

D. 623

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
November 6, 1939.

Memo. to Officers, Superintendents,
Chief Inspectors, etc., i/c. Districts.

No. 539.

November 7 - Anniversary of Soviet Revolution.
Possible Demonstrations in the Settlement.

As noted in today's Intelligence Report there are possibilities of attempts being made by students and Communists to incite breaches of the peace by the distribution of literature on November 7.

Strict precautions are being taken by the Chinese Authorities and the mill areas and Settlement boundaries will need special attention of the S.M. Police.

The following foci may be the scenes of demonstrations about the times mentioned:-

Nanking Road from 9 a.m. onwards.

Shantung Road from 9 a.m. onwards
(In the vicinity of newspaper offices).

North Szechuen Road at about 2 p.m..
(near Post Office)

North Soochow Road)	From Post Office to	Early afternoon
Whangpoo Road)	Japanese Consulate	

Foochow Road	}	Some attempt may be made here on dispersal of the persons concerned from Nanking Road.
Pakhoi Road		
Canton and Hoopoh Roads corner		
Chekiang Road (South)		

It is more than likely that spasmodic efforts will be made by small groups of students and/or labourers to demonstrate by means of distributing pamphlets, shouting slogans, etc., in various parts of the Settlement with a view to causing crowds to collect. It is not intended, therefore, to make any special concentration of police in any one district until the situation develops. Chief Inspectors i/c of districts will be expected to deal with minor attempts at demonstrations as and when they occur.

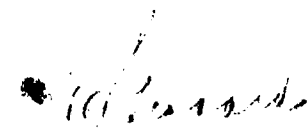
In addition the following instructions should be noted :-


1. Augmented patrols will operate in the neighbourhood of factories and mills when shifts change in the morning and evening.
2. All available troopers will be concentrated at Louza from 6 a.m. onwards.
3. Superintendent of Reserve Units will arrange for one unit to stand by from 7.30 a.m. onwards.
4. The Depot Reserve will stand by at Gordon Road Station.
5. All members of the Force will be confined to barracks from 7 a.m. onwards and Chief Inspectors, etc. i/c of districts will keep as many men in reserve as is possible. Traffic duty, however, will be carried on as usual.
6. Chief Inspectors, etc. i/c in possession of motor trucks will arrange for small mobile parties to be ready to answer calls.
7. All Chinese duties should be warned that the Communists who are attempting to organize disturbances are the enemies of the Nationalist Government as well as of the Settlement authorities and of the Foreign Powers and that all their efforts are directed towards the subversion of law and order.

Once again I wish all duties to be informed of the necessity for the tactful handling of crowds. It is essential that crowds should be kept in good humour and not antagonized by the police.

If demonstrations assume serious proportions the police should operate in squads under a responsible officer so that members of the squads can afford each other mutual support.

It is essential that the earliest possible information of the formation of any crowds should be received at Headquarters.


Commissioner of Police.



Report

Demosthene planned
with length or
known length after
dawn. before the
German Consulate.

[Handwritten signature]
C.I. If a few informants
will select men in
urgency to select an emergency
foreign section will also
seek corroboration of German
C.I.'s information
[Signature] Jhs Robertson
6/11/29 6/11/29
C.D.I.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

RECEIVED C.I.D. DEPT. File No. D. 623 November 6, 1929.
--

November 7 - Anniversary of Soviet Revolution.

Possible Demonstrations in the Settlement.

Nanking Road. Literature which has come into the hands of the police contains an intimation that a communistic demonstration will be staged about 9 a.m. Agents of the Chinese Authorities confirm this information. While there is no news to the effect, the newspaper offices in Shantung Road will, in all likelihood come in for the usual attention - window breaking and possible incendiarism.

North Szechuen Road. Chinese Authorities state that their agents have gleaned information that two demonstrations are likely - one near the Post Office and the other at Range Road crossing. The time given is around 2 p.m.

Japanese Consulate. From the same source comes the information that an attempt will be made, possibly in the afternoon, to demonstrate in front of the Japanese Consulate-General as a protest against the recent arrests of Chinese students in Tokio.

Russian Celebrations. No preparations have so far been made by local Soviet citizens to celebrate this anniversary nor are there any indications of the "Whites" staging a demonstration, although in the ranks of the latter considerable excitement and indignation prevail owing to the massacre of some 300 Cossacks and members of their families in the Three Rivers District (Manchurian Border) by Soviet soldiery. To alleviate the sufferings of the victims of this outrage, a charity concert is being held in the Peacock-Orient Theatre, French Concession, this evening.

KW13

D-627

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 627
S. 5. REGISTRY
No. 627
Date January 6, 1939

S.5, Special

REPORT

Date

Subject "Red Flag" (红旗), Issue No.42.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown

The attached translations of two articles entitled "Creation of a National Defence Government: Reorganization of Kuomintang Government Suggested" and "Ecstasy" are made from a secret communistic publication entitled "Hung Gee" ("Red Flag" 红旗), Issue No.42, of December 21, 1938.

According to a notice appearing on the front page, the periodical is edited by the Red Flag Society (红旗社) and published by the Ta Chung Book Store (大众书社), No. 351 Bubbling Well Road. C.D.C.s 230 Chang Yeh and 280 Li Hai-feng made investigations and found that the address is a fictitious one nor could they discover any copy of the periodical ^{IN} from local book stores. Enquiries are still proceeding.

McKeown
D. S.

DB FILE
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
62

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE
112

~~Communist
Ecstasy and Communist
propaganda do not usually
go together.~~
Jas Robertson
DC(SB)

Translation of extracts from a periodical entitled "Red Flag"
(红旗), Issue No.42, dated December 21, 1938.

Pages 1-2

CREATION OF A NATIONAL DEFENCE GOVERNMENT : REORGANIZATION
OF KUOMINTANG GOVERNMENT SUGGESTED

To oppose the Japanese robbers and to fight for the existence of the country, we have co-operated with the Kuomintang to undertake national salvation work and to establish an anti-Japanese united government, thereby building up an independent, free and happy New China. However, events during the past year have shown us that the Kuomintang is still adopting a watchful attitude towards us while the administration of the National Government is still feudal and opportunist. This will affect the future of the war of resistance.

When the two parties decided to work in co-operation, it was agreed that the national independence, welfare of the people, etc. - the essence of the Three Principles of the People - should be the common doctrine. It was also announced that Communism under the present conditions in China as well as the political policies of the Chinese Communist Party are not contrary to the Three Principles of the People, and the relations between the two parties should be on the basis of equality, mutual assistance, mutual criticism and mutual understanding. Nevertheless, the Kuomintang is still criticising the Communist doctrines on the basis of the Three Principles of the People, while the Military Affairs Commission, under the pretext of centralizing munitions and other supplies, often embarrasses the 8th Route Army, thereby hampering the activities of guerrillas. We are not fighting for power or for gain. In order to accomplish the national salvation

work, we have to suggest a reorganization of the National Government.

As regards military affairs, we admit that we are weak and that we are not a match for the merciless gunfire of the enemy. However, the abandonment of some battle fronts is not what was expected at the beginning, such as, in particular, the landing of the enemy at the Bias Bay and the fall of Canton. This is indeed the greatest failure in the war of resistance. We cannot help blaming the authorities for neglect of duty.

After the fall of Canton, talks about peace began to be heard among the Kuomintang. Wang Ching-wei even announced to a Reuter's Correspondent that China would be willing to accept Japan's peace terms if such did not impair the status and existence of the Chinese people. This is ample proof that the Kuomintang comrades still lack a proper conception of the war of resistance. Although General Chiang Kai-shek has declared that those who talk peace are traitors and has decided to wipe out all conciliatory elements in the government, it is inadequate; the only way is to reorganize the National Government immediately. When this has been done, all conciliatory elements will be gone.

In order to promote genuine co-operation between the two parties in the war of resistance, we sincerely suggest to the Party, military, civil and other circles throughout the country that the present government be reorganized and that a united national defence government be created.

Pages 19-20

ECSTASY

In the evening, Siao Zau and I, our bodies entirely naked, lay side by side on a soft bed to our extreme joy and comfort. It is indeed a strange thing that when a female embraces another female, she does not feel any pleasure, but when a female and a male embrace there instantly rises a pleasant feeling.

Men always like to look at the female genital organ. Certain narrow-minded females regard it as a precious thing and seldom reveals it to others. In fact, if everything is disclosed nakedly, there is nothing more to wonder about. The genital organ of a female is not as beautiful as that of a male; the latter can rise and shrink. The female genital organ has only two forms: it is either open or closed. When closed, it is not good to look at at all; when it is open, it is positively ugly.

Siao Zau loves to caress my breasts. Yesterday he again placed a finger on my breast and played with the nipple. The more he rubbed and played with it, the more I enjoyed the pleasant sensation; it made my heart throb.

I had always thought that there must be a bone or muscle in a man's genital organ, otherwise how can it rise up so straight and hard. However, when it shrinks, I feel it and it resembles a hand-warmer. There is no bone or muscle in it.

Yesterday Siao Zau ^{separated} ~~separated~~ my legs. Placing his head towards the lower part of my body, he thrust his tongue deeply into my vagina and moved it about. I could not help allowing the voluptuous water to flow out, as he moved the harder. When he withdrew his tongue, he said while panting for breath: "That thing tastes salty!" How strange! I also have tasted the male organ and it is salty. I did not think that the two things should taste alike.

(P. 331)

RECEIVED
& S. B. D. 627
6 - 3 - 31

G.



R.

No.

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

Your Ref. S.B. - D. 627.

27th February, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks,
the receipt of your letter dated the 14th February, 1931,
the contents of which have been noted.


I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


P. Inspector General of Police.
~~XXXXXX Superintendent of Police~~

The Deputy Commissioner,
Crime & Special Branches,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
S H A N G H A I.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REC'D

S. B. D. 627

20 - 2 - 31

Translation of a letter from the Public Safety Bureau (Shanghai)

February 14, 1931.

Commissioner Gerrard,
Shanghai Municipal Police.
Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11th inst. forwarding one copy each of the statements of the 9 persons who were arrested in the "Red Flag Daily News" Press.

Dzung Hyi Tsung
Chief of the Public Safety Bureau.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Send to you please

W. H. M. (C. P. S. B.)

*File
20.2.31*



上海市公安局
BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY,
CITY GOVERNMENT OF SHANGHAI.

逕復者案於本月十一日

貴處來函抄送紅旗日報機關內拘獲犯人九名一案
錄九紙囑為查照等因並附抄件過局除留存
備查外相應函復

查照為荷此致

公共租界工部局警務處總巡賈

局長陳希平 二月十四日

S.B. D.627

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. B. REGISTRATION
No. S. B. D. 627
Date 16 : 2 : 31

February 14, 31.

Sir,

In reply to your communication No.182 of February 7, 1931, in the matter of reactionary papers entitled Oong Gi Zuh Pau (红旗报) which are alleged to be sent from Zo Wei Yi Pau Zo (社会医报社) of No.2138 Sinza Road, Shanghai, inquiries show that 2138 Sinza Road is a Chinese dwelling, occupied by a Chinese doctor, Xia Yung-shou (谢筠寿), who has held the tenancy of the premises for the past five years and who is a citizen of good repute.

Dr. Xia Yung-shou is the business manager of a bi-monthly publication called "The Public Health and Medical Journal" which is edited by the Chinese doctors named Yu Yung-chuen (余云岫) and Hu Ting-an (胡定安). The offices of the "Public Health and Medical Journal" are at 2138 Sinza Road and it is printed by the Hung Shing Printing Company (洪兴), 222 Shanhaikwan Road. The price of the Journal is 10 cents per copy and the circulation is about 1,500 copies per issue. The policy of the publication is to promote public hygiene and to enlighten people on general medical knowledge.

About the middle of January 1931 Dr. Zia Yung-shou (谢筠寿) received by post, as returned undelivered mail matter, several copies of the inflammatory publications the "Red Flag Daily News" and "The Truth" enclosed in wrappers superscribed "The Public Health and Medical Journal" and in order to clear himself of any suspicion of his being connected with the publications he, on January 22, 1931, reported the matter at the local Kuomintang Headquarters and subsequently at the Public Safety Bureau as well as the local Defence Commissioner's Headquarters. He further repudiated any connection with the "Red Flag Daily News" and "The Truth" in an advertisement which he caused to be inserted in the Min Kuo Pao on January 23, 1931.

Following the receipt on February 9, 1931 by the same source of six copies of the "Red Flag Daily News" of issues dated from January 27 to February 3, 1931, and eight copies of "The Truth" of various dates prior to and including February 2, 1931, Dr. Zia consulted Chang Chi (张 马 骥), Attorney-at-Law, 20 Museum Road, on the same day and the latter reported the matter at Sinza Station where he also handed over the literature received. Chang Chi also caused a notice to be inserted in the "Sin Wan Pao", "Shun Pao" and the "Min Kuo Pao" of February 11, 1931 similar to that denial published by Dr. Zia in the Min Kuo Pao on January 23, 1931.

It is a common practice for inflammatory literature of this type to be wrapped in covers bearing the name of some local concern and addressed to individuals whose correct location has not been

- 3 -

first verified and in the event of non-delivery they are returned by the Postal Authorities to the supposed sender which in this case has resulted in Dr. Zia being victimised.

Some of the copies of literature referred to were posted at the District Head Post Office, North Szechuen Road, which fact has been brought to the notice of the Postal Authorities.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Lea H. (CSA)

For Commissioner of Police.

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,
Shanghai.

HL

送覆者案准

貴局二月七日第一八二號函開上海新聞路二千一百廿八號社會醫報社郵寄

紅旗日報等情准此查新聞路二千一百廿八號係中國住房由中國醫

生謝錫壽所居謝醫生非貴報社在該處已五年矣謝錫壽係

社會醫報之發行經理該醫報每兩月出版一次由中國醫家余云迪及

胡定安主筆山海關路二百廿二號洪興印刷所承印其辦事處則設

在新市路二千一百廿八號內其報價每份壹角銷售之數每期約二千

五百份以改善公共衛生及增進民衆醫藥智識為宗旨在本年正

月間謝醫生^中職局退回無法投遞之紅旗日報及誠實報數份皆用

社會醫報之封套皮紙包紮以免除誤會起見謝醫生將該事^{上寫}情形

(三)

于本年一月廿二日報告本埠國民黨黨部^{公安局}及警備司令部報告復于一月廿八日登民國報聲明其紅旗日報及實話報無與我二月九日謝醫生又由郵局收到一月廿七日至二月三日之紅旗日報六份二月二日及以前日期之實話報八份謝醫生接得後即委託博物院路廿號張驥律師辦理律師即報告新聞捕房並將該項報紙寄該捕房備案

律師兼登二月十一日登申新民國報某^{代為}聲明查該動傷字每將該項煽動人心之印刷品用上書其行店號之封皮紙包紮^{發出其收件人之}送給無真確地址確係事前並未告知以致該項郵件經^查網及如^查遇^查無法投遞郵局即將其退回封皮上假書之寄件人其實該行店或號並未收此項文件寄出^人謝醫生即呈^查也上述之反動報紙有數份投于北四川路郵政總局故已將該事報告該局注意矣相應函覆即希希查照為荷此致

上海市公安局之長

副警務部長安士

二月十六日

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. & S. D. R. C.

Station,

No. S. B. D. 627

Date February 13, 1931

ute 12 - 2 - 37

(full) Despatch No. 182 from the Public Safety Bureau, Shanghai

Made by D. I. Robertson

Forwarded by *Thos Robertson, Supt.*

With reference to the attached Despatch No. 182 from the Public Safety Bureau, Shanghai, addressed to the Commissioner of Police, inquiries show that 2138 Sinza Road a Chinese dwelling, is occupied by a Chinese doctor, Zia Yung-shou (谢筠寿), who has held the tenancy of the premises for the past five years and who is a citizen of good repute.

Dr. Zia Yung-shou is the business manager of a bi-monthly publication called "The Public Health and Medical Journal" which is edited by the Chinese doctors named Yu Yung-chuen (余云岫) and Hu Ting-an (胡定安). The offices of the "Public Health and Medical Journal" are at 2138 Sinza Road and it is printed by the Hung Shing Printing Company (洪兴), 222 Shanhaikwan Road. The price of the Journal is 10 cents per copy and the circulation is about 1,500 copies per issue. The policy of the publication is to promote public hygiene and to enlighten the people on general medical knowledge.

About the middle of January, 1931 Dr. Zia Yung-shou (谢筠寿) received by post, as returned undelivered mail matter, several copies of the inflammatory publications the "Red Flag Daily News" and "The Truth" enclosed in wrappers superscribed "The Public Health and Medical Journal" and in order to clear himself of any suspicion of his being connected with these publications he, on January 22, 1931, reported the matter at the local Kuomintang Headquarters and subsequently at the Public Safety Bureau as well as the local Defence Commissioner's Headquarters. He further repudiated any connection with the "Red Flag Daily News" and "The Truth" in an advertisement which he caused

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

-2-

Date _____ 19 _____

(in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

to be inserted in the Min Kuo Pao on January 28, 1931.

Following the receipt on February 9, 1931 by the same source, of six copies of the "Red Flag Daily News" of issues dated from January 27 to February 3, 1931 and eight copies of "The Truth" of various dates prior to and including February 2, 1931, Dr. Zia consulted Chang Chi (張騷), Attorney-at-Law, 20 Museum Road, on the same day and the latter reported the matter at Sinza Station where he also handed over the literature received. Chang Chi also caused a notice to be inserted in the "Sin Wan Pao", "Shun Pao" and the "Min Kuo Pao" of February 11, 1931 similar to that denial published by Dr. Zia in the Min Kuo Pao on January 28, 1931.


It is a common practice for inflammatory literature of this type to be wrapped in covers bearing the name of some local concern and addressed to individuals whose correct location has not been first verified and in the event of non-delivery they are returned by the Postal Authorities to the supposed sender which in this case has resulted in Dr. Zia being victimised.

Some of the copies of literature referred to were posted at the District Head Post Office, North Szechuen Road which fact has been brought to the notice of the Postal Authorities.


Henry Robertson
D. I.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

Similar literature
has been sent to Hongkong
from the same address,
vide D. 627 which con-
tains a letter from Hongkong
Police. This file is now
with the S. (1).


12/2.

SI, For attention
please.


12:27:31

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, 12:1:1931.
leg.

Please attach this
to the appropriate file.
If you have not
already given this
case a number
and indexed it on
your special card
for cases, please
do so now.

[Signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
January 8, 1931.
No. S. B. D. 627
date 15-2-31

"RED FLAG DAILY NEWS" - Printing base raided.

Acting on information that the "Red Flag Daily News", the semi-official organ of the Chinese C.P., was being printed in the Dah Tsong Printing Shop (), 67 Yalu Road, a watch was kept on that address with the result that at about 8.30 a.m. on January 9 two detectives observed a man emerge from the shop with a bundle of papers under his arm. On being challenged he was found to have about 4,000 copies of the "Red Flag" of January 8, 1931. At this point five or six men rushed out of the shop, attacked the detectives and attempted to seize their pistols. One of the two officers was so manhandled that he and his colleague were compelled to fire, five shots being fired. This resulted in the assailants decamping, although one of them was subsequently arrested. So far as can be ascertained, no person was hit. Immediately following this incident, a posse of detectives arrived on the scene and carried out a raid on the premises, an ordinary Chinese dwelling with the bottom floor used as a printing room and one upstairs room as a typesetting room. In the printing room were one press and three small machines, all treadle driven, and one paper cutting machine, while the typesetting room contained about half a ton of lead type. On the roller of the printing press was found a complete and legible impression of the "Red Flag" of the issue seized a few minutes previously.

On information furnished by the man carrying the copies of the paper, a visit was made to 1033 Woosung Road, where a back room on the ground floor was found to have been used as communication office of the "Red Flag". Investigation showed that this room was looked after by an old woman who had decamped before the arrival of the police. From a statement made by the same accused, it appears that he went each evening to this room and obtained from the old woman the type, all set and complete, for the next issue of the "Red Flag". After printing, the copies were delivered by him to the old woman. A search of the room, however, produced nothing incriminating, the only furniture consisting of a table and a bed.

There was ample evidence that the Dan Tsong Printing Shop undertook legitimate business and an examination of the account books showed no reference to transactions regarding the "Red Flag".

It was also learned that on December 20 a Chinese of the student class and speaking the Honan dialect came to the Dan Tsong with a frame containing type set for printing. He asked if it could be printed on the premises and it was eventually agreed between him and the brother of the proprietor that the printing should be done at the rate of \$15.00 for each issue of 3,000 copies. It was also agreed that the money should be paid three issues in advance. In all the shop received \$225.00 from this man who called at the shop every three days.

"Red Flag Daily News" : Court Proceedings against Printers

Nine Chinese apprehended on January 9 at printing shop No. 67 Yalu Road where the "Red Flag Daily News" had been printed during the previous ten days, appeared before the Court on January 10 when six of them were remanded in custody and the remaining three, a subtenant and two apprentices, on shop security,

Reg. Please attach Wple.
ML
12:1:31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. RECORD
No. S. B. D. 622
date 16 - 2 - 31

H

February 14, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 24 on the subjects of the She Wui Yi Bo She (社會醫報社), 2138 Sinza Road, Shanghai, and the National Chinese Seamen's Union, and to inform you that investigation shows that the name of the former organization has been unlawfully used on wrappers of communistic matter for the purpose of evading the postal censors. This method of disseminating communistic literature has been resorted to on several occasions when the names of well known Shanghai firms have been used. The "She Wui Yi Bo She", which has existed at this address for the past three years, is a small but bona fide medical body, the promoter being a Chinese doctor named Zia Yang-shou (謝筠壽).

Regarding the National Chinese Seamen's Union this body would seem to be analogous with the Chinese National Seamen's General Labour Union, a secret communistic organization which has been responsible for the dissemination at Shanghai from time to time of communistic literature samples of which came into the hands of the Municipal Police during October, 1930. This Union is not known to have its headquarters here

* See no 6323.

and its influence among local reactionary elements is small. This may be due to the fact that the Chinese Seamen's General Labour Union in Shanghai receives a monthly subsidy of \$1,600.00 from the Central Kuomintang, Nanking, and is all powerful among the sea-faring classes locally.

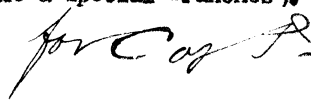
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches).



Inspector-General of Police,
Hongkong.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. I. R. Station,
No. S. B. D. 627.
Date February 13, 1931
ate 13 - 2 - 31
re: Communist

ect (in full) Letter from Hongkong Police Headquarters
literature and "The Nationalist Chinese Seamen's Union".

Made by D.I. Robertson

Forwarded by J. H. Robertson, Supt.

In reference to the attached letter from the Inspector-General of Police, Hongkong, dated January 24, 1931 re: Communistic literature purporting to have been sent by the She Wui Yi Bo She (社會醫報社) of 2138 San Chap (Sinza) Road and intercepted in Hongkong and "The Nationalist Chinese Seamen's Union" the headquarters of which are reported to be in Shanghai, inquiries show that 2138 Sinza Road is occupied by a Chinese doctor named Zia Yung-shou (謝爾考), who has lived and carried on a medical practice there for the past five years. Dr. Zia Yung-shou also assists in the editing and publishing of a bi-monthly periodical called "The Public Health and Medical Journal" which is despatched in wrappers bearing the printed name and address of the Journal.

Prior to January 22, 1931 Dr Zia had delivered to him, as returned undelivered mail matters, several copies of the communistic publications "Red Flag Daily News" and "The Truth" enclosed in wrappers bearing the printed name and address of "The Public Health and Medical Journal" and on February 9, 1931 he received a further batch of the same literature which was returned in the same manner. This procedure of despatch of communistic literature has been resorted to on several occasions when the names of other well known Shanghai firms were used.

"The Nationalist Chinese Seamen's Union" seems to be analagous to the Chinese National Seamen's General Labour Union, which is a secret Communist organization and was responsible for the dissemination of communistic propaganda matter in the Settlement, samples of which came into

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19 _____

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

possession of the Municipal Police during October, 1930.
This organization is not known to have its headquarters here
and from the amount of literature, which is alleged to
emanate from it, coming to our notice its influence among
the reactionary elements is not very powerful. This may
be due to the fact that the Chinese Seamen's General Labour
Union which is situated at 450 Jukong Road, Chapei, receives
a subsidy of \$1,600 per month from the Central Kuomintang
Headquarters in Nanking and is therefore all powerful among
the sea-faring classes in Shanghai.

Henry Robertson
D. I.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

G.



R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. I. RECYCLED
No. S. B. D. 627
date 31. 1. 31.

No.

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

CONFIDENTIAL.

24th January, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that a quantity of Communist literature is from time to time intercepted in Hong Kong, which purports to have been sent by the She Wui Yi Bo She of 2138, San Chap Road, Shanghai. This literature is sent to various addresses in Hong Kong and consists chiefly of a newspaper by the name of the "Red Flag" and another newspaper by the name of the "Shat Wa".

I would be much obliged if you would give me any information regarding the organisation mentioned and also whether steps could be taken to curb its activities.

Communist activity has been steadily on the increase in recent months in Hong Kong. A large number of Communist agitators have been arrested, together with large quantities of Communist literature. Information in possession of Police here indicates that the power behind Communism, at any rate in Hong Kong, is in the hands of the Members of the proscribed Seamen's Union, which now styles itself - "The Nationalist Chinese Seamen's Union" - the Headquarters of which are reported to be in Shanghai.

I shall be further much obliged for any

- 2 -

information regarding this organisation and its activities
which you may be able to give me.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


p. Inspector-General of Police.

The Deupty Commissioner,
(Crime & Special Branches),
Shanghai Municipal Council,
S H A N G H A I.

cc.

ALABAMA MUNICIPAL COURT
& S. B. RECORD
S. B. D. 627
12 - 2 - 31

February 11, 1931.

Sir,

I forward herewith, for your information, tabulated statements regarding nine Chinese who were arrested at 67 Yalu Road, a printing base of the "Red Flag Daily News", on January 9, 1931. The case against these individuals was concluded on February 9, 1931.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,


Commissioner of Police.

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,
Shanghai.

送啓者 敕諭
于本年一月

九日在鴨綠路六十七號專

印紅旗日報平機園內拘獲


犯人九名解送法院究辦

該案已于二月九日審結用

特將該九犯之口供單以

抄附呈即希查照爲荷

此致

上海市公安局長


副警務部長安士

民國二十年二月十一日

February 11, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward
herewith, for your information, tabulated
statements regarding nine Chinese who were
arrested at 67 Yalu Road, a printing base
of the "Red Flag Daily News", on January 9, 1931.
The case against these individuals was concluded
on February 9, 1931.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Lea W.C. (C.S.)
Commissioner of Police.

Le Directeur des Services de Police,

French Concession,

Shanghai.

Station Hongkew.

C.R.No 48

Date ...10th January 1931

Tabulated statement of ..Zeh Shib-zung. 石. 石. 石.

Native ofFooping, Kiangsu. 阜. 阜. 阜. Age ...14..single.

Length of residence in Shanghai : Since 1928

Length of residence in the settlement : Since August 1930

Profession or business : Apprentice.

Business address : 67 Yalu Road

Private address in Shanghai : 67 Yalu Road

Address in Native place : Fooping (阜. 阜. 阜.), Kiangsu.

Time, date and place of arrest : 8.20 a.m. 9/1/31 Yalu Road

Charge Offences against the Internal Security of the State, Cont. to Art.103 of the C.C.P.C. and Art.6 of the Law relating to the suppression of counter Revolutionaries.

Sentence : Not guilty on 9/2/31.

Special Circumstances : Accused was arrested during the course of a raid by the Municipal Police on the Dah Tsung (* +) Printing Shop at 67 Yalu Road when 3,000 copies of the Red Flag Daily News were seized. Accused states that he came to work at the Dah Tsung (* +) Printing Shop in August 1930 as an apprentice and later fell sick. He remained upstairs during his sickness and did not know what went on downstairs.

Station Hongkew.

C.R.No. ⁴⁸....

Date 10th January 1931.

Tabulated statement of . Zien Zung Sa (徐宗瑞) ..

Native of Shaoshing Age ... 55. Married..

Length of residence in Shanghai : Since 1925

Length of residence in the Settlement : Since 1925

Profession or business : Nil

Business address : Nil

Private address in Shanghai : 67 Yalu Road

Address in Native place : Shaoshing.

Time, date and place of arrest : 8.30 a.m. 9/1/31 Yalu Road.

Charge : Offences against the Internal Security of the State, Cont. to
Art. 103 of the C.C.P.C. and Art. 6 of the Law relating to
suppression of Counter Revolutionaries.

Sentence : Fined \$30 on 9/2/31.

Special Circumstances : Accused was arrested during the course of a raid
by the Municipal Police on the Dah Tsung (大東) Printing Shop 67 Yalu Road when 3,000 copies
of the Red Flag Daily News were seized.
Accused states that her son opened the Dah
Tsung about 4 years ago and she denies knowing
what newspapers her son printed.

Ion Hongkew

C.R.No.48

Date January 10, 1931.

Tabulated statement of Yang Ung-bei (楊恩培)

Native of Tsingkiangpu (清江浦) Age 24 Single

Length of residence in Shanghai : Since 1916

Length of residence in the Settlement : Since 1916

Profession or business : Printer

Business address: Dah Tsong Printing Shop (大中), 67 Yalu Rd.

Private address in Shanghai : 67 Yalu Road

Address in Native place: Wong Ka Ning Village (王家堡), Tsingkiangpu.

Time, date and place of arrest: 8.20 a.m. 9/1/31 67 Yalu Rd.

Charge : Offences against the Internal Security of the State contrary to Art. 103 of the C.C.R.C. and Art.6 of the Law relating to the suppression of counter revolutionaries.

Sentence Not guilty on 9/2/31.

Special Circumstances:

Yang Ung-bei, was arrested during the course of a raid on the Dah Tsong Printing Shop, No.67 Yalu Road where the "Red Flag Daily News" was being printed. He states that he first made the acquaintance of Chien King-kan and Chien King-kao (錢金高) at the Loo Shih (盧士) Printing Concern (Japanese), Haining Road, and that he was engaged by these individuals as a printer during July 1930. He admits knowing that Chien King-kao was responsible for the printing of the "Red Flag", but denies ever having assisted him in this work.

tion Hongkew

C.R.No.48

Date January 10, 1931.

Tabulated statement of Yang Ung-bei (楊恩培)

Native of Tsingkiangpu (清江浦) Age 24 Single

Length of residence in Shanghai : Since 1916

Length of residence in the Settlement : Since 1916

Profession or business : Printer

Business address: Dah Tsong Printing Shop (大中), 67 Yalu Rd.

Private address in Shanghai : 67 Yalu Road

Address in Native place: Wong Ka Ming Village (王子明), Tsingkiangpu.

Time, date and place of arrest: 8.20 a.m. 9/1/31 67 Yalu Rd.

Charge : Offences against the Internal Security of the State contrary to Art. 103 of the C.C.R.C. and Art.6 of the Law relating to the suppression of counter revolutionaries.

Sentence Not guilty on 9/2/31.

Special Circumstances:

Yang Ung-bei, was arrested during the course of a raid on the Dah Tsong Printing Shop, No.67 Yalu Road where the "Red Flag Daily News" was being printed. He states that he first made the acquaintance of Chien King-kan and Chien King-kao (陳金高) at the Loo Shih (羅士) Printing Concern (Japanese), Haining Road, and that he was engaged by these individuals as a printer during July 1930. He admits knowing that Chien King-kao was responsible for the printing of the "Red Flag", but denies ever having assisted him in this work.

ion Hongkew

C.R.No.48

Date Jan. 10, 1931.

Tabulated statement of Liu Ah-tseng (劉阿振)

Native of Ningpo

Age 23.

Length of residence in Shanghai : Since 1922

Length of residence in the Settlement : Since July 1930

Profession or business : Printer

Business address : Dah Tsong Printing Shop (大中), 67 Yalu Rd.

Private address in Shanghai: 67 Yalu Road

Address in Native Place: Han Shu Hsien (杏樹下), West Gate, Ninghai.
near Ningpo

Time, date and place of arrest: 8.20 a.m. 9/1/31 67 Yalu Road

Offences against the Internal Security of the States contrary to
Charge: Art. 103 of the C.C.R.C. and Art 6 of the Law relating to
suppression of Counter Revolutionaries.

Sentence: Not guilty on 9/2/31.

Special Circumstances:

Liu Ah-tseng, was arrested during the course of araid on the Dah Tsong Printing Shop, No.67 Yalu Road, where the "Red Flag Daily News", was being printed. Accused states that he was engaged as a printer by this firm in July 1930, on the recommendation of one named Yang Kuo-sung (楊國壽). Liu admits knowing that Chien Liang-nyi (錢良義), the brother of the proprietor Chien King-kan (錢金鑑), was responsible for the printing of the "Red Flag" but denies having taken any active part himself in the printing of this paper.

tion Hongkew.

C.R.No. 48.

Date 10th January 1931

Tabulated statement of ... Li Zao Zhong 李兆忠

Native of Shanghai Age 19

Length of residence in Shanghai : Since 1911

Length of residence in the Settlement : Since May 1930

Profession or business : Type setter

Business address : 67 Yalu Road

Private address in Shanghai : 67 Yalu Road

Address in Native place : Born in Tongshan Road, Wayside.

Time, date and place of arrest : 8.30 a.m. 9/1/31. Yalu Road.

Charge : ~~Offences against Internal Security of the State Cont.to~~
Art.103 of the C.C.P.C.and Art.6 of the Law relating to
suppression of Counter Revolutionaries.

Sentence : Not guilty on 9/2/31.

Special Circumstances : Accused was arrested during the course of a
raid by the Municipal Police on the Dah
Tsung (大冲) Printing Shop 67 Yalu Road
when 5,000 copies of the Red Flag Daily News
were seized.
Accused states that he was apprenticed to
the printing trade three years ago and
commenced in the Dah Tsung (大冲) in May
1930 as a typesetter. He states that the
Rede Flag Daily News was printed at midnight
while he was asleep.

Station Hongkew .

C.R.No.....

Date 10th January, 1931.....

Tabulated statement of Hwa Zung Liang 華仁良

Native of Zuxuking Shaoching Age 18

Length of residence in Shanghai : Since 1928

Length residence in the Settlement : Since 1928

Profession or business : Apprentice

Business address : 67 Yalu Road

Private address in Shanghai : 67 Yalu Road

Address in Native place : Yuyao (余姚), Shaoching.

Time, date and place of arrest : 8.30 a.m. 9/1/31 Yalu Road.

Charge : Offences against Internal Security of the State, Cont. to
Art. 103 of the C.C.P.C. and Art. 6 of the law relating to the
~~suppression of Counter-Revolutionaries.~~

Sentence : Not guilty on 9/2/31.

Special Circumstances :

Special circumstances: Accused was arrested during the course of a raid by Municipal Police on the Dah Tsung (大中) Printing Shop 67 Yalu Road when 3,000 copies of the Red Flag Daily News were seized.

Accused states that he came to work at the Dah Tsung (大中) in 1928 as an apprentice. He states that the Red Flag was printed about midnight by Chien King Kao (錢可高) and others not in custody. Accused also assisted from time to time in the printing of the Red Flag.

n Hongkew

C.R.No.48

Date January 10, 1931.

Tabulated statement of Zao keng-fah (曹敬發)

Native of Pootung

Age 19. Married

Length of residence in Shanghai : Since 1924

Length of residence in the Settlement : Since October, 1929.

Profession or business : Printer

Business address : S. Vee Printing Co. (四維) (Japanese), corner of Yalu and Woosung Rds.

Private address in Shanghai : 67 Yalu Rd.

Address in Native place : 13 Zung Chi Li (莊吉里). Kwang Ying Kuo (光陰國). City.

Time, date and place of arrest : 8.20 a.m. 9/1/31, 67 Yalu Rd.

Offences against the Internal Security of the States Con.
Charge : to Art. 103 of the G.C.R.C. and Art. 6 of the Law relating to the suppression of Counter Revolutionaries.

Special Circumstances

Zao Kengfah, was arrested during the course of a raid on the Dah Tsong Printing Shop, No.67 Yalu Road, where the "Red Flag Daily News" was being printed. He states that he has been employed as a printer with the S. Vee Printing Shop (四維) at the corner of Yalu and Woosung Roads for the past two years and lives in an upstairs room at 67 Yalu Road as a sub-tenant. He claims to be uninterested in the activities of the Dah Tsong (大中) Printing shop and declares that he never at anytime assisted them in their work.

Sentence : Not guilty 9/2/31.

Station Hongkew C.R.No.48

Date Jan. 10, 1931.

Tabulated Statement of Chien Liang-nyi (钱良义) alias

Native of Shaoshing

Chien King Kao ()
Age 20 Single

Length of residence in Shanghai: Since 1910

Length of residence in the Settlement: Since 1924

Profession or business: Printer

Business address: 67 Yalu Road

Private Address in Shanghai: 67 Yalu Road

Address in Native Place: Tai Feng Lur (丹凤楼), Sing Kai Wo (新围河) City.

Time, date and place of arrest: 8 a.m. 9/1/31 on Yalu Road.

Charge: Offences against the Internal Security of the State Cnn. to Art. 103 of the C.C.R.C. and Art. 6 of the Law relating the suppression of Counter Revolutionaries.

Sentence 8 months' imprisonment on 9/2/31.

Special Circumstances: Chien Liang-nyi (钱良义), alias Chien King-kao (钱金高) was arrested outside the Dah Tsong (大中) Printing shop, 67 Yalu Road on January 9 for having in his possession some 3,000 copies of the "Red Flag Daily News" of January 8, 1931. He stated that on or about December 23, 1930, an unknown Chinese of the student class, speaking the Honan dialect, who styled himself the Liang Yeu (良友) Advertising Agency, brought a 'chase' to the shop to be printed. It was agreed that 3,000 copies of each issue would be printed at a cost of \$15, the money to be paid every three issues in advance. The printed copies were delivered by Chien to a room on the ground floor in the rear of 1033 Chiu Yuen Li (久逸里), off Chapoo Road at 8 a.m. daily and he returned at 9 p.m. each evening to obtain the 'chase' for the next issue. A search of this room, however, failed to reveal anything of an incriminating nature. This place was used as a communication office of the "Red Flag" and was looked after by an old woman who absconded prior to the arrival of the Police. The papers were printed at night by Chien himself, who admits that he was aware of the fact that their contents were purely of a communistic nature. His brother Chien King-kan (钱金坚), who is the proprietor of the shop, on discovering the nature of the paper, remonstrated with him, but was told not to interfere as he (Chien Liang-nyi) would take full responsibility in the matter. In all \$225 had been received by Chien Liang-nyi.

Division Hongkew

C.R.No.48

Date January 10, 1931.

Tabulated Statement of Chien Chin-kan (錢金鑑)

Native of Shaoshing

Age 28. Married

Length of residence in Shanghai : Since 1902.

Length of residence in the Settlement : August, 1925.

Profession or business: Shop master

Business address : Dah Tsong Printing Shop (大中), Yalu Rd.

Private address in Shanghai : 67 Yalu Road

Address in Native place : Taivung Road (丹鳳路), Nantao, Shanghai.

Time, date and place of arrest : 8.20 a.m. 9/1/31 67 Yalu Road

Charge: Offences against the Internal Security of the State contrary to Art. 103 of the C.C.R.C. and Art. 6 of the Law relating to the suppression of Counter Revolutionaries.

Sentence six months' imprisonment on 9/2/31.

Special Circumstances :

Chien King-kan (錢金鑑) was arrested during the course of a raid on the Dah Tsong (大中) Printing Shop, No.67 Yalu Road, where the "Red Flag Daily News" was being printed. He states that he is the proprietor of this concern and that his brother Chien Liang-nyi (錢良義) was employed as manager, accountant and proofreader. He admits knowing that the "Red Flag" was printed by his brother and on discovering the nature of the paper he remonstrated with him but was told not to interfere as he (Chien Liang-nyi) would take full responsibility in the matter.

Extract from the Police Intelligence Report of 10/2/31

"Red Flag Daily News" : Court Proceedings against
Printers of

The case against nine Chinese who were apprehended on January 9 at a printing shop at No.67 Yalu Road where the "Red Flag Daily News" had been printed during the previous ten days, was concluded at the Court on February 9, when one was sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment, one to 6 months and one to a fine of \$30.00 while the remaining six were found not guilty.

JPL
12-2-31
11/2

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 30 11 1931.

To Reg.

Please send
to D.C. (Dir.'s)

as Chinese *J.M.*

Return to
Special Precinct
Regulatory with
copy of the order
passed
for the
H.K. *W.S.*

as a. c. JAN 30 1931

COPY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Divisional Orders dated January 31st. 1931

No. 3890

C.D.C. 96 Teng Hai Lin (L) is advanced 4 months
in his class for good work in connection with suppression
of a communistic paper.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.I. _____ Station,

Date January 29, 1931

Subject (in full) Recommendation for an award of seniority

Made by Supt. Robertson

Forwarded by _____

For good work in connection with the locating on
January 9 at 67 Yalu Road of the shop responsible for the
printing of the "Red Flag Daily News", a communistic news-
paper (see Hongkew Crime Register No. 48), I recommend
that C.D.C. 96 Teng Hai Ling (劉海林), Louza, be awarded
four months' seniority.

J. H. Robertson
Superintendent.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

*I wish to support the above
recommendation.*

J. H.
29/1/31.

*Approved
for Bureau
orders*

JAN 31 1931

W. J. (D.C.)
Laque
5/21
S. C. (C.A.B.)

C O P Y

S. 1

January 29, 1931.

Recommendation for an award of seniority.

For good work in connection with the locating on January 9 at 67 Yalu Road of the shop responsible for the printing of the "Red Flag Daily News", a communistic newspaper (see Hongkew Crime Register No.48), I recommend that C.D.C. 96 Teng Hai Ling (邓海林), Louza, be awarded four months seniority.

(Sd) Thos Robertson
Superintendent.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches).

I wish to support the above recommendation.

T.P.G.

29-1-31.

D.C. (Div)

I agree.

R.C.Aiers
D.C.(C & S)

30-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. P. REC. Station,
No. S. B. D. 627
Date January 22 1931.
File 29-1-31

Subject (in full) Recommendation for Reward.

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson.

I recommend the issue of a reward from the Secret Service Fund of \$75.00 to an informer whose information led to a raid on Dah Tsong Printing Shop, 67 Yalu Road, which had been responsible for the daily printing of the "Red Flag". Between three and four thousand copies of this periodical were seized together with the printing machinery. The case against nine persons arrested at this establishment is still under remand.

The informer in this case worked under the supervision of C.D.C. 96 (Louza) who, for some time past, has shown a keen interest in matters political, and I recommend he be given four months ~~advancement~~ *semonly*.

*OK.
draft.
Recd.*

J. H. Robertson
Superintendent.

D. C. (Cr. & Sp. Br's).

*D.C. (Cr. and Sp. Br's),
I recommend that a reward
of \$75.00 be issued to the informer,
and that C. D. C. 96 be given four
months advancement.*

*Paid to Sup. Robertson 29/1/31.
29/1/31
J. H. Robertson
J. H. (Cor)*

Copy

"C" Division
Hongkew Police Station
January 30, 1931.

Diary No.48/3,

Nature of Offence: Possession of
Communistic literature.

Record of Investigation.

Further to Crime Diary No.2, the Judicial Police

sealed up the premises at C.67 Yalu Road, at 4 p.m.15/1/31.

On forenoon of 22/1/31, one Zee Ding Kwei, residing at 9 Kong Yue Lee off North Szechuen Road, made application before Judge Doo, at the 2nd Branch of Kiangsu High Court to claim certain property sealed up in premises at C67 Yalu Road. Permission was granted and P.S.218 V. Vishnevsky, of Judicial Police accompanied Zee Ding Kwei to 67 Yalu Road, where the property (paper labels and block) were handed over.

On 25/1/31, two S.S.D.Court summonses Nos 85 and 86 and one "Dee Piau" were received at Hongkew Station, to be served on two witnesses named Foo Ping Yuen and Zung Tsung Hai, guarantors for the 3rd and 9th accused.

This case will come up for hearing at 2 p.m. on 4/2/31 in the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court.

Jas F. Omand
D.S.157.

COPY

Translation of extracts from a Communistic paper called the "Red Flag Daily News", official paper of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, dated January 8, 1931.

Manifesto issued on January 3, 1931, by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in connection with the February 7th Anniversary.

To labourers, peasants, soldiers, and poor people throughout the country.

To resist the oppression by militarists, capitalists, and imperialists, the Chinese labouring class started a splendid struggle for the first time on February 7, 1923. Eight years have now elapsed and the general situation has undergone great changes. Revolutionary movements are spreading throughout the world and the capitalists are experiencing an unprecedented economic crisis. In a word, the foundation of the ruling class is now shaking.

For this reason the world imperialists are attacking the proletariat, increasing the oppression of the labouring classes in colonies, and making progressive preparations to ~~suppress~~ suppress revolutionary movements by means of force and to launch an attack upon Soviet Russia. The economic oppression and White Terrorism are the most serious in China. After the Changsha incident, the Chinese landlords, capitalists, reactionaries and their supporters ---the imperialists ---attacked the Red Army and the Soviet areas with gunboats, aeroplanes, bombs and poisonous gas with a view to exterminating the Chinese revolution.

With the approach of the end of the Lunar Year, the capitalists and other reactionaries are attacking us with re-doubled efforts. The capitalists desire to abolish our Lunar year holidays and New Year Bonus; the landlords desire to increase the rents and to demand repayment of debts from farmers; and the superior military officers are retaining the pay of soldiers and forcing them to attack their own brothers---the Red Army of peasants and labourers.

Poor people are poorer this year because everything is now so dear. Moreover, the Kuomintang Government, which is representing the capitalists and landlords, has issued an order to abolish the Lunar Calendar. The benefits which the labourers are entitled to at the end of the Lunar Year are thus abolished. With the general economic depression and the heavy oppression at the hands of Chinese and foreign capitalists, landlords, rich farmers, militarists and corrupt officials, a large percentage of Chinese labourers, peasants, and poor people will be starved.

Apart from oppressing and attacking us, our enemies are planning to deceive us under the pretext of mediating in the disputes between labourers and capitalists, and also to convene the citizens' national conference. Chen Tou Seu of the Reorganization Party, Trotsky of the Elimination Party and the leaders of the Yellow Labour Unions are their running dogs for propaganda work.

The present circumstances prove that the labourers, soldiers, peasants and proletariat in cities and towns under the jurisdiction of the Kuomintang are unable to secure livelihood. The only thing they can do is to rise and to offer resistance.

Before and after the February 7 Anniversary, there are many anniversaries. January 17 is the anniversary of the death of Liebknecht and Rosenberg, leaders of the German labourers who opposed the world war of the imperialists and sacrificed themselves for opposing Capitalism. January 21 is the

anniversary of the death of Lenin, founder of the Soviet Socialism. February 7 is the anniversary on which the Chinese proletariat were massacred owing to their revolution. February 16 is the Lunar New Year. These are dates on which Chinese labourers, peasants and other masses should struggle. We should follow our revolutionary heroes by standing under the slogans of the Chinese Communist Party. Thus we shall attack our enemy and bring about success.

The most important thing for us to do is to support the Soviet mother country, to prohibit the Imperialists, the Kuomintang and militarists, from boycotting Soviet commerce in China, from refusing to recognize the Harbarovsk protocol, from obstructing the Sino-Russian negotiations, from making a second attack upon the Soviet along the Chinese Eastern Railway, from declaring war against the Soviet and from allowing our enemy to use their fingers to point at the Soviet.

We must support the Chinese Soviet and the Red Army. We must not allow the Imperialists to despatch gunboats and aeroplanes to attack Soviet areas and massacre our revolutionary brethren. The Red Army as well as the labour and peasant masses in Soviet areas must oppose the attack by the Kuomintang. We must support the 1st national conference of Soviet representatives and elect our own representatives to the Conference. We must not allow our enemies to transport our bullet or one dollar for the attack of the Red Army or the Soviet areas.

Overthrow the citizens' conference. Support the self political power of the labourers and peasants as well as the Soviet political power.

Overthrow the running dogs and capitalists. Propagate the Citizens' Conference and the mediation between labourers and capitalists. Obstruct the Reorganization Party, the Elimination Party of Chen Tou Sieu and Trotsky, and the activities of the leaders of Yellow labour unions.

Oppose the deduction of New Year Bonus of double pay, the intensified oppression of labourers, the increase of rent, taxes and revenue and the reduction of soldiers wages, the oppression of students by school authorities. Struggle for the non-payment of debts, revenue or taxes. Protest against the attack on labourers, peasants and poor people by landlords and capitalists. Struggle for the 8-hour working day, the increase of wages and the issuing of allowance to the unemployed. The Communist Party is your genuine leader and the Soviet is your political power.

Join the Red Labour Union, the peasants cooperative association, the hired peasants union, the poor peasants group, the poor people's cooperation Association, the revolutionary students union and other revolutionary organizations, the Red Army, and the Communist Party. Struggle for your own economic and political privileges under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The Chinese Communist Party orders strikes, suspension of drills and studies and the holding of demonstrations on the anniversaries of February 7 in order to commemorate Lenin, Lienneckt, Rosemberg and the martyrs of this incident. Long live the Chinese labouring and peasant masses as well as the Soviet Revolution.

C O P Y

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for 10/1/31

Stn No. E.9028-36

Register No.5/19623-31 Station: Hongkew Procurator Judge Mr. Soong

<u>Accused</u>	(1) Zien King Kan. (2) Zien King Kao. (3) Zau Kung Fah. (4) Hua Zung Liang. (5) Lee Zau Chong. (6) Liu Ah Tsung (7) Yang Ung Bai. (8) Chin Chen Sz. (9) Zah Jin Zung	(錢金奎) (錢金高) (張君發) (華仁良) (李兆昌) (劉阿勝) (楊恩培) (錢陳氏) (在日威)). Shppmaster.). Printer.). "). Appfentice). Printer). "). "). Female). Apprentice	Aged 28 " 20 " 19 " 18 " 19 " 23 " 24 " 55 " 14
----------------	--	---	--	---

Charge Offence against the Internal Security of the State

Cont. to Art.103, Sec.1, of the C.C.R.C.

For that they on the 9th Day of January 1931 at C.67 Yalu Road did commit an offence against the internal security of the State.

Further charged :-

Contrary to Article 6 of the Law relating to the Suppression of Counter Revolution

For that they at the same time and place did propagate a doctrine irreconcilable with the Three People's Principles.

Further charged :-

Against the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th accused.

Contrary to Article 142, sec. 1, of the C.C.R.C.

for that they at 8.30 a.m. on the 9.1.31 at C.67 Yalu Road did assault C.D.C. 96, Dun Han Ling, and C.D.C. 215, Chang Yu Shing, while being engaged in the lawful discharge of their duties.

Proceedings

Mr. King S Kum appeared for the Police.

Mr. Wong Boo Ching for the 1st accused.

Mr. Kum :- The accused are charged under Articles 103 of the Criminal Code and 6 of the Anti-Revolutionary Law and the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th accused are further charged with assaulting two Chinese detectives in the execution of their duty. At 6.30 a.m. on the 9th January, two detectives, acting on information received, went to C.67 Yalu Road and the accused were arrested there. C.D.C. 96 of Louza Station received information that the place was a Communist printing establishment. This detective and

X
215
C.D.C. 188 saw the 2nd accused leave the shop with a bundle of newspapers and they stopped him and found that they were copies of the "Red Flag". They then arrested the 2nd accused and then the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th accused came out of the shop and assaulted the two C.D.C.s. The 2nd accused then escaped and ran into No.66 Yalu Road and was later arrested there. The accused have admitted printing 15 issues of the "Red Flag". The 1st accused is the owner of the shop. The 2nd accused was in possession of about 4,000 copies of the newspaper when he was arrested. There are some printing machines in the premises and so I ask that a sealing order be issued to seal the shop. C.D.C. 96 was sent to hospital to have his injuries attended to and this is the doctor's certificate (produced).

D.S. Omond:- Acting on information received by C.D.C. 96, D.S.I. Papp, myself, D.P.S. MacAdie and Clerk Dah Kung Yong of the Special Branch, C.D.C.s 96, 188 and 215, went to the Dah Tsong Printing Shop at C.67 Yalu Road yesterday morning. Before the raid C.D.C.s 215 and 96 waited near the shop and they saw the 2nd accused leave with a bundle of papers which were found to be copies of the "Red Flag". When they challenged him a number of assistants from the shop rushed out and assaulted the detectives and attempted to take away their pistols, with the result that they were ~~compelled~~ compelled to open fire. C.D.C. 96 fired two shots and C.D.C. 215 three shots but nobody was injured by them. Myself and the rest of the party were at this time waiting at the corner of Miller Road and we were informed as to what had happened by C.D.C. 188. When we arrived there the 2nd accused had disappeared and we went into the shop and arrested all the accused there

except the 2nd accused. I went up the back stairs and saw the 2nd accused disappear over the drying stage into the next house. A search of the house was made and he was found hiding in a downstairs back room. In the shop we found some printing machines and some type already composited for printing the "Red Flag". We also found the chops of the 1st and 2nd accused. This wooden pistol was also found on the premises and the Court will see that it is an imitation of an automatic. These account books were also found but bear no entry relating to the "Red Flag". (various articles mentioned produced). At the station C.D.C.s 96 and 215 identified the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th accused as the people who assaulted them. The 2nd accused later took us to 1033 Woomung Road where he was to deliver the 4,000 copies of the "Red Flag" to an old woman residing in a room there. This woman had absconded when we got there. All the accused have made statement admitting the parts they took in this affair.

C.D.C. 96 :- I received information that C.67 Yalu Road was a printing shop where Communist newspapers were being printed and so I reported it to my superiors. At 6 a.m. yesterday myself and two other C.D.C.s went and kept a watch on the premises and at about 8.30 a.m. the 2nd accused left the shop with a bundle of newspapers and I stopped him. I asked him what they were and then I saw that they were copies of the "Red Flag" and therefore attempted to arrest him. The 2nd accused then called out and the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th accused ran out of the shop and assaulted us and attempted to take away our pistols. In the meantime the 2nd accused escaped. I fired two shots and C.D.C.215 fired three but the accused were not injured. The 2nd

and 8th accused both bit me during the struggle. After the shots were fired they all ran into the shop and the rest of the party came along and we arrested them. We found the 2nd accused hiding under a bed in the next house.

C.D.C.s 188 and 215 corroborated.

D.S. Omand :- Two other men named King Van Liang and Yue Gee Long, who were concerned with these accused, escaped.

1st accused :- I am the owner of the shop. I have five assistants and three apprentices. The 2nd accused is my brother and the 3rd accused only lives in a loft over the shop which he rents from me. The 4th accused is an apprentice and the 5th an assistant. The 7th is also an assistant and the 8th is my mother. The 9th is an apprentice. I print advertisements and theatre programmes. The copies of the "Red Flag" were printed by my brother without my knowledge and when I found out I told him not to do so as it was against the law. He printed 4,000 copies a day for \$15.00 and he has been printing them for ten days.

2nd accused :- The Liang Yue Advertising Co. brought the type for the "Red Flag" to the shop on the 29th December and asked me to print the newspaper. I printed three issues and received \$15.00. I did it because I was short of cash. I did the printing of them during the night and at first the 1st accused knew nothing about it. I used to take the copies out of the shop at 8.30 a.m. The other accused knew nothing about it. I did not assault the detectives but I and my mother pleaded with them. I ran away while my mother was pleading with

them. The 5th, 6th and 7th were not concerned in the assault.

3rd accused :- I live in a room over the shop and work in a Japanese shop on Miller Road. I know nothing about the newspapers.

4th accused :- I am an apprentice in the shop and help to tread the printing machines but I cannot read.

5th accused :- I am a compositor in the shop at \$9.00 per month. I know nothing about the "Red Flag" and did not assault the detectives. I was in bed when I was arrested.

6th accused :- I am also a compositor in the shop. I did not assault the detectives and was also in bed when arrested. I know nothing about the "Red Flag" but sometimes heard the printing machine being worked during the night.

7th accused :- I am an assistant in the shop. I did not assault the detectives.

8th accused :- I am the mother of the 1st and 2nd accused. I did not assault the detectives but pleaded with them to let the 2nd accused go.

9th accused :- I am 14 years old. I am employed in the ^Ashop as an apprentice. My family is in the country but lately I have had no replies to the letters I have sent them.

Decision

Remand no fixed date for trial.
3rd, 4th and 9th to furnish reliable security.
Others to be detained.
Dah Chung Printing Company to be sealed up for the time being.

January 12, 1931.

I.S.

"Red Flag Daily News" : Court Proceedings against
Printers

Nine Chinese apprehended on January 9 at Printing shop No.67 Yalu Road where the "Red Flag Daily News" had been printed during the previous ten days, appeared before the Court on January 10, when six of them were remanded in custody and the remaining three, a sub-tenant and two apprentices, on shop security.

January 10, 1931

Political

"Red Flag Daily News" - Printing base raided

Acting on information that the "Red Flag Daily News", the semi-official organ of the Chinese C.P., was being printed in the Dah Tsong Printing Shop (大中), 68 Yalu Road, a watch was kept on that address with the result that at about 8.30 a.m. on January 9 two detectives observed a man emerge from the shop with a bundle of papers under his arm. On being challenged he was found to have about 4,000 copies of the "Red Flag" of January 8, 1931. At this point five or six men rushed out of the shop, attacked the detectives and attempted to seize their pistols. One of the two officers was so manhandled that he and his colleagues were compelled to fire, five shots being fired. This resulted in the assailants decamping, although one of them was subsequently arrested. So far as can be ascertained, no person was hit. Immediately following this incident a posse of detectives arrived on the scene and carried out a raid on the premises, an ordinary Chinese dwelling with the bottom floor used as a printing room and one upstairs room as a type-setting room. In the printing room were one press and three small machines, all treadle driven, and one paper cutting machine, while the typesetting room contained about half a ton of lead type. On the roller of the printing press was found a complete and legible impression of "Red Flag" of the issue seized a few minutes previously.

Political (2)

On information furnished by the man carrying the copies of the paper, a visit was made to 1033 Woosung Road, where a back room on the ground floor was found to have been used as communication office of the "Red Flag". Investigation showed that this room was looked after by an old woman who had decamped before the arrival of the Police. From a statement made by the same accused, it appears that he went each evening to this room and obtained from the old woman the type, all set and complete, for the next issue of the "Red Flag". After printing, the copies were delivered by him to the old woman. A search of the room, however, produced nothing incriminating, the only furniture consisting of a table and a bed.

There was ample evidence that the Dah Tsong Printing Shop undertook legitimate business and an examination of the account books showed no reference to transactions regarding the "Red Flag".

It was also learned that on December 20 a Chinese of the student class and speaking the Honan dialect came to the Dah Tsong with a frame containing type set for printing. He asked if it could be printed on the premises and it was eventually agreed between him and ^{the} brother of the proprietor that the printing should be done at the rate of \$15.00 for each issue of 3,000 copies. It was also agreed that the money should be paid three issues in advance. In all the shop had received \$225.00 from this man who called at the shop every three days.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of ^{King} Chien Chin-kan (錢金淦) native of Shaoshing taken by me D.I. Montgomery at Hongkew Station the January 9, 1931 and interpreted by D.I. Chen Chang.

My name is Chien ^{King} Chin-kan (錢金淦), age 28. I am a native of Shaoshing. I was born at Shanghai, in the City at Taivung Road. I studied at the Tang Ming Primary School commencing my studies in the early part of 1915 and ending about June 1916. At this time a neighbour named Foo Kwei (富貴) found employment for me at a Japanese tailor's shop at Boone Road. I served there for about six months when I was discharged over a certain physical disability. I then returned to my home. In Spring 1917 I was recommended by another neighbour to be a cook's boy on board the s.s. "Doo Nan" plying between Shanghai and Nanchang. I retained this employment for six months and had to leave on account of the death of a steward. I then went home and was unemployed for six months. In the Spring of 1918 I was recommended by another neighbour named Wong Kung-ming (王根明) to a Japanese named Asizawa, who kept a printing shop at Chapoo Road, as apprentice book-binder. This position I retained until April 1923. I made much progress there because there were more than 100 Chinese employed there and they helped me to obtain a fair knowledge of Chinese characters and also I learned to speak some Japanese. When I left this position I was getting \$18.00 a month. I then obtained a position as bookbinder at the Shanghai Mercury offices. I was thus employed for four months. Towards the Summer of 1923 a Japanese named Tajiri offered me the position of chief assistant in his

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

- 2 -

printing establishment ~~at~~ called The Tui-jai Printing Works,
Wong Road (now moved to Mining Road). During the
General strike of 1925 I was discharged from this position.
I was unemployed until August 1925 when I borrowed some money from
my sister and a friend named Bei Ching-mai (張金財),
living in the City and putting some of my own money to it
established a printing business at 60 Yala Road with two
old machines. The matter we printed was various
kinds of advertising matter. My brother Chien Ching-kau
worked with me. His work was to look to the accounts.
According to the books he received \$18.00 a month and I received
\$25.00 a month. The profits go into business and now we
have more than \$2,000 worth of plant and are removed to
No. 67 Yala Road. As far as I know my brother started to
print the "Wai Yee Daily News" about ten days ago. Each
night he worked for about two and a half hours. He did
this secretly. Prior to his starting to print this
paper he consulted me about it and I told him it was too
dangerous. One night I heard the sound of the printing
machinery and I questioned my brother about it. He told me
that he had made a contract with certain people to print
3,000 copies a night at a charge of \$15.00 per 3,000 copies.
I wanted him to stop it but he carried on. He told me that
they paid for it in advance. The whole thing was handled
by my brother. He used to leave the shop at 9 or 10
p.m. and would be away from fifteen minutes to half an hour and
return with the type plates fully prepared. We supplied the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

- 3 -

paper. In the morning at about 8 or 8.15 my brother
should take the papers away and get it about ten minutes later.
The plates were changed for each publication. I don't
know anything about the printing plants made by my brother. On
the January 9, 1931, in the morning I heard the sound of
and went downstairs to see what was the matter. I went
to guest room and had met there by a foreigner who
questioned me. I told him I was the master of the shop
and was a master. My other brother Chen Ching Pan
(錢金寶) made the imitation pistol found by the Police.
He was at one time a soldier. The pistol was made as
a toy for his children.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Chien King-hui (錢良義),
native of Shanghai, taken by me D.I. Ross
at His Majesty's Consulate on the January 8, 1941 and interpreted by D.I. Sun Tz-ling.

My name is Chien King-hui (錢良義), alias Chien King-hui (錢金高), native of Shanghai, age 20, single. I was born at Tai Tang Lane (丹凤楼), Siao Hui Wo (新南河), City. At 7 years of age I studied in the Tai Tang Hui (東明) Primary School till ten years of age when I discontinued my studies and remained at home. At 15 years of age, I was recommended by my brother Chien King-kan (錢金淦) to be an apprentice in the Lee Shih (盧澤) Printing Firm (Japanese) on Haining Road near Chapeo Road. My apprenticeship was completed three years later when I joined the Oriental Printing Firm (東方) (Japanese), located at the rear of the Shanghai Times, Avenue Edward VII, as a printer. I worked there for one year and left this firm at the end of 1935 as this firm was closed down owing to trade depression. In 1934 I removed with my mother, brother and his wife, from the city to Yang Shing Li (永興里), Nukow Road, where we lived for one year and again removed to the present address at No. 67 Yalu Road. Having left the Oriental Printing Firm, I joined the Sung Kiam Tong (申江堂) Printing Firm (Japanese), Thorne Road, as a printer. I worked there for one year. Owing to the wages being too small, I was recommended by a friend named Chen (陳), a printer, whose address I do not know, to the Kuo Tai (國泰) Printing Firm (Chinese), where I worked for over three months and left following upon a change of management. I was then recommended by my brother Chien King Kan (錢金淦)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

- 2 -

to the Wei Wang Printing Firm (匯文印刷所), Rue Lafayette, whose proprietor named Chou King-ling (朱劍林) is a friend of my brother. I remained home for over half a year and resigned owing to the food being bad. I remained at home for about one month and rejoined the Sung Kiang Tong Xin (申江堂) Printing Concern, (Japanese), at the request of the Management who sent Kuo Chao-ling (葛兆林), the typesetter foreman, to fetch me. I stayed there about a year and a half. In July 1930, a relative named Yang (楊), a native of Shanghai, of the Tsing Sun Printing Firm (清山印刷所), next door to the Sung Kiang Tong (申江堂), Thorne Road, recommended me to my friend named Li (李) for the purpose of getting a job for me at Singapore at a monthly wage of T\$0.00. I agreed to the idea and consequently resigned my job from the Sung Kiang Tong. Unexpectedly this man Li, Yang's friend, disappeared, and therefore I was unemployed and was obliged to remain at home to assist my brother Chien King-kan (錢金鑑) to manage the Dah Tsoong (大中) Printing Shop, which he established five years ago at Hsian Road but removed to the present address at 67 Yalu Road in May, 1929. My mother is named Chien Chen Sz (錢陳氏).

I am the manager of the shop, as well as being the accountant and proof-reader. The Dah Tsoong Printing Shop is responsible for the publication of the last 15 issues of the "Red Flag Daily News", the first one appearing on about December 15, 1930. At 8 p.m. December 20, 1930, a Chinese of the student type speaking the Honan dialect came to my

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

- 3 -

brother's shop with a piece of lead type stamped in a newspaper, and asked what we could do concerning printing for him. At that time I was the only one present in the shop and consequently negotiated with him myself unknown to others. We agreed to \$15.00 for publishing 3,000 copies of each issue and that the money would be paid three issues in advance. In answer to my question regarding his name, the visitor asked me to address him as the Liang Yeu (良友) Advertising Agency. On his departure, he instructed me to deliver the printed copies of the newspaper to No. 1033 Chiu Yuen Li (秋雲里), Chapsoo Road at 8 a.m. every day and to go there for the lead type at 9 p.m. every evening. When I went there in the morning, I entered by the back door and deposited the papers in a room in the kitchen. I was met by an old woman on these visits but never conversed with her. When I went there in the evening I saw nobody with the exception of one occasion when I met a male with whom I did not speak. The person who called at the shop on the first occasion came every three days and paid for the papers. He used to come in the evening. We have received payment for all fifteen issues, totalling \$225.00. At 8 a.m. January 9, 1931, I took 3,000 copies of the paper wrapped in a piece of waste paper and while passing the entrance from alleyway on Yalu Road, two Chinese of working class came forward and snatched the papers from me and caught hold of me, at the same time producing pistols. I then knew that they came from the Police and knowing that the contents of the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

- 2 -

papers were of a communistic nature, I struggled and shouted "Help". The shouting brought my mother Hien Jung Sa (錢陳氏) out and she begged the detectives to set me free, but this request was refused. Thereupon I continued to struggle and succeeded in escaping from the detectives' hands and ran away through the alleyway. I entered a nearby cigarette shop where I took refuge, but the detectives later discovered me and took me into custody. Some of the Red types were sent back and while the remainder are kept in the shop. Apart from the "Red Flag Daily News", nothing of a communistic nature has ever been published. I knew that it was the "Red Flag Daily News" that was being printed, also I am fully aware that its contents are purely communistic. I know that it is against the law but I did not make any report to the authorities because it was a question of obtaining a livelihood. On December 26, 1930, my brother got to know that I was printing the "Red Flag Daily News", but I told him that I would take the full responsibility of the matter and asked him not to interfere. The two persons who escaped are (1) King Wen-liang (金文良), native of Huangtu, age 21, type-setter, who has been in the employ of the shop for over four years and (2) Yu Jen-long (俞仁龍), native of Paoshan, age 19, an apprentice for over one year. Living in the shop is one sub-tenant named Zao Keng-fah (曹根發).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zao Keng-fah (曹根芳)
native of Pootung taken by me D.I. Rees
at Hongkew Stn/ on the 9/1/31 and interpreted by D.S.I. Sih Tse-liang

My name is Zao-Keng-fah (曹根芳), age 19, native of Pootung, married. I was born at Tai Feng Lur (丹凤楼), City, and Chien King-kan (钱金全) was my neighbour at that time. While I was seven years of age, our family removed to No. 13 Zung Chi Li (仁智里), Kwan Ying Kuo (观音阁), City. At 13 years of age, I was recommended by a neighbour named Wong (王) who was a paper cutter in the Shanghai Mainichi, to be an apprentice in the Loo Shih Printing firm (罗泽印刷所), Haining Road. At that time Yang Ung-bei (杨恩培), Chien King-kan (钱金全) and Chien King-kau (钱金高) were also working there and became on friendly terms. On attaining the age of 17 my apprenticeship was completed and I was recommended by my wife's brother named Yuen Ah-keng (阮阿根), who is a book-binder in the Loo Shih Printing Concern, as a printer in the S Vee Printing Firm (四维印刷所) (Japanese), Cr. of Yalu and Woosung Roads. In October, 1929, as the house in the city where we lived was going to be demolished, we then removed, at the recommendation of my wife's brother, to 67 Yalu Road where we rented a small room. I did not go to my work on the morning of Jan. 8, on account of a boil on my face and I rested at home. I did not pay any attention to the affairs of the Dah Tsong Printing firm (大中印刷所) and have never assisted them in their work, so I know nothing about their affairs. I left my home at 7.45 a.m. every day to go to the S Vee Printigg firm and usually returned home at 8 p.m.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

-2-

except when there was night work and I used to come at
11 p.m. During the night of monday last (Jan.5) I heard
the sounding of printing. In answer to my question, Chien
King-kau said that he was printing programmes for certain
theatres.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Hwa Zung-liang (華仁良)
native of Zaushing taken by me D.S.I. Papp
at Hongkew on the 9/1/31. and interpreted by _____

States,

My name is Hwa Zung-liang. I am 18 years of age and a native of Yuyao, Shaoshing. I studied from the age of 9 until I was 13 years old in my native home. After that I helped my father in farm work until I was 16 years old when I came to Shanghai with my cousin Yuan Ching Lai (袁金樓) (deceased). I lodged for about 10 days in the Wei Hong Electricity Supply Co, at Rue Amiral Bayle, French Concession. There I was introduced by one Wong Tso-shu to the Dah Tsoong Printing Office as an apprentice, doing miscellaneous work and helped in printing works in my leisure time. The Red Flag Daily News was printed at 11 p.m. or 12 m.n. by Chien King Kao and King Wen-liang. Wong Teh Lee and Chen Lung, the last three are not in custody. The leadtype was brought in by Chien King Kao. After I had finished my various duties, I was ordered from time to time by Chien King Kao to assist in the printing of the Red Flag Daily News. Every morning, the papers were delivered by Chien King Kao but I do not know the place to which he took them. I was caught in the upstairs room this morning January 9, 1931.

Sgd. Hwa Zung-liang.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Li Zao-chong (李兆冲)
native of Shanghai taken by me D.S.I. Papp
at Hongkew on the 9/1/31 and interpreted by _____

States,

My name is Li Zao-chong (李兆冲). I am 19 years old and a native of Shanghai. I studied from 14 years to 16 years in the Woo Hai Public School (private) off Kaifoong Road. After that I worked in the Tsung Hwa Printing Factory (situated at Hon Teh Li, Kaifeng Road) as an apprentice where I served for about one year, after that I paying my own board worked in the Lee Kuo Printing Office as a type-setter until May 1930, my wages being \$15.00 per mensem. I then began work as a type-setter in the Dah Tsung Printing Office at 67 Yalm Road and received a monthly wage of \$8. I worked in the upstairs back room everyday. In the day time I set eypes belonging to advertising matters and I never worked at night. The lead type was brought in by one Chien King-kao and the "Red Flag Daily News" was printed at mid-night when I was asleep. I heard the printing machines working, - Last night at 2 a.m. But I have never seen the Red Flag Daily News. I was arrested at 8.30 a.m. this morning, January 9, 1931.

Sgd. Li Zao-chong.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Liu Ah Chen (劉阿辰)
native of Shanghai taken by me P.S.I. Hunt, Senior
at Han Lin Sun on the January 9, 1931 and interpreted by P.I. Chen Chang

My name is Liu Ah Chen (劉阿辰), age 37. I am a painter and a native of Ningbo. I live at 47 Kait Road where I work. I sleep in a cubicle on the 1st floor. I was born at Han Sun Union, West Gate, Shanghai, south of Ningbo where my mother still lives. I studied for one year at a private school and then for two years at the Han Tsung (韓中) Primary School, West Gate, Shanghai. About the year 1925, when I was about 11 years old my mother asked a man named Wong Tan Yang (王朝陽) to bring me to Shanghai. We came here and put up two nights at the Sung Yang Tea Caching Works, Shantung Road. Wong Tan Yang was accountant at this place. The events have since been closed. I have no knowledge of Chinese characters. Wong Tan Yang found employment for me at the En Ching Duing Printing Shop, under the management of Han Ts Tsung (夏志章), a Shanghai man. I was engaged there as apprentice and worked there for two months when the shop closed down. Han Ts Tsung found employment for me at the Han Tsung Printing Company at a salary of \$5.50 a month. This shop was located at Canton Road. I worked here for about a year when the shop closed down. I was then recommended by the manager Tsen Ts Wao (周子和) to the Kwang Ming (光明) Printing Shop. Here I worked for about three years. The master of this shop was Yue Ah Pau (俞阿保), a Ningbo man, aged about 30 years. I did not print any communistic matter at any time. In April 1927 I went home to visit my mother because she wanted to have me nearer home. I was at

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

- 2 -

Home for about a month when my mother found employment for me at the Dai Tsung Printing Works, Nianyang, Ningbo. I worked there for about 4 months under Mr. Ku An (余克安) as printer as the shop was small and had no assistants. I therefore came back to Su Chia. I met an old friend named Wong Tai-ling (王德奎) whom I had known at the Han Ming (漢明) Printing Shop. He found employment for me at the Yung Kung School (金榮公學) in Fuzhou, which was a Chinese school. I was employed there as a printer. The type of printing done at this place was a mixture of school matters. Here I had to learn the foreign alphabet but I cannot speak English. My wages were \$11.00 a month. I was here for about two years. This would be about May 1930 when I became sick and so I returned to my home. Here I stayed until about October of next year. At this time I found employment at the Siang Cai Printing Shop which was established by the proprietors of the Han Ming Printing Works named Doe Chai-ling (潘吉祥). I stayed there until July 1930. I was paid \$12.00 a month. At this time a friend named Tsang Fah-yang (張發榮) wrote to me asking me to come to Shanghai as he had employment for me. Arriving at Shanghai too late I found that the place was filled. One Yang Kuo-sung (楊國昇), a typesetter found employment for me at the Dah Tsung (大中) Printing Shop,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

- 3 -

(Address 21.10.1951, 37 Hain Road, the master of
shop is named as Chin Ching Hing (钱金金). In
that shop were employed 8 persons, namely: Lee Tai Sang (李兆昌),
Wong Hui-ni (王德義), the printers Yang Fag Dai (楊恩培),
Liang Jai (梁仁), Fong Yip (冯日), the Chinese Ching Hing (華仁良),
Sung Jui Sang (孫日盛), Tse Jui Leong (喻仁龍) and
Fung Jih Sun Chin Sun Mei (吉品梅). A man named
Sun Hing-fai (曹根茂), who is employed in a Japanese
printing shop, 21.10.1951, 37 Hain Road.

钱金高 (錢良義)

is brother of the shop master and his duty was to look after
the machinery. During the day we worked under the
direction of the shop master printing advertising matter.
It was during the night that the communistic papers were
printed by the master's brother. He worked by himself from
8 p.m. to 4 a.m. He brought the printing plates all
completed to the shop. The paper printing printed is the
Red Flag Daily News. It would estimate 2,000 copies
were printed each night. I did not take any part in the
night printing. On the morning of January 9, 1951 I heard
a great noise and on going downstairs was arrested
in the house I did not assault the detectives. This
statement is true.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Yang Ung-bei (楊恩培)
native of Tsingkiangpu (青江浦) taken by me D.I. Ross
at Hongkew Stn. on the 9/1/31 and interpreted by D.S.I. Sih Tse-liang

My name is Yang Ung-bei, native of Tsingkiangpu, age 24, and single. I was born at Wong Ka Ning Village (王家銀村), Tsingkiangpu. I studied for one year while I was 7 years of age in a private school. When I was ten years of age I came to Shanghai with my parents. We took up residence at Ta Wu Ka (泰和街), Yangtszepoo. Later I was recommended by a fellow-countryman, name unknown, and obtained work as a juvenile worker in the Oriental Cotton Mill. I worked there for two years and left owing to the wages being too small. I was then recommended by a neighbour named Li (李) as an apprentice in the Loo Shih Printing Concern (榮澤印刷所) (Japanese), Haining Road. At that time I made the acquaintance of Chien King-kan (錢金鑑) and Chien king-kau (錢金高), who were also apprentices there. I remained there for seven years and was dismissed for having gone strike following upon the May 30th Incident in 1925. I then remained at home. At that time our family resided at No. 336a Kiang Hsia Li (江夏里), Wuchow Road. I then worked as a fruit-hawker. In May, 1929, my friend named Sung Teh-pao (沈德宝) wrote me a letter from Hankow asking me to proceed there to assist him in establishing a printing concern. I became acquainted with this man some three years ago. He is native of Ningpo and formerly resided at Yung Hwa Li (榮華里), Singkepeng Road and used to purchase fruit from the stall which I had placed at the entrance to the Pao Chen Li Alleyway, Yuen Foong Road. We were good friends. His father was the owner

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

-2-

of a cigarette shop in Hankow. In compliance with his request I left Shanghai for Hankow, but on arrival there I found he has established a lithographic printing shop which is totally different to my knowledge of printing (lead-type). As I was of little use to him, I returned to Shanghai about June 20 and resumed my former occupation as a fruit hawker. About July 10, I called on Chien King-kan and Chien King-kau at the Dah Tsong Printing Shop (大中印刷), 67 Yalu Road. This shop was established by them about three years ago at Hsian Road, and removed to its present address in May 1929. They asked me to be a printer in their shop at a monthly wage of \$12, which I accepted. The matter printed in this shop consists of programmes for cinema theatres such as the Palace Theatre and advertising posters for shops. According to my knowledge I have not seen any copies of "Red Flag Daily News" nor any other handbills or posters being printed on the premises. About 10 days ago, shortly after midnight, while I was trying to sleep I heard the sound of printing. I asked Chien King-kao what was the matter and he replied that he was printing some important matters that he wished to do himself. However, about three or four days ago, Chien King-kao told me that he was printing every night a communistic paper but asked me not to disclose this matter to any other person. He used to go out everynight at 10 p.m. and return an hour later and again went out at 8 a.m.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

-3-

in the morning for the purpose of delivering the printed matter. I do not know where he delivered the matter. This morning, Jan. 9, 1931, while I was still lying in bed, I heard somebody engaged in a fight. While I was in the act of getting up, the men from the Police Station came in and took me into custody.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Eien Zung Sz (錢宗氏)
native of Zaushing taken by me D.S.I. Pepp
at Hongkew on the 9/1/31. and interpreted by _____

States,

My name is Eien Zung Sz (錢宗氏), am 55 years old and native of Zaushing. I live at 67 Yalu Road. My oldest son opened ~~the~~ Da Tsong Printing Shop about four years ago. About 8 a.m. to-day (7th January) while having breakfast upstairs I heard my second son cry. I rushed downstairs where I saw that my second son was arrested by a detective. I asked the detective to have my son released. A little while later, more police came and arrested me. I do not know what newspapers my son were printing.

Sgd. Eien Zung Sz.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zah Shih-zung (石月盛)
native of Fooning, Kiangsu taken by me D.S.I. Papp
at Hkw Stn. on the Jan. 9, 1931 and interpreted by _____

My name is Zah Sih-zung (石月盛), am 14 years old and a native of Fooning, Kiangsu. I studied from 9 years to 12 years in a private school in my native place. Owing to the death of my father, I came to Shanghai with my mother and took lodging in Chapei Huts (address unknown) where we stayed about 18 months, when I lost sight of my mother. Thus I was forced to become a coolie in conveying or breaking stones. In August 1930 I was introduced by my sister's husband to the Dah Tsung Printing Office at 67 Yalu Road as an apprentice. After I have worked for about one month I fell sick from the strenuous works I had to perform as a coolie. Owing to sickness I stayed always upstairs, and therefore I do not know what was being done downstairs. I was arrested by a policeman this morning January 9, 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.

Special Branch No. 1

No. S. B. D. 627

Date January 14, 1931.

File 16-1-31

Subject (in full) Article in the local Chinese press re: "Arrest of Important Communists at Kiangwan".

Made by D. I. Robertson. Forwarded by

The attached article contained in the Eastern Times of January 14 is a distorted account of a raid on a bookstore at 2 p.m. on January 11, 1931. There is no connection between the foregoing and the raid on the Red Flag printing establishment at 67 Yalu Road on January 9, 1931.

The following is an extract from the Daily Report of January 13 :

"At 2 p.m. January 11, the Chinese Military Authorities raided the Kwan Chu (Feng etc) Book Store No. 518 Jukong Road (North Szechuen Road corner), Chapel, and seized a large quantity of communistic books. Four Chinese, including two females, were taken into custody."

The books referred to were pro-communistic.

Henry Robertson
D. I.

D. C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches).

Reg.

Please file.

J.R.

14:11:31.

Copy - Communism

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. D. REC.
No. S. B. D. 627
Date 14 - 1 - 31

January 14. 1931.

Communism. Arrest of Important Communists
at Kiangwan

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers
publish the following report :-

On January 12, the Bureau of Public Safety arrested
several communists including two women in a house at
Kiangwan. Among the arrested persons are Communistic
propaganda writers and a financial supporter. Before
the arrest the Shanghai Municipal Police seized a
quantity of the "Red Flag" a Communistic publication.
The printing place was searched and nine persons were
arrested.

It is learned that all these arrested persons are
connected with the "Red Flag" and other publications.

S.I.,
For investigation and
report please

MP

14:1:31.

any - Communism

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL C. & S. B. REC. No. S. B. D. 627 Date 14 - 1 - 31.
--

January 14. 1931.

Communism. Arrest of Important Communists
at Kiangwan

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers
publish the following report :-

On January 12, the Bureau of Public Safety arrested
several communists including two women in a house at
Kiangwan. Among the arrested persons are Communist
propaganda writers and a financial supporter. Before
the arrest the Shanghai Municipal Police seized a
quantity of the "Red Flag" a Communistic publication.
The printing place was searched and nine persons were
arrested.

It is learned that all these arrested persons are
connected with the "Red Flag" and other publications.

S.I.,
For investigation and
report please

JH
14:1:31.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

March 1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
File No. <i>627</i>
No. I. O. D. <i>627</i>
1930.
Date <i>12.3.30</i>

Copies of communistic mosquito newspaper "Red Flag"
distributed by post to Chinese P.C.s

One of the wrappers quotes the sender of that particular package as "The Labourers' Cooperative Society" (勞工合作社), Moulmein Road. (No number given). Exhaustive enquiries have been made in this locality but no trace can be found of any base or communication office. Despite such enquiries, it is, of course, quite possible that some sort of office does exist in Moulmein Road, but the fact that such bases do not advertise themselves and are invariably buried in some small back room makes detection exceedingly difficult. In all likelihood the organization, the name of which has not cropped up hitherto, is fictitious.

APB
information
11/3/30

The Robertson
C. D. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Gordon Road Station.

REPORT

Date March 6, 1930.

Subject (in full) Report on attached Communistic papers.

Made by D.S.I. Crawford.

Forwarded by

J. H. Adams Inspector

Sir,

At 8.15 a.m. this morning, the 6/3/30, two bundles of newspapers enclosed in brown paper were delivered at the Training Depot Office (Inspector Stubbings), one addressed to C.P.C.s 1008, 1067 and 1967, and the other addressed to the Chinese Policemen Gordon and Connaught Roads. These papers were sent through the Post.

On examination in the Depot Office they were found to be of Communistic nature, the papers' name being the "Red Flag", purporting to come from the Special Koumingtang Department.

Attached are the copies found.

C.P.C. 1008, Dsu Ts Lo (徐德禄), native of Chihli, residing at 41 Edinburgh Road, O.O.L. attached to Bubbling Well Station, joined the Force on 3/2/29, was posted to Sinza Station on completion of training, and transferred to Bubbling Well Station on 15/6/29. Enquiries made, ascertain that he is a good policeman. Guarantor: Yong Chen Fu (冯仁甫), 182 Cunningham Road.

C.P.C. 1067 Wu Chen Sheng (吴震生), native of Chihli, residing at 866A Markham Road, attached to Sinza Station. Joined the Force on 4/2/29, was posted to Sinza Station on completion of training on 28/7/29.

Enquiries:- He is a good policeman. Guarantor Lu Siau Zao, of Tong Wu^{shop}, 874 Manila Road.

C.P.C. 1967 Shao Chen Kung (邵振康), native of Kiangsu, attached to West Hongkew Station. Joined the Force on 12/4/28 and was posted from Depot to West Hongkew on 2/9/28. A good policeman. Guarantor Gee Hsiang Kew (奇香居), of 292 Tientsin Road.

Officer i/c Political Branch.

D.S.I.

1. 627
11. 11. 29

November 10 29.

Dear Colonel,

See D.R. 266.

With reference to your letter of November 2 on the subject of a Communist publication entitled "The Red Flag", I have to inform you that this paper first appeared in November 1928 in the form of a pamphlet. Shortly afterwards it appeared as a weekly publication, and has been published in the form of a mosquito newspaper every Wednesday and Saturday since July 17, 1929. No trace can be found of the persons responsible for the publication of The Red Flag or the whereabouts of the place where it is edited or printed. As a matter of fact there is reason to believe the offices of the publication are frequently changed.

I send you herewith^x three specimen copies of The Red Flag as requested in your letter.

Yours sincerely,

Lieut. Col. G.H.R. Halland, O.B.E.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

Scay.

x sent.

6.4.29.

MB

File No. *D. 627*

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

November 9, 1929.

A/ D. C. I.

With reference to the attached letter of November 2, I beg to report that the Communistic publication entitled "The Red Flag" clandestinely made its first appearance in the form of a pamphlet in November 1928. Shortly after that date it had regularly appeared once a week and from its 24th issue onward every three days in the form of a mosquito paper, which form it still retains. Since July 17, 1929, however, it has appeared every Wednesday and Saturday. The efforts of the Authorities to discover the place where it is printed have so far been unsuccessful.

Attached herewith are three specimen copies of the periodical.

J. Papp
D. S. I.

The names of the persons responsible for the issue of "The Red Flag" are unknown but there is evidence that its editorial office keeps shifting about to avoid detection

JK

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D.. 627.....
Date... 5. 11. 29.....

SECRET

H. B. M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

2nd November, 1929.

My dear Aiers,

With reference to your Daily Intelligence Summary for the 26th of October, 1929, I should be grateful if you would kindly let me have any information which you have been able to collect regarding the publication entitled "The Red Flag", copies of which were distributed on the 25th. of October among employees of a mill in Pootoo Road district. I should also be glad to have two or three specimen copies of this periodical if such are available.

Yours sincerely,

R. C. Aiers, Esq.,

Assistant Commissioner of Police,

Criminal Investigation Department,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

*A.C. (Pol)
? J
lea*

4/11

*Intell. Section,
For attention*

*JRS
4/11/29*

FLASH

NO.

3

D-635

File No. 635

21. 11. 29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

S. B. Chinese Section.

November 20th, 1929.

Chung Kwong Tseh (鍾光澤).

Sir,

Reference to the attached inquiries shew that Chung Kwong Tseh (鍾光澤) was arrested by West Hongkew Police on Boundary Road on November 9, for distributing Communistic Literature. He is now serving sentence of one year imprisonment in the Municipal Gaol, under the name of Tsoong Wei Zee (鍾維賢). This information has been duly conveyed to the writer of the attached letter.

6A NH. 671

A.C. Pol'.

J.C.
Information
21/11 *ACU*

J. D. I.
C. D. I.

Stamp
NOV 21 1929

事務所

白克路九十八號
電話一六六一

CHARLES B. YANG
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
298 BURKILL ROAD SHANGHAI
TELEPHONE NO. 11661

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. REGISTRY
No. L. O. D... 835
Date... 8... 11... 29...
律師

The 7th November, 1929.

Martin, Capt. R. M. J., Deputy Commissioner

Police Force Department, S. M. C., Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Dear Sir:-

With many thanks, we are very much obliged to apply to Your Honourable Department.

It is reported by our client, Chung Kwang Tseih(鍾光集), that he lost his elder brother, Chung Kwang Tseh(鍾光澤), in the night of the 9th of the past October, who is a native of Canton Province and twenty two years in age. He is a student and came to Shanghai for study. He lost his personal trace when he, in the night of the 9th of October, went to The North Railway Station for seeing the lantern procession which was taken up for congratulation of The Republic of China. Since this time, he did not come back home until now, and our client, Chung Kwang Tseih(鍾光集), is also without any news or notice about his lost brother. Our client suspected that his lost brother might be probably arrested by some police station under some criminal suapicion and appointed us to apply to Your Honourable Department with one dozen of photo of his lost brother, Chung Kwang Tseh(鍾光澤). With many thanks, we humbly request You kindly give notice to the chief inspector in charge of every police station and the head gaoler to ask them; "Is there any person named, Chung Kwang Tseh(鍾光澤), to be arrested and put into the gaol since the 9th of October?" With great thankfulness, we should be very much obliged if You kindly bless us Your Honourable Favour.

WE ARE

Your obedient servants

Charles B. Yang.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE _____
(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
FILE NO. REGISTRY
No. 1. O. D. 836
Date 3-1-30

Sir,

Inquiries at Mark Moody's Garage learn that a party of eight including Mark Moody, an employee named Schoemaker and Supt Fairbairn left on Thursday last in a motor-boat, the destination being unknown. Mark Moody was due to return on Saturday but so far has not put in an appearance, nor have any of the other members.

The employees of Mark Moody have no explanation to offer but suggest that the party probably proceeded to some point from which telegraphic communication is not possible and as to-morrow is a holiday decided to extend the trip.

H. Robertson
D. I.

DR
DEC 31 1929

C. S. Information
3/1/2 *H. Cairns*
et al.

Very Urgent

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

To *Shanghai, 31:12:1929*
Foreign Section,

*Supt Fairbairn
left for a week and trip
up country on Friday
or Saturday. He was
due back for duty
on Monday morning,
but failed to return.
He was accompanied
on the trip by an
assistant in*

Mark Moody's firm
Will you please
ascertain if Mark
Moody's people have
any explanation to
offer about this matter?

W. H.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTER
File No. C. D. 637...
Date... 18... 11/29...

S.B. Chinese Section.

November 18th, 1929.

Inquiries re Communist Case
Ling Pu Ying (林波影).

Sir,

Reference to the attached the information gleaned from documents seized regarding addresses of Communists suspects was promptly acted on, visits to the places situated in this Settlement furnished no evidence for further action, the names of various clubs, &c being simply non-de-plume for correspondence addresses. Information regarding addresses outside the Settlement was given to the Chinese Authorities for action. Nothing further could be gleaned from the documents seized in this case.

...C.I.D. Pol'.

J. D. I.
C. D. I.

Reg.
Please file.
18/11/29

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,To *Shanghai, 16:11:1929.*
Chinese Section,

Please peruse
this file again ~~as~~
with a view to
satisfying yourself
that all the use
possible has been
made of the information
found in the
documents which
were seized in the
course of the raid,
etc.

W. H.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 100-637

9.11.29

November 8th, 1929.

P. B. Chinese Section.

Court proceedings in Communist case.

Sir,

In accordance with instructions I attended Court on Oct. 28, and took over the case mentioned in the attached from D. I. Henry. The accused Ling Pu Ying (林波影) mentioned in Court that he had no connection with the Communist organization and knew nothing of the pamphlets found. The case was remanded till Nov. 8. In the course of further inquiries we search^{ed} 8 addresses, which were given in a document seized at No. 362 South Chengtu Road, but nothing further was found, and further inquiries were made but without result. The accused, who refused to give any further information, was before Court again today when he was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment. Translations of pamphlets and documents seized in connection with this case are submitted herewith.

A.C.P. Pol'.

[Signature]
C. D. I.

A/D.I.

Information and favour of return

Information
A.C.I.
9/11

Lee
9/11

[Signature]
8/11/29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 1. D. REGISTRY

1. D. 637
9. 11. 29

November 8th, 1929.

F. B. Chinese Section.

Court proceedings in Communist case.

Sir,

In accordance with instructions I attended Court on Oct. 28, and took over the case mentioned in the attached from D. I. Henry. The accused Ling Pu Ying (李波影) mentioned in Court that he had no connection with the Communist organization and knew nothing of the pamphlets found. The case was remanded till Nov. 8. In the course of further inquiries we search^d 8 addresses, which were given in a document seized at No. 362 South Chengtu Road, but nothing further was found, and further inquiries were made but without result. The accused, who refused to give any further information, was before Court again today when he was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. Translations of pamphlets and documents seized in connection with this case are submitted herewith.

A.C.P. Pol'.

[Signature]
C. D. I.

A/D. I.

Information and favour of return

Information
9/11

A. C. I.
9/11

Seen
9/11

[Signature]
8/11/29

D. R. 28. 10. 29.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 0637

REPORT

Date October 21, 1929

Subject (in full) Seizure of Anti-Imperialistic Literature of Communist Party of China.
Investigations.

Made by D. I. Henry

Forwarded by Inspector Dunn.

Sir;

At 7.10 P.M. 27-10-29 S.D.O. 68 No 22000 Tai arrested a man named Ling Fu Wing (林福星) in an alleyway off South Chengtu Road for being in possession of a bundle of inflammatory pamphlets relating to the arrest of Chinese students in Tokio. In consequence of this man's arrest, he gave information and led detectives to No. 220 South Chengtu Road where the headquarters of the Shanghai Anti-Imperialistic League were located.

In an upstairs room of the premises visited, large quantity of inflammatory literature, correspondence and paraphernalia was seized, a description of which is attached. All translations are not yet available but will be prepared following the accused's appearance before the Provisional Court.

C. B. Henry
D. I.

Chinese Section

Passed to you for information at "H", and action as in previous cases. Please submit a comprehensive report on this case when the Court has disposed of it.

W. H.
28/10/29

7
Ling Pu Ying.

For that he together with others not in custody
between 14-10-29 and 27-10-29 at 362 South Chengtu Road did
by attempt by unlawful means subvert the constitution of the
Republic contrary to Article 103 of the C.C.R.C.

Further charge.

For that he did at the same time and place
propagate a doctrine which ^{is} irreconcilable with the Three
People's Principles contrary to Article 6 of the law relating
to the suppression of counter-revolutionists.

List of Communistic handbills, etc., seized on October 27,
1929, at No. 362 ^{South Chung} Taku Road, where a Chinese named Ling Pu-ying
(林玉映) was arrested :-

With translation

With translation

With translation

1. Some 300 copies of a handbill entitled :- "Oppose ! Avenge ! The Japanese Imperialists have arrested a large number of Chinese students in Tokio."
2. Some 100 copies of a handbill entitled :- "Slogans concerning the arrest of Chinese students in Tokio: General strike of labourers, of students and of shop-assistants !"
3. Some 50 copies of a handbill entitled :- "In Memoriam of the Chinese Revolutionary Leaders assassinated by the Kuomintang."
4. Some 150 copies of a handbill entitled :- "Slogans concerning the execution of four Communists by the Kuomintang."
5. Some 100 copies of a handbill entitled :- "Notice to the Shanghai Public regarding the execution of four leading Communists by the Kuomintang."
6. Some 80 copies of a handbill entitled :- "Oppose the struggle of the Militarists !"
7. Some 50 covers addressed to local schools, each containing a notice calling students to hold a demonstration outside the Japanese Consulate at 2 p.m. October 27, (Sunday), 1929, against the recent arrest of Chinese students in Tokio.
8. Some 4,000 copies of a handbill entitled :- "Slogans for the October 10."
9. Some 500 copies of a mosquito paper entitled :- "The Anti-Imperialistic Youth, Nos. 6, 8, 9, 10 & 11".
10. Some 25 copies of a handbill entitled :- "The Revolutionary Youth & the Oppressed Proletariat", issued by the Formosan Youth Group.
11. One piece of wax paper containing an appeal to the public on the arrest of Chinese students in Japan, written with a stylo and unprinted.
12. Some 50 visiting cards bearing "The Shanghai Anti-Imperialistic League".
13. Three Minute Books of the Shanghai Youth Anti-Imperialistic League.
14. 10 miscellaneous note books.
15. One copy of "Pacific Journal".
16. Five wooden chops belong to the Shanghai Youth Anti-Imperialistic League, etc.
17. A bundle of written documents.

Translation Of Document No.9 seized at No.362 Taku Road
on October 27, 1929.

See D. 757.

- ✓ Mr. ~~Chung~~ Tsoh-sung (鄭兆生),
65 Ward Road, Wayside (just opposite the Gaol).
- ✓ Jung Yah Fellow Students' Union
The 2nd Floor, No.32 (Street number) Scott Road (Wan Tai Shop)
万泰
- Jung Yah Youth Club
171 Yui Ching Fong.
- Zung Chao-jen (鄭兆人), (Taiwan)
c/o Tsang Hung-sung Wine Shop, 174 Rue Chapal, Frenchtown.
- ✓ Chow Ih-kwong (周一光), No 722
, c/o Central Barber Shop, corner of the Penang and Ferry Roads.
- Chuan Chung-sung (詹中勝),
Upstairs room, No.18, the 3rd Lane, Lien Chi Fong (林氏坊),
Avenue Joffre.
- Chang Lih-tsung (張立村),
The 2nd Floor, 74 Yung An Li (永安里). N.S.R. D.O.L.
- Chen Foh-ling (陳福林),
✓ The rear upstairs room (above the kitchen), 217 Sai Wu Li,
Sian Road, to the right turn of the Hanbury Road Bridge.
- The Crooked Line Club (曲線社)
✓ 1206 Tung Hai Li, Robison Road or c/o Mr. Wong ~~Chuan~~-siang of
the College of Law. 王 張
- Tsing Kwong Club in the Pootung Middle School through Chang,
Liang-yung. 張 王
- Sing Club 琴社
c/o Chu Hung-lih of the Li Sung Public School, Rue Chapal.
新 王
- ✓ Federation of Labour Schools,
c/o Hsia Shueh, 661 Bubbling Well Road.
- ✓ The Hwa-Nan School Support Committee
c/o Mr. Yih, 581 Shou-tung Li, Medhurst Road.
新 王
- ✓ The Sentry Club (前哨社),
c/o Sung Tsieh-ku, The room above the alleyway entrance
named Yung Susan Fong (永素坊), Sinma Road.
- Hot Flowing Club:
c/o Sung Sao-wah, 317 Sing Sing Nan Li. 新 (南) Rue des Robert.
新 王
- Taiwan Youth League:
c/o the ~~wat~~ gatekeeper of the Great China University.
- ✓ Hai Chung Students' Club,
c/o Hsia Nyi-ming, 1023 Teh Shing Li, Penang Road.
謝 毅 比 德 榮 里

The above are all correspondence addresses
visits to which discovered nothing

JWP
C. 61.

Translation of a document seized during a raid at
No. 362 South Chengtu Road on Oct. 27th, 1929.

CIRCULAR ORDER NO. "PROVINCIAL" 35.

Mobilization of all youths; Support for Students
Arrested in Tokyo; Enlargement of the Anti-imperialistic
movement; and Opposition to War Amongst Militarists.

THE MEANING OF THE TOKYO INCIDENT

On September 3, the Japanese revolutionary masses directed by the Japanese Communist Party proceeded to the Chinese Consulate and demonstrated against the imperialistic attack upon Soviet Russia. The demonstration was participated in by the whole body of revolutionary Chinese students at Tokyo. On information given by the Chinese Consulate, the Japanese police arrested more than ninety demonstrators including fourteen Chinese students. The arrested were sentenced to 4 weeks imprisonment each, but are being still held in custody although they have completed the term. On October 4, raids were made by the Japanese police and 200 more persons were arrested. Searches and arrests are still in progress. The insult and maltreatment of the captives at the time of their arrest are beyond description.

The incident has the following meanings:-

1. The Imperialists have launched a more serious attack upon Soviet Russia since the outbreak of the Sino-Soviet dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway. The White Russians, the Kuomintang, and the North-East Army, under the direction of the Imperialists, are carrying out the anti-Soviet campaign.
2. The Chinese Consulate in Japan has conspired with the Japanese authorities in suppressing the movements of the revolutionary masses to support Soviet Russia.
3. It is chiefly due to the instigation of the Kuomintang that the Japanese Imperialists resorted to brutality in dealing with the revolutionary youths whom the Kuomintang had long desired to annihilate.
4. Since the outbreak of the Sino-Russian trouble, the workers, the proletariat, and the oppressed races of the world have risen to start a struggle for the purpose of protecting Soviet Russia. Consequently the Third Internationale regards the world revolution has having entered the third stage.
5. It is clear that the Kuomintang is acting as the faithful servant of the Imperialists because the protest of the Chinese Consulate over the Tokyo Incident is not a protest but practically recognizes the action of the Japanese police as a proper measure.

In view of the above and in accordance with the instructions from Central(?), we call the attention of all labouring masses to the Tokyo Incident. We must carry out propaganda work on a large scale, hold mass meetings, instigate strikes, and resist war of the militarists.

The Work Ahead of Us.

1. Hold mass meetings of students to propagate the true phases of the Tokyo incident.
2. Appoint several "Central(?)" schools to start a struggle. Fudan, Kianan, Chun Hwa Art, in Chapei; Yoo Kiang, Joong Sz in Western Shanghai; Chang Lien, Deong Sen, at Fah Nan; Chao Saung in Eastern Shanghai. They must hold a mass meeting of students in each school on the forenoon of the 22nd. They must also suspend study on that day and deliver open air lectures.
3. The Anti-imperialistic League will be the centre of public movements, and should hold at once a meeting of the Executive Committee and appoint representatives to participate in the movement of the masses.
4. Organize an Association for the Support of the Chinese Students in Tokyo.
5. Organize an Association of Student Representatives which should be inaugurated before October 28, and oppose the Association for the Reorganization of Shanghai Students Unions.

(2)

6. If an oppressed Chinese student returns from Japan, call the attention of the masses and urge them to go to the jetty to welcome him.
7. Hasten the movement of workers in Japanese mills and the struggle of young workers. Special attention should be paid to the organization of young workers, and preparations should be made at once for a general strike.
8. Hasten the struggles in other ports, such as Hanking, Wusih, Changchow, and Hsuehchow, and other cities of Central location. The Anti-Imperialistic League should appoint representatives to participate in the movements carried out in the above mentioned cities.
9. Prepare large quantities of propaganda literature for distribution by propaganda parties.
10. Reorganize and improve the efficiency of the various branches.
11. Organize a preparatory committee of the National League of Anti-Imperialistic Youths.
12. Every member of a branch should do his best when performing his duties. Any one who neglects his duties will be severely dealt with.

Slogans

Oppose the Japanese Imperialists and support the Chinese students in Tokyo!

Oppose the Kuomintang which instigated the arrest of Chinese students in Tokyo!

Protect Soviet Russia by means of armed force and resist the attack by Imperialists upon Soviet Russia!

Abolish all special privileges granted to Japan and other Imperialistic nations!

Call a general strike to protest against the arrest of Chinese students in Tokyo and commemorate the Oct. 10 Revolution!

Unite all the oppressed races, soldiers, and labourers throughout the world and overthrow all forms of Imperialism!

Headquarters Notification No. 65

Plans for the activities of national anti-imperialistic youths.

- 1) During the past year the imperialists have not only recovered their administrative influence in China but have adopted more drastic measures aimed at her partition. The Kuomintang has intensified its activities and has betrayed the interests of the people. This has brought progress in the work of anti-imperialistic principles especially in Shanghai and Hongkong and this tends to indicate that we must strive to establish a front line to face the anti-imperialistic movements.
- 2) During the present struggle against the imperialists by all young men throughout the country, we must summon all youths to wage an anti-imperialistic war, to support Soviet Russia and the Chinese revolution and to oppose the war amongst militarists.
- 3) Headquarters has now decided to hold a general meeting of all anti-imperialistic youths throughout the country on December 11 at Shanghai (the commemoration day of the outbreak at Canton). The Shanghai League of Anti-imperialistic Youths is making arrangements with all the preparatory organs of the Leagues of Anti-imperialistic Youths throughout the country to organize a National Preparatory Committee for this purpose.
- 4) During this period of preparation, all anti-imperialistic youths in the various districts must intensify their struggles and organize anti-imperialistic bodies to prepare for the general meeting and extend their anti-imperialistic propaganda.

The despatch of Japanese troops to Manchuria and the Tieh-ling incident should incite all young men to extend their anti-imperialistic struggles. A small incident may give rise to big developments. The League of Anti-imperialistic Youths will direct the public in their struggles and pay special attention to propaganda work such as circular telegrams, anti-letters, periodicals and newspapers for mills.

Simultaneously we must intensify our activities against the encroachment by the imperialists through Christianity which is receiving the protection of the Kuomintang as can be seen in the plenary conference of the Christian missionaries on the Double Tenth Festival.

Apart from Shanghai and Canton where such leagues have been organized, there is every prospect of development in Manchuria, Chihli, Fokien and other places.

Apart from organizing young men's anti-imperialistic bodies, we must also extend our movements to the alumni, the labour unions of young men and boy scouts. With the League of Anti-imperialistic Youths as our back ground, we may then avail ourselves of any incident created by imperialists for our propaganda, to consolidate our foundation and to induce various public bodies (associations of relatives of victims etc) to join in our activities.

After the inauguration of the League of Anti-imperialistic Youths, it will be regarded as the true leader of all young men in anti-imperialistic struggles. We must clearly realize that only the proletariat at present can rise to protect against imperialism and by doing so, all anti-imperialistic struggles will become consolidated and developed.

We must also guard ourselves against improper inclinations, give publicity to all our movements and strengthen our slogans.

All branches in the various districts must strive to construct the anti-imperialistic fire line for all youngmen throughout the country.

Dated, October 7.

Translation of a document seized during a raid at No.362

South Chengtu Road on Oct.28,1929.

Circular, No. 84, issued on October 5 by the headquarters (? of the Communist Party).

The Young Men's Christian Associations will hold its 11th conference on October 11 at Hangchow with representatives of these associations throughout the country. These associations and their schools are the instruments of the imperialists in their invasion of China. If we protest against imperialism, we must oppose these tools. The Kuomintang is not only worshipping the imperialists but it has bent its knee before Jesus Christ.

Taking advantage of the conference to be held by the representatives of the Young Men's Christian Associations we should carry out the following measures:-

(1) Conduct anti-Christian movements and propaganda; hold meetings of a similar nature.

(2) Publish anti-Christian printed matters and issue manifestoes.

(3) Deliver anti-Christian speeches, issue manifestoes, protest against the conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations, etc., by the Young Men's anti-Christian Leagues. At places where leagues of this nature have not yet been formed, they should be established at once.

(4) Affix anti-Christian posters on the streets and distribute handbills of a similar nature.

(5) An anti-Christian movement should be conducted permanently, simultaneously with the struggles against the imperialists, the Kuomintang, the gentry and the landlords.

Translation of a document seized during a raid at No.362
S. Chengtu Rd, on Oct.28,1929.

Circular issued on September 20 by the
Shanghai People's Committee in memory of Pang,
Yang, Yen and Ying, four martyrs.

In memory of these martyrs our slogans are
as follows:-

- (1) Protest against the imperialists and
the Kuomintang for murdering the revolutionary
leaders.
- (2) Overthrow the white terrorism.
- (3) Resist the arrest and massacre of labourers,
peasants and revolutionists.
- (4) Release the revolutionists in custody.
- (5) Fight for the freedom of speech, publication,
forming associations, holding meetings and declaring
strikes.
- (6) Overthrow Imperialism.
- (7) Overthrow the gentries, the comprados and
the capitalistic Kuomintang.
- (8) Long live the spirits of Pang, Yang, Yen and Ying.
- (9) Continue the struggle in the spirit of the
deceased revolutionary leaders.

Translation of a document seized during a raid at

No.362 S. Chengtu Rd, on 28/10/29.

HANDBILL PUBLISHED BY THE SHANGHAI LEAGUE OF ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC YOUTHS.

**Arrest of Chinese Students by Japanese Imperialists
in Tokyo.**

The conflict between the capitalists and the proletariat and that between the oppressed and the oppressors have now come to a climax. The attack upon Soviet Russia by the Kuomintang has evidently been instigated by the Imperialists.

The arrest of Chinese students by the Japanese Authorities goes to show that the oppressors are making a fresh attack. In view of the repeated strong protests by the Japanese labouring classes against the Imperialists, the Japanese Authorities have resorted to brutality. The revolutionary Chinese students in Tokyo were arrested because they took part in the demonstrations against the attack upon Soviet Russia. Let us see what steps have been taken by the Kuomintang in connection with this matter. The Chinese Consulate lodged a senseless protest with the Japanese Authorities after the incident. This protest when carefully studied is not a protest at all; it practically recognizes in a most obedient manner the action of the Japanese Authorities as a proper measure. The conspiracy between the Japanese Imperialists and the Kuomintang has now been exposed. It was the Chinese Consulate which instigated the Japanese police to make the arrests in the Y.M.C.A. building which is beyond the jurisdiction of the Japanese Authorities.

Revolutionary and labouring youths! What is "Revolutionary Diplomacy" and what is "Citizens' Diplomacy"? They are all lies. These phrases are used simply as a cover for "Agreement", "Surrender", and "Conspiracy". To expect our government to lodge a strong protest with good result is certainly a mad dream. Brethren! If we want to resist the brutality of the Imperialists, to wipe away our great humiliation, to protect our life, and to realize true freedom and thorough emancipation, we must solidify our unity, strengthen our organisation, and reinforce our battle line, and then wage a decisive struggle against the Imperialists, the Kuomintang, and all anti-revolutionaries.

The celebration of October 10 Revolution is approaching. On this day the oppressed races throughout the world will be mobilized for a general attack upon our enemies. We must prepare ourselves to demonstrate on Nanking Road on that day as a protest against oppression by the Japanese Imperialists and the anti-revolutionaries. Let us shout loudly the following slogans to all the peoples of the world:-

1. Protest against the arrest of Chinese students by Japanese Imperialists at the instigation of the Kuomintang!
2. Oppose Christianity and the imperialistic invasion by means of civilization!
3. Oppose the Y.M.C.A. which is misleading young men!
4. Protest against the attack upon Soviet Russia; protect Soviet Russia by means of armed force!
5. Unite the Revolutionary Masses in China, Japan, Korea, and Formosa!
6. Protest against the suppression of young men's movements!
7. Swear to wipe away the humiliation suffered by the arrested brethren!
8. Protest against the arrest of revolutionary students by the Kuomintang!
9. Protest against the ill-treatment of child workers!

League of Anti-Imperialistic Youths.

21-10-29.

Translation of a document seized during a raid
at No. 362 S. Chengtu Rd, on 28/10/29.

**A JOINT NOTIFICATION ISSUED BY THE SHANGHAI ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC
FEDERATION, THE SHANGHAI YOUNG MEN ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC
FEDERATION, THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE ORIENTAL
OPPRESSED PEOPLE'S ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC FEDERATION
AND THE SHANGHAI LABOURERS FEDERATION:-**

The imperialists have been acting more atrociously day by day. Recently the Japanese imperialists arrested a large number of Chinese, Japanese and Korean revolutionaries at Tokyo. Several hundreds of students abroad have been interrogated under torture by the Japanese military and police and have undergone various sorts of humiliation, (for instance, female students are stripped of their clothing while male students are tied ~~wit~~ up with ropes). The revolutionaries have become highly indignant; they must unanimously rise and protest.

In order to support our arrested brethren in Japan and to protest against the atrocities and oppression of the imperialists, the above federations have decided to summon the revolutionary people in Shanghai to a general meeting which will be held at 2 p.m. on October 27 outside the C.P.O. on North Szechuen Road and to hold a demonstration at the Japanese Consulate in order to display our indignation against the Japanese imperialists.

Dated October 25.

Translation of a document seized during a raid at No.362
S. Chengtu Rd, on 28/10/29.

Declaration issued on October 10 by the
Shanghai People's Double Tenth Celebration Preparatory
Committee:

In order to celebrate the Double Tenth Festival,
we must overthrow imperialism and the Kuomintang
Government and organize a Democratic Government.

- 1) Protest against a world war and the attacks
upon Soviet Russia; protect Soviet Russia by means of
force.
- 2) Protest against militarists and their struggles.
- 3) Protest against the White Terrorism and the
massacre of leaders of labourers and peasants.
- 4) Protest against the imperialists and drive
away their soldiers and sailors from China.
- 5) Overthrow the Kuomintang Government and
inaugurate a Democratic Government ~~and~~ Labourers and
Peasants.
- 6) Support the strikers and the struggles of
labourers and peasants.
- 7) Fight for the freedom of forming associations,
of publication, of speech, of going on strike, of study,
etc.
- 8) Complete China's revolution.
- 9) Long live the world revolution.

Translation of a document seized during a raid at No.362

S. Chengtu Rd, on 28/10/29.

Declaration issued on October 10 by the
Shanghai People's Double Tenth Celebration Preparatory
Committee:

In order to celebrate the Double Tenth Festival,
we must overthrow imperialism and the Kuomintang
Government and organize a Democratic Government.

- 1) Protest against a world war and the attacks
upon Soviet Russia; protect Soviet Russia by means of
force.
- 2) Protest against militarists and their struggles.
- 3) Protest against the White Terrorism and the
massacre of leaders of labourers and peasants.
- 4) Protest against the imperialists and drive
away their soldiers and sailors from China.
- 5) Overthrow the Kuomintang Government and
inaugurate a Democratic Government ~~and~~ Labourers and
Peasants.
- 6) Support the strikers and the struggles of
labourers and peasants.
- 7) Fight for the freedom of forming associations,
of publication, of speech, of going on strike, of study,
etc.
- 8) Complete China's Revolution.
- 9) Long live the world revolution.

Translation of a document seized during a raid at No.362

S. Chengtu Rd on 28/10/29.

A MANIFESTO ISSUED BY THE FORMOSAN YOUNG MEN'S GROUP.

To revolutionary youths and all oppressed peoples,

In their last five minutes of agony, the international imperialists are adopting more vigorous measures towards Soviet Russia--the leader of the world revolution and emancipator of weak and small nations. They are also adopting more drastic measures towards the Chinese revolution. The Japanese imperialists who are worse than brutes have recently arrested a large number of Formosan, Chinese, Japanese and Korean students at Tokyo and other places. This is not only a display of brutality by the Japanese imperialists but also a surrender of the Kuomintang to the imperialists and its oppression of students. After the Chinese revolution of 1921, the Kuomintang commenced its pro-foreign and reactionary activities. The imperialists, under the protection of the Kuomintang, are attacking China daily and are oppressing with bared teeth and claws. The Kuomintang government is the enemy of the Chinese revolution and has become an important factor in international reactionary influence. It has massacred Formosan revolutionary youths in Kwangtung and Fokien and assisted the Japanese Consulate at Shanghai to arrest Formosan revolutionaries. Our slogans are as follows:-

Let the Formosan, Japanese, Chinese and Korean revolutionary peoples unite.

Down with imperialism, especially Japanese imperialists.

Overthrow the Kuomintang administration and establish a labour and peasant government.

Oppose the war amongst militarists; oppose a great world war.

Oppose the attack on Soviet Russia.

Give armed support to Soviet Russia and the Chinese revolution.

Rescue the arrested revolutionaries.

We must have liberty to strike, to suspend studies, to demonstrate, to hold meetings and freedom of speech and publication.

Long live the Chinese labour and peasant revolution.

Long live the accomplishment of the independence of Formosa.

Long live the accomplishment of world revolution.

Dated October 27, 1929.

Translation of a document seized during a raid at No.362

S. Chengtu Rd on 28/10/29

Extracts from the 10th issue of a mosquito paper entitled
"the Anti-imperialistic Youth" dated September 13, 1929.

Announcement of demonstration.

Cause. The launching of the gunboat Wing Jui.
Oppose militarism and nationalism.
Time. 9 a.m. September 21.
Place. Marche de l'Est (Tramway terminus)

Our slogans:-

- 1) Let all the youths in Shanghai rise.
- 2) Hold demonstrative parades.
- 3) Reply to the launching of the gunboat Wing Jui.
- 4) Oppose militarism and nationalism.
- 5) Oppose a great world war.
- 6) Oppose the principles of militarism and nationalism being adopted by all young men.
- 7) Give armed support to Soviet Russia.
- 8) Oppose the compulsory organization of Kuomintang Boy Scout and Cadets.
- 9) Oppose the compulsory enforcement of education on the principles of militarism and nationalism.
- 10) Oppose the attack by capitalists.
- 11) Oppose the massacre of labour and peasant leaders.
- 12) Down with imperialism.
- 13) Down with the Kuomintang.
- 14) Long live the Shanghai League of Anti-imperialistic Youths.

In connection with the signing of the Boxer Treaty the Labour Federation and the Branch Preparatory Committee of the League of Anti-imperialistic Youths in the Eastern District of Shanghai held a general commemoration meeting at 8 p.m. September 7 on Thorburn Road, Yangtszepoo District.

More than 5,000 workmen of the Old Fwo, Tramway Companies, Zou Yung, Hung Kcong, Sun Sin and the B.A.T. factories were present. The meeting commenced with the firing of a cracker and a parade was held from the entrance of the Fwo Factory on Yangtszepoo Road to Pingliang Road. Red banners bearing the inscriptions "Don't forget the September 7 Commemoration" were displayed. The mob attacked a Christian church on Pingliang Road and posted a proclamation stating that Jesus Christ is the running dog of the imperialists. They assaulted several of the inmates. The policemen were scared at the roar of the mob, picked up some pamphlets to read and remained silent.

Translation of a document seized during a raid at No.362
S. Chengtu Road on 28/10/29.

HANDBILL PUBLISHED BY THE SHANGHAI LEAGUE OF
ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC YOUTHS

**The Brutal Murder of Pang, Yang, Yen and Ying--
Four Revolutionary Leaders--Perpetrated by the
Kuomintang.**

In order to discharge its loyal duties toward the Imperialists and to retain its tyrannic rule over the labouring and peasant masses, the Kuomintang has resorted to merciless White Terrorism and suppression of the revolutionary movements of the peasants and labourers.

In Shanghai the Kuomintang has closed down numerous Red Labour Unions, arrested thousands and thousands of revolutionary students, workers, and peasants, assisted the capitalists in suppressing strikes, and murdered Sz Kyeu Faung and other labour leaders.

Since the occurrence of the Sino-Russian trouble, the Kuomintang has redoubled its efforts to deceive the masses, to threaten the workers, and to attack Soviet Russia with a view to winning the appreciation of the Imperialists. It has become more tyrannical and has secretly shot the four revolutionary leaders,--Pang Paung, Yang Ying, Yuan Chong Yuan, and Ying Shih Cheng. The rulers of other nations have not been more cruel in dealing with revolutionary leaders.

Pang Paung was the leader of thousands and thousands of peasants at Canton. He was the most loyal leader of the land revolution and was beloved by the people. He once led the peasants at Hai Loh Foong to confiscate the land of the landlords and established a Soviet Form of Government at that place.

Yang Ying was the leader of the railway employees at Canton. He directed the general strike at Hongkong and the riots at Canton, and he fought bravely against the Imperialists and the Kuomintang. When a Soviet Government was established in Canton, he was appointed a member of the Peoples' Committee and Chairman of the Committee for the Annihilation of Anti-Revolutionary Forces. In the eyes of the anti-revolutionaries he was a merciless murderer, whilst from the point of view of the labourers and peasants, he was the best of leaders.

Yuan Chong Yuan was the director of the Red Army at Hai Loh Foong. He took part in the direction and organization of the riots at Shanghai between 1926 and 1927. He was also one of the directors in the land revolution at Nanchang. He won the admiration and unanimous support of the soldiers and peasants by his revolutionary fighting spirit.

Ying Shih Tsung was a peasant at Woosung and the leader of workers at Shanghai. He led the masses through thick and thin, and fought decisive battles against the Imperialists and the Kuomintang until he was killed.

The Imperialists and the Kuomintang desire to upset the Chinese revolution and to throw the Chinese labourers into a deep pit where they will suffer poverty, distress, and torture. To achieve this end they are murdering revolutionary leaders and arresting revolutionaries. But the dream of the Kuomintang and the Imperialists will never be realized for we shall unite into ourselves into one strong body and resist their slaughter. Let us open a bloody road and strive for emancipation.

Let us deplore the death of our revolutionary leaders and at the same time hold a demonstration as a protest against their murder. The following are our slogans:- 1. Call a strike of students, labourers, and shopkeepers in commemoration of the death of our leaders! 2. Overthrow the Kuomintang which is massacring the revolutionary leaders! 3. Protect Soviet Russia by means of armed force!

Translation of a document seized during a raid at No.362
S. Chengtu Road on 28/10/29.

Handbill published by the Shanghai League of
Anti-Imperialistic Youths:

Slogans to protest against the arrest of Chinese
students in Japan by the Japanese imperialists:-

Labourers, go on strike
Students, stop your studies.
Merchants, stop doing business.

- 1) Protest against the Japanese imperialists from
arresting Chinese students in Japan.
- 2) Protest against the Kuomintang ^{for} conspiring
with the Japanese imperialists in arresting Chinese students
in Japan.
- 3) Protest against the Kuomintang for arresting
revolutionary students at other places.
- 4) Protest against the Kuomintang for oppressing
the movements of young men.
- 5) Protest against the invasion of imperialists.
- 6) Protest against the Young Men's Association and
representatives of the Association who are misleading youths.
- 7) Protest against the ill-treatment of child
labourers.
- 8) Fight for the freedom of holding meetings, of
forming associations, of publication, of speech, of study
and of declaring strikes.
- 9) Oppose a world war.
- 10) Protest against the attack upon Soviet Russia:
protect Soviet Russia by means of force.
- 11) Protest against struggles amongst militarists.
- 12) Chinese, Korean and Japanese revolutionary
masses should join us.
- 13) Overthrow the imperialists, especially the
Japanese imperialists.
- 14) Go to Nanking Road and hold demonstrations on
November 7.

Translation of a document seized during a raid at No.362
S. Changtu Road on 28/10/29.

HANDBILLS PUBLISHED BY THE SHANGHAI LEAGUE OF ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC
YOUTHS.

Protest! Redress our humiliation!

The Japanese imperialists have arrested a large number of
Chinese students at Tokyo.

Brethren,

A terrible calamity is approaching; the steel sword
of the imperialists is on our neck.

The Japanese dwarves are again arresting Chinese
students at Tokyo and attacking the revolutionaries. How
tyrannical are the imperialists! We must pay special
attention to this affair. This is the conspiracy
of the imperialists with the reactionary Kuomintang
and is part of the vigorous measures adopted by the
imperialists against revolutionaries.

If we do not rise and protest, then for what are
we waiting?

We must hurry and protest.

We must redress our humiliation.

The people must prepare to demonstrate on the
revolutionary commemoration days in October and this
will serve as a reply to the attack of the imperialists.

Dated October 21.

Translation of a document seized during a raid at No.362
S. Chengtu Rd on 28/10/29.

"THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC YOUTH", a periodical published
by the League of Anti-Imperialistic Youths, issue
No. 11, dated 16-9-29.

Reasons for the Suspension of the Sino-Russian
Conference.

Harbin news: There has been no fighting of late at the front as Soviet Russia is adopting a peaceful attitude. The true cause of the suspension of the Sino-Russian Conference is that the National Government has not yet received instructions from the Imperialists and does not dare to do anything on its own initiative.

Nanchang news: The Northern and the Eastern parts of Kiangse are full of red armies. The Kuomintang flag is nowhere to be seen.

Szechuen news: The Red Armies in Szechuen are very active and will occupy the whole province.

The Four Word Classics

Imperialists are to be hated for they are attacking Soviet Russia and oppressing the workers.

The Kuomintang dogs are the loyal servants of the Imperialists whose orders they obey faithfully.

Soviet Russia is ruled by workers. It supports the revolution in various countries. If Soviet Russia succeeds, we shall be happy, and if it fails, we shall be sorry.

We young men must unite ourselves into one strong body, and arm ourselves to protect Soviet Russia.

A Song of Questions and Replies

Who is it that wears silk and satin and who dresses in rags? Who has plenty of money and who is begging for alms in the street?

The rich wears silk and satin, and the poor dresses in rags. The capitalist has plenty of money and the beggar asks for copper cents in the street.

Who is it that has thousands and thousands of mow of land, and who takes care of the cow and cultivates the land? Who sacrifices his life at the front, and who needs only to sit down to enlarge his territory?

The soldier loses his life in fighting, and the militarist only sits down while his territory is enlarged.

The landlord owns considerable land, and the peasant takes care of the cow and ploughs the land.

Who is it that does nothing and has plenty of money in his house? And who is it that works hard all day long without food and clothing?

The proprietor does nothing and has plenty of money, whilst the worker works hard without food and clothing.

Who is it that kills thousands and thousands of men, and who desires to fight Soviet Russia? Who is it that will start a revolution and will go to the front?

The Kuomintang kills thousands and thousands of men and the Imperialist desires to attack Soviet Russia. The worker, the soldier and the peasant will start a revolution and the young worker will go to the front.

Translation of a document seized during a raid at No.362
S. Chengtu Rd on 28/10/29.

Translation of a notice published in the
commemoration issue, No. 6, of the Anti-Imperialistic
Youth dated August 25, 1929.

N O T I C E .

Demonstration TO BE Held on International Youth Day.

Date: 9 a.m. September 1.

Location: Nanking Road where all have to assemble.

Slogans: Protest against a world war
" " military nationalism
Protect Soviet Russia by means of force
" the Chinese Revolution.

Labourers, go on strike;
Merchants, stop business;
Students, stop study.

Participate in the Demonstration!

By Order

The International Youth Day Commemoration
Preparatory Committee.

Translation of a document seized during a raid at No.362
S. Chengtu Rd on 28/10/29.

SLOGANS FOR THE DOUBLE TEN FESTIVAL

- 1) Oppose the second world war and the attack on Soviet Russia:
support Soviet Russia by armed force.
- 2) Oppose the militarists; stop the war amongst militarists
by means of mob riots.
- 3) Oppose white terrorism and the massacre of labour and
peasant leaders.
- 4) Oppose the principles of reformation; guard against the
Kuomintang which is defrauding the people.
- 5) Oppose imperialism; drive away the army and navy of
the imperialists in China.
- 6) Overthrow the Kuomintang administration; establish a
democratic government of labourers and peasants.
- 7) Support labour strikes and render assistance to the
struggles of labourers and peasants.
- 8) Enforce the 8 hour working system; six hours work for
young and child labourers.
- 9) Freedom of holding meetings, of publication, of speech, of
strike and of studies.
- 10) Complete the Chinese revolution.
- 11) Long live the world revolution.

The Preparatory Committee to undertake the
Commemoration of the Double Ten Festival
organized by people in various walks of
life at Shanghai.

Dated October 10.

Translation of a document seized during a raid at No. 362
S. Chungta Rd on 8/10/39.

HANDBILL

Slogans in memory of the four martyrs---
Peng Faung, Yang Ying, Yen Chong Yuan, and
Ying Shih Tsung.

1. Call a joint strike of workers, students, and shopkeepers
to commemorate the death of the four leaders!
2. Avenge their deaths by calling a strike and refusing
to pay taxes!
3. Long live the revolutionary spirit of the four
revolutionary leaders!
4. Avenge the death of the four leaders!
5. Continue in the revolutionary spirit of the
four leaders!
6. Resist the white terrorism!
7. Secure the release of the revolutionary warriors
who have been arrested!
8. Down with the Kuomintang which is murdering labourers
peasants and revolutionary leaders!
9. Down with Imperialism!
10. Oppose a second world war!
11. Protect Soviet Russia by means of armed force!
12. Protect the Chinese Revolution!

Mass Meeting in Commemoration of the
Four Deceased Leaders.

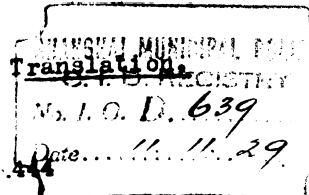
29-9-29.

Handbill issued on September 29 by the Chun Hwa
National Humanity Mutual Aid Association and the Shanghai
Humanity Mutual Aid Association:

The Kuomintang used to condemn the massacre of
people and the acts of incendiarism committed by other
people. However according to newspaper reports, the
Kuomintang is now daily massacring the people. Two
years ago the Kuomintang massacred 600,000 labourers,
peasants and youths.

On the 30th ult. the Kuomintang murdered four
revolutionary leaders named Pang Pa, Yang Ying, Yen Chang
Yee and Ying Sz Teeng. The first two named were Chinese
labourers and peasants' leaders who were supported
by several million labourers and peasants in Canton.
Pang Pa once organized a Soviet Government at Hai Loh Fung
and relieved the sufferings of the labourers and peasants.
Yang Ying guided the strikers in Canton and Hongkong.
The third and fourth were leaders of labourers and
peasants in Shanghai and Woosung.

Oppose the White Terrorism. Relieve the families
of the four leaders.



Police Station

No. 444

3rd Brigade Bulletin of Depot No. 983 C.

Shanghai 4.II 1929, 2 a.m.

Arrest

Reason and/or charge : Robbery of pedestrians

Description of the person arrested:

Name: WLASSOFF Michel

Residence: Russian S.V.C. Company

Profession: Volunteer

Place of Birth: Irkutsk

Age 20, Single.

Authority commanding arrest: French Police

By whom arrested : Mr. GREIL

Reasons for arrest: The arrest was effected by Chinese policeman No. 283 at the request of the complainant, who is accusing him of having stopped his friend and himself near Garden Terrace, route Pere Robert, under the pretext of searching them for arms and to have taken \$2.00 from them.

The accused denies the charge at the same time admitting that he was in a state of lightly under the influence of drink.

Date, place and circumstances of arrest: Arrested on 3-II-29 at 11 p.m. on Rue Lafayette by Chinese Policeman No. 283 at the request of the complainant.

Handwritten notes:
In file
K...
PVC
9/11
lea

D-641

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. D. RECORD
File No. C. D. 644
November 9, 1929.

A/D.C.I.

Attached is an up-to-date list in tabular form
of Chinese troops controlled by General Chiang Kai-shek,
Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, Marshal Yen Shih-san and General
Chang Hsueh-liang.

HR
I respectfully beg to suggest that copies be
sent to the Authorities ^{concerned} ~~concerned~~.

E. Papp
D. S. I.

MR
*Yea Hsuan, Consul, American
Consulate + Mukden.*

9/1/23
See

*Instructions carried out
on November 9.*

MR
11/9/23

LIST OF TROOPS IN CHINA

Area controlled by General Chiang Kai-shek

Kiangsu Province : Civil Governor New Yung-chien.

<u>No. of Troops</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Where Stationed</u>
4,500	3 regiments of the 5th Division	Gen. Hsiung Shih-hwei	Along Woosung-Shanghai-Soochow.
4,500	Independent 4th Brigade	B.-G. Sung Chang-chun (孫 常 均)	Along Changchow-Chinkiang.
4,500	Independent 13th Brigade	B.-G. Hsu Sung-yu (孫 壽 鈺)	Along Yangchow-Tsingkiangpu.
10,000	49th Division	Gen. Ming Ying-chi (汪 應 岐)	Along Tsingkow-Haichow and the Eastern Section of Lung hai Railway.
9,000	6 regiments of the Guards at Nanking.	Gen. Koh Tsung-lun, the Garrison Commander.	Along Nanking and Fukow.
1,500	Military Police attached to the General Military Headquarters of Nanking.	--	Nanking.
1,500	Bodyguards attached to the General Military Headquarters of Nanking.	--	Nanking.
1,500	Artillery Regiment attached to the General Military Hdqrs of Nanking	--	Nanking.

<u>No. of Troops</u>	<u>Unit</u>
1,500	A regiment of the 6th Division
10,000	64th Division

Chekiang Province : Civil Governor Chang Ching-kiang.

15,000	10 regiments of the Chekiang Provincial Army Corps.
--------	--

Anhui Province : Civil Governor Shin Yu-san

3,000	2 regiments of the 44th Division.
-------	-----------------------------------

3,000	2 regiments of the 45th Division.
-------	-----------------------------------

4,500	The New Third Brigade.
-------	------------------------

1,500	The 4th Independent Artillery Regiment.
-------	--

Commander

Where Stationed

General Bau Kang (鮑剛)

Nanking

General Ma Hung-kuei
(馬嘜達)

Suchowfu

General Chiang Tai-shun
(蔣伯誠)

Various places in Chekiang
Province.

General Fang Ting-ying
(方鼎英)

Along Huhwe, Sucheng, and
Siaohsien.

General Fang Choh (方策)

Along Tsin, ienkwang, Tatung,
and Tsienshan.

E.-G. Han, Tan-ching
(韓德勤)

Along Wuhu, Tangtu, and
Tsaishih.

--

Along Pangpu and Fungyang.

No. of Troops	Unit	Commander	Where Stationed
1,500	Cavalrymen belonging to the 2nd Division	Chang Li-sung (張勵生)	Along Shouchow.
<u>Kiangsi Province</u> : Civil Governor Lu Tieh-ping.			
10,000	18th Division	General Chang Hwei-tsan (張輝贊)	Nanchang and Kiukiang.
10,000	50th Division	General Tan Tao-yuan (譚道源)	Kianfu and Fuchow.
10,000	12th Division	General Chin Ting-han (金鼎漢)	Along Southern Kiangsi.
<u>Shantung Province</u> : Civil Governor Chen Tiao-yuan.			
10,000	46th Division	General Fan Hsi-tsin (范熙泰)	Taian, Yenchow, Tsinan, Tsingchow, and Chowtsun.
10,000	The 2nd Independent Brigade.	B.-G. Seng Tien-ying (孫殿英)	Shoukwang, Pingtu, and Chang-yih.
10,000	The New Third Division	General Liu Tseng-nien (劉珍年)	Chefoo, Lungkow, and Fowping.

<u>No. of Troops</u>	<u>Unit</u>
4,500	The New First Brigade
4,500	The 10th Independent Brigade.
4,500	The First Precautionary Brigade
10,000	The 24th Division
10,000	The 27th Division
1,500	The Military Police
<u>Fokien Province</u> : Civil Governor Yang Shu-chwang.	
10,000	The Provisional 1st Division
10,000	The Provisional 14th Division
10,000	The 56th Division

Commander	Where Stationed
B.-G. Yo Sheng-hsuan (岳盛萱)	Tungchang.
B.-G. Kao Kwei-chi (高桂枝)	Ichow and Tansheng.
B.-G. Sze Chung-shun (施中誠)	Weinsien and vicinity.
General Shih Yu-san (石友三)	Tehchow.
General Chang Ju-dah (張世達)	Tsining.
Wu Sz-yu (吳思豫)	Tsingtau.

General Chang Tseng (張曾)	Changchow, Anki and Tehwa.
General Lu Shing-pang (盧興邦)	Hinghwa and Chuanchow.
General Liu Wu-ting (劉和鼎)	Chanping and Shihchung.

<u>No. of Troops</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Where Stationed</u>
4,500	The 1st Brigade of the Marines	Ling Chung (林忠)	Foochow and Mamoi.
4,500	The 2nd Brigade of the Marines	Ling Shou-kuo (林壽國)	Fooning and Ningteh.
1,500	The 1st Regiment of the Provincial Corps.	Ling Chung (林忠)	Foochow.
1,500	The 2nd Regiment of the Provincial Corps.	- do -	Kienning and Yenping.
1,500	The Model Regiment of the Provincial Corps.	- do -	Foochow.

Kwangtung Province : Civil Governor Chen Chi-tang (陳濟棠).

10,000	The 59th Division	General Yu Han-ao (余漢謀)	Waichow and Hoyun.
10,000	The 60th Division	General Tsai Ting-kya (蔡廷楷)	Paksha and Tungkun.
10,000	The 61st Division	General Chiang Kwang-nai (蔣光鼐)	Chaochow and Swatow.
10,000	The 62nd Division	General Hsiang Han-ping (香翰屏)	Along the Sikiang valley.

<u>No. of Troops</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Where Stationed</u>
10,000	The 63rd Division	Gen. Li Kyung-yang (李教揚)	Yamchow and Linchow
<u>Kwangsi Province</u> : Civil Governor Lu Hwei-yen (呂煥炎).			
10,000	The 15th Division	General Huang Chiu (黃權)	Wuchow and Nanning.
10,000	The 16th Division	General Lu Hwei-yen (呂煥炎)	Pinglo and Watlam.
10,000	The 57th Division	General Yang Teng-nui (楊騰輝)	Liuchow.
6,000	The 1st Independent Brigade	B.-G. Meng Pih (蒙必)	Kweilin and Hingan.
<u>Hunan Province</u> : Civil Governor Ho Chien.			
10,000	The 7th Division	General Ho Chien (何健)	Changsha, Chuchow, and Siangyin.
10,000	The 19th Division	General Liu Kien-ju (劉建緒)	Hengchow and Yungchow.
1,500	The 3rd Precautionary Corps	Chen Kuang-chung (陳光中)	Kweiyang and Jucheng.

No. of TroopsUnit

10,000

The 52nd Division

5,000

The 9th Independent Brigade

1,500

The 1st Precautionary Corps

10,000

The 8th Division

1,500

The 2nd Precautionary Corps

In Changsha, there are four aeroplanes.

Hupei Province : Civil Governor Fang Peng-chen (方本仁)

10,000

The 1st Division

10,000

The 2nd Division

10,000

The 11th Division

10,000

The 9th Division

Commander

Where Stationed

General Wu Shang (吳尚) Changteh and Paoyuan.

B.-G. Li Pao-ping (李抱冰) Shihmen and Yungshun.

Chen Ju-tseng (陳渠珍) Hwayung and Nanhsien.

General Chow Lan (周蘭) Paoking and Sinhwa.

Chen Han-chang (陳漢章) Wukang & Sinning.

).

General Liu Chin (劉峙) Hankow and Wusungkwan.

General Koo Tso-tung (顧祝同) Wuchang and Wusungkwan.

General Chen Shun (陳誠) Hankow and Kuangsui.

General Chiang Ting-wen (蔣鼎文) Wusungkwan.

<u>No. of Troops</u>	<u>Unit</u>
10,000	The New 1st Division
10,000	The 13th Division
5,000	The 4th Independent Brigade
5,000	The 12th Independent Brigade.
6,000	4 regiments of the 6th Division
5,000	The 11th Independent Brigade
5,000	The 14th Independent Brigade
10,000	The 5th Division of the 4th Route
5,000	The 3rd Independent Brigade
10,000	The 8th Division

<u>Commander</u>	<u>Where Stationed</u>
General Chao Wan-shun (曹 萬 順)	Wuchang.
General Hsia To-ying (夏 斗 寅)	Hwangchow and Hanyang.
B.-G. Loo Ling (羅 霖)	Siaokan.
B.-G. Peng Ching-tsz (彭 進 之)	Sientaocheng.
General Bau Kang (鮑 剛)	Hankow.
B.-G. Wan Yi-wu (萬 倚 吾)	Tsaitien.
B.-G. Peng Chi-piao (彭 啟 彪)	Ichang
General Fan Shih-sung (范 石 生)	Shasi and Itu
B.-G. Li Yuin-jih (李 雲 杰)	Hankow.
General Chu Shao-liang (朱 紹 良)	Hankow

<u>No. of Troops</u>	<u>Unit</u>
----------------------	-------------

10,000	The 3rd Division
--------	------------------

In Hankow, there are four aeroplanes.

Honan Province ; Civil Governor Han Fuh-chu (韓復榘)

10,000	The 3rd Division of the 13th Route
--------	------------------------------------

10,000	The 4th Division of the 13th Route
--------	------------------------------------

10,000	The 51st Division
--------	-------------------

10,000	The 53rd Division
--------	-------------------

10,000	The 54th Division
--------	-------------------

10,000	The New 4th Division
--------	----------------------

3,000	The 1st Cavalry Brigade
-------	-------------------------

10,000	The 1st Cavalry Division
--------	--------------------------

<u>Commander</u>	<u>Where Stationed</u>
General Mao Ping-wen (毛炳文)	Hankow
General Wan Sien-chai (萬選才)	Singhsiang.
General Liu Mow-en (刘茂恩)	Weiwei
General Kuang Hao (葵浩)	Kunghsien
General Liu Hing (刘兴)	Szeshui
General Wei Yin-san (魏益三)	Yungyang
General Liu Kwei-tang (刘桂堂)	Kunghsien
B.-G. An Tsing-chai (安浚才)	Kunghsien
General Zih Yien-sz (席液池)	Kaifeng

<u>No. of Troops</u>	<u>Unit</u>
10,000	The 29th Division
10,000	The 20th Division
1,500	The 1st Independent Artillery Regiment
10,000	The New 14th Division
10,000	The 48th Division
10,000	The New 5th Division
8,000	The 2nd Cavalry Division
10,000	The 14th Division
10,000	The 7th Division
10,000	The 10th Division

<u>Commander</u>	<u>Where Stationed</u>
General Chao Foh-ling (曹福林)	Singhsiang
General Sung Ju-hsuan (陈树萱)	Chengchow.
B.-G. Yao Yung-an (姚永安)	Yungyang.
General Yang Fu-shun (杨虎臣)	Nanyang.
General Hsu Yuan-chuan (徐源泉)	Singyangchow.
General Teng Ying (邓英)	Tengchow.
General Chang Li-sung (张勵生)	Changko.
General Liu Tsung-yung (刘宗英)	Hsuchow.
General Wang-chun (王均)	Hsuchow.
General Yuan Yuen-wu (阮玉武)	Hsuchow.

<u>No. of Troops</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Where Stationed</u>
6,000	4 regiments of the 44th Division	General Fang Ting-ying (方鼎英)	Changko.
6,000	4 regiments of the 5th Division	General Hsiung Shih-hwei (熊式輝)	Changko.
6,000	4 regiments of the 45th Division	General Fang Choh (方策)	Yuchow.

Total : 652,500

Remarks : Out of the above number (652,500) distributed in eleven provinces, whole or in part, there appears to be only about 100,000 on whom he can depend. The fleet at his disposal consists of some 60 cruisers, gunboats, etc. Besides, he has 26 aeroplanes for military service and 8 armoured trains.

LIST OF TROOPS IN CHINA

Areas under the control of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang

Western Part of Honan extending to Honanfu and Yenshi :

15,000 of the 21st Division under General Liang Kwei-ying (梁冠英)
15,000 " " 22nd " " " Cheng Sing-ming (程心明)
15,000 " " 30th " " " Kyih Hugg-chang (吉鴻昌)
15,000 " " 14th " " " Paung Ping-hsun (龐炳勳)
15,000 " " 2nd Cavalry Division under General Cheng Ta-chang (程大章)

At Loyang (Honanfu), there are four trains of armoured cars and six aeroplanes.

South Shensi extending to Loakokow, Hupeh :

15,000 of the 28th Division under General Sung Tseh-yuan (宋哲元)
15,000 " " 27th " " " Chang Vee-si (張維藩)
15,000 " " 18th " " " Tsing Yo-siu (井岳秀)
10,000 " " 1st Mixed Brigade under B.-G. Meng Chi-chung (門致中).

10,000 of the 5th Mixed Brigade under the B.-G. Fee Kien-hua (裴建華).

4,500 of the 9th Cavalry Brigade under the B.-G. Soo Yu-sung (蘇雨生).

Shensi Province : Civil Governor Sung Tseh-yuan (宋哲元)

<u>No. of Troops</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Where Stationed</u>
15,000	The 23rd Division	Gen. Wei Feng-leu (魏鳳樓)	Tungchow and Yen-an.
15,000	The 25th Division	Gen. Chang Shi-chung (張自忠)	Sianfu, Hwenan, and Hwachow.
4,500	The 8th Cavalry Brigade	B.-G. Chao Zih-ping (趙希聘)	Hanchung and Shihchuan.
10,000	The 2nd Mixed Brigade	B.-G. Erh Shih-shun (歐士仁)	Pingchow and Sanyuan
3,000	The Precautionary Brigade	- -	Sianfu.
1,500	The Military Police	- -	Sianfu.

Kansu Province : Civil Governor Sung Yuh-feng (宋郁芳).
& Kokonor :

<u>No. of Troops</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Where Stationed</u>
15,000	The 22nd Division (Temporary)	General Ma Hung-ping (马阳侯)	Lanchow and Liangchow
10,000	The 4th Mixed Brigade	B.-G. Ma Ling (马麟)	Chingchow and Kaichow.
15,000	The 4th Division (Temporary)	General Tung Tsing-kuo (唐景崧)	Hochow and Minchow.
15,000	The 29th Division	General Cheng Hsi-nsien (程希贤)	Sinling.
15,000	The 23rd Division (Temporary)	B.-G. Ma Ling (马麟)	In Kokonor.
15,000	The 31st Division	General Sun Lien-chung (孙连仲)	Ningsia.
10,000	The 3rd Mixed Brigade	B.-G. Chao Ching-wen (赵秉文)	Chungwei

Total : 288,500
=====

Remarks : The total number of Marshal Feng's troops as listed above is about 288,500. Among these, there are 25,000 cavalrymen, 6,000 artillerists and 9,000 labour troops. The munitions are yet good, but the men are deficient in sustenance.

LIST OF TROOPS IN CHINA

Areas under the control of Marshal Yen Shih-san

Hopei Province : Civil Governor Hsu Yung-chang (徐永昌).

<u>No. of Troops</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Where Stationed</u>
15,000	The Model Division	Gen. Li Kyung-yung (李竟能)	Peiping.
15,000	The 42nd Division	Gen. Chang Ying-wu (张应梧)	Peiping.
15,000	The 38th Division	Gen. Li Fun-ying (李福荫)	Peiping.
4,500	The 26th Independent Brigade	B.-G. An Sih-chia (安锡祺)	Peiping.
4,500	The 8th, 9th and 10th Artillery Regiments.	Gen. Chow Tsing-chih (周浚猷)	Peiping.
15,000	The 6th Cavalry Division	Gen. Sung Chang-sung (孙长胜)	Tinghing and Kaopatien.
15,000	The 32nd Division	Gen. Chow Shi-shun (周思训)	Paoting.

<u>No. of Troops</u>	<u>Unit</u>
1,500	The Military Police
15,000	The 43rd Division
15,000	The 36th Division
15,000	The 34th Division
4,500	The 27th Independent Brigade
4,500	The 28th Independent Brigade
15,000	The 39th Division
1,500	The 2nd Artillery Regiment
15,000	The 33rd Division

<u>Commander</u>	<u>Where Stationed</u>
----	Peiping, Paoting and Tientsin.
General Fu Tso-yi (傅作義)	Tientsin and vicinity.
General Li Sung-dah (李生達)	Tientsin and vicinity.
General Hsu Yung-chang (徐永昌)	Tangshan and Lutai.
B.-G. Hok Yuan-pih (霍原璧)	Tsangchow.
B.-G. Yuan Ching-tseng (袁慶增)	Machang.
General Chao Shun-shou (趙承綬)	Shinkachwang and Tingchow.
General Chow Tsing-chih (周俊傑)	Shinkachwang and Hwailu
General Sung Tsao (孫楚)	Shunteh and Tainming.

Charhar : Civil Governor Yang Yao-erh (楊效歐).

<u>No. of Troops</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Where Stationed</u>
15,000	The 35th Division	General Yang Yao-erh (楊效歐)	Along Kalgan.
15,000	The 41th Division	General Chuang Wei-tsao (張會詔)	Charhar City.
15,000	The 1st Cavalry Division	General Yang Shao-ling (楊兆林)	Suanhwa.
15,000	The 3rd Cavalry Division	General Chang Shun-ten (張訓德)	Tulunnoerh
15,000	The 5th Cavalry Division	General Yuan Ping-fan (袁屏藩)	Yuchow.

Suanyuan : Civil Governor Wang Ching-kuo (王靖國).

15,000	The 37th Division	General Wang Ching-kuo (王靖國)	Kwei hwa and Paotowchen.
15,000	The 4th Cavalry Division	General Wang Ying (王英)	Suanyuan and Paotowchen.
15,000	The 2nd Cavalry Division	General Kwoh Feng-san (郭鳳山)	Wuyuan.

<u>No. of Troops</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Where Stationed</u>
4,500	The 25th Independent Brigade	General Ho Shao-nan (何紹南)	Suanyuan and Kweihwa.
<u>Shansi Province</u> : Civil Governor Saung Cheng (商震).			
4,500	The Precautionary Brigade	B.-G. Tu Tsung-I (杜晉沂)	Taiyuanfu.
1,500	The Machine Gun Regiment	- -	-do-
1,500	The Model Regiment	- -	-do-
1,500	The Sanitary Worker Regiment	- -	-do-
3,500	7 battalions attached to the Labour Corps.	Yang Tseng-yuan (楊澄源)	-do-
4,000	8 battalions attached to the Commissary General.	Wu Tsing-ying (武儘英)	-do-
4,500	The 3rd, 5th, and 6th Artillery Regiments.	General Chow Tsing-chih (周俊傑)	-do-
1,500	The 1st Artillery Regiment	- ditto -	Tatung.
1,500	The 4th Artillery Regiment	- ditto -	Yangchuan.

<u>No. of Troops</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Where Stationed</u>
1,500	The 7th Artillery Regiment	Gen. Chow Tsing-chih (周清池)	Yuncheng.
15,000	The 40 Division	Gen. Yen Fuh-an (阎福安)	Yuncheng and Lintsin.
4,500	The 19th Independent Brigade	B.-G. Kwoh Chung-fen (郭宗汾)	Kiehshu and Luan.
1,500	The Military Police	- -	Taiyuanfu, Tatung, and Yuncheng.

Total: 342,000

Remarks : The total strength of Marshal Yen Shih-san's forces amounts to 342,000, who are well fed and well armed. Their equipments include 4 armoured trains and 6 aeroplanes. It is learned that the Marshal has complete command over these forces.

LIST OF TROOPS IN CHINA

Areas controlled by General Chang Hsueh-liang consisting of Manchuria & Jehol

Moukden : Civil Governor Chang Hsueh-liang (张学良)

Kirin : Civil Governor Chang Tso-hsiang (张作相).

Heilungkiang : Civil Governor Fan Fuh-ling (万福林).

Jehol : Civil Governor Tang Yu-ling (汤玉麟).

In the above four provinces (Manchuria and Jehol), there are 39 mixed brigades of 10,000 men in each brigade, bringing the total to 390,000. Among these are included : 25,000 artillerists, 60,000 cavalrymen, and 10,000 members of the Labour Corps. At the commencement of the Sino-Soviet dispute, Marshal Chang organized half of the above troops into two army corps which are now serving at the front. The commander of the 1st Corps is General Chang Tso-hsiang and that of the 2nd Corps, General Yu Tseng. Besides, there are in his commission 12 armoured trains and his fleet consists of some 50 cruisers, gunboats, etc. The latter is under the command of Admiral Sung Hung-lieh. His air forces consist of

60 aeroplanes. His troops are well trained. He is nominally submissive to the Nanking Government, which, however, exercises no real control over him.

.....

Sinkiang : Civil Governor Ching Ju-jen (金树仁).

This province has an army of some 50,000, and is normally subordinate to Nanking.

Yunnan : Civil Governor Lung Yuin (龙云).

This province has an army of 30,000, and its relation with the Nanking Government is much the same as that of Sinkiang.

Kweichow : Civil Governor Mao Kwang-hsiang (毛光翔).

Same as Yunnan, it has an army of 30,000, and its relation with Nanking is not much different from that province.

In Szechuen :

General Yang Seng (楊森) has about 40,000 troops stationed in the eastern part.

General Liu Hsiang (劉湘) has about 60,000 troops stationed in the southern part.

General Liu Wen-hwei (劉文輝) has about 50,000 troops stationed in the western part.

General Liu Cheng-hou (劉存厚) has about 10,000 troops stationed in the northern part.

General Lan Sing-hwei (賴心輝) has some 30,000 troops stationed also in the southern part (Kaohsien and Yunnan)

General Tien Chung-yao (田頌堯) has some 30,000 troops stationed also in the northern part.

General Teng Sih-hou (鄧錫侯) has about 40,000 troops stationed in Chengtu and vicinity.

All these generals only look after their own interests within the area they occupy, and are constantly at variance with each other over conflict of interests. They have little relation with the National Government at Nanking.

D-642

2538
S. D. D. 648
23. 10. 31.

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1931

MR. N. I. BREWER GETS A FREE PARDON

Compensation Also Now
Likely For Hongkong
Barrister-at-Law

HONGKONG, Oct. 16.—It was officially disclosed yesterday that the Hongkong Government had decided, in view of the vindication of Mr. N. I. Brewer, barrister, by the special Parliament of the Inner Temple in London, to grant him a free pardon. The Government will also consider the question of compensation for the prison sentence Mr. Brewer served in the Victoria Gaol.

As soon as the matter is settled, Mrs. Brewer hopes to be able to join her husband in London.

After serving his sentence Mr. Brewer, leaving his local affairs in the care of his wife, sailed for England on July 12, 1930, with the intention of making an appeal before the Privy Council.

Before approaching the Privy Council, however, it was necessary for him to put his case before the Special Parliament of the Inner Temple in London, and on November 11 of the same year the Master of the Inn Bench rendered the following decision:

"This Bench having duly considered all the documents in two files submitted to them, and which among other documents contain a record of the proceedings upon which the conviction took place and having heard Noel Instone Brewer are unanimously of the opinion that they cannot find any justification for the conviction, and do not see their way to take any disciplinary action."

The Case Reviewed

The case aroused much interest in the Colony last year. Mr. Brewer was charged with making inaccurate statements regarding the Instone Banking Corporation which he was instrumental in founding when it went into

liquidation as the result of the Chinese Government closing the Shekki branch and a conflict arising among the shareholders and depositors.

The particular count against Mr. Brewer at the trial was that he "made falsely on August 16, 1927, a statutory report that the total cash received by the Instone Banking Corporation in respect of shares issued wholly for cash was \$876,750."

Some weeks before the case arose Mr. Brewer had gone to Japan for a holiday. On his return he announced his intention of leaving the Colony for Vancouver and it was while he was again in Japan on his way there, that he received a telegram announcing that a warrant had been issued for his arrest. He immediately returned to meet the charge voluntarily and was taken into custody at Shanghai while walking along Kiangse Road. He was then returned to Hongkong for trial.

Supreme Court Trial

Arraigned before Mr. Grantham at the Central Magistracy he was sent for trial at the Supreme Court presided over by Mr. Justice Wood. There he conducted his own defence. The case came up for trial on January 20, 1930, and on the 24th, after the summing up, Mr. Brewer made a long and eloquent final address to the jury, making a passionate appeal for a verdict in his favour on the ground that his intentions had been honest and conscientious and that he had not endeavoured to further his own interests, or to defraud or attempt to defraud in filing the report which formed the subject of the charge.

On February 3, the jury having found him guilty, Mr. Brewer was sentenced to four months imprisonment. The decision of the Hongkong Government following the action of the special Parliament of the Inner Temple in London, is the final step in clearing Mr. Brewer's name.

File
22:10:31.

place orders for materials with British manufacturers in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and that was said. I think it is right that I should say here that, having followed the evidence with them, I myself agree fully with the verdict and that the verdict is the only possible one justified by the evidence. You have been indicted and you, yourself, realise the gravity of the charge on which you have been convicted and it is my duty to pass a sentence which, it is hoped, will deter you from doing

anything of the kind again. It was your ambition to appear as a Director of a Corporation which had a gigantic financial stability and you knew, and no one knew better, that the Instone Banking Corporation was nothing of the kind.

It is a painful duty to pass sentence upon a member of the Bar of this Court. The sentence which I pass upon you is that you be imprisoned for four months without hard labour.—Hongkong "Telegraph."

On his release from gaol, Brewer left for England to oppose his disbarment, and in the event of his being unsuccessful, to appeal to the Privy Council to hear him if they considered the circumstances sufficiently exceptional. Although there is no appeal against a criminal conviction in the Colony, if the conviction is made the basis of disbarment the right to appeal arises.

It is understood that Mr. Brew has no legal representative in the Colony. He conducted his own case at his trial. It is anticipated, however, that his case will soon be brought to the notice of the Governor-in-Council, and it is possible that an application for a "honourable amend" will be made.

According to legal authorities, Mr. Brew has no legal redress against his four months' imprisonment. He cannot sue for damages for wrongful imprisonment and it would be unnecessary for him to appeal to have his conviction quashed.

Should he desire that, however, he could make an application to the Privy Council to hear his case, which they are not bound to do. The fact of his exoneration by the Inn Bench would be likely to influence the Council to hear his case, but it would not necessarily prejudice them in favour of quashing the conviction.

The Trial
The trial of Mr. Noel Instone Brewer opened at the Criminal Sessions on January 20 last and the following jury was empanelled.—Mr. G. G. Stopani Thomson (foreman), Mr. W. N. Lasonder, Mr. P. Wong, Mr. M. Pinkoff, Mr. U. M. Omar, Mr. Tsu Ho-tseung and Mr. J. M. G. Barnes.

His Lordship decided to take each of the three counts separately and indicated that only the first count was before the Court.

In the event of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland returning the said Indemnity funds to its control, to create out of the said Indemnity funds an endowment to be devoted to educational purposes in harmony with the general views set forth in the report of the Anglo-Chinese Advisory Committee published in 1926.

I have also the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of to-day's date regarding the constitution, powers and proceedings of the Purchasing Commission in London proposed in Your Excellency's other Note acknowledged above.

I am communicating the texts of Your Excellency's Notes to His Majesty's Government for their consideration and in the meantime by direction of my Government I have the honour to suggest to Your Excellency that a sum of £265,000 and a further sum of £200,000 be set aside from the accumulated funds now on deposit, to be donated respectively to the Hongkong University and to the Chinese Government.

In view of that, said Mr. Brewer, could he be held to have acted dishonestly in doing something which an accountant had said he would have done?

Out Of His Depth
Referring to Bank business, Mr. Brewer said a trustee bank never required a big capital, but since it was part of the directors' plan to go in for banking proper they were quite justified in wishing to go in for large capital. He suggested that it was not unreasonable of him to try and avoid the responsibility of handling \$2,800,000. He could earn a dividend on a capital of \$150,000 but when they talked about millions it was going right out of his depth.

Concluding he said:—"If the items are correctly treated, I am clearly innocent. If I honestly believed them to be correctly treated I am equally innocent. If there is a disagreement of experts

official to China and the United Kingdom, and to express the hope that His Majesty's Government will at once take steps to remit all payments of the Indemnity as from December 1, 1922, to the control of the Chinese Government.

"In the event of such remission being effected it is the intention of the Chinese Government to deal with the funds in harmony with the general views set forth in the report of the Anglo-Chinese Advisory Committee published in 1926 to which the attention of the Board of Trustees in China referred to below will be invited. The Chinese Government proposes however in the first instance to apply the bulk of the funds to the creation of an endowment to be subsequently devoted to the educational purposes mentioned in the Report of the Committee. It appears to the Chinese Government that the most advantageous plan for providing such an endowment would consist in the investment of the greater part of the said Indemnity funds, namely the accumulated funds now on deposit and all future instalments, in rehabilitating and building railways and in other productive enterprises in China. For the control, appointment and administration of the above-mentioned endowment the Chinese Government will duly appoint a Board of Trustees in China, which will include a certain number of British members:

"In view of the urgent necessity, in connection with reconstruction and development in China, of reconditioning the existing Chinese railways in the first instance, the Chinese Government will take the necessary steps to apply a part of the accumulated funds now on deposit and the instalments due for payment shortly in the rehabilitation of the said railways, especially those lines in which British financial interest has been particularly concerned, to which the lines attention will be first given. "In rehabilitating and building railways and in undertaking other productive works from the Indemnity funds remitted or from loans secured on the said funds, the terms of existing contracts will be

*H.B. (Gr. and Sp. Mr. S),
Information and former of return
M.S. 25.11.30*

An Appeal To Caesar

PROFESSIONAL men with statutory recognition of their rights, privileges and immunities are jealous of the cloth. Infraction of professional rules becomes "infamous conduct" in England; immediate results of judgments pronounced by the governing hierarchy being financial ruin and social ostracism. A wondering laity regards with dismay the cumulative action of decisions from which there is no appeal, except only to the Sovereign in Council.

We are all familiar with that pathetic outcast, the unfrocked cleric. Hanging on to the seamy side of legal activities will be found the disbarred advocate — a life of promise wrecked, too often by some minor sin of omission. The irregular practitioner of medicine will probably be with us for ever. In British countries even the most modest advertising is "infamous"—though prominent physicians or surgeons achieve a measure of notoriety or publicity that becomes galling to more obscure men.

Last year Mr. Noel Instone Brewer, barrister-at-law, was arrested in Shanghai and extradited to Hongkong. The Supreme Court of that minor colony convicted Mr. Brewer following a charge of perjury. The original charge under which extradition obtained, was abandoned. A conviction of this character has ever brought disbarment as a further penalty. Mr. Brewer, however, appealed to his Inn of Court (The Middle Temple of London) a Bench of seniors was constituted, following which this interesting judgment was recorded:

"This Bench, having duly considered all documents in the two files submitted to them and which, among other documents, contain a record of the proceedings upon which the conviction took place, and having heard Noel Instone Brewer, are unanimously of the opinion that they cannot find any justification for the conviction and do not see their way to take any disciplinary action."

Even in so small a possession as Hongkong the office of Chief Justice is conferred upon men eminent in their profession. The Chief Justice as representing the King is co-equal with the Governor; a dormant commission ever exists appointing him Lieutenant-Governor in the event of the Governor's absence, death or disability. That an unqualified rebuff and rebuke of this character should be so publicly administered speaks volumes for the integrity, courage and inherent love of fair play that has ever distinguished the legal profession in England. At once the oldest and noblest among the ancient privileged castes, they have not hesitated to support a weaker brother who has chanced to meet highly placed hatred.

II
Appeals SB
Information
30

III
S.B. (S.B. and Sp. B.S.)
Information
18:11:30

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1930.

S. B. D. 642
cte 19-11-30

MR. INSTONE BREWER IS EXONERATED

Middle Temple Finds No
Justification For
Conviction

LONDON, Nov. 13.—With reference to the conviction of the barrister, Noel Instone Brewer, by the Hongkong Supreme Court on January 24 on a charge of perjury in connection with the affairs of the Instone Banking Corporation, it is announced that at a special parliament of the Middle Temple in London on November 11, the Masters of the Bench made the following order:—

"This Bench, having duly considered all documents in the two files submitted to them and which, among other documents, contain a record of the proceedings upon which the conviction took place, and having heard Noel Instone Brewer, are unanimously of the opinion that they cannot find any justification for the conviction and do not see their way to take any disciplinary action."—Reuter.

Can
18/11

II

Officer's SB
Information
Chambers

III

Reg. Please attach to
appropriate file show to S.D. (C.D.)
and file unless he gives contrary
orders.
M.S. 17:17:30

SHANGHAI
C. & S. L.
No. S. P. D. 642
date 23-7-30

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1930

Mr. Instone Brewer left Hongkong on July 12 for London on the Terukuni Maru in order to prosecute his appeal before the Privy Council against his conviction at the Criminal Sessions in the Instone Banking Corporation case.

Jul 2 9:35
18

DL (Grand sp. Bris)

Information.

DL
22:7:30

for
17
DL

Instone Brewer Is Guilty On First Count

Judge At Hongkong Reserves Sentence On Banker
And Barrister For Making False Statement;
Second Count To Be Heard

Hongkong, Jan. 24.

Mr. Noel Instone Brewer was yesterday found "Guilty" of making a false statement in that on August 16, 1927 he made a statutory report that the total cash received by the Instone Banking Corporation in respect of shares issued wholly for cash was \$876,750.

The trial on this count ended yesterday afternoon when, after retiring for an hour, the jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty." His Lordship the Puisne Judge reserved sentence until a later date and intimated that Mr. Brewer was no longer on bail. February 3 was fixed as the date for hearing the second charge against Mr. Brewer.

At the morning hearing, Mr. Brewer made a lengthy final address to the jury making an impassioned plea for a verdict in his favour. After explaining in detail the Bank's transactions, particularly with regard to the capital, he said that the members of the jury had it in their power to make him, by one word, a condemned criminal, a pariah and an outcast, to deprive him of his name, reputation, friends, personal liberty and everything that made life worth living.

Mr. Brewer maintained that he had been honest and conscientious and that he had not endeavoured to further his own interest, or defraud or attempted to defraud in filing the report.

Counsel for the Crown made a comparatively brief speech to the jury, suggesting that it was impossible to define promissory notes as cash. They were not cash in a mercantile sense, he contended. With regard to the loans, the whole affair was a book entry and the result was that no money passed. To name loans as cash was most misleading.

Dealing with the capital, Counsel for the Crown contended that if Mr. Brewer wanted a small capital then he should have asked for a small capital to be issued. The fact that he did not do so indicated that it was desired to show the Bank as a big concern.

His Lordship summed up at the afternoon hearing, completing his survey of the evidence in about three quarters of an hour.

Impassioned Plea

An impassioned plea for a favourable verdict was the dramatic climax to Mr. Instone Brewer's address to the jury.

"You have it in your power, gentlemen of the jury," he said, "by one word to make me a condemned criminal, to make me a pariah and an outcast, to deprive me of my name, reputation, friends, personal liberty and everything that makes life worth living."

"Do not come lightly to your decision for it means everything to me. I maintain that I have been honest and conscientious. I have not endeavoured to further my own interests. I have never defrauded nor attempted to defraud in filing the report."

"I am not a criminal and it is to you alone that I can look for deliverance from this charge."

At another stage in his address, Mr. Brewer said he looked upon Mr. Udy, the accountant who gave evidence on his behalf as "a gift from heaven, probably to prevent a miscarriage of justice."

Accused denied that the Statutory Report was made out with the object of boosting the business of the Instone Banking Corporation, pointing out that it contained no word of Chinese, and that the directors and shareholders of the bank were all Chinese with the exception of himself and Mrs. Brewer.

In his address to the jury, Mr. Brewer said he had thought he was fully acquainted with the facts of the case, but he was indebted to the foreman of the jury (Mr. G. G. Stopani Thomson) for giving him the realisation of a fact that had, until then, escaped him. When the foreman asked him how he persuaded the Directors to sign the forms, he must confess that he did not realise the degree of thought that had inspired the question. Although he answered it to the best of his ability in saying he believed he had done it by personality, he now realised that behind the question was a train of reasoning which had uncovered a relevant fact which had escaped his attention.

Mr. Brewer continued that until yesterday he firmly believed he had done it by personality and persuaded the Directors for the sake of the firm. He knew the arguments he used, but the question was whether he knew what motives actuated them. The arguments he used were that it would materially benefit the firm if the shares and loans were treated in that manner and he was unwilling to accept the responsibility of receiving the share capital in full without an efficient banking manager, and it was apparently in response to that argument that they signed.

Directors' Motives

The query, however, was deeper. The question was:—"Am I sure they were convinced by my arguments or were they actuated by other motives?" It was impossible for him (Mr. Brewer) to say what motives actuated the Directors, but the thought must be considered whether they were actuated by the desire to possess fully paid shares, or whether they were actuated by the desire merely to produce an increase of capital receipts.

It was admitted by the prosecution that the explanation given by him (Mr. Brewer) at his public examination seven months ago and at all other times, was in entire agreement with the company's books, and that the transactions were, in fact, treated in the books exactly as was called for by the plan followed.

It was also true that the transactions had been treated in the Directors' books as if they had been

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL.

C. I. D. REGIST.

No. I. O. D. 642

Date 9-2-30

with fully-paid-up shares and had, in fact, purported to increase the capital receipts of the company.

The hypothetical question of whether the Directors were actuated by such motives would, perhaps, be important were it not that the transactions, as would show, were in themselves, apart from all question of cash receipts, valid and proper transactions, bringing about a very important result in the legal relationships of the parties.

Purely A Bye-Product

The swelling of cash receipts was purely a bye-product and by no means the essence of the transaction. If that was so, then the question of the motives of the Directors who entered into the transactions would not be of the importance they might be if the cash receipts were the essence of the transactions, when the point would be a very important one.

Proceeding a little further, continued Mr. Brewer, along the way to which Mr. Stopani Thomson had pointed, they came to the letter written to him (Mr. Brewer) on May 31. It was a cogent fact that the instructions to purchase \$480,000 worth of fully paid-up shares did in fact come from the Directors at a meeting at which he (Mr. Brewer) was not invited and did not attend. He submitted that whether or not they had the idea of swelling capital receipts, that was not their real object in making the transactions, because they had set the matter out on the face of the letter.

Enthusiasm For Firm

In that letter, the Directors had stated a definite reason why they wanted the plan adopted. They had reason to anticipate the approximate sale of the shares and when it was considered that they went so far as to give a personal guarantee in respect of the loan raised by Mrs. Brewer under the plan, it was more reasonable to say that they were actuated by an enthusiasm for the firm than it was to think they would go to such risk solely for the sake of swelling capital receipts.

If their idea was to swell capital receipts, they were only doing so at the expense of their own liability. In the event of the shares remaining unsold, it would be their responsibility to pay back that loan.

Mr. Brewer went on to deal with another point arising out of another letter, written by him to the Directors, to which the previous letter referred to was a reply. Mr. Brewer added:—"I must say it is another mistake I have made in connection with this case."

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 3-2-30

INSTONE BANK AFFAIRS

Mr. Brewer Found Guilty; Judge Reserves Sentence on Accused

Hongkong, Jan. 24. Mr. Noel Instone Brewer was recently found "Guilty" of making a false statement in that on August 16, 1927 he made a statutory report that the total cash received by the Instone Banking Corporation in respect of shares issued wholly for cash was \$876,750.

His Lordship commenced his summing up when the Court resumed at 2 p.m. He pointed out that the charge was one of making a false statement and that was connected with, or akin to, fraud. The suggestion was that the statement was made without justification for the advantage of the Bank. While pointing out this he thought he should say at the same time that the defendant was not alleged to have been guilty of fraud on his own account or for his own personal interest. Nothing had come out to suggest fraud on the defendant's part but the charge as it stood was serious enough and one which deserved the jury's greatest consideration.

Referring to the certificate of August 9, His Lordship said the question was whether it was a right statement of the capital account of the bank on that date. The defendant was accused of making the statement falsely, that was to say, making it knowingly and that the statement was untrue.

The particular statement in the report which concerned the present charge was the statement that the bank had received a total amount of cash in respect of the shares issued wholly for cash—that the bank had received \$876,750. The Crown had endeavoured to show that the defendant made it knowing that it was untrue.

The Bank's History.

The history of the Bank up to that date was all relevant. It appeared that in February 1927 the defendant was in possession of three contracts. He had made them with certain principals and had acquired the right of selling certain bonds.

The defendant, and certain Chinese gentlemen, decided to form the Instone Banking Corporation and decided that the Bank should take over the benefits of these agreements. The Bank agreed to pay Mr. Brewer a sum of \$68,000 under this arrangement. The Bank was incorporated, and soon afterwards an agreement between Mr. Brewer and the Bank was signed and the Bank started owing Mr. Brewer \$68,000.

Dealing with the history of that amount, His Lordship said an arrangement was come to, a verbal one, by which the Bank gave up the Singapore portion of the privileges and there was a refund of \$55,000. The Bank then owed Mr. Brewer \$13,000. When the Company allotted its shares that sum appeared again. The \$13,000 was used by Mr. Brewer to pay the first amount in respect of his own shares.

As to a further \$7,000, one of the directors had earned a commission from the Bank and the

\$7,000 was used so that this was, until a small child said: "The Emperor had not got anything on." It did not wish to suggest this in Mr. Brewer's case but the question was as simple as that. Mr. Brewer asked the jury to say that he was right in making the statement that cash for the amount had been received. He also said that an accountant could not state it in any other way.

Notes in Lieu of Cash.

Money which started as a debit was used for the purchase of shares in the bank. There were, of the \$100,800 on the certificate, as to \$68,000 it consisted of money which first appeared as a debit and by various entries became capital. That appeared to him to be the history of that portion of the capital and it was for the jury to say whether the figure of \$100,800 was correct or not.

That dealt with the paid up portion of the shares at ten dollars per share and it would appear that strictly speaking the Bank had not received \$100,800 in money at all.

Further with regard to the ten dollar section of the shares the members of the jury had before them promissory notes. It would appear that in respect of these payments for ten dollars the Bank had received notes in lieu of actual cash.

The shares were issued partly paid up and the directors had the right to make calls for the balance at their own discretion. The directors purported to receive money from the shareholders paid in advance of calls. They had certified that this money reached their hands in cash. The question was whether it did so or not.

The shareholders filled in certain forms, they obtained from the bank loans for amounts identical with those due in respect of their calls, they pledged their shares as security for payment of those loans and they undertook to pay interest on those loans at the same rate as if they had paid in respect of calls paid in advance. While no coin reached the bank, the Bank accepted these documents and classified them as cash.

Hans Andersen Story.

The documents fell into two classes. One was a series given by the directors and shareholders. The jury did not know who they were. Mr. Brewer had suggested that the directors were justified in giving them full financial value. As for the paper signed by Mrs. Brewer that had also been accounted for as cash. They did so well knowing that she was only a figure-head and unable to pay the amount of \$432,000. She was unable to pay anything like that sum.

The question was whether the jury, with these facts in their minds, were prepared to accept the statement in the report as a true statement or not. Mr. Brewer accepted full responsibility for the certificate. When asked whether he would say that the company had received \$876,000 in cash his answer was "Yes."

Continuing, His Lordship said he did not wish to make light of the matter but to illustrate the position he was reminded of the story by Hans Andersen of the Emperor who wanted a new cloak. Weavers set up in the market place and purported to make a cloak on their looms, saying that if any one could not see it then they were unfit for office or sleep. All professed to see the cloak and when the Emperor went on his travels the crowd looked on and said what a fine cloak

was, until a small child said: "The Emperor had not got anything on." It did not wish to suggest this in Mr. Brewer's case but the question was as simple as that. Mr. Brewer asked the jury to say that he was right in making the statement that cash for the amount had been received. He also said that an accountant could not state it in any other way.

Mr. Brewer's Case.

His Lordship then referred to Mr. Brewer's explanation regarding why the scheme was adopted and pointed out that Mr. Brewer asked the jury to say that it was not a mere scheme to bluff the public but was something the directors wanted to do for the advantage of the Bank. The jury would consider those matters with great care.

Mr. Brewer had also said that the books had been kept accurately and consistently. He also said, quite truly, that he himself gave the same explanation last summer and that when he prepared a balance sheet, quite voluntarily, when the company went into liquidation, he stated the capital in the same form. The jury would also take these facts fully into account in deciding whether to find for the Crown or the defendant.

At the same time it was quite possible that having regard to the transactions as a whole, the jury might think they were done to create the illusion that the bank was financially substantial.

With a small actual cash capital in hand the bank secured premises for over \$200,000 and established itself as a Bank of the first importance in Des Voeux Road. If the jury thought it was part of a scheme to pose before the world as having control of a large business and that this step was taken in accordance with that policy, and that Mr. Brewer knew it, then in that case they would be justified in finding Mr. Brewer guilty of the charge.

The fact was that very little money actually came into the Bank from outside in connection with the share subscription. That being so did the jury, reading the statement as ordinary men, think it was misleading or not.

Concluding, His Lordship said the jury had to decide whether, or not, in respect of the certificate, it was represented that the Bank had a larger capital than it actually did possess.

Verdict of Guilty.

The jury retired at 2.40 and returned at 3.15.

The foreman intimated that the jury was unanimous in its verdict which was one of "Guilty."

Mr. Brewer rose in his seat but did not speak.

His Lordship, addressing Mr. Brewer said "You stand convicted of this charge. I propose reserving sentence until a later date when I will say what I have to say then. Meantime, you are no longer on bail."

His Lordship then asked Mr. Fitzroy what time would be convenient for the hearing of the second charge. Mr. Fitzroy suggested February 3 and His Lordship concurred.

His Lordship thanked the jury for the consideration they had given to the evidence and said that he proposed to advise that they be exempt from further jury service for the next three years. —Hongkong Telegraph.

SHANGHAI MERCURY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1930.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE 4-2-30

RE. 17.

10.0 642

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1930

A decision not to proceed with the other counts against Mr. Noel Instone Brewer has been reached by the Crown and a writ of *nolle prosequi* has been filed by the Hong-kong Attorney General. On January 23 the jury found Mr. Brewer guilty of making a false statement, without oath, contrary to section 7 of the Perjury Ordinance No. 21 of 1922. The statement was in respect of a statutory report filed on August 16, 1927, giving the total amount of cash received by the Instone Banking Corporation in respect of shares as \$876,750. The decision to drop proceedings, though not to withdraw them, was in respect of the second and third counts and also of both counts in an additional indictment. Mr. Brewer was to be brought before the Puisne Judge on February 3 to receive sentence. The maximum penalty that can be imposed for this type of offence is two years' imprisonment. The counts, that have been dropped relate to the balance sheet, and with its publication with intent to deceive.

POLICE BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 4-2-30

HR 87

JB
M

RCM

THE INSTONE BREWER CASE

Evidence by the Defendant: Interesting Points in Relation to Book-keeping: Questions by the Judge

THE trial of Mr. Noel Instone Brewer began at Hongkong on January 20 before Judge Wood and a jury. There were three counts in all, the first two relating to the making of alleged false statements under the Perjury Ordinance, and the third to publishing of fraudulent statements under the Larceny Ordinance. The charges are being taken separately, and the proceedings dealt with the first count, this being that the accused made a statutory report to the effect that the total cash received by the Instone Banking Corporation in respect of shares issued wholly for cash was \$876,750. Mr. Brewer pleaded "not Guilty." The Crown case was outlined by Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, and hearing of witnesses for the prosecution was concluded. It was substantially in accord with the evidence given at the magistracy, which was fully reported in our columns.

Crown Witness Recalled

The hearing was resumed on January 21 when the Judge recalled Mr. S. H. Ross, chartered accountant, and pointed out that in his evidence the preceding day he had said the sum of \$761,100 was shown to be owing to the Instone Bank on a series of promissory notes in 1927. Mr. Ross agreed.

His Lordship continued that between 1927 and 1928 that sum was reduced to \$349,630; and Mr. Ross again agreed.

His Lordship:—Now, subsequent to the balance sheet of April, 1928, was that still further reduced?—Not by repayment of cash.

Was that still further reduced in the books?—Yes.

When the books reached your hands, what did that figure stand at?—\$355,000, which is a slight increase on \$349,000.

Can we get hold of the point? The point is there is in this figure of \$761,000, promissory notes given in respect of these shares—calls on these shares?—Yes.

Well then, in April, 1928 we have got that figure reduced to \$349,300?—Yes.

Now that is the figure I am dealing with. Was it reduced subsequently?—No.

Following further questions, witness said the figure was reduced in part by payment of dividends and stood at \$355,000.

An Obscure Point

His Lordship said he could not understand how it could possibly have increased because the scheme was that interest due on a loan should correspond to a certain payment made to the contributor by the bank, eight per cent. each way. Mr. Ross agreed.

How then did the figure manage to increase?—The explanation is this. At April 30, 1928, I did not include interest due—

If the account had been correctly calculated for the balance sheet of 1928, that figure would have been higher?—Yes.

Mr. Ross agreed that there had been practically no cash reduction of the liability at all.

Dealing with the company's certificate, his Lordship pointed out it stated that the total number of shares allotted was 10,080, all of which were allocated in consideration of cash, of which \$10 per share had been paid and a certain sum had been paid in advance of calls. The total amount of cash received by the company in respect of shares issued wholly for cash was \$876,750.

His Lordship:—Well, now, with your knowledge of the accounts, if you had been drawing up this certificate, how would you have stated it?—I should not have accepted \$761,100, which is the amount of the cross-entries, as cash.

Could you face the problem as to how you would have worded this certificate?—No, I don't think I could.

You see, the Directors were in this position. They had to explain the state of their books in this certificate to the Registrar of Companies. That was their problem. Well now, with that problem in front of them, what are they going to state?—I really cannot answer. It is beyond me.

His Lordship:—I sympathize with your difficulty.

Mr. Ross:—The only point is that they had not received the cash.

Replying to his Lordship as to what other word besides "cash" could have been used, Mr. Ross said if there was a debt due by the company and a debt due to the company in respect of shares, if they set it off, then they would be entitled to call it "cash."

No Debt Due

That is what they did here?—But there was no debt due by the company.

There was a debt due on the date of the certificate because they held promissory notes?—Yes, but the time they entered this as cash.

Questioned by Mr. Brewer, Mr. Ross agreed that the figure he had given of debts due in April, 1928, \$349,000, had been swollen by the addition of \$54,000 owing by Mr. Cheng Si-chuen. He continued that the original figure of \$761,100 was reduced by \$405,000 by Mrs. Brewer and a further \$24,120 by Mr. Brewer.

Mr. Brewer:—That payment was made in cash?—Yes, according to the loan ledger.

Mr. Brewer then referred to the explanations given during the course of the public examination as to why the items were entered in the books and asked:—Assuming that to be the legitimate desire of the Directors of the firm, is

there anything in the books to contradict the fact of their being so kept?—I think the fact that at the time they made these loans the company had only received about \$27,000 on account of capital, I think it rather upsets the argument here. You had to pay \$90,000 for your building and you had only received \$27,000 on account of capital at the time you made these loans.

Mr. Brewer repeated his question and his Lordship asked:—Is there anything to contradict it?

Mr. Ross:—No.

Mr. Brewer:—Assuming it is the desire of the book-keeper to obey orders and follow this plan, can you suggest any other way he could have done it than by putting it in the cash account as he has done?—No.

Assuming that these items have been put in the cash account because, as you say, you can suggest no other way, would it be justifiable in your opinion for the person making out the Statutory Report to deny that money having come in as cash and named a lesser sum as having been received?—Yes.

In the event of, the company's Statutory Report having named cash received at the figure you state, about \$60,000, how could the company have explained its claim against individuals to whom it purported to have lent \$793,000?—You are asking me to assume a fictitious entry in the books.

Not Fictitious Entry

His Lordship:—It isn't a fictitious entry in the sense that nothing happened when the Directors purported to have made loans. How could they otherwise show it?—The whole transaction appears to me to be fictitious and I cannot say.

His Lordship:—I cannot help feeling that you, as a chartered accountant, should be able to make some answer. There must be some true way of stating these facts.

Mr. Ross:—If the company makes loans and has not the cash to make loans it seems to me it is not cash, and the entries are fictitious.

His Lordship:—Well, that is a

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 28.1.30

matter the jury have to settle. What is the true way of stating in this certificate the position of the bank as disclosed in the books? Assuming that the transactions were not fictitious, I think that the Statutory Report would be correct.

His Lordship suggested it might read that the total number of shares allotted was 10,080, and the sum of \$10 had been paid in respect of each share with security as to the balance.

Mr. Ross agreed.

His Lordship:—Now why did you not suggest that?—I did not think of it.

Mr. Fitzroy:—Even that, my Lord, would require to be modified by the word "personal" to make it personal security.

His Lordship:—Possibly.

His Lordship:—Wouldn't that be a correct and true way of stating what, in your view of the books, has in fact happened?—My trouble is I cannot explain these transactions other than being absolutely fictitious.

His Lordship again pointed out that they were not fictitious in a certain sense. In the end, the bank was left with certain claims which they did not have before. At the end of the transactions, they had the promissory notes, on which they could go into Court and sue. In fact they had sued on one note. Before the transactions they were not in possession of those notes; therefore something had happened so that they were not entirely fictitious. Even on witness's view of the books, something had happened and that had to be stated in the certificate. He would therefore suggest that witness would be right in saying as to \$10 on each share in respect of cash and as to the balance, personal security.

Mr. Ross said that would be all right as far as it went, but he did say that the present statement appearing on the certificate was false, as cash had not been received for the full amount although personal securities had been received for nine-tenths.

The foreman of the Jury (Mr. Stopani Thomson) intimated that he did not quite understand the connexion between the Instone Banking Corporation and the Instone Trading Company.

His Lordship explained the transfer of shares and added that so far they had no information as to what the Company was.

Asked by his Lordship whether application was made for the shares held by Mrs. Brewer as trustee, Mr. Ross said he was unable to say.

Recalled, the Official Receiver said he had never seen an application for the shares. Mrs. Brewer was trustee for certain persons in Peking who were expected to apply for shares. Mrs. Brewer's shares were sold under agreement to the Instone Trading Company.

The Judge:—The result was this—that the Instone Banking Corporation became shareholders in the Instone Trading Company and the Instone Trading Company be-

came shareholders in the Instone Banking Corporation?—Yes.

Value of Shares

Have you discovered anything about the shares in the Instone Trading Company? What is their value?—Nil.

The Official Receiver added that it was a private limited company with two original shareholders. In reply to Mr. Brewer, he said it was quite possible that the closing of the Canton and Shekki branches of the Bank had materially affected the Trading Company's decision to commence business. The Official Receiver agreed that the Company's original assets were intact.

At the conclusion of the Crown's evidence, Mr. Brewer requested that Mr. Leo, who had not been called for the Crown, should be tendered for cross-examination. Mr. Brewer said he would consider himself prejudiced by his non-production, coupled with the fact that the charges had been separated. If they had been taken together, he would have had the right to cross-examine Mr. Leo.

His Lordship pointed out that there was no obligation on the part of the Crown to call any witness appearing on the record. It was at the Crown's discretion. Any witness not called was available to the other side. It was a perfectly reasonable and fair position.

Mr. Brewer replied that so long as Mr. Leo was under a bond to appear for the Crown as a witness, it was impossible for him (Mr. Brewer) to get a statement from Mr. Leo. As a Crown witness on the other counts, Mr. Leo was not prepared to make a statement on the present count.

Mr. Fitzroy intimated that the witness was at Mr. Brewer's disposal. The witness was outside and could be asked anything which Mr. Brewer liked.

Mr. Brewer then asked whether the witness could be informed to that effect, the argument closed when his Lordship said that the Crown would offer facilities.

Mr. Brewer's Evidence

Mr. Brewer then proceeded with his own case, first reading from the report of his public examination the passages dealing with the formation of the Instone Trading Company and the transfer of shares.

He then gave evidence and explained the capital flotation of the Instone Banking Co. He said that applications were received totalling \$2,800,000. He was inexperienced in banking and had been placed in charge of the bank solely for the purpose of organization. It was the directors' intention to appoint a fully qualified manager. When the manager did not appear and applications for shares totalling \$2,800,000 were received, he was not prepared to take the responsibility of accepting all that cash. He had no doubt as to the genuineness of the applications but he had a very real fear of being saddled with the responsibility of over two millions.

The case is proceeding.



CASE AGAINST MR. INSTONE BREWER

Magistrate Deals with Charges Seriatim: Question of Condition
of a Man's Mind: Collateral Securities

DEFENDANT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

The magisterial proceedings against Mr. Noel Instone Brewer who is charged with offences under the Perjury and Larceny Ordinances, concluded at Central Magistracy yesterday, when the defendant was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, says the "Hong-kong Daily Press" of January 1, and continues:

The case for the prosecution was conducted by Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy and Mr. E. Davidson represented the defendant.

Mr. Davidson had made a lengthy submission to the Magistrate last week and Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham, who heard the case, then reserved his decision for a week.

When the court resumed yesterday the magistrate dealt with the legal points submitted by Mr. Davidson at the last hearing, and after stating that he felt that under the Ordinance there was sufficient evidence to put the defendant up for trial. His Worship observed that in considering all the charges it was necessary to know the state of the defendant's mind. It was impossible to go into a man's mind and to determine exactly what he was thinking about at a certain time, and much therefore depended on the surrounding circumstances.

In regard to charge "A" (perjury relating to a statutory report) His Worship said that the report was filed nearly a year before the balance sheet which formed the basis of the other two charges. One must not, therefore, confuse the evidence relating to these separate documents.

Entries as Cash

After referring to the money actually received as shown by the evidence, Mr. Grantham remarked that certain entries in the books were claimed by the defence as entries of transactions in the course of commerce, as cash. He disagreed with the defence, and pointed out that these entries were transferred to Allotment and Suspense account within a few months, and, therefore, it would not be unreasonable to draw the inference that the shareholders in connection with these entries were not substantial persons, and that the transactions were fictitious. If that was so, there was a *prima facie* case to answer. His Worship felt satisfied that there was sufficient evidence to go before the jury on that charge.

Regarding charges "B" and "C" (perjury and larceny charges in connection with the balance sheet), the magistrate said that they had to consider the alleged falseness of the items on the balance sheet and then go on to consider whether from the evidence produced by the Crown, a jury could reasonably presume that defendant was responsible for making the statements, if they were false, also as to whether he knew they were false, and whether he made them deliberately.

A Reasonable Inference

Three of the items—subscribed capital, accounts receivable and capital uncalled—depended upon 11,330 shares which, it was alleged, were never allotted, and His Worship felt that to include this item in accounts receivable was entirely false.

Referring to the application forms, Mr. Grantham said that the thing that struck one were the words, "I agree to pay a cash deposit of—per cent. thereon." That blank was not filled in at all. The defence had argued that these applications should be read to mean that the applicants were willing to pay what was due on them, but it was not an unreasonable inference that these forms should be taken to be what they claim to be on the face of them, and the Magistrate added that it appeared to him that nothing was intended to be paid on these forms.

The item of Uncalled Capital, said Mr. Grantham, was put forward by the Crown as not only misleading but totally and utterly false. He agreed with that view and added that it would give a false impression of the financial position of the company, and therefore it would not be unreasonable to say that these entries were deliberately made.

Going on to collateral securities, His Worship observed that as regards loans, they had before them the fact that the Bank held a lien on a number of its own shares, and the market value of these shares was considerably under the value of the loans. From that a jury could reasonably find that they were not collateral securities at all.

Touching the entry "mortgage and long term loans," His Worship said that \$260,000 out of \$266,000 was merely a cross-entry between two branches. The defendant himself admitted that it was a cross-entry but claimed he did not notice it. Mr. Grantham observed that defendant was president of the Bank and although the entry may or may not be true, it was reasonable to think the jury might decide that he knew about it.

Instone Trading Company

The last item "stock, shares and investments" consisted in the main of shares in the Instone Trading Company. That was a company which was incorporated thirteen days before the publication of the balance sheet in the case. The company never did any business and its only assets were shares in the Instone Banking Corporation. The value of the shares could therefore be assumed by the value of the Instone Banking Corporation, and from a perusal of the balance sheet before the court, the shares of the Bank were nothing like par value, and therefore the assets of

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 8.1.30

the Trading Company were also not worth anything like the figures put in the balance sheet. Consequently it was false, and it would give a false impression of the standing of the Trading Company.

With regard to charge "C" the magistrate said he had to consider whether the balance sheet was intended to deceive anyone. Mr. Grantham observed that the very fact that the entries were "puffed" would lead one to infer that they were intended to deceive. The defendant had claimed that he had relied on the auditor and that this was the usual way in which balance sheets in Chinese companies were prepared. After referring to the evidence of the secretary of the Bank and the auditor, His Worship said that it seemed clear that the defendant knew all about it.

"We have the fact that the auditor was a man with little knowledge of English. It might therefore be reasonably presumed that he should rely on the defendant as to how the balance sheet should be drawn up. The onus is on the defendant to show that it is not so, and that the auditor and not himself, was responsible. I am therefore satisfied that there is a case to go to the jury on all charges."

Defendant was then committed, the same bail being granted.

Three Charges Framed

The charges on which Mr. Brewer were committed were as follows:—

(a.)—For that you, Noel Instone Brewer, on the 16th day of August, 1927, in a statutory report made and filed by you on the said date (which report you were authorized to make by the provisions of the Companies Ordinance of 1911), and on behalf of the Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., did knowingly and wilfully make (otherwise than on oath) a statement false in a material particular, to wit, that the total amount of the cash received by the said Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., in respect of shares issued wholly for cash, was \$870,750; this being contrary to section 7 of

the Perjury Ordinance, No. 21 of 1922.

(b.)—For that you, Noel Instone Brewer, on the 9th day of July, 1928, in a balance sheet dated the 6th day of August, 1928, for the period ending the 30th day of April, 1928, filed by you on behalf of the Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd. (which balance sheet you were authorized to make and file by the Companies Ordinance of 1911), did knowingly and wilfully make a false statement (otherwise than on oath) in a material particular: to wit, that the assets of the said Company consisted of accounts receivable by the said Company which amounted to the sum of \$221,360.87; of collateral and security loans which amounted to \$394,630; of mortgage and long terms loans which amounted to \$266,630; stocks, shares, and investments which amounted to \$484,831.80; and uncalled capital which amounted to \$1,420,940; contrary to Section 7 of the Perjury Ordinance, No. 21 of 1922.

(c.)—For that you, Noel Instone Brewer, being a director of the Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., published or concurred in making, circulating or publishing a wrong statement to wit balance sheet of the said Company, dated the 6th day of June, 1928, for the period ending the 30th day of April, 1928, filed by you on the 9th day of July, 1928, with the Registrar of Companies on behalf of the said Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., which you knew to be false in a material particular, to wit, that the assets of the said Company consisted of accounts received amounting to \$221,360.87; of collateral securities and loans amounting to \$394,630; of mortgage and long term loans amounting to \$266,630; and of stocks, shares and other investments amounting to \$484,831.80; and of uncalled capital amounting to \$1,420,950; with intent to deceive shareholders of the said Corporation and to induce persons to become shareholders, or to entrust or to advance money to the said Corporation; contrary to section 21 of the Larceny Ordinance No. 5 of 1865.

CASE AGAINST MR. INSTONE BREWER

Hearing of Evidence Concluded: No Witnesses Called on
Behalf of Defendant: Counsel for Defence on Perjury

"UNFORTUNATE AND UNUSUAL POSITION"

"Very bad accounting I agree, but not perjury" was the expression used by Mr. E. Davidson to sum up the case against Mr. N. Instone Brewer at the Central Magistracy, Hongkong, on December 24, when he addressed Mr. Grantham on behalf of the defendant for an hour and twenty minutes.

The following report is taken from the "South China Morning Post" of December 25:

Yesterday proceedings opened with the magistrate reading over the customary caution to Mr. Brewer, and the defendant said he wished to make no reply.

Mr. Davidson then addressed His Worship during which he said:

I am not reserving my defence, neither am I calling evidence, because the defence has been indicated in the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution. If I call evidence it will unnecessarily prolong the proceedings, and will also have the effect of admitting that there is a case to go before a jury, and that we emphatically deny. It is really necessary to keep that clearly before you when examining any of the charges in this case. We are not here, strictly speaking, defending the balance sheet, and we don't say that this balance sheet is necessarily a good one from an accounting point of view. What the defendant is charged with is with making several false statements, which are alleged under the Perjury and Larceny Ordinances to be crimes. I propose to deal with these charges together in my speech, because they are primarily and essentially the same in law.

The Perjury Charges

The charges of perjury are in respect to the Statutory Report in which the defendant is charged with having knowingly and wilfully made statements false in a material particular. It has to be proved that the defendant made certain statements which he knew to be false. It is part of the burden of the prosecution to prove the state of the defendant's mind. Not only have they to prove that the statements are untrue, but they have got to prove that Mr. Brewer knew they were untrue. It is important to be clear about that. After referring His Worship to a King's Bench case which showed that opinion was not sufficient to prove a case, Mr. Davidson said there were two things to be remembered that were of great importance to the defendant. It had been pointed out very fairly by Mr. Fitzroy that the defendant had defrauded nobody, and that so far as could be ascertained from the books, and the knowledge gained in the full investigation, Mr. Brewer had not made a cent out of it.

Qualified Statements

In support of these charges the principal evidence was that of Mr. Ross and Mr. Agassiz, and it could not have escaped His Worship's notice they repeated "In my opinion I think." Mr. Ross qualified his statements with language that made it very clear that his evidence was a matter of opinion only. To prove the difficulty of proving the state of a man's mind and a charge like that, he would proceed at once to the first charge, that as founded on the Statutory Report. A Statutory Report was such which the law compelled the Directors of a company to file at the very beginning of its career. This report was filed a year before the balance sheet and at the beginning of the career of the company, in fact on the date of the first annual general meeting, and further was quite unconnected with the balance sheet. There was of course no suggestion that the company was formed for the purpose of committing fraud. His client was entitled to the assumption that before that time he was an honest man, conducting the business of a company honestly.

Mr. Davidson went on to point out that under the system which the company dealt with its shares was really advantageous to the company. There was no arguing the fact that the transactions were treated as cash transactions, and Mr. Brewer admitted that the loans were treated as cash in the books of the company. Mr. Ross clinched the whole matter when he said that if you assume the transactions are genuine, then they were treated correctly in the Statutory Report, and that was the assumption they were bound to make. If that was so it does away with the first charge straight away. They must assume that the transactions were genuine and that they were correctly treated in the Statutory Report.

Mr. Brewer obviously treated the transactions as cash receipts and he stated in the Statutory Report what he believed to be the truth. There was not a scrap of evidence to show otherwise, and it was of utmost importance to note that during his public examination, when asked by the Official Receiver to define cash, Mr. Brewer said, "We are not talking in the same language."

Mr. Davidson said he wished to show that there was no evidence to show that there was any perjury committed in the Statutory Report. On Mr. Ross's statement that assuming the transactions were genuine, they were treated correctly in the Statutory Report, he submitted that on that charge Mr. Brewer was entitled to be discharged in that Court.

Auditor's Responsibility

It was an amazing thing that one of the principal witnesses against Mr. Brewer so far as the balance sheet was concerned, was the authorized auditor, who was required by law to sign a certificate authorizing and verifying the balance sheet of the company. That witness would be as guilty as Mr. Brewer of perjury, if Mr. Brewer were guilty. That man swore that the balance sheet was true, and was one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution against Mr. Brewer, who was charging for perjury concerning the balance sheet.

Either they were both guilty, or neither guilty. He submitted that neither was guilty. Mr. Davidson then took the magistrate through the various items which the prosecution had referred to in their case, and said the items had been entered from the books as they stood into the balance sheet. That was the only way to do it. Therefore it was very bad accounting he agreed, but it was not perjury, and it would be a miscarriage of justice to put a man in peril of a jury on charges of that sort.

Referring to the Collateral Securities, Mr. Davidson said that Mr. Ross considered that they were worth nothing, but there was not a shred of evidence to prove that. As a matter of fact, according to law, a lien on a company's own assets was security.

Mr. Brewer was in the unfortunate and unusual position of having his public examination used against him, yet there was no evidence to show that he prepared the balance sheet.

Referring to the item of Stocks and Investments, Mr. Davidson said it was obvious that the value of the investments as stated in the books had to be put at the same value in the balance sheet. All that was done was to put in the balance sheet what was already in the books under the same denomination. Mr. Brewer did not knowingly and wilfully make a false statement. The value of the investments was purely a matter of opinion. They had not got to consider the opinion of Mr. Ross, but the opinion of Mr. Brewer which he held one and a half years ago.

His last point was to what extent, if that balance sheet was the subject matter of a criminal charge, was Mr. Brewer concerned? Mr. Brewer knew nothing about that balance sheet until it was published and the shareholders had passed it at a meeting while Mr. Brewer was absent.

Mr. Fitzroy, the Public Prosecutor, then addressed His Worship on one or two points of law, after which Mr. Grantham adjourned the case.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 6 / 1 30

THE INSTONE BREWER CASE

Interesting Evidence Given by
Secretary of the Instone
Banking Corporation

Owing to the erratic receipt of mails from Hongkong, the report below of the hearing of the case against Noel Instone Brewer, who is charged with offences under the Prejudice and Larceny Ordinances in connection with the affairs of the Instone Banking Corporation, which was continued at Hongkong before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham on December 21, only became available yesterday.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney-General, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. E. Davidson for the defence.

Mr. P. C. Leo, Secretary of the Instone Bank, was the only witness called, and gave evidence regarding the balance-sheet concern in the case.

Mr. Leo said that as secretary he kept the minute-book of the bank. From this book it was seen that a meeting of the directors of the Instone Bank took place on June 8, where a balance-sheet was approved and signed by the Directors. The minutes of that meeting showed that it was decided that this balance-sheet was to be printed.

Asked by Mr. Fitzroy who entered up the minutes of the meeting of June 8, witness said that it was in Mr. Brewer's writing, and bore Mr. Brewer's signature. There was a meeting of June 18, the minutes of which witness kept.

The Auditor Again

As regards the balance-sheet which was approved by the Directors at the meeting of June 8, after it had been approved some of the Directors pointed out that since a good number of the shareholders were Chinese, it would be advisable to translate the balance-sheet and profit and loss account into Chinese for their convenience. Witness was told by the Directors to carry out this suggestion, and he examined the balance-sheet in question, but found that there were certain terms which he did not quite understand, so he arranged for the auditor Li Tung to assist him. Together they translated the balance-sheet on June 9 (Saturday) and forwarded a copy of it to the printers.

In the course of translation, stated witness, an alteration or erasure was made by the auditor. Prior to sending the copy to the printer, witness took it into Mr. Brewer's office with a view to letting the latter see the alteration, but Mr. Brewer was not in.

When the printer's proof arrived one or two days later, witness again took it into Mr. Brewer's room, but he was not there and the balance-sheet was shown to Mrs. Brewer, who asked several questions about the alterations and ordered that the auditor be sent for. Witness telephoned Mr. Li Tung, but could not say what then transpired; later he saw the auditor's signature on the proof.

At a subsequent date witness said twenty or more proofs were received. Mr. Brewer, said the witness, was not in the office during this time.

Resolutions without Chairman

Regarding the general meeting of shareholders which was fixed for June 18, witness said Mr. Brewer was indisposed on that date. This fact witness announced to the shareholders who had turned up for the meeting, and suggested that a chairman be elected to conduct the proceedings. It appears that while this step was generally approved, no one was willing to serve as chairman.

Witness' evidence on this meeting was not quite clear, as it was apparently stated in the minute-book that in spite of the absence of the president of the Bank, and notwithstanding the fact there was no chairman, the meeting passed the report and accounts and re-elected two of the directors. Asked to explain how this could be possible since there was no chairman, witness said these were matters on the agenda, and consequently were brought up for discussion and generally approved, although a date was fixed for a meeting to be held later on to discuss these matters officially.

At the adjourned meeting, said witness, shareholders had copies of the balance-sheet. These were received from the printer in completed form nine days before the adjourned meeting.

The case was adjourned.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 4.1.30

A.R.E.I.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1928

CASE AGAINST MR. INSTONE BREWER

Further Interesting Evidence for the Prosecution: Money
Borrowed at Two Per. Cent. Per Month
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE GIVES VIEWS

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. 11,642
Date 3 1 30

The case against Mr. Noel Instone Brewer, barrister-at-law, who is charged with offences under the Perjury and Larceny Ordinances in relation to the financial affairs of the Instone Banking Corporation, was continued before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham at the Central Magistracy at Hongkong on December 17.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney-General, appeared for the Crown, and the defendant was represented by Mr. E. Davidson. Mr. Horace Lo watched the case on behalf of the auditor, Mr. Li Tung.

The following summary of the evidence is from the report of the "South China Morning Post" of December 24.

Mr. P. L. Leo, secretary of the Instone Banking Corporation, said that at the general meeting of shareholders on July 21, the typewritten balance sheet was laid on the table, and the chairman (Mr. Brewer) informed shareholders of the alterations which had been made on that document, and asked them not to entertain "high hopes."

The report and accounts were then passed, but witness could not remember if the minutes of the meeting were also passed.

Mr. Fitzroy, at this point, read the minutes which, in part, were to the effect that "The chairman counselled the shareholders against undue optimism. A dividend of 10 per cent., was declared."

Proceeding to refer to the Directors' meeting, held on August 22 of the same year, the minutes of which were signed by Mr. Brewer, Mr. Fitzroy revealed that a resolution was passed under which a further call to the extent of \$35 was made payable on September 10.

A Second Mortgage

On September 15, another directors' meeting was held at which it was proposed and seconded that "it has been proved to the satisfaction of the meeting that the business of the company is in a sound financial position, that the temporary embarrassments were due to no fault of the management but on account of unforeseen circumstances." The president then desired to enter into a second mortgage on the Des Voeux Road property. The meeting was adjourned until 9.30 a.m. on October 21 for further consideration.

Mr. Fitzroy:—You remember this second mortgage, Mr. Leo?—Yes. I filed the memorial.

Would it be correct to say that this second mortgage was entered on October 1, 1928, for \$20,000 and the terms were 2 per cent. per month?—Yes.

Branches Closed Down

Examined by Mr. E. Davidson, on behalf of the defence, witness said that at one time, in the beginning, the Instone Banking Corporation had branches both in Canton and Shekki, but these subsequently had to close down, because registration of the branches was not in order, on the orders of the Canton Government. The Canton branch closed down before

the one at Shekki, all this taking place after the balance sheet was presented to the shareholders meeting on July 21, 1928.

Mr. Davidson:—Was there not, therefore, a totally different situation in August than on the date of the balance sheet?—Yes.

In reply to further questions, witness said that Mr. Li Tung did all his auditing in his (witness's) room, occupying an unused desk, and in his presence. The books were then locked away by witness in his safe at the end of the day.

Altered Balance Sheet

In giving a reason for the alterations to the original typewritten balance sheet, Mr. Li Tung had told witness that it would make the balance sheet look better. All this took place in the absence of Mr. Brewer, who was ill at the time. If Mr. Brewer came back to the office during that period of two weeks, he would stay for only a short time.

Speaking of the directors' meeting on June 18, which had to be adjourned on account of the absence, through illness, of the chairman, witness agreed that he was relying on the minutes which he as well as the shareholders signed for an account of what then occurred.

A Questioned Vote

Mr. Davidson:—Did not the shareholders, before they closed the meeting, vote by raising their hands on the questions which were put to them?—Well, it was a resolution without a chairman.

Never mind about a chairman. Wasn't there a voting on it?—You can call it passing a resolution without a chairman.

If you can call it passing a resolution without a chairman, you can call that passing; is that what you call it?—As there was no chairman, I take it to be no meeting.

Was it a fact that resolutions were voted by the meeting; never mind about the chairman?—They were voted upon. That was why it was on the minutes.

That was why it was there, because it had been voted? Before the second meeting, the general one of shareholders on July 21, did Mr. Brewer enquire of you who had made the alteration on the typewritten balance sheet to the capital?—Yes, Mr. Brewer did ask me why there should be alterations, and I told him Mr. Li Tung, the auditor, had made them. He sent for Mr. Li Tung, who came eventually. That incident happened a week before the general meeting was convened.

Mr. Brewer Displeased

Did Mr. Brewer appear to be surprised when he saw those alterations?—Yes, he seemed to be displeased with it, too.

Applications for Shares

Replying to further questions, witness said that he had been secretary of the Corporation from the beginning, and could recall that besides the shares which were

actually registered, there were applications for about \$1,130,000 worth of other shares. They were genuine applications and were accepted by the company. With regard to the applications for loans which were granted in respect of calls in advance, he knew the people concerned were prepared to pay their calls in cash. The idea of the loans was that, when money was needed, the money would be collected easily. At the time, it was intended that there should be a trained manager for the Bank and the idea was that, pending his appointment, the money could remain at call.

Mr. Davidson:—So far as you know at the date these loans were made, were these shareholders in a financial position to pay?

Witness:—Of course.

Replying to further questions, witness said that Mr. Brewer, at the general meeting of shareholders on July 21, did tell the shareholders that they must not entertain high hopes in view of the balance sheet.

Did he also say that the auditor had told him that it was the usual custom for Chinese firms to frame their balance sheet in that way?—Yes. He also said that if they were satisfied he would be also. The shareholders after discussing it, said that since the auditor said it was all right, they would be also satisfied.

Witness's Memory

Witness was re-examined by Mr. Fitzroy, who remarked:—Mr. Leo, you seem to have improved wonderfully since you were last in the witness-box. See if you can keep up on the same plane.

Mr. Davidson (interposing):—He is your witness, Mr. Fitzroy.

Mr. Fitzroy:—I know that, but I want the truth from him. Mr. Leo, can you tell us how much was lost by the branch at Canton and how much by the branch at Shekki?—I don't know, as I was not in charge of the accounts.

Why do you say it was a death-blow to the business if you don't know how much it lost?—The closing down of the two branches brought a bad name to the firm. Hence business in Hongkong must be very bad.

Mr. Grantham:—People were inferring?

Witness:—Inferences would be drawn by people.

After Lee Kon-shan, the first clerk at the Land Office, had given evidence as to the filing of the memorials of two mortgages, amounting to \$150,000 and \$20,000 respectively, on the Instone Banking Corporation building at Des Voeux Road, Mr. George Labrum, manager of Ye Olde Printerie, was recalled. He said that the order for copies of the 1928 balance sheet was brought to him by Mrs. Brewer and not by a messenger as stated in evidence by a previous witness. Usually, an entry in the day book was made with the order, but he agreed, as possible, that assuming that they had received the order, the type was set up before the date of June 21, 1928.

Official Receiver's Evidence

Mr. E. L. Agassiz, Official Receiver and Liquidator of the Instone Banking Corporation, said that the winding up order was made on June 10 last. Since that date, he had been engaged, on and off, in investigating the affairs of the Bank. He called in the assistance of Mr. S. Hampden Ross, desiring the latter to assist him by reporting, in particular, on the balance sheet, and to show him from which books the various items of the balance sheet had been extracted and how they were made up.

Witness investigated those books which he thought material, in particular, the head office ledger, the shareholders ledger, the Company's cash book, head office loans and investments, and the Company's minute book.

Looking through the various items of the balance sheet, witness found that \$1,133,000 of the issued and subscribed capital had never been allotted. In arriving at that conclusion he considered the applications which had been received, and it struck him that they were bad applications, as from the books it did not appear as if any cash had been received. It did not appear also from the books that anything had been received on the 5 per cent. deposit, as provided by the Company's Articles of Constitution.

He also found that a transfer had been made from the capital accounts to allotments suspense account, on or about November 23, 1927, of an amount of \$923,000 deducted from the \$1,133,000 of the issued and subscribed capital; and that the amounts which had been previously debited to shareholders in the shareholders ledger had been recredited and again debited to allotments suspense account.

Speaking of the statement of affairs filed with him by Mr. Brewer on July 2 of this year, witness said that he found that Unpaid Calls, amounting to \$1,136,000, were not included in the summary of capital uncalled and unpaid. The applications for shares being bad, he could not regard the amounts as being an asset of the Company.

Collateral Security Loans

Speaking of the collateral security loans, witness said the item was made up of receipt forms which had been produced. It also included an amount of \$54,700 actually given by a man named Chan Sze-chuen and which might be properly recorded at the time of the balance sheet. That amount had, as a matter of fact, been taken into consideration in a compromise which witness had arrived at with the shareholder concerned.

Witness had recovered nothing from the "loans" made on the receipts. So far he had issued a writ against one man and there was a possibility of getting something on it. In the period between June and July, 1928, the period of the balance sheet, the Bank had no more than \$50,000, according to the cash book, and out of this it purported to make loans to shareholders to the tune of \$761,000.

Speaking on collateral security loans, witness said they were loans "secured" on what purported to be allotted shares, but to be worth anything, they must be secured independently of shares. The value of the shares was entirely dependent on the assets of the Bank, and as the assets at that time amounted to practically nothing, by the same process of reasoning, the collateral security loans were worth nothing. Witness had not found any receipts which would go to show that any loans had been paid.

Speaking of Mortgages, witness said he had not found any mortgages which would bear out this item, except for the one amounting to \$2,500 secured on New Territories property. This item in witness' opinion, was false. The balance of \$260,000 was merely a cross-entry effected by the transfer of the Bank premises from one property account to another.

Worthless Assets

Speaking of "stocks, shares and other investments," witness said that \$405,000 of this included shares in the Instone Trading Company, a firm which, he found, was opened for the purpose of going into the imports and exports business. The only assets it possessed, however, were shares of the Instone Banking Corporation, and as these shares were worthless, the assets of the Trading Company were worthless. Reading that

balance sheet, said witness, "one is given the impression of reading the balance sheet of a prosperous banking business, with large amounts of paid-up capital, customer's deposits in the neighbourhood of half-a-million, with liquid assets and Loans on short terms and at call amounting to three-and-a-half lakhs."

Mr. Davidson asked if what Mr. Agassiz had said was not a matter of comment, and Mr. Fitzroy replied that one of the charges against the accused was in connection with the preparation of a balance sheet calculated to induce people to entrust money in the Bank.

Continuing witness said that the "customers deposits" amounting to \$260,000 was in reality made up of mortgage and long term loans, and were merely a cross-entry in the books.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davidson, the Official Receiver agreed that in law an allotment of shares amounted to a contract to take shares. He agreed that the system of double entry in book-keeping had to be followed, but said that what should have been done was to write down the value of the assets before transferring the balance to the balance sheet. The books, in other words, should have been put right before the balance sheet was made.

At the conclusion of the Official Receiver's evidence, Mr. Fitzroy read large portions of the report of the public examination of Mr. Brewer to the Magistrate, in which, the defendant stated that the balance sheet as printed was never signed or approved by him. It was altered in his absence and the publication was also done in his absence, and it was then too late to make any alterations.

He maintained that the balance sheet was not inaccurate in the commercial sense. He took the word of the auditors as he should do. There was not a word of a lie in the printed balance sheet. He was further reported to have stated in the examination that he did not agree that the balance sheet was misleading and inaccurate, as the auditor said it was customary.

Later in reply to what he considered the value of the shares to be, Mr. Brewer stated that in the ordinary sense \$3, but in a commercial sense \$900,000.

The hearing was adjourned.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 1. 1. 30

CASE AGAINST MR. INSTONE BREWER

No. 1. Q. D. 642

Accountant and Solicitor Engage in Verbal Duel: No

Securities: Applications for Shares

WHAT IS A SECURED LOAN?

The case against Mr. Noel Instone Brewer, barrister-at-law, who is charged with offences under the Perjury and Larceny Ordinances in relation to the financial affairs of the Instone Banking Corporation, was continued before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham at the Central Magistracy at Hongkong on December 17.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney-General, appeared for the Crown, and the defendant was represented by Mr. E. Davidson. Mr. Horace Lo watched the case on behalf of the auditor, Mr. Li Tung.

The following summary of the evidence is from the report of the "Hongkong Daily Press" of December 18.

Mr. S. H. Ross (chartered accountant of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming) was further cross-examined by Mr. Davidson.

Mr. Ross agreed, when Mr. Davidson asked if it were not correct that loans under the head "collateral securities" were secured by shareholders in bonds of call.

These were definite promises to pay various sums of money by the shareholders?—Yes.

Assuming they were valid deeds, they were in fact assets?—No.

Why not?—Because they were not realisable.

Assuming they were valid deeds, they were assets?—If they were worth nothing they could not be assets.

I regret Mr. Ross, I have not assumed they were had deeds and you have no right to assume that!—I have every right to assume it since I am investigating the case.

If they are valid debts, they are assets?—No.

They are described as collateral security loans?—Yes.

Will you take it from me that collateral security means a just security, or do you suggest it means something else?—I understand it means additional security.

Every one of these deeds was secured by a lien on the shareholders' shares?—In my opinion that is not security.

I am not asking your opinion!—Well, you said it was a security.

Secured Loan Problem

Mr. Davidson referring to the form of application asked witness to assume that it was a security. He then asked: "If that is a security are these secured loans?" You are asking me to accept your version of the law and then you go on to ask my opinion. I am afraid I cannot.

You cannot say if that is a secured loan?—I can't say anything under the circumstances.

If a lien on the shares is a security in law, are not these secured loans?—You... No, I cannot agree that a loan on the company's shares is a secured loan.

Mr. Grantham: Supposing it is the law that a lien on the Company's shares is a valid security, would it then become a secured loan?—Yes.

Mr. Davidson: Then on that assumption this statement (regarding the collateral securities) is a correct statement?—As far as the wording is concerned, that is correct, but in view of the fact that the assets were worth nothing, it was still a mistake in the balance sheet. When I say it is worth nothing, I mean it is worth nothing like the amount it is stated to be worth.

That is your opinion?—The facts have proved it to be so.

How do you prove the facts?—It has not been possible to collect this money.

Since the Company went into liquidation, bills and a... Is it not a fact that the Official Receiver collected money against these?—No, as far as I know, no money has been collected against these debts. To go back to the original question, this statement on the same assumption is verbally correct?—Yes.

On the other side of the balance sheet, these sums are included in the paid up capital?—Yes.

They had to be included in the asset side in order to balance the balance sheet?—No.

Why not?—It is not necessary to include anything on the balance sheet to make it balance. From your point of view, they have credited capital and debited loans and therefore they balance.

"Issued and Subscribed Capital"

Regarding issued and subscribed capital, however, wrong it might have been to include it in the balance sheet, it is correctly described there? The issued and subscribed capital is \$2,613,260?—No. The issued capital was \$1,700,000 odd.

I am asking you to assume that the application for shares were good applications. If that is so, then it is not false to say that the issued and subscribed capital was \$2,613,260?—If the applications were good and the money had been received, I should have taken that this statement "Issued and Subscribed Capital" was correct.

What do you mean by a further subscribed capital?—Subscribed capital means capital which has been applied for?—You are going into law. From my point of view as an auditor and lawyer, I think \$1,133,000 of the money is not issued and subscribed capital, whatever the law.

If the applications were received, the statement "Issued and Subscribed Capital" is not false?—I don't agree.

What do you understand by sub-

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 26.12.29

scribed capital as opposed to issued capital?—Subscribed capital is capital which has been duly applied for, application money received and shares duly allotted.

Is not that a very good description of issued capital also?—Yes.

Mrs. Brewer's Shares

Let us take the item of \$480,831.80 under Stock, Shares and other Investments. You told us that this consisted of \$415,000, fully paid up shares of the Instone Trading Company?—Yes.

For these, fully paid up shares of the bank had been issued to the Instone Trading Company?—The books showed that these shares had been transferred by Mrs. Brewer.

If the shares had been shown on the balance sheet as Instone Trading Company's shares at par, you would have no quarrel with it?—I think I would. In fact, I am sure I should.

Could you suggest as an auditor—if it had been so stated—that that could be called a false statement?—If the directors knew that the shares were not worth par it would be a false statement.

Although actually it would be literally and perfectly true?—It would be a false statement if they were not worth par. The balance sheet must show the true state of affairs. As regards investments there is no excuse for putting them in at par if they are not worth it. They should be put in at their real value or else have a footnote in the balance sheet as to what the real value is.

Unless you make some alteration in the books you will have to treat it in the balance sheet as it is shown here?—No. You can leave the value in the books and leave it in the balance sheet also as long as you state the true value in a footnote, or something similar.

You mean from a moral point of view? You could not have shown these shares on the balance sheet in any other way?—Yes, certainly you could.

Well, how?—You should have done as I say. You must put a footnote.

It would be correct enough as long as you explain it in a footnote?—Yes.

Investments and Balance Sheets

The balance of that item is \$68,000 odd which represents the value of a purchase of a right to issue certain bonds?—Yes.

You have stated that an item like goodwill was not an investment?—No.

I put it to you that it is a matter of plain language that anything of this kind is an investment?—I say "goodwill" should not appear in the balance sheet.

But you will agree with me that an item of this kind can be described as an investment?—Yes, it is an investment.

A thing like that can be described as an investment?—You mean in a balance sheet?

In or out of a balance sheet?—I am not concerned with how you describe it elsewhere.

I am not asking you what you are concerned with. It is what I and my client are concerned with. The point is, a thing like this can be described as an investment?—Yes, but not in a balance sheet.

Regarding Mortgage and Long Term Loans, is there not some mortgage on property of the Instone Banking Corporation?—Yes, I think there is, but at the time of the balance sheet, the mortgage had not been granted.

Are you prepared to swear that the mortgage was taken out after the balance sheet?

Mr. Fitzroy interrupting, said that the mortgage would in due course be produced.

After a few other questions, Mr. Davidson asked: "It has been admitted by Mr. Fitzroy that nobody has been defaulted by this balance sheet. You would know if there was anything in the books to show that Mr. Brewer ever made a cent out of the Company?—No. He never made a cent apart from his salary."

Object of a Balance Sheet

Re-examined by Mr. Fitzroy, witness said that from what he could see from the applications for shares, a loan was made by the bank to the applicant first, and the money was then applied to the shares. The money was not paid by the potential shareholder into the bank and then lent to him again. The process was just the reverse. The cash position of the Company, however, was such that they could never have made these loans.

You say that a balance sheet does not require an expert to prepare it?—It requires a man with some experience, that is anyone trained in book-keeping.

The object of a balance sheet is to show accurately the financial position of the company at the time?—Yes.

We went through a variety of things. Let us look at the word collateral security. What do you understand by these words?—I understand collateral security to mean additional security.

Additional to what?—Well, assuming a person is granted a loan and he gives a promissory note. He might also give some shares of another company, and I should regard shares so deposited as collateral security.

His own personal note to repay: could that possibly be called collateral security?—As I understand it, no.

I think you have said that you have found nothing which could have been termed collateral security?—There was nothing.

You have described a number of things as wrong. Would you describe them as mistakes or errors of book-keeping?—No, they were not. The case was as follows:

713

713

CASE AGAINST MR. INSTONE BREWER

Further Hearing in the Hongkong Magistracy: Chartered.
Accountant's Criticism of the Balance Sheet

ALLEGED INCLUSION OF FORFEITED SHARES

The case against Mr. Noel Instone Brewer, barrister-at-law, who is charged with offences under the Perjury and Larceny Ordinances in relation to the financial affairs of the Instone Banking Corporation, was continued before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham at the Central Magistracy at Hongkong on December 16.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney-General, appeared for the Crown, and the defendant was represented by Mr. E. Davis, son of Mr. Horace Davis, who watched the case on behalf of the auditor, Mr. Li Tung.

The following summary of the evidence is from the report of the "Hongkong Daily Press" of December 17.

Mr. H. Ross (chartered accountant of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming) gave evidence at the last hearing, and called.

Answering Mr. Fitzroy, witness said he was an experienced auditor and would not have passed the \$1,420,950 as uncalled capital. The statement in the balance sheet showing this sum under the heading of "uncalled capital" was incorrect. The books showed the value of the unallotted shares in the share capital account. In November, 1927, it was transferred out of capital account to allotment and suspense account. In spite of that it was still included in the uncalled capital account. Nothing had ever been paid on the shares, as far as witness could say. There were some application forms in connection with it, all dated July August or September, 1927. These were not completed, and were evidently regarded as doubtful, hence the transfer to "suspense" account.

One of the biggest of these applicants was Kwang Hoi Tin. One thousand shares belonging to this person were forfeited; this being stated in the books of the bank. These forfeited shares were included in the accounts, although they were never an asset, and it must have been obvious to those who drew up the balance sheet that they could not be realized.

Regarding the item accounts receivable entered among the assets at \$221,360.87, this actually consisted of \$113,000,—which was 10 per cent. of the uncalled capital, and was not an asset.

Loan to Mrs. Brewer

Coming to collateral security loans, witness said that so far as he had been able to find out there was no such security, barring the application forms above referred to. Mr. Fitzroy handed a number of these forms to witness and asked if there was any record of the loan being paid. Witness replied that no payment had been made beyond

the five or ten per cent. deposited at the outset. The total amount of loans granted to shareholders was \$761,100 of which \$432,000 was granted to Mrs. Brewer. There was no collateral security whatever and the statement in the balance sheet regarding such security was false.

As an auditor, witness would regard such loans as unsecured loans. The company only had \$9,330 cash in hand on June 1, 1927, although on paper it had lent \$761,000. These loans were made in June and July, 1927, but during the whole of that time they never had the cash in hand, so that the loans were a physical impossibility. The Corporation only had about \$80,000 in June and July, 1927, all told. They never had the money to make the loans. They entered up certain money in the books as received against share capital and the same amount paid out as a loan. There was no collateral security or loan.

Mortgage and long term loans appeared to be false as witness found no mortgage form at the bank. The amount of \$266,630 was made up of several small items and one big one of \$260,000 owing from the Hongkong branch. This was not a mortgage but merely a cross-entry in the Hongkong branch books. That sum could not be classed as an asset.

Speaking of stocks, shares and other investments (\$484,831.80) witness said this comprised \$415,000 in the Instone Trading Co. Purchasing a goodwill in a bond selling business cost \$69,793.60. Witness said that goodwill should not come under "stock share and other investments." That was wrong. However, against this sum \$55,000 was refunded and the entry against the goodwill should not have been \$69,793.60 but only \$14,000 odd.

The Trading Company

The Instone Trading Company was formed thirteen days before the balance sheet was made out. They owned 4,800 shares of the Instone Bank, transferred to them from Mrs. Brewer.

The actual market value of the shares in the Instone Trading Company was not stated in the books. Assuming that the whole property of the Instone Trading Company was 4,500 shares in the Instone Bank, the Company would be worth nothing, as the assets of the Instone Bank at the time were such that they were not more than sufficient to pay their creditors. The bank premises were mortgaged and from an inspection of the balance sheet, the directors of the bank must have known that the shares of the bank were worth nothing and consequently the shares in the Instone Trading Company must be worth nothing.

Regarding 4,800 shares in Mrs. Brewer's name, the allotment, said witness, was made on June 21, 1927.

JB
9/12

100

A payment of \$48,000 was made, but this was only a cross-entry against the bond-selling goodwill refunded to the Bank by Mr. Brewer. On June 28 Mrs. Brewer had a loan of \$432,000, so that the shares became fully paid up. These shares were transferred to the Instone Trading Company for \$415,000.

Witness said the customers' deposit were overstated by \$260,000.

In filing the statutory report it was stated that the total number of shares issued wholly for cash was \$800,000. The statement was wrong, in witness' opinion.

Payments in Cash

Cross-examined by Mr. Davidson, Mr. Ross agreed that allotments of shares were frequently paid by cheques and occasionally by bank notes, but seldom or never in hard cash. It was therefore a matter of opinion as to what constituted a payment in cash.

Mr. Davidson explained to witness that it was not a question of whether the Instone Bank was properly conducted or whether it was a sound financial concern. Rightly or wrongly the method adopted by the bank was to invite shareholders to make payments in advance of calls and then money was lent to shareholders for the balance of the shares. "That," asked Mr. Davidson, "I put it to you, was the transaction shown by the books?"

Witness: I can't agree that they paid the money and that it was lent back to them.

I am not asking you to say that. It was treated in the books as if that had been done?—Yes.

The result was that instead of having a right to make a call on the shareholders, the Company got the definite promises to pay on demand?—Yes.

Assuming that the shareholder was aware that regarding allotments, it was in the Articles of Association that payment should be able to say to him "We want your money now" instead of having to make a call?—Yes.

Mr. Davidson next asked witness if it would be a cash transaction if a man paid cash over the counter for his shares and the next moment got his money back and signed an agreement to pay it later.

Having signed the agreement, Mr. Davidson pointed out to witness, the shareholder would be justified to claim that he had paid in cash. Mr. Davidson went on to say that in law, in a transaction of such a character, the cash transaction could be dispensed with. He went further to say that any transaction which would support a plea of payment in cash was a cash transaction.

Witness pointed out that he did not think the transactions of the Instone Bank were cash transactions. The books of a company should record the transactions which have taken place and to say that the Company received and paid away \$750,000 on the same day to the shareholders did not seem to him to be genuine cash transactions.

Bad Accounting Only?

Coming to the balance sheet, Mr. Davidson asked if it was not a document of great complexity.

Witness said he did not think so.

It is a document which surely requires an expert to read it?—I don't think so.

Do you suppose I can prepare a correct balance sheet?—If you were a book-keeper you could.

A book-keeper has very special training?—Yes.

You require a certain amount of training to read a balance sheet correctly?—I appreciate the finer points, but anyone should be able to read a balance sheet. An ordinary business man should be able to read the balance sheet.

You have told us that uncalled capital should not be shown as an asset or liability?—I think I said uncalled capital on unallotted shares.

But that, of course, is a matter of accounting only?—It is more than that.

What is it then?—You should not show uncalled capital as an asset.

I admit it is bad accounting, but you are not going to say it is perjury?—It is misleading.

Would it be misleading to anybody who understands a balance sheet?—One assumes that it is worth the money showing on the balance sheet.

Mr. Davidson asked witness if he was aware that regarding allotments, it was in the Articles of Association that payment should not be less than 5 per cent. of the nominal value of the shares. Witness agreed.

Mr. Davidson asked whether if shareholders were responsible and liable for the balance on the allotments it was not untrue to insert them in the balance sheet.

Mr. Ross said that even if they were liable it should not be put on the balance sheet.

Mr. Davidson: I admit that it should not have gone on the balance sheet. I say that if these people were liable then it is not untrue to put them in the balance sheet.

Witness: It is not untrue.

The hearing was adjourned.

DATE 26.12.20

P.C. P.I.

Brewer Case Continued In Hongkong Court

Liquidator Tells Magistrate That Items On Balance Sheet Of Instone Bank Should Not Be Shown As Assets

Hongkong, Dec. 13.

Mr. Li Tung, the auditor to the Instone Banking Corporation, continued his evidence in the Brewer case, which was resumed before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon. In cross-examination by Mr. Davidson he denied taking the initiative in the make-up of the typewritten balance sheet, stating that he received it from Mr. Brewer and audited it by comparing it with the three subsidiary ones. He also denied having put in the Chinese characters on the final printed balance sheet.

Mr. S. Hampden Ross, the liquidator appointed to investigate the books, declared that certain amounts shown as uncalled capital and accounts receivable should never have been shown as assets at all on the printed balance sheet. Continuing his cross-examination of Li Tung, the auditor, Mr. E. Davidson, on behalf of the defence asked:

I think you informed the Official Receiver in July that you had told Mr. Brewer how the balance sheet should be prepared?—I only asked Mr. Brewer how he prepared the balance sheet.

I want to be quite fair to you, Mr. Li Tung. I have seen the note

taken by the Official Receiver of your cross-examination and I have no doubt it is correct. I have got a note here, and according to it when you were cross-examined by the Official Receiver you said you told Mr. Brewer how to prepare the balance sheet?—That is a misunderstanding. I only asked Mr. Brewer how the balance sheet was prepared.

Well, that reads different now. You asked him how it was prepared and you told the Official Receiver in July that you told Mr. Brewer how it was to be prepared?—I only asked him how it was prepared. I didn't tell him how to prepare it.

Your statement to the Official Receiver then was untrue?—Perhaps the Official Receiver misunderstood me.

You said also on that occasion: "I did not prepare the balance sheet. The balance sheet was signed and given me to audit." Is that true?—The balance sheet was prepared and given me to audit.

Already Typed Out

You said: "The balance sheet was signed and given me to audit." Is that what you told the Official Receiver?—Well, I did not notice whether it was signed or not. It was given me to audit.

At any rate your case is that the balance sheet was given to you already typed out?—Yes.

You know who typed it?—No.

You said the balance sheet was signed. It was given you to audit, and that it was given you to audit at the beginning of your audit?—

The three subsidiary balance sheets were given to me first, the combined balance sheet later.

Mr. Li Tung, what you have said in July, nearly six months ago, was: The balance sheet was given me to audit; I audited it, and it took me ten days in my spare time." Is it true that you received the balance sheet and then audited it, or was it not true?—I did not notice particularly whether it was signed or not.

I have said I don't mind that. I accept your statement on it. I only ask whether it was true that the balance sheet was audited. You said, according to the Official

Receiver's notes here, "I audited it and it took me ten days." Is it true you received the balance sheet first, audited it, and that it took you ten days to audit it?—He gave me three balance sheets first. That will make four with the combined balance sheet he handed to me subsequently.

Alteration Of Capital

Mr. Davidson: You cannot tell us, therefore, whether Mr. Liu knew anything about book-keeping or balance sheets?—No.

Producing the printed balance sheet, stated by the Crown to be the ultimate and final one prepared for that year, Mr. Davidson asked witness: You know who inserted the Chinese characters on the balance sheet?—I do not know who did.

I put it to you that the Chinese characters were inserted by yourself and Mr. Liu after the balance sheet had been signed.—I absolutely deny it.

Do you recollect the day on which you signed the proof of that balance sheet?—No.

I put it to you that you signed that sometime either on June 12 or shortly afterwards—at Mrs. Brewer's request?—No.

I put it to you that you were responsible for the alteration of capital?—No.

Will you look at the green balance sheet and the three balance sheets. You will see on the liability side \$463,400.25 for customers' deposits. I have got here the balance sheet for the Hongkong branch and you will see on the liability side a head office loan of \$260,000. The assets of the

POLITICAL BRANCH (FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE 18-12-29

M. D.

head office were \$264,130 which was therefore a debt of the Hongkong branch and that \$260,000 to the credit of the head office?—I have not seen those papers.

But you audited these papers, from which you made up the balance sheet?—No.

You say they are not the ones you used?—I have not seen those three papers before.

Was the \$260,000 of credit appearing in the head office books as against the Hongkong office?—I am in a difficult position to answer that question without reference to the three papers given here.

You saw nothing wrong with the particular entries —No.

No Money Received Traced

Mr. S. Hampden Ross, the liquidator appointed to investigate the books of the Instone Banking Corporation on behalf of the Official Receiver, was the next witness called. He said he had seen a very large number of books belonging to the Bank, and amongst these was a minutes' book of the Company. Witness was asked to investigate the green balance sheet, and he noted that the amount of \$1,474,000 shown as capital issued was made up of the nominal values of 14,700 shares.

Capital issued and subscribed shown standing at \$2,613,260 was next checked and it was found apparently to include 11,330 shares, which had not been issued or allotted.

According to the ledger there was an account called the Allotment Suspense Account, amounting to \$1,333,000 with a footnote on the same folio showing how this was made up from a list of applications, neither have I seen any documents showing that shares had been accepted in any way," he added.

Had To "Dive Around"

Witness, continuing, said he found a pencilled note somewhere showing an amount of \$6,260, which, presumably was the capital of the Shekki branch. Added to the two amounts of \$1,474,000 and \$1,333,000 the total would correspond to the capital described as issued and subscribed on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

Mr. Fitzroy: Is that liability correctly stated? — Witness: I don't think so myself. Apparently the only amount of paid-up capital according to the books was \$978,510, this being in respect of the 14,740 shares issued. That perhaps might also include the Shekki capital. In my opinion that is all that should appear.

Questioned next with regard to the amount of \$1,420,950 of Uncalled capital shown as an asset in the balance sheet, witness said that merely consisted of \$401,250 of uncalled capital on allotments and \$1,019,700 of unallotted shares. To arrive at this witness had, he said, "to dive around" before he could find the corresponding entries in the books.

Uncalled Capital

The Public Prosecutor: In your experience as auditor do you consider 90 per cent. of unallotted capital an asset?—Well, it may or may not be an asset. It all depends on whether it is in fact an asset. It may be bad.

I ask you, do you consider uncalled capital on unallotted shares can ever be an asset? Can you call that an asset by any stretch of the imagination?—I don't think so. Witness added that in his opinion it was incorrect to class uncalled capital as an asset whether it was allotted or otherwise.

The Public Prosecutor: Then on that, the whole of that amount of \$1,420,950 is incorrect, should not be there at all as an asset?—It should not be shown as an asset.

At this point the hearing was adjourned until Monday afternoon.

NEW PROGRAMME AT CANIDROME

The Canidrome ballroom tonight is offering patrons a complete new change of programme by the famous Petroushka Company of 22 artists which has been sugmented by the arrival of five new artists never before seen in Shanghai.

The programme will include songs in English, French and Russian, humorous and dramatic sketches, classical and modern dances and other entertainment. Special scenery is to be used for each number, in addition to which several numbers will be presented on the dance floor in order to afford patrons a better view.

The company has been re-engaged for a full month and there will be a change of programme every Monday and Thursday. Dance music will be furnished by the popular Hill's Singing Syncopaters, featuring the famous pianist, Teddy Weatherford.

The cover charge for non-diners will be \$2 but diners will be admitted without charge. On racing nights, Tuesdays and Fridays, dancing starts at 8 p.m. On all other nights dance music begins at 9 p.m.

412
9/11/35

7

Auditor Is Cross-Examined In Brewer Case

Chinese Admits Alterations Were Made In Instone Bank Balance Sheet, But Says Defendant Explained Action

Hongkong, Dec. 11.

An important witness in the person of the Chinese auditor of the Instone Banking Corporation appeared at the trial, continued before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham, at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, of Mr. N. I. Brewer, barrister-at-law, who is charged with committing offences under the Perjury and Larceny Ordinances in connection with the preparation and filing of what is alleged to be a false balance sheet with the Registrar of Companies.

In the course of his examination by the Crown, Mr. Li Tung, the witness in question, said he perceived certain irregularities connected with the posting of certain capital figures to represent these as assets, but was satisfied with the explanations given by Mr. Brewer and duly passed the balance sheet.

Mr. Li Tung, said he had been auditor employed by the Instone Banking Corporation from the date of its establishment to April of last year. He audited the Balance Sheet dated April, 1928, doing this work on the premises of the Bank. Resumed every day at 5 p.m. the auditing occupied ten days, Mr. Brewer being the only person present.

Three balance sheets were produced, for the purposes of auditing, the first relating to the Hongkong Branch, the second to the Head Office, and the third, which was more in the nature of a return, to the Shekki Branch. These three documents were typewritten.

He had already started auditing before being given, on a subsequent date, the Combined Balance Sheet purporting to incorporate the other three subsidiary Balance Sheets. The Shekki books were not made available to witness, and he confined himself to looking over the Hongkong books, and received some little assistance from Mr. Rodriguez, the accountant of the Bank, on one sole occasion. All the auditing was done in Mr. Brewer's room, except when it was found necessary to go to Mr. Rodriguez' office on the occasion referred to.

Witness merely audited and checked the accounts, and did not make a balance sheet himself.

The Combined Balance Sheet was given to him by Mr. Brewer himself, and he signed it on June 6, that representing the date on which he completed the auditing. Uncalled Capital An Asset?

Arriving at this point in his statement, Mr. Li Tung was taken item by item over the Balance Sheet he had thus signed and attested as correct. The Public Prosecutor pointed out that thereon they had the authorized capital as \$10,000,000, the subscribed capital \$1,480,000, the allotted capital \$1,133,000; and also sundry debtors, loans and mortgages. He asked witness how he could reconcile these figures with the great disparities as depicted elsewhere.

Witness: Mr. Brewer called me over to sign it, but before I signed the Combined Balance Sheet I had noticed these differences.

Asking witness to compare the Combined Balance Sheet with one of the subsidiary ones, the Public Prosecutor pointed out certain discrepancies in the Capital figures.

Witness replied: I found these differences myself and pointed them out to Mr. Brewer, who told me that if the uncalled capital was posted over to the assets side in the balance sheet, it would look better. Mr. Brewer also informed me that before becoming a barrister, he was a very good accountant. Mr. Brewer further said that he had seen other banks and big emporiums making their balance sheets in that way. I asked him to explain more fully why he should class "uncalled capital" as an asset and posted it as such in the balance sheet. His explanation was that he had asked certain shareholders to sign certain application forms, and having signed it, they would be held responsible for the backing up of this uncalled capital.

The question was also asked by witness why Mr. Brewer should desire to swell these capital figures, and he replied that such shareholders could be called upon at any time to make up for such capital.

In your opinion it should not be included?—Yes. I did raise objections on this score, and Mr. Brewer was offended.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE 19. 12. 29

Trial Of Mr. N.I. Brewer Is Opened At Hongkong

Banker And Barrister, Who Was Arrested At Shanghai, Charged With Making False Statement Regarding Instone Banking Corp'n.

Hongkong, Dec. 16.

The case against Mr. Noel Instone Brewer, barrister-at-law, who is charged with offences under the Perjury and Larceny Ordinances in relation to the financial affairs of the Instone Banking Corporation, was commenced before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon. In a lengthy opening, bristling with a mass of figures, the Crown sought to show that the accused, as a Director of the Instone Banking Corporation, filed a false statement of the financial standing of the Corporation with the Registrar of Companies and also prepared a balance sheet conveying an exaggerated impression of the funds at the command of the Bank. Finally, the Crown stated that its case was not that the accused had defrauded anyone of money, but that it had to do solely with the presentation of a balance sheet conveying a misleading impression of the financial position of the Bank.

In presenting the Crown case, the Public Prosecutor (Mr. Somerset Fitzroy) said three charges were involved, of which two had to do with perjury through the filing of a false Statutory Report to the Registrar of Companies and a third, with the presentation of a balance sheet misleading in many material particulars.

A Director of the Instone Banking Corporation, of which he was the President and the prime mover in the establishment, the accused had the responsibility devolved on him of presenting and filing the Statutory Report to the Registrar. In this connection, the Crown alleged that certain mis-statements were made by the accused when he represented the total amount of monies received in consideration of shares allotted to be much more than it really was.

With a nominal capital represented at a large figure, a most extraordinary procedure took place with regard to these shares when, forbidden under its Articles of Association to deal in its own shares, the Bank required its prospective stockholders to make up on paper what it lacked in cash derivable from such shares, as the following printed form would show:

Extraordinary Procedure

"I hereby make an application to the Instone Banking Corporation for a personal loan of \$9,000, which sum I propose to use in payment of the baalance outstanding on 100 Ordinary Shares applied for (or allotted) to me in my name, on which the sum of \$10 per share has been previously paid by me in cash. I agree that this loan, if accepted, shall be a lien on the said shares and that in the event of my essaying to transfer or hypothecate the said shares, it shall be forthwith repayable without demand."

Followed the signature of the "borrower" and his acknowledgment of the amount named, but, explained Mr. Fitzroy, no hard cash passed hands. What happened then was that there was a

number of cross-entries in the books which, while swelling the capital funds, also showed large assets receivable on "loans repayable."

Mrs. Brewer's Responsibility

Mr. Fitzroy went on to refer to other "book" transactions with which the accused was directly interested and to a block of 4,800 shares, responsibility under which was incurred by Mrs. Brewer to the extent of \$432,000. A person burdened with such a huge indebtedness to the Bank said Mr. Fitzroy, would have cause for considerable worry, but apparently not Mrs. Brewer, for she remained in that blissful state in the following year. There would, of course, be a way out if things prospered, but they didn't and one wondered how she would bear up to it.

There came a time when the balance sheet became due, and something had to be done. What happened then was that a company was formed under the style of the Instone Trading Company to acquire these shares and take over this indebtedness from Mrs. Brewer. The books of that trading company did not show any business being done thereafter, other than the acquirement of the facial value of Mrs. Brewer's shares as its capital.

Misleading Figures

A balance sheet was prepared

which was to have been presented before a meeting of the Directors on July 8, 1928, but to be valid a copy should have been circulated amongst shareholders seven days before the proposed meeting. The Crown contended that the accused never complied with this rule, and did not call for the minutes of the previous meeting to be passed with an extraordinary resolution at a subsequent meeting. The charge upon which the Crown was proceeding against the accused in this respect was that on July 9, following the last meeting, Brewer filed a balance sheet with the Registrar containing misleading figures in material particulars.

Mr. Fitzroy detailed these particulars which were entered in the balance sheet as accounts receivable, collateral and security loans, mortgages and long-term loans, stocks, shares and investments, etc. all amounting to huge figures, but which from the Crown viewpoint were merely fictitious cross-entries as instanced in the case of "loans" to shareholders. It was their belief that the Bank had no more than a few thousand dollars any one day in its coffers, and that this mass of figures was intended to impress and mislead the beholder.

The Crown's Duty

It was not the Crown's case that the accused had defrauded any one of money. Rather it was their duty to show that a case had been made out against the accused on charges of committing perjury, when he filed false statements, and committing a further offence under the Larceny Ordinance when he published, or concurred in the publishing, of a false balance-sheet. It then remained for his Worship if he ruled that a case had been made out on those charges to commit the accused, or to discharge him if he thought the charges not substantiated.

Evidence was called, and Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Registrar of Companies at the Supreme Court, testified to certain Company documents and a balance sheet having been filed by the Instone Banking Corporation.

Mr. G. Labrum, of Ye Olde Printerie, also stated that his firm at a material date received an order for 200 copies of a balance sheet handed in. This balance sheet, witness said, was subsequently subjected to alterations.

Before the Court rose, Mr. E. Davidson, who represented the accused, applied for a reduction of bail. He said that the prosecution had no objection to a reduction from \$3,000 to \$2,000 cash.

Mr. Fitzroy intimated that he had no objection and the bail was accordingly reduced.

The case was adjourned till this afternoon.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE 16.12.29

Mortgages And Loans

Questioned with regard to mortgages and long-term loans as displayed in the Combined Balance Sheet, witness admitted he never saw any mortgage deeds proving such items, except that he found the figures to be correct after having compared them with those on the subsidiary balance sheets.

Why did you put your name to a balance sheet bearing mortgages when you were not shown any?—I relied on those figures in the other balance sheets and on Mr. Brewer's assurances that these figures were correct and was satisfied with the explanations he gave me. He said some of the mortgages were in Shekki and as for the others, he said they could be taken as correct. When he told me that the total figure given of these mortgages was correct I did not pursue the matter further.

All you saw was the three balance sheets but no mortgages?—That is so.

Questioned with regard to the item collateral securities displayed on the Combined Balance Sheet, witness said Mr. Brewer told him that the item included money lent to shareholders.

The Public Prosecutor then put in the following document which he said was signed by a Mr. Chan Kwok-ming of No. 64 Bonham Strand:

"I hereby make an application to the Instone Banking Corporation for a personal loan of \$9,000, which sum I propose to use in payment of the balance outstanding on 100 Ordinary Shares applied for (or allotted to) me in my name, on which the sum of \$10 per share has been previously paid by me in cash. I agree that this loan, if accepted, shall be a lien on the said shares and that in the event of my essaying to transfer or hypothecate the said shares, it shall be forthwith repayable without demand."

Witness said he had been shown a printed form similar to this application, and instantly pointed out to Mr. Brewer that that could be no security. Mr. Brewer's reply to this was that when the Bank loaned money to shareholders on their shares, the Bank would have a first claim on those shareholders, and that signed bit of paper was the security.

The Public Prosecutor: You were satisfied to pass that as Collateral Securities?—Witness: I was not satisfied and made objections, but he said he was a barrister, and knew more about the law than I did, and could say that it was perfectly legal.

Shares And Investments

Witness was next questioned with regard to the items stocks, shares and other securities as displayed on the Combined Balance Sheet. He said he was shown a share scrip for \$145,000 by Mr. Brewer, who in explanation, said it was a share scrip of the Instone Trading Company. "I en-

quired what this trading company was, and he said it was an imports and exports company owning shares worth that figure. I next asked where that Company was located, and he said it was above the Bank. I was shown a scrip of shares which valued at \$1,000 each would amount to the figure shown.

Witness was next interrogated in regard to the item customers' deposits, shown on the Combined Balance Sheet as amounting to \$466,000, and he replied he was satisfied that this figure corresponded with that in a ledger and with those displayed on the three subsidiary balance sheets. He saw nothing peculiar in this item.

Mr. Brewer, continued witness, showed him those applications for shares and he was satisfied after Mr. Brewer had given an assurance as to the liability of the signatories under those amounts.

At this point, the Crown produced a balance sheet which was the one printed by Ye Olde Printerie in its ultimate form and filed with the Registrar of Companies. It was green in colour, and witness was asked if he had seen it before.

Witness replied that he had seen such a balance sheet, after the one which he signed.

The Public Prosecutor: Did Mrs. Brewer ever ask you to sign a balance sheet like that?—She never did.

Were those arrangements as shown in the green balance sheet suggested by you or were they the work of some else?—They were not mine. All I did was the auditing.

Did you say you spent the whole time on the books?—No, in auditing the balance sheet.

You had ample time during those ten days to satisfy yourself that the balance sheet was correct—Yes.

In consequence of that you signed on the balance sheet the following certificate? (Mr. Davidson proceeded to read the usual certificate attached by auditors to balance sheets, and asked witness if he appreciated what the duties of an auditor were).

(Witness replied in the affirmative, and said, in reply to another question that what was in the certificate was true.

Shown the typewritten General Balance Sheet which he passed as auditor, witness was questioned with regard to the alterations thereon. He denied that it was he who made those alterations.

Mr. Davidson: The way in which the capital was got up had been completely altered? Witness: Yes.

You say Mr. Brewer made that alteration?—I do.

Why did you sign it since it was his alteration?—I was satisfied with the explanations he gave me.

At this point, the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

See

D 642

SHANGHAI MERCURY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1929.

MR. BREWER AGAIN IN COURT

Hearing of Charges to Open This Week, Preparing Defence

Mr. N. I. Brewer made another appearance before Mr. A.W.G.H. Grantham at the Central Police Court, Hongkong on Monday morning, being accompanied by Mr. E. Davidson, his solicitor, in the case in which he is charged with offences under the Perjury and Larceny Ordinances in connection with the affairs of the Instone Banking Corporation.

Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, appearing for the police, suggested next Monday for the hearing of the case, to which Mr. Davidson agreed, stating that he was sure Mr. Fitzroy would be able to say the time he (Mr. Davidson) would require to prepare the defence.

Mr. Fitzroy said the time entailed by the proceedings would depend on whether Mr. Brewer would give evidence himself. He thought there was plenty of time ahead of them if they fixed the hearing for next Monday. "Mr. Brewer," the Public Prosecutor resumed, "is on bail and is in no serious inconvenience except for this thing hanging over his head, which is not pleasant."

The case was accordingly adjourned for hearing on Monday afternoon, at 2.15. The afternoons of the following Tuesday and Thursday were also set aside for other sittings.

JR
M

W

POLITICAL BRANCH (FOREIGN SECTION) DATE 10-12-29
--

HR E.I.

BREWER TRIAL (CONTINUES)

Appears For Second Time
In Colony Court To
Hear Amendments

IS REMANDED SINE DIE

Augmentation Of Second,
Third Charges

The case against Mr. Noel Instone Brewer, barrister-at-law, in which he has to answer two charges brought under Section 7 of the Hongkong Perjury Ordinance No. 21 of 1922, and one under Section 21 of the Larceny Ordinance, No. 5 of 1865, was continued before Mr. A.W.G.H. Grantham at the Central Magistracy, Hongkong, last Thursday. After permission to amend charges "B" and "C" had been granted Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney-General appearing for the Crown, the case was remanded sine die.

Mr. Brewer was arrested locally November 13 by Detective-Inspector H. Robertson of the political Section C. I. D. on a warrant issued by the Hongkong Government. On his appearance in the local British Police Court November 14 bail was refused by Mr. I. T. Morris, Registrar. He was returned to Hongkong in the custody of Detective-Sergeant Mottram of the Colony Police November 19 aboard the Empress of Russia. On his initial appearance in the Hongkong Magistracy November 21 he was allowed bail in \$3,500.

Mr. Brewer was not legally represented last Thursday. It was announced, however, that Mr. E. Davidson had been instructed for the defence. Mr. Horace Lo was present in Court to watch the proceedings in behalf of Mr. Li Tung, who acted as auditor for the Instone Banking Corporation, which Mr. Brewer controlled and whose liquidation forms the basis of the charges against him.

Mr. Fitzroy asked for permission to amend charges "B" and "C" as under:—

(B) For that you, Noel Instone Brewer, on the 9th day of July, 1928, in a balance sheet dated the 6th day of August, 1928, for the period ending the 30th day of April, 1928, filed by you on behalf of the Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., (which balance sheet you were authorised to make and file by the Companies Ordinance of 1911), did knowingly and wilfully make a false statement (otherwise than on oath in a material particular, to wit, that the assets of the said Company consisted of accounts receivable by the said Company which amounted to the sum of \$221,360.87, of collateral and security loans which amounted to \$349,630 (to be altered to \$349,630); of mortgage and long term loans which amounted to \$266,630; stocks, shares and investments which amounted to \$484,831.80; and uncalled capital which amounted to \$1,420,940 (to be altered to \$1,420,950); contrary to section 7 of the Perjury Ordinance, No. 21 of 1922.

(C) For that you, Noel Instone Brewer, being a director of the Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., published or concurred in making, circulating or publishing a wrong statement, to wit, a balance sheet of the said Company, dated the 6th day of June, 1928, for the period ending the 30th day of April, 1928, filed by you on the 9th day of July, 1928, with the Registrar of Companies on behalf of the said Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., which you knew to be false in a material particular, to wit, that the assets of the said Company consisted of accounts receivable amounting to \$221,360.87; of collateral and security loans amounting to \$349,630; of mortgage and long term loans amounting to \$266,630; and of stocks, shares and other investments amounting to \$484,831.80; and of uncalled capital amounting to \$1,420,950; and that the liabilities of the said Instone Banking Corporation consisted of capital issued and subscribed amounting to \$2,613,260, and of customers' deposits amounting to \$466,100.25), with intent to deceive shareholders of the said Corporation and to induce persons to become shareholders, or to entrust or to advance money to the said Corporation; contrary to section 21 of the Larceny Ordinance, No. 5 of 1865.

The "A" charge stands as originally framed, thus:

(a) For that you, Noel Instone Brewer, on the 16th day of August, 1927, in a statutory report made and filed by you on the said date (which report you were authorised to make by the provisions of the Companies Ordinance of 1911) and on behalf of the Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., did knowingly and wilfully make (otherwise than on oath) a statement false in a material particular, to wit, that the total amount of the cash received by the said Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., in respect of shares issued wholly for cash, was \$876,570, contrary to Section 7 of the Perjury Ordinance, No. 21 of 1922.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 4.12.29

1642
File No. 9032

Foreign Section
(Political Branch).

June 17, 1939.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

W. I. Brown... Connected Corporation

In the absence of further information no trace
could be found of the above named individual who was mentioned
in the Police Journal Straits Settlements, dated May 19, 1939
(Extract No. 10), and from inquiries made, it is believed
that there is no such place in Shanghai known as the "In
Banking Corporation."

L. M. Smith

D. S.

HR.
17/6/39

AC (Pol)

By he connected
with Brewster & Sons

18/6 Reas

He is not connected
with Brewster & Sons

A. D. C. I.

HR

Reas

Short letter to L. M. Smith

19/6 Reas

HR
17/6/39

S. 642

RECEIVED
C. I. D.
No. 1. C. 2039
Date 19. 6. 29

June 19, 9

Dear Sir,

N. I. Brewer.

With reference to Para 80 of the Straits Settlement Police Journal 1929, enquiries show that the N. I. Brewer mentioned therein is not connected with Brewer & Sons, Booksellers, Shanghai, and that the existence of the Instone Banking Corporation is unknown in business circles in Shanghai.

Yours faithfully,



A/ Director of Criminal Investigation.

The Inspector General of Police,
Straits Settlement,
Singapore.



SECRET.

POLICE JOURNAL, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Paragraphs 72 to 91.

No. 5 of 1929). Singapore, 15th May, 1929. (Distribution No.

Extract.

80. Brewer, M. I.

His Christian name may be Instone. He is believed to be connected with Brewer & Sons, Booksellers, Shanghai. He is stated to be a lawyer or solicitor and holds very pronounced Bolshevik views. He may also be connected with the Instone Banking Corporation, the existence of which in this country has so far not been traced.

Brewer is known to have been in Singapore between the 9th and 27th January, 1929. Information is urgently required concerning the activities of both Brewer and the Instone Banking Corporation.

2642
SHANGHAI MERCURY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1929.

WARRANT OUT FOR BARRISTER

S. Mercury
Mr. N. Instone Brewer's
Alleged Failure to Appear
in Hongkong Court

SUMMONSES DISOBEYED

Perjury and Larceny Ordinances are Mentioned

The following official statement was issued as an item of news by the Hongkong Police Headquarters last Wednesday.

"A warrant has been issued for the arrest of N. I. Brewer, barrister-at-law, for disobeying three summonses for alleged offences under Section 7, of the Perjury Ordinance, No. 21 of 1922, and under Section 71 of the Larceny Ordinance, No. 5, of 1865."

The warrant, it was learned, was issued after alleged failure by Mr. Brewer to respond to summonses which were to have been heard before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grautham, Magistrate, in the morning. Police headquarters stated that Mr. Brewer was not in the Colony at the time the warrant was issued.

Mr. N. Instone Brewer is a well-known figure in Hongkong legal circles and is the son of the founder of Brewer's Bookshop in Pedder Street, Hongkong. Some three years ago he was instrumental in forming the Instone Banking Corporation, a concern which was compulsorily wound-up by order of the Official Receiver and the Supreme Court of the Colony a few months ago. He comes of a well-known Chinaside family and has relatives in various outports. His legal training was obtained in England, and on his return to the Colony he relinquished his interest in the Bookshop and devoted himself to practice in the Courts. Upon the formation of the Instone Banking Corporation his interest in outside legal matters practically ceased.

a/p. c. i.

Information

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 3. 11. 29

NR.

ML
4/11/29.

Scap.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

Shanghai, November 7, 1929
To Foreign Section,

Brewer left Japan
on November 4 on the
Atsuta Maru. Please
arrange to have him
watched during his
sojourn in Shanghai,
and report when he
leaves giving particulars
of the ship by which he
goes away and his
P.T.C.

probable destination.

Brewer is wanted
in Hongkong for
fraud.

WJ

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 8. 11. 29
(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No.

N.I. Brewer.

Enquiries show that the *Itsuta Maru* will arrive
in Shanghai on 11th November en route to Europe, and
will call at Hongkong on the way. Arrangements are
being made to have the instructions as per attached chit
carried out.

D. M. Bull
D. S.

A.D. C. I.

Further Report
8/11/29
Scu

HR
8/11/29
7/11
8/11/29

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE 12-11-29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No.

CENTRAL POLICE

SECRETARY

11.642

12.11.29

N.I. Brewer.

Sir,

The above named individual arrived in Shanghai on board the Atsuta Maru on the morning of the 10th inst. Before disembarking, Brewer was met by a foreigner who conversed with him for a couple of hours and then left.

Brewer later left the boat and taking his luggage travelled by ricscha to a trunk shop on Broadway where he left his luggage in the care of the shop-keeper and then boarding a tramcar succeeded in temporarily shaking off the agent who was shadowing him. However later in the day Brewer returned accompanied by a coolie from the Great Eastern Hotel for his luggage which he had removed to that hotel where he is at present occupying Room 124.

Later in the day the attached letter was received from the Hongkong Police, requesting the Police here to arrest Brewer, but when D.I. Robertson applied for a warrant from Mr. Morris Police magistrate he was refused, as there was no one here to swear a complaint against Brewer.

The Hongkong Police have been apprised of this (copy of telegram attached) and we are now awaiting a reply from them. In the meantime a close watch is being kept on Brewer's movements, and up to the present there has been nothing worthy of note other than the fact that he visited the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. about 3:30 p.m. yesterday afternoon.

HR
A.R. 12/29
J.R.
12/11/29

A/D. C. I.

C. L. Robertson
Information
12/11
Sears
C.I.D.

D. M. Thrill
D. S.

DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION
Telephone - C. 743.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

S. M. P.

13 : 11 : 1929

A.D.B.I.

Det. Insp. Robertson
arrested Brewer at 2:45 pm.
November 13 in Brewer's
book store on Kiangse Road.
Brewer complains about the
accommodation in the cells
in Central Police Station, so
arrangements are being
made to send him to
Amoy Road Jail, if possible.
Det. Insp. Robertson will
consult Mr. Winter about
the case.

WM MG

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 13/11/29
(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C.I.D. RECORDS
File No. C. I. 642
Date 13/11/29

Sir,

Noel Instone Brewer was arrested at 2:45 p.m.
November 13, by D.S. O'Neill and the undersigned in the
premises of Brewer & Co., 39 Kiangse Road on a warrant
issued by Mr. Morris, British Police Court Magistrate.
Mr. Brewer will appear before the British Police Court
at 10 a.m. November 14. Mr. Winter of the L.D. will
attend.

A. Robertson

D. I.

Remainder of the file is with Mr. Winter.

Wls
13/11/29
A/D. C. I.

Lea
14/11

HONGKONG BARRISTER ARRESTED IN SHANGHAI

Charged with Breach of the Perjury Ordinance: Statement
to the "N.-C. Daily News"

THE INSTONE BANK WHICH HE CONTROLLED

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Instone Brewer, a barrister recently practising in Hongkong, was arrested by the Shanghai Municipal Police on instructions received from Hongkong.

Det. Inspector H. Robertson, foreign section intelligence officer, in charge of that department of the C. I. D., arrested the accused as he was going along Kiangse Road. The arrest took place at 2.45 p.m. and it is stated that the accused had recently arrived in Shanghai from Japan.

The warrant states that the charge is "breach of the Perjury Ordinance... in that he filed a document false in a material particular" and also "breach of the Larceny Ordinance... in that he filed a balance sheet false in a material particular with intent to deceive...."

Yesterday morning Mr. Brewer was interviewed by a representative of the "North-China Daily News," and Mr. Brewer's statement in regard to the situation was given.

Mr. Brewer said that he was well aware that a warrant for his arrest had been issued and it was his desire to return to Hongkong to answer the charges. In this connection he pointed out that he had visited H. M. Consulate-General in Shanghai on Tuesday and asked that arrangements be made for his transportation to Hongkong so that he might be enabled to defend the charges levelled against him. Apparently no such arrangements were practicable, and he was advised accordingly.

Earlier Career

In a statement made to the "North-China Daily News" yesterday, Mr. Brewer set down that he was for four years in the Hongkong office of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. Later he was in charge of Messrs. Brewer & Co. (his father's firm), and then left for England there to remain for three years during which time he was called to the Bar. He was, according to his statement, in active practice in Hongkong for two-and-a-half years and then left for America where he lived for one year. Returning to Hongkong, after marrying in America, he served for more than two years with the Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd. of which corporation he was the founder.

His statement made to this paper yesterday is as follows:—

"I early observed a trait in my character which I consider to be a hatred of injustice (though infrequently persons call it unwarranted intermeddling or worse) which impels me strenuously to uphold the weaker or 'put upon' side. To a layman this is apt to be a handicap, but in a lawyer it is likely to be appreciated by his clients. But while the clients duly rallied and provided me with a large practice in a remarkably short time, yet it was necessary to tread on several tender toes on their behalf.

"Brewer's Ordinance"

"When I commenced practice in Hongkong the law as to barristers and solicitors was somewhat akin to that now ruling in Shanghai. A barrister was entitled to interview his client direct without being 'briefed' by a solicitor and could appear for him in all criminal or summary matters without any solicitor. Now the law is changed in Hongkong. A client may now only engage a barrister by briefing him through a solicitor with resultant double expense. The Ordinance effecting this step was passed toward the end of 1925 during my visit to the United States. The motivation was so openly expressed that it is even now referred to as the Ordinance for the Suppression of Brewer."

Instone Banking Corporation

"This corporation was formed in February 1927. It was intended as a Trustee Bank on the American plan. 'Instone' is a family name on my mother's side and the bank was dowered with it because I believed it would become an institution to be proud of. Incidentally it was the name which largely constrained me to remain in the saddle long after my obligations to the founders had been discharged. It was never intended that I should act in a managerial capacity other than during the early organization. But when it came to appointing a manager, the directors (Chinese) appeared unwilling to trust anybody for the post Hongkong Barrister Arrested (2) and begged me to carry on in the assurance that a manager would be forthcoming ultimately.

The Bank's Operation

"It is admitted, even by my enemies, that I am impervious to 'squeeze.' During the two years odd, which I had charge of the bank's affairs there were no illicit profits made by anyone, no swollen salaries, and no secret benefits.

It was the realization of this that impelled the shareholders, when forced by the necessity for voluntary liquidation, to join together in drawing up a petition that I act as liquidator being the only person in whom they had implicit trust."

Perjury and Larceny

"But it is admitted that I misappropriated nothing; whence come these charges? The query is so relevant that I must digress to answer forthwith.

"The charges on the warrant are not perjury and larceny (even malice would not risk such charges in view of my known reputation for financial fastidiousness). The warrant states 'breach of the Perjury Ordinance... in that he filed a document false in a material particular' and also 'breach of the Larceny Ordinance... in that he filed a Balance Sheet false in a material particular with intent to deceive...."

The Balance Sheet

"This balance sheet, for both the charges refer to the same document, deserves a word of explanation. Under Hongkong law, balance sheets must be audited and the auditor must be one whose name is on the Government list of qualified auditors. I accept liability for the entire running of the Instone Banking Corporation in Hongkong.

"Mr. Brewer went on to say that where the work was done by other employees, he exercised an effective surveillance but the balance sheet, he did entrust to other people. That balance sheet was approved by a shareholders' meeting and he filed it without protest.

Liquidation and After

"As liquidator to the voluntary liquidation, I succeeded in interesting outside financiers in the bank and entered into an agreement with them whereby they should take over and reopen the I.B.C. Ltd. paying all creditors in full and granting the old shareholders certain assets which would have produced them 75 cents in the dollar on their share capital. This agreement was duly executed and advertised in all the papers. There was one dissident, a Mrs. Jen See-thim. Her husband (recently deceased) had been a director and holder of \$250,000 shares on which he had paid only a small percentage at the time of his death. The 25 cents in the dollar loss meant a further payment from his estate. Taking advantage of the fact that she was a (relatively small) creditor of the bank in her own right, she petitioned for a compulsory liquidation, which was granted. The order for compulsory liquidation automatically cancelled the agreement I had negotiated. The other parties would not recontract with the official receiver, who now declares he cannot even pay the creditors.

"I Left Hongkong"

"The compulsory order for liquidation was made last June. From June to August I gave every assistance (unpaid) I could, explaining freely every detail of the concern. In August a public examination was held at which I gave information freely and unreserved. After the examination I took a month's holiday in Japan returning to Hongkong on September 31. On my return I forthwith saw the Attorney General and Official Receiver and inquired whether I was wanted further and announced my intention of migrating to Vancouver at an early date. My proposal met with approval in all quarters. I was recommended to so-and-so and so-and-so of Vancouver and was given to understand that while for me to stay in Hongkong and criticize would be most unwelcome, yet if I would only go away everyone would love me. I left on October 18.

"A week after I left Hongkong, a warrant was issued for my arrest. In Japan, I received a telegram barely informative but sufficient to decide me not to proceed.

"I returned to Shanghai forthwith.

(Continued on Page 14.)

one hand word came that Nation
to have been critical days. On the
The 4th and 5th are now admitted
Two Critical Days

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 14. 11. 29

HONGKONG LAWYER CHARGED

**Mr. Instone Brewer Brought
Before the Hongkong
Court**

Mr. N. I. Brewer, the Hongkong barrister and President of the Instone Banking Corporation, whose arrest at Shanghai, following the bringing of serious charges against him by the Hongkong Government, has caused a sensation, returned to the Colony yesterday morning on the Empress of Russia, in the custody of Detective-Sergeant Mottram, reports the "South China Morning Post" of November 22, and continues:

Mr. Brewer was taken to the Central Police Station and, some hours later, when the charges against him had been prepared by the Crown Law officers, he was brought before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham for the purposes of a formal remand and bail.

Mr. A. N. Reynolds, Chief Detective Inspector, appeared for the Police.

The Charges

As cited in court, the charges are as follow:—

(a) For that you, Noel Instone Brewer, on the 16th day of August, 1927, in a statutory report made and filed by you on the said date (which report you were authorized to make by the provisions of the Companies Ordinance of 1911), and on behalf of the Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., did knowingly and wilfully make (otherwise than on oath) a statement false in a material particular, to wit, that the total amount of the cash received by the said Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., in respect of shares issued wholly for cash, was \$876,750; this being contrary to section 7 of the Perjury Ordinance, No. 21 of 1922.

(b) For that you, Noel Instone Brewer, on the 9th day of July, 1928, in a balance sheet dated the 6th day of August, 1928, for the period ending the 30th day of April, 1928, filed by you on behalf of the Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd. (which balance sheet you were authorized to make and file by the Companies Ordinance of 1911), did knowingly and wilfully make a false statement (otherwise than on oath) in a material particular: to wit, that the assets of the said Company consisted of accounts receivable by the said Company which amounted to the sum of \$221,360.87; of collateral and security loans which amounted to \$394,630 of mortgage and long-term loans which amounted to \$266,630; stocks, shares and investments which amounted to \$484,831.80; and, uncalled capital which amounted to \$1,420,940; contrary to Section 7 of the Perjury Ordinance, No. 21 of 1922.

(c) For that you, Noel Instone Brewer, being a director of the Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., published or concurred in making, circulating or publishing a wrong statement, to wit, a balance sheet of the said Company, dated the 6th day of June, 1928, for the period ending the 30th day of April, 1928, filed by you on the 9th day of July, 1928 with the Registrar of Companies on behalf of the said Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., which you knew to be false in a material particular, to wit, that the assets of the said Company consisted of accounts receivable amounting to \$221,360.87; of collateral securities and loans amounting to \$349,630; of mortgage and long-term loans amounting to \$266,630; and of stocks, shares and other investments amounting to \$484,831.80; and of uncalled capital amounting to \$1,420,950; with intent to deceive shareholders of the said Corporation and to induce persons to become shareholders, or to entrust or to advance money to the said Corporation; contrary to section 21 of the Larceny Ordinance No. 5 of 1865.

Remand With Bail

The Magistrate (to defendant):
"Remanded until Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 2.15 p.m. Amount of bail: \$500 and two sureties of \$1,500 each.

Mr. Brewer: I thank you, your Worship.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 27.11.29

Shanghai Nov. 18th 1929

M. PARKER
GENERAL AGENT
"HONG KONG DEPARTMENT"

S. M. Police

Shanghai

UNION BUILDING
(GROUND FLOOR)
4 THE BUND
SHANGHAI

CABLE ADDRESS
"GACANPAC"

TELEPHONE 8881

(PRIVATE EXCHANGE TO ALL DEPARTMENTS)

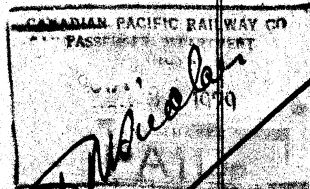
Dr. to CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
TRAFFIC AGENTS FOR
CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

To
Passages Shanghai to Hongkong in favor of
Mr C Mottram & Mr N I Brewer, per Empress
of Russia, sailing Nov. 19th

2 @ M\$55.00

M\$110. 00

P4/132353



E 464

C7512

CENTRAL REGISTRY

FILE No. D 640

SUBJECT:

A.C. Duvalier - Supply
of maps de par
"Enoncaux" 1924

SENT TO

NAME

DATE

<i>See</i>	
<i>Gene Registry</i>	
<i>E. 464</i>	

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE 14. 11. 29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

HONGKONG MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
File No. D. D. 642

14. 11. 29

Noel Instone Brewer appeared before Mr. Morris, in the British Police Court at 10 a.m. November 14, 1929 when the case was remanded; the Charge Sheet being marked as follows: "Accused remanded for one week to Amoy Road Gaol or until the original warrant arrives from Hongkong." Mr. Winter appeared for the prosecution.

In a statement to the Court the defendant objected to the proceedings on the grounds that his accused were not present and that he had been arrested after interviewing Mr. Jamieson, British Consul, whom he requested to send him back to Hongkong. He further demanded his immediate release which Mr. Morris refused to entertain. Following this he raised the question of bail which Mr. Morris intimated would only be granted in a very large amount and promised to consider the question if the original warrant did not arrive from Hongkong within the period of remand.

The defendant also requested that Mr. Jamieson be subpoenaed to attend the next hearing. Mr. Morris reserved his right to do this if he thought necessary.

A. Robertson
D. I.

C. R. Information
H. Davis
14/11
appel

MB
14. 11. 29
2up
NOV 14 1929
A/D. C. I.

I attach herewith^x a receipted account of this *x sent*
expenditure. *cy. 2.*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Rea

A/Director of Criminal Investigation.

for C. J. D.

Captain Superintendent of Police,

Police Headquarters,

Hongkong.

A. M. PARKER
GENERAL AGENT
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

400 N. BUILDING
(GROUND FLOOR)
4 THE BUND
SHANGHAI

CABLE ADDRESS
GACANPAC

TELEPHONE 65581

(PRIVATE EXCHANGE TO ALL DEPARTMENTS)

Shanghai Nov. 18th 1929

S. M. Police

Shanghai

Dr. to CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

TRAFFIC AGENTS FOR

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

To

Passages Shanghai to Hongkong in favor of
Mr J Mottram & Mr N I Brewer, per Empress
of Russia, sailing Nov. 19th

2 @ M\$55.00

M\$110.

00

P4/132352

COPY

Daesun

Expenses in connection with Brewer Case.

To 2 Agents employed in observation on N.I. Brewer from	
November 11, to 13, inclusive @ \$1.00 per day	\$ 6.00
Ricsha hire. November 11	1.00
- do - " 12	.80
- do - " 13	.80
To Passages Shanghai to Hongkong in favour of Mr. C.	
Mottram and N.I. Brewer, per "Empress of Russia"	
on November 19	110.00

Total,	\$118.60
	=====

10.1.642
20.11.29

November 20, 29.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter C.I.D. No. 4 in 999/1929 of November 12, and to inform you that Noel Instone Brewer, escorted by P.S.A. 105 Mottram, and Mr. S. Fitzroy left Shanghai for Hongkong by the s.s. "Empress of Russia" at 10 a.m. November 19.

Brewer was arrested at 2.45 p.m. November 13 in the premises of Brewer & Co., 39 Kiangse Road, on a warrant issued by the British Police Court. He appeared before the Magistrate of that Court on November 14 when the case was remanded for one week or until the original warrant arrived from Hongkong. Brewer was taken up on remand before the British Police Court on November 18 when, on the application of the Municipal Police that the accused be returned to Hongkong, the Magistrate endorsed the Charge Sheet as follows:-

"The original warrant having now been produced
"to me, I endorse same so far as it applies to
"British subjects in China and order that the
"accused be returned to Hongkong".

During the period that Brewer was under remand, he was detained in the Municipal Gaol in Amoy Road.

I shall be thankful if you will kindly forward me a cheque for M\$110.00 in payment of advances made for the passages from Shanghai to Hongkong of the prisoner Brewer and his escort P.S.A. 105 Mottram.

商
大
北
電
報
公
司

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

of Denmark.

Accepts Telegrams for all Telegraph Stations in the World.

SHANGHAI

4 AVENUE EDWARD VII

(Telephone: CENTRAL 6)

商
大
北
電
報
公
司

642
29

Class	No.	Words	Date	Time	Local No.
Date					Time
Amount Charged	THIS TELEGRAM IS TO BE FORWARDED				Clerk
	VIA NORTHERN				Service instructions.

To (Receiver's Name) **POLICE**

(Address) **HONGKONG**

VUDGY **BREWER** **APDYK**

LEGIRON

Translation:

Warrant Issued Brewer Arrested.

Police Shanghai

NOTHING BELOW THIS LINE WILL BE TRANSMITTED.

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded "Via NORTHERN" subject to the conditions which are printed on the back hereof and by which I agree to be bound.

Date **November 14, 1929**

Signature

Address

[Signature]
14/11

N.B. You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

Dispatched 10 30 14/11

TO PREVENT MISTAKES ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE IMPORTANCE OF LEGIBLE WRITING. WHEN TYPING CODE WORDS IT IS RECOMMENDED TO USE ONE SPACE BETWEEN LETTERS AND THREE SPACES BETWEEN WORDS.

ALL IMPORTANT TELEGRAMS SHOULD BE REPEATED. HALF ORDINARY RATES CHARGED EXTRA FOR REPETITION.

大東電報公司

(661)

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England

Telegraphic Address:
"EASTERN"

SHANGHAI STATION.

4, Avenue Edward VII

Telephone Number

YU OT 2080

5PM 60850 1.29 12.11.29 5870

The following Telegram Received via **EASTERN** at

L. 642.

13.11.29

大東電報公司

HONGKONG 9 12 4.30PM ETAT

LEGIRON SHANGHAI

OWEMZ BREWER IDENTIFIER VUDDOFIDFO JAGEGLADSE

KOREAMARU

CIDPOLICE

ENQUIRY RESPECTING THIS TELEGRAM CAN BE ATTENDED TO WITHOUT THE PRODUCTION OF THIS FORM.

Sh. C. 1001 (1927-1,000,000) Sh.

商
丹
大
北
電
報
公
司

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

of Denmark.

Accepts Telegrams for all Telegraph Stations in the World.

SHANGHAI

4 AVENUE EDWARD VII
(Telephone: CENTRAL 5)

COPY

丹
大
北
電
報
公
司

Class

Date

No.

Words

Date

Time

Local No.

Amount Charged.

THIS TELEGRAM IS TO BE FORWARDED
VIA NORTHERN

Time

Clerk

Service Instructions.

To (Receiver's Name) POLICE

(Address)

HONGKONG

BREWER

JORHEIZEMK

SHANGHAI

BOKCAAPDUJ

RAFE

IDENTIFIER

UDDOUMPET

UDHOYLJJOV

VUKKODIPVO

BIYME

LEGIRON

BREWER

LOCATED

LANDED

AT

SHANGHAI

CANNOT

ARREST

SEND

IDENTIFIER

WARRANT

TO

SWEAR

INFORMATION

WATCH

CONTINUED

CABLE

LEGIRON

NOTHING BELOW THIS LINE WILL BE TRANSMITTED.

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded "Via NORTHERN" subject to the conditions which are printed on the back hereof and by which I agree to be bound.

Signature

Sent 4.45 pm 11/11

Date

November 11, 1929.

Address

N.B. You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

TO PREVENT MISTAKES ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE IMPORTANCE OF LEGIBLE WRITING. WHEN TYPING CODE WORDS IT IS RECOMMENDED TO USE ONE SPACE BETWEEN LETTERS AND THREE SPACES BETWEEN WORDS.

ALL IMPORTANT TELEGRAMS SHOULD BE REPEATED. HALF ORDINARY RATES CHARGED EXTRA FOR REPETITION.

Reference Brewer identifier warrant escort

sail November 13 Korea Maru.

Joseph Robertson
Notify Consulate

Scay 12/11

D-643

Memo. No. 208.

6.43
13. 11. 29

G. I. P. Headquarters,

November 12, 1929.

A letter has been received from the President of the Provisional Court stating that he has received a communication from the Chekiang Provincial Government to the effect that the well-known bandit chiefs named Nyui Ling (馮虞廷) and Tai Tuk Hyuin (戴德勳) are alleged to have arrived in Shanghai to purchase arms and ammunition, and that an officer named Zien Ming Pau (錢鳴濤) and Detectives named Wong Tz Jien (王士勤) and Tai Tsau Lien (戴照勉) have been detailed to make investigations and effect their arrests. Assistance from the Settlement Police is requested.

R. C. Aiers

A/Inspector of Criminal Investigation.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No.

C. D. I. 645

Date 19.11.29

S. B. Chinese Section.

November 18, 1929.

Reactionary Literature.

Sir,

Reference to the attached regarding reactionary printed matter entitled "Ming-Chung-Pei-Yoeh-Kan (民衆月刊)" All efforts to procure copies of the literature at bookstores and other places in the Settlement have been in vain.

A. C. Pol'

C. D. I.

2.645

November 13, 29.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 9, regarding certain reactionary printed matter emanating from the Kuomintang Directory Training Bureau of Shense Province and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

Yours faithfully,



A/Director of Criminal Investigation.

President,

Shanghai Provisional Court.

逕啟者本月九號
來函悉關於陝
西省黨務指導
委員會民訓會
所印行之民衆半
月刊一事敝處已
通令所屬一體注
意特覆此致
上海臨時法院長

代理處長愛爾司
十月十三日

Translation.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
S. D. R. 645
13. 11. 29
Shanghai Provisional Court,

Shanghai, November 1929.

Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

I have received Secret Instruction No. 5591 from the Kiangsu Provincial Government quoting Secret Letter received from the Ministry of the Interior quoting Secret Instruction received from the Administrative Yuan quoting letter from the Central Executive Committee stating as follows:-

"The Propaganda Bureau of the Executive Committee of Shansi Province has forwarded to us a printed matter called
|| "Ming-Chung-pei-Yoeh-Kan" discovered in the post-office as printed by the Kou-mingtang Dispersory Training Bureau of Shansi Province. In examining into its contents it is found that they are reactionary in the extreme. It is found that the paper called "Chung-San-Zuh-Pao" as formerly managed by the Dispersory Committee of Shansi Province was reactionary and, therefore, at the 25th Meeting held it was
|| decided to dismiss the Committee of the said Province named Wang Thong et al and have them dealt with. Letter had formerly been sent to the Government requesting to order in turn the Shansi Provincial Government to seal up the said paper. Now the former reactionary matter has again appeared.

2.

At the 30th Meeting held it has been decided that apart from awaiting separate arrangements to be made in dealing with the Kouningtang affairs of the said Province, it is requested that the Government issue instructions to prohibit such printed reactionary matter."

"This should be executed accordingly.

Apart from forwarding a reply, you are hereby instructed to execute accordingly and give order in turn for strict and secret prohibitions so as to stop its troublesome origins."

"You are accordingly instructed to execute in conformity thereof and give order in turn to the various Provincial Municipalities for a uniform prohibition."

"Apart from submitting a reply and having separate instructions issued, you are requested to execute accordingly."

"Apart from having separate instructions issued, you, the Shanghai Provisional Court, are hereby instructed to execute accordingly and give order in turn for strict and secret prohibitions."

In consequence of the above, it is found that the printed reactionary matter is the only influential instrument to instigate the minds of the populace and this should be rigidly prohibited. You are requested to give order to the various Police Stations for strict and secret investigations and prohibitions.

*Chinese Section,
For investigation and
report please*

JG 12/11/29

John C. E. Wu,
President.

D-646

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
File No. O. D. 646
Date... 11/11/29

S.B. Chinese Section

November 14, 1929.

Reactionary or Communistic Literature.

Sir,

Reference to the attached inquiries shew that none of the books mentioned in the attached Weekly Report are obtainable at any of the bookstores the proprietors of which state that they received information from the Educational Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai at the beginning of September 1929 that the sale of the books mentioned was prohibited, and they stopped publication and sale of the same from that time.

A.C.P. Pol'.

For several months past requests for the suppression of alleged reactionary books has been made by the Provisional Board at the instance of the Kuomintang or Bureau of Education & in each & every case it has been found that bookstores concerned have previously ceased publication of the books complained of & submitted remaining stocks to Kuomintang for destruction. It is rather unfortunate that the consignment of books of local Chinese stores is under Mr. Chen Yi-tung (Chief of the Propaganda Dept of the local Kuomintang & Chief of the Bureau of Education) who is an individual ~~with~~ of ~~an~~ hysterical & childish turn of mind.

J. D. I.
C. D. I.

*6. 9. 8. Reg.
Please file.
14/11/29*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

To *Shanghai, 13: 11: 1929*
Chinese Section,

*Please obtain
copies of the books
complained about
for perusal and
report.*

[Signature]

RECEIVED
C. I. D. REGISTER
NO. 10. D. 646
11. 13. 11. 29

November 13, 1929.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of November 8, forwarding a chart giving the result of investigations for a week regarding the printing and selling of communistic books and to inform you that this information has been duly noted.

Yours faithfully,

W. C. A.
A/Director of Criminal Investigation.

President,

Shanghai Provisional Court.

逕啟者本月八日
來函並附上海特
別市教育局調查
書店印刷所銷售
及印刷共產黨書
週報表不勝感激
關於此事敝處已
令屬下一體注意
專此奉覆此致
上海臨時法院院長
代理處長愛爾司
十一月十三日

Translation.

646
13.11.29
Shanghai Provisional Court,

Shanghai, November 8, 1929.

Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

I have received Secret Instruction No. 5263 from the Kiangsu Provincial Government quoting Secret Instruction received from the National Government quoting petition submitted by the Shanghai Special Municipality stating as follows:-

"We beg to submit you herewith a weekly report chart of the investigations made of the selling and printing of Communistic books by bookshops and printing presses for your consideration. In accordance with your order for the investigations to be made and prohibitions effected on the selling and printing of Communistic books and for a report to be submitted weekly, we had previously ordered the Bureaus of Public Safety and Education to prepare together their weekly report charts to be transmitted to you. Now a chart has been submitted by the said Bureaus containing the names of four kinds of Communistic books which were discovered from July 15th to 20th. Apart from giving orders to the said Bureaus, a despatch attached with the weekly report chart is submitted to you herewith for necessary action."

"Apart from giving orders for strict prohibitions and having necessary

2.

communications made with the Central
Koumingtang Bureau for the issuance of
general orders, a copy of the original
chart
weekly report is forwarded to you here-
with with secret instructions for the
issuance of general orders to your subor-
dinates for execution accordingly."

"A copy of the original weekly
report chart is forwarded to you herewith
with instructions for the issuance of orders
for a general prohibition accordingly."

In consequence of the above, a copy of the original weekly
report chart is forwarded to you herewith and you are requested
to execute accordingly.

John C. H. Wu,
President.

*Intelligence Section,
Chinese Section,*

*Please prepare similar statistics
regarding the work done by the
Municipal Police.*

JH
11/11/21

中華民國十八年九月九日

[illegible]

送審省案奉

江蘇省政府第五二六三號密令內開為密令事案奉

國民政府密令內開案據上海特務市政府呈稱為呈送調查書店印刷所銷
售及印刷共產書籍週報表印冊並核核事竊查奉令飭查取印冊舊印冊共產
書籍按週報告一案前經令公安教育二局會辦週報衣式轉呈鈞府核辦施
行在案茲據公安教育二局會呈稱謹將七月十五日至二十日所查獲之共
產書籍西德德衣主印核轉等情前來除前令外理合檢同週報衣備文呈請
鑒核施行等情前經週報衣一紙據此除指令呈及附衣均悉仰即嚴行取締並
候行飭查察暨函送中大黨部可也附衣存此仰印發並分行外合應抄發原
前週報衣一紙密令送報轉助所屬一體遵照嚴密查察等因合應抄發原附

上海租界臨時法院用殘

週報衣一紙令仰該院遵照並密飭所屬一覽遵照嚴密查禁為要此令等因
計抄發原附週報衣一紙奉此仰應抄錄原附週報衣兩明
貴營務處宜將辦理此致
工部局警務處

計抄送週報衣一紙

長
美經一

中華民國

年十一月

八

日

上海租界臨時法院用錢

Weekly Report submitted by the Bureau of Education and Bureau of Public Safety, Municipality of Greater Shanghai, on the Result of Investigations made regarding the Sale and Printing of Communistic Books.

Date Investigations Made	Name of Book.	Contents.	Editor.	Publisher.	Bookshop Selling the book.	Printed by
July 15.	My Youth (我的幼年)	Mocking the Authorities and favouring the Reactionary Party.	Kuo Mo-shih. 郭沫若	Kwong Hwa Book Store.	Kwong Hwa Book Store.	Kwong Hwa Printing Shop.
do	The Art of Strength (力的文藝)	Propagates Communism.	Chien Ang-tsun (錢杏邨)	Tai Toong Book Store.	Tai Toong Book Store.	Tai Toong Printing shop.
July 19.	The Economical Organization of Soviet Russia (苏联的经济组织)	Eulogizes the work of Soviet Russia, & propagates in favour of Soviet Russia.	Translated by Moh Tsong (洪鍾).	Dah Toong Book Store.	Dah Toong Book Store.	Dah Toong Printing shop.
July 20.	The Present Situation in Soviet Russia (苏俄之现勢).	ditto	Translated by Chi Tse (伍威光)	Wen Zeng Kwong Book Store.	Chi Tse Book Store.	Unknown.

Reported by Chen Te-tseng, Chief of Bureau of Education.
Yuan Liang, Chief of Bureau of Public Safety.

August 9, 1929.

Weekly Report submitted by the Bureau of Education and Bureau of Public Safety, Municipality of Greater Shanghai, on the Result of Investigations made regarding the Sale and Printing of Communistic Books.

Date Investigations Made	Name of Book.	Contents.	Editor.	Publisher.	Bookshop Selling the book.	Printed by
July 15.	My Youth (我的幼年)	Mocking the Authorities and favouring the Reactionary Party.	Kuo Mo-shih.	Kwong Hwa Book Store.	Kwong Hwa Book Store.	Kwong Hwa Printing Shop.
do	The Art of Strength (力的艺术)	Propagates Communism.	Chien Ang-tsun(Tai Toong Book Store.	Tai Toong Book Store.	Tai Toong Printing shop.
July 19.	The Economical Organization of Soviet Russia (苏联的经济组织)	Eulogizes the work of Soviet Russia, & propagates in favour of Soviet Russia.	Translated by Moh Tsong	Dah Toong Book Store.	Dah Toong Book Store.	Dah Toong Printing shop.
July 20.	The Present Situation in Soviet Russia (苏联现状)	ditto	Translated by Chi Tse Wen Zeng	Chi Tse Book Store.	Chi Tse Book Store.	Unknown.

Reported by Chen Te-tseng, Chief of Bureau of Education.
Yuan Liang, Chief of Bureau of Public Safety.

August 9, 1929.

D-648

Form No. 2
G. 2000-8-29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Foreign Section Station.
No. I. O. D. 648
Date November 12, 1929

Subject (in full) Arrival of Suspected Communist.

Made by P.C.P.S. Medvedeff.

Forwarded by

Thos Robertson A.D.I.

Mr. Tasaret Gavisoff, an American citizen of Russian origin, arrived in Shanghai from Seattle in the s.s. "Empress of France" on November 1, 1929 and resides at the Crystal Hotel, 39-41 Seward Road. Gavisoff is reported to have lived in America for 19 years and is en route to the Caucasus to visit his brother.

Apparently on the arrival of the s.s. "Empress of France" at Yokohama and Kobe, Gavisoff was refused permission to land owing to the Japanese Authorities finding a book on Communism among his luggage.

N. Medvedeff
P.C.P.S.

A/D. C. I.

Lca
13/11

HR
12/29
MS
12:11:29

D-649

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Foreign Section Station.

Date November 16, 1929

Subject (in full) Departure of Russian Military Adviser.

Made by P.C.P.S. Medvedeff. Forwarded by

Ex-Colonel G. Clerget left Shanghai for Mukden
via Dairen on November 16, 1929 by S.S. "Sakaki Maru."
He is expected to return to Shanghai about November 25,
1929.

P. Medvedeff
P.C.P.S.

A/D. C. I.

Ac

RR 16/11/29
gll
16/11/29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No

Foreign Section Station.

O. D. 6449

Date November 12, 1929

(in full) Arrival in Shanghai of Russian military adviser to

General Chang Hsueh Liang.

Made by P.C.P.S. Medvedeff.

Forwarded by

Thos Robertson C.I.I.

Information has been received to the effect that Ex-Colonel G. Clerget, formerly of the Russian Imperial Army, and now adviser to General Chang Hsueh Liang to whose late father he served in the same capacity, arrived in Shanghai from Mukden on November 11, 1929 in the s.s. "Hoten Maru" and resides at 117 Route Vallon. It is reported that Ex-Col. Clerget arrived in Shanghai at the request of Ataman Semenoff to organise a Far Eastern Russian Society. He is expected to return to Mukden on November 16, 1929.

P. Medvedeff
P.C.P.S.

A/D. C. I.

A.D.C.I.
I recommend that a copy be sent to the Br. Consulate.

for file

12/11/29

APR 12/29

D-651

11. 651.
14. 11. 29
November 14, 1943.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 8 regarding a report submitted by Lieutenant Van Yao Huang on the organization of the Communist Party and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. C. Jones

A/Director of Criminal Investigation.

President,

Shanghai Provisional Court.

上海臨時法院院長

覆此致

意及之專此奉

對於此事已注

一事均悉 敬

共產黨之組織

旅長耀煌報稱

步來函關於萬

逕啓者本月八

代理處長愛爾司

十月十四日

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No. 2. 651

13. 11. 29

The report embodied in attached communication gives absolutely no information which could be made a starting point for investigation; In fact that fact giving the prescribed dress of members of the C.P. is absurd & the same term might be applied to identification by the appearance of the character "Hung" under the arm.

I cannot understand the mentality of the person or persons responsible of the circulation of this report & would suggest that the matter finish with the usual acknowledgment to the Provincial level.

John Robertson

Yes
but test it
as circumstances
arise
Rea

逆密啓者 奉

江蘇省政府第五七三號密令內開爲密令事 奉

國民政府密令內開 奉據總司令蔣中正呈稱 奉據湖北省部隊編遣特派員劉峙元代電稱 頃據第十三師師長兼第一綏靖區主任夏斗寅電稱 據職師萬旅長羅煌報稱 在黃安城內門宜獲共匪二名 嚴訊供稱 共匪服裝均爲白短褲 戴麥草帽 所佩符號 黨首紅色 黨徒白色 其暗記號係用朱筆在左胸下書一其字 謹呈 察核 等語 除分令各綏靖區主任 飭屬一體知照 嚴密查察 外 謹合 呈 鈞府 鑒核 等 竊 據 此 除 函 中央 黨部 並 分行 外 合 行 令 仰 查 照 並 轉 飭 所 屬 一體 查 照 等 因 除 分 行 外 合 行 令 仰 設 院 查 照 並 密 飭 所 屬 一體 查 照 謹 此 謹 注

上海租界臨時法院用牋

Translation.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
RECORDS SECTION

D. 651

14. 11. 29

Shanghai Provisional Court,

Shanghai, November 8, 1929.

Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

I have received Secret Registration No. 5737 from the Kiang-
so Provincial Government ~~quoting~~ Secret Instruction received
from the National Government ~~quoting~~ petition submitted by Gen-
eral Chang Kai-Shek quoting telegram received from Lieu Sze
Yuan, Organising and Discharging Commissioner of Hupoh, quoting
telegram received from An Tzu Ying, Chief-in-command of the
24th Division of the Army acting concurrently as Head of the
First Pacification Division stating as follows:-

"A report has been submitted by Lieutenant
Van Wu Kuang stating that two Communists
had been arrested at the South Gate City
of Wang An. After undergoing strict trials
they have confessed that the dress of the
Communists are all in white short shirts
and trousers with straw hats. The Badge sign
of the Chief is colored in red and that of
the member in white. Their secret sign is
a letter "Goong" written under the left arm
with a chemically made pen. Apart from issu-
ing general orders to the Heads of the various
Pacification Divisions for strict and secret
investigations to be made, you are requested
to have this matter considered."

"Apart from
giving special and general orders, you are

Raisis on
both houses would
seem to be indicated
although washing is
not one of the necessities
of the doctrine.

2.

hereby notified of this matter and requested to have the same considered."

"Apart from forwarding a communication to the Central Kuomintang Bureau and having separate instructions issued, you are hereby instructed to issue general orders for necessary action."

"Apart from having separate instructions issued, you are hereby instructed to have the same considered and general orders issued for necessary action."

In consequence of the above, you are requested to issue orders for strict and secret investigations to be made at all times.

John C. H. Wu,
President.

D-670

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 20. 11. 29
(C.I.D.) Office Notes

GENERAL MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. SECTION
File No. 1. 670.
20. 11. 29

JB

Circulars, one of which is attached with translation thereof, were distributed by members of the Russian Cossacks Union, in the French Concession between 5 and 6 p.m. on November 19, 1929. These circulars refer to a company of Russian artists all of whom are members of Rabis (Union of works of Stage and Science) and who gave a performance on November 19 at the Peacock-Orient Theatre, Avenue Joffre, which was attended by about 200 persons. A guard of French Police was on duty outside the theatre during the performance. No untoward incident occurred.

A. Robertson
D. I.

20:11:29

A/D. C. I.

20/11

Эмигранты!

СЕГОДНЯ СОВѢТСКІЙ СПЕКТАКЛѢ

**В Пикок-Оріент сегодня 19-го Ноября товарищ ПРИБЫТКОВА,
супруга Лоренс, с АНИКЪЕВЫМ, при участіи членов Рабиса
и сюляев из эмиграціи ставят пьесу:**

„ТАКАЯ ЖЕНЩИНА“.

Кто из эмигрантов будет на этом спектаклѣ?

**Кто хочет наполнять отошавшіе карманы совѣтских подданных?
ТОТ, КТО ПЕРЕСТУПИТ СЕГОДНЯ ПОРОГ ПИКОК - ОРИЕНТ, НЕ
ДОСТОИН НАЗЫВАТЬСЯ ЭМИГРАНТОМ.**

100 30000
30000
670
20. 11. 29

E M I G R A N T S '

To - d a y Soviet entertainmenet.

To-day, November 19, at the Peacock Orient Theatre by the musical company of the comrade PREBYTKOFF, Lorens and ANIKIEFF with the participation of members of RABIS and with some of the Emigrant drivellers

will be shown

"SUCH A WOMAN"

Who of the emigrants will attend this entertainment ?

Who wishes to fill empty pockets of thr soviet citizens ?

Anybody, who will step over , to-day, the treshold of the Peacockk Orient Theatre does not deserve to call himself emigrant.

HEAD OFFICE:
412/2 Route Yamen

NORTH BRANCH:
394/77 Ward Rd.



ESTABLISHED IN 1927

司 公 刷 印 亞 新

NEW ASIA PRINTING CO.

FORMERLY LEE-LEE PRESS

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING AND ADVERTISING

S. Ogonazoff, Mng. Partner
N. Shpakevsky, Partner

Shanghai, 15th December 1939

To the Commissioner of Police
Shanghai Municipal Council.
Shanghai.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that we open our North
Branch at passage No. 394 Ward Road house 77, when we
have two workmen and two printed machines (bostone).

Your obedient servant,

S. Ogonazoff.

Handwritten notes:
Amat...
F...
17/12/39

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 10.12.29
(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI
C. I. D. REGISTRY
File No. P. C. D. 670
Date 11.12.29

Copies of the attached circular, a translation of which is attached, were found posted on Avenue Joffre on December 10.

Information has been received that the circulars were printed at 59 Rue Molliere which address is a printing establishment owned by Mr. Oganezoff, President of the Far Eastern Union of Russian Fascisti, and is also the headquarters of the latter organisation.

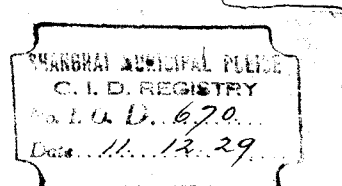
It is suspected that the circulars were posted by members of the Far Eastern Union of Russian Fascisti.

A. Robertson
D. I.

HR
A/D. C. I.

*Copy to authorities
with gist of above.
17/10
S. C. A.*

See also File D 1243



Communism will perish.

Russia will live.

Emigrants and Brethren!

Below we publish for your information the names, surnames and addresses of Soviet agents, whose co-citizens have perpetrated the terrible massacre at the Three Rivers.

Whilst being accepted in our midst, they are engaged in subversive activities, and have gone so far as to give open theatrical representations, under the protection of certain unprincipled emigrants, who have spoken in the Press in defence of Soviet citizens.

A few days ago a theatrical company known as the "Petrushka" arrived from Harbin to amuse the emigrants. Some of its members belong to the Soviet actors' organization called "Rabis". The performances are given at the Canidrome and you should remember that every dollar you give for their benefit will go towards subversive activities against you and the equipment of G.P.U. with weapons. The names of these actors are as follows (with the exception of those who joined them from amongst the emigrants and whose names we consider it below our dignity even to mention).

Yakovleff, Domracheef, Shuslin, Baturina, Gerp, Krasavina, Dalevich.

The time has come when duty before our Faith and Russia calls us to wake up from passiveness and to begin a struggle wherever the opportunity presents itself. The first thing to do is to publish, for general knowledge, the names of those who are our enemies, and we guarantee the information to be authentic by our fidelity to the national Russia.

There will probably be some who will accuse us of provocation, plotting etc. Those, however, who will see the list and who still bear love for their country and hatred for those who have turned our churches into places of amusement, having renounced the word RUSSIA, will not think so.

For the sake of the past struggles of the Whites, for the sake of those who have been tortured and massacred, for the sake of the speedy freedom, we appeal to you for your help in our movement.

KLEINERMAN, proprietor of the "Little Chocolate Shop", Avenue Joffre, and "Chocolate Box", Bubbling Well Rd. next to Embassy.

M. BLOCH, proprietor of the saw-mill behind Jessfield Park. An exploiter who pays next to nothing to Russian employees. Is working with the Soviet and is friendly with representatives of certain emigrant organizations. If this continues, we shall publish further details.

N. ZEPHIROFF, Manager of the local C.E.R. Agency, 455 Rue Lafayette.

KONCHESTER, Musician in the Municipal Band.

A. SCHERBAKOFF, employee of Kozloff & Co., Nanking Road.

VOLSEY, A dancer, 37 Carter Road.

E.M. DOLIN, Member of "Rabis", has changed his passport several times from emigrant's to Soviet and vice versa. This is the kind of a man we tolerate amidst us. Are we not ashamed?

S. VASSIAN, Employee of the C.E.R. 135 Route Gruchy.

A. Soina, Employee of the C.E.R. 614 Avenue Joffre.

K. IZMAILOVA, Employee of the C.E.R. 206 Rue Boxurgeat.

A. TETERKINA, Soviet agent, 7 Astor Terrace.

A. RIKMAN, 59 Avenue Road.

V. LEVIN, Employee of the Trade Mission, 58 Avenue Joffre.

K. GAN, Formerly under General Gallen in Hankow, 80 Route des Seours.

V. PORVATOFF, Doctor, 4 Ezra Road.

I. KUNIN, 7 Carter Road.
I. GLIZE, 17 Linda Terrace.
M. VLACHINSKY, has an office at 24 Nanking Road. Residential
address 728 Avenue Joffre.
J. BESELOFF, 439 Range Road.
+ J. POWELL, Editor of the "China Weekly Review".
B. ROTFELD, Representative of the Soviet Fleet, 171 Range Road.
Works in the office of Dr. Fisher.
K. GLAP, former employee of the Dalbank, 487 Rue Lafayette.
M. IVEP, " " " 206 Rue Bourgeat.
K. HARTMAN, " " " 390 Avenue Joffre, 43
Verdun Terrace.
V. ROVER, Tass representative, 43 Verdun Terrace.
G. DRIBENSKY, former employee of Soviet Consulate, is now employed
by the friend of Bolsheviks Mr. Aranovsky, who owns a
garage.
M. BRUNNER, former employee of the Trade Mission in Teintsin and
Shanghai, is now employed in the office of Baranovsky,
who owns a garage.
N. ZUBAREFF, 477 Rue Auguste Bopp.
V. KRASOVSKY, Centroscoyus representative, 30 Wang Ka Shaw Gardens.
F. TERENTIEFF, Clements Apartments, Rue Lafayette.
M. VEITSMANN, Employee of C.E.R.
P. PACHKOVSKY, 91 Seymour Road.
KUGEL, recent arrival from Vladivostock.
FEILAND, Representative of Lumber Syndicate, 79 Rue Per Robert.
RADOVSKY, Representative of Amtort, 228 Route Vallon.
M. FEINEBERG, 156 Avenue du Roi Albert.
LAURENCE, alias PETROFF, a Chekist and a member of the "Rabis";
his wife Pribitkova took part in the play "Such a woman".
S. RAPOPORT, 175 Range Road.
LANDEZIN, Chekist, employee of C.E.R.

See also file 100-100000

1944-1945

Integrating with the Internet

Below we furnish for your information the names, addresses and whereabouts of Soviet agents, whose co-sitizens have perpetrated the terrible massacre at the Irgou Rivers.

While being accepted in our midst, they are engaged in subversive activities, and have gone so far as to give open theatrical representations, under the protection of certain unprincipled emigrants, and have spoken in the press in defence of Soviet citizens.

Five days ago a theatrical company known as the 'Petrushka' arrived from Berlin to chase the emigrants. Some of its members belong to the Soviet actors' organization called 'Kobis'. The performances are given at the Zenidrome and you should remember that every dollar you give for their benefit will go towards subversive activities against you and the equipment of S.E.U. with weapons. The names of these actors are as follows (with the exception of those who joined them from amongst the emigrants and whose names we consider it below our dignity even to mention).

Kozlovskiy, Kuznetsov, Lashin, Matroshina, Mityayev, Pleschinskaya, Polovnikov.

The time has come when duty orders our faith and Russia calls us to wake up from passiveness and to begin a struggle wherever the opportunity presents itself. The first thing to do is to publish, for general knowledge, the names of those who are our enemies, and we guarantee the information to be authentic by our fidelity to the national Russia.

There will probably be some who will accuse us of provocation, listing, etc. These, however, who will see the light and who will bear love for their country and hatred for those who have turned our churches into places of abuse and, having renounced the word of God, will not think so.

For the sake of the past struggles of the United, for the sake of those who have been tortured and massacred, for the sake of the speedy freedom, we appeal to you for your help in our movement.

Dr. J. H. M. proprietor of the "Little Chocolate Shop", various coffee, and "chocolate box", including Bell St. next to subway.

proprietor of the saw-mill behind Deerfield Park. An exploiter who pays next to nothing to Camelian employees. Is working with the Soviet and is friendly with representatives of certain emigrant organizations. If this continues, we shall publish further details.

1. Walter J. ..., member of the local ... Party, 400 ... Lafayette.

• 1961-1962, employee of Foxloff & Co., trading comp.

GRINDER, 37 -water road.

... man, member of 'Gabi's', has changed his passport several times from emigrant's to Soviet and vice versa. This is the kind of a man we tolerate amidst us. Are we not ashamed?

• F. H. A., employee of the ... 130 date Arucy.

• coins, 1944-1960 at the C. A. S. 614. Venus Joffre.

1. ILLINOIS, employee of the U.S.A. 200 lbs. urgent.

• T-100000, 1 viol agent, 7 color frames.

• 434 H. 00 AVENUE ROAD.

1. Employer: Employee of the Trade Mission, 80 Avenue Joffre.

Formerly under Federal call in Moscow, 30 ports
has been.

Y. FORT MON, MOTOR, & ARE ROAD.

- 2 -
1. SMITH, 7 Carter Road.
 2. SMITH, 17 Linda Terrace.
 3. VICHINSKY, has an office at 24 Dunking Road. Residential address 743 Avenue Joffre.
 4. BERNARD, 138 Range Road.
 5. SMITH, Editor of the "China Weekly Review".
 6. SMITH, Representative of the Soviet Fleet, 171 Range Road. Works in the office of Mr. Fisher.
 7. SMITH, former employee of the Salbank, 487 Rue Lafayette.
 8. LYNN, " " " 206 Rue Courgent.
 9. SMITH, " " " 399 Avenue Joffre, 43 Verdon Terrace.
 10. SMITH, " " " 43 Verdon Terrace.
 11. SMITH, former employee of Soviet Consulate, is now employed by the friend of Salbank Mr. Runovsky, who owns a garage.
 12. SMITH, former employee of the Trade Mission in Tientsin and Shanghai, is now employed in the office of Baranovsky, who owns a garage.
 13. SMITH, 177 Rue Auguste Bonp.
 14. KRASOVY, Centrocorys representative, 30 Wang Ka Shaw Gardens.
 15. TACHETINSKY, Clements apartments, Rue Lafayette.
 16. VAITEK, employee of C.I.R.
 17. SMITH, 91 Bayshore Road.
 18. SMITH, recent arrival from Vladivostok.
 19. SMITH, representative of Rubber Syndicate, 79 Rue Ser Robert.
 20. SMITH, representative of Martort, 228 Rue Vailon.
 21. SMITH, 136 Avenue du Roi Albert.
 22. SMITH, alias SMITH, a Chekist and a member of the "Mabis"; his wife Yribitkova took part in the play "such a woman".
 23. SMITH, 175 Range Road.
 24. SMITH, Chekist, employee of C.I.R.

Poor Copy

D-672

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No. 672

November 19, 1929.

A small shop at 1350B Avenue Road styled the Avenue Book Store (愛文書局) has for sale a weekly periodical entitled the "Awakened Lion" (醒獅), which is published by the Chinese Youth Party (中國青年黨), hitherto known as the Chinese Nationalistic Youth Group (中國國家主義青年團). This party came into existence in 1924 for the primary purpose of opposing the spread of Communism in China, and its leader was a Szechuenese named Tseng Chi (曾琦), a returned student from Japan. Its activities have been confined to the distribution on rare occasions of anti-Communist literature and the publication of the periodical "Awakened Lion". After the arrival of the Nationalists who are opposed to this Party, many of its members have gone to the North -- Tientsin, Peiping, and Moukden. The above store is owned by one Kiang Tung-tsz (江同之), a native of Anhui, and is being looked after by his assistant named Wu Teh-hsi (吳德熙), a native of Szechuen. The influence of this Party, the location of the Headquarters of which is unknown, is at present insignificant. Although this party is looked upon with anything but favour by the Kuomintang, its publication (the Awakened Lion) still enjoys postal privileges.

How Robertson

C. D. I.

The above report is of no particular value to us, but is the result of enquiries made at the verbal request of the French Police. The information contained in the report has been conveyed to them.

711

*File 672
19:11:29*

D-673

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No. U. 673

November 20, 1929

Officer i/c Special Branch,

The original of attached photograph is Chen Kung, a student of the Whangpoa Military Academy who is now wanted by the French and Chinese Authorities for instigating the murder of Pah Shing and others at 43 Avenue Joffre on November 11.

The wanted man is said to be head of the Kiangsu Communist Party Assassination Corps.

Lauchlan
Clerical Assistant.

*These are two reprints
produced by the Chinese Authorities
from a photograph submitted to
them by the French Police.*

JR
C. D. I. Robertson
(Raison Section)

*Have the Chinese Authorities
published a Wanted Circular asking
that ~~Lauchlan~~ ^{CHEN KUNG} be arrested. Would
it be possible to obtain a full
description of ~~Lauchlan~~ ^{CHEN KUNG}? Is he
known by sight to any of our staff?*

*No circular has issued
for the reason that the Chinese
Authorities believe their men to
be in Shanghai & any publicity
might result in his moving out
of the jurisdiction. He is not known
to any of our staff. Beyond the photograph
no description available.*

JR
21/11/29.

MR
21/11/29

D-655

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
File No. D. 655.

November 12, 1929.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Sir,

I beg to forward an up-to-date list of labour unions existing at present in Shanghai.

I respectfully beg to suggest that copies of the list be sent to the Military Authorities, and further that the first part of list, giving the unions in Settlement be sent to the different Police Stations for reference.

E. Papp
D. S. I.

A/D.C.I.

AC (Pae)
No need to send to
Military I think but it
is a very useful list
& should be sent to
following :-

to Brit. Cons. Gen. } for information
to U.S. " " } with Compt. ship
Sent 15/11/29

D.O.

S.D.O.

Pro. Dets.

C.I. & Co. Sent 15/11/29

13/11

SEA

Reg. As directed by A/D.C.I. please send
copies to the parties listed. The extra
copies required can be made with
the Honeo typewriter.

J.H. 15/11/29

7B
JH
13/11/29

List of Labour Unions existing in Shanghai

In November, 1929

Settlement Section

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of Members</u>
<u>Commercial Press Sale Office Employees' Union</u> (商務印書館第三分會) Sales Office, Hanan Road.	Hou Ta Tsung (后大椿) Ling Bei-ken (林培根)	800
<u>Ching Yuen Silk Filature Employees' Union</u> (錦雲絲廠職工會) 400 Chaoufoong Road.	Chang Tsung-wu (張松湖)	23
<u>Ching Yuen Silk Weaving Factory Workers' Union</u> (錦雲織綢工廠職工會) 400 Chaoufoong Road.	Yu Ah-kwei (于阿奎)	60
<u>Ching Hwa Silk Weaving Factory Workers' Union</u> (錦華絲織廠職工會) 1951 Tongshan Road.	Chen Foh-liang (陳福良)	100
<u>Shanghai Weaving Factory Workers' Union</u> (第一織造廠職工會) 1911 Ning Puh Li, East Yuhang Road.	Tang Tai-ken (唐戴耕)	300
<u>China Merchants' Tobacco Co. Workers' Union</u> (華商煙廠職工會) 534 Dalny Road.	Chen Yien-pai (陳延伯)	1,300
<u>Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. Factory Workers' Union</u> (南洋煙廠職工會) 22 Chaoufoong Road.	Kiang Tsung (江春)	7,000
<u>New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works Employees' Union</u> (瑞隆鐵廠職工會) 791 King Lai Fong, Yangtsepoo Road.	Ah Yuen (阿元)	200
<u>Chi Jing Silk Filature Employees' Union</u> (志勤絲廠職工會) 746 Sin An Fang, Baikal Road.	Wu Tien-shiang (胡天祥)	100
<u>Shanghai Journalists' Association</u> (上海新聞記者聯合會) 529 Foochow Road.	Chang Tseng-yuan (張振遠)	120
<u>Inland Steam Launch Employees' Union</u> (內河小輪船職工會) 41 Teh An Li, North Shansi Road.	Shih King-zaing (石金祥)	1,600

Cantonese Seasoned Meat Shop Employees'
Union (鴨味華職工會)

151 Jing Chi Li, North Szechuen Rd.
仁智里

Hwa Cheng Tobacco Factory Workers' Union
(華成煙廠職工會)

212 Jing Shou Li, Baikal Road.
仁壽里

Ordure Coolies' Union
(清污工會)

487 Hung Teh Li, Chekiang Road.
洪德里

Shanghai Ricscha Owners' Union
(上海人力車馬車工會)

695 Tu Jeng Li, Peking Road.
富洞里

Shanghai Engravers' Union
(海畫工會)

195 Shantung Road.

Li Ih-loong 110
呂一龍

Loo Chi-kong 1,200
羅子康

Chang Feng-nyi 800
張鳳儀

Liang Sui-ting 40
梁瑞亭

Yih Soong-tang 200
葉松士

Frenchtown

<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Number of members</u>
Silk & Satin Shop Employees' Union () 100 Yung Yui Li, Rue Amiral Bayle.		
Chinese Lawyers' Association (上海律師公會) 572 Rue Amiral Bayle	Yui Chung-loh 俞 鍾 路	500
C.M.S.N.Co. Godowns Employees' Union (招商局碼頭駁船工會) 44 The French Bund.	Yue Sien-ting 俞 仙 亭	300
Rice Shop Employees' Union (米糧店工會) 65 Ting Yung Li, Rue Paul Beau	Pan Teng-yung 潘 澄 雲	1,050
Min Kuo Road Stallkeepers' Union (民國路攤販聯合會) 42 Ningpo Road, Frenchtown.	Li Yung-ziang 李 榮 祥	100
Lodging Houses Employees' Union (棧房員工聯合會) 40 Rue de Ningpo, Frenchtown.	Tsai Jui-zai 蔡 如 才	250

List of Labour Unions existing
in Shanghai in November 1929

Nantao & City Section

<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of Members</u>
<u>Newspaper Employees' Union</u> (報業工會) 46 Si Tsong Jao Road, City.	Li Shao-ti (李孝悌)	950
<u>Shanghai Sailors' Union</u> (海員工會) 7 Yuen Char Ka, Great East Gate.	Lu Yung-shih (盧榮植)	3,000
<u>Redwood Article Makers' Union</u> (紅木小件工會) 19 Yah Si Ka, West Gate.	Zing Zang-pao (靖長宝)	300
<u>Dyeing Works Employees' Union</u> (青藍染業工會) 3 Pao An Li, Foh Tien An Road, City.	Tung Siao-ming (董小明)	750
<u>Scroll & Fan Shop Employees' Union</u> (牌扇業職工會) Tung Yuen Men, City Garden.	Wu Shou-jee (胡壽祺)	360
<u>Nantao Ordure Coolies' Union</u> (清屎工會) 64 Sih Ka Pang Road, Tsing Lung Jao, Small South Gate.	Chang Yung-chien (張永泉)	400
<u>Ginseng Shop Employees' Union</u> (參業職工會) Ginseng Merchants' Guild, Hai Kwoi Ka, Nantao.	Hsu Ching-tsar (徐敬齋)	250
<u>Paper Shop Employees' Union</u> (紙業職工會) 62 Foh Yeu Road, City.	Loh Yau-hua (陸耀華)	400
<u>Sauce Shop Employees' Union</u> (醬業職工會) 117 Foh Yeu Road, City.	Own Sui-tien (翁瑞天)	2,450
<u>Hotel Runners' Union</u> (輪船棧房招待工會) Tsi Sui Zu Temple, Foh Yeu Road, City.	Chang Yau-ming (張耀民)	140
<u>Coal & Charcoal Shop Employees' Union</u> (煤炭業職工會) 27 Foh Yeu Road, City.	Chu Jen-teh (朱仁德)	600

<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of Members</u>
<u>Engravers' Union</u> (<u>鑲業工會</u>) 11 Tse King Road, inside Old North Gate.	Yih Song-sung (<u>葉松生</u>)	400
<u>Mah-Jong Makers' Union</u> (<u>牌業工會</u>) 35 Tsuen Sin Ka, inside Old North Gate.	Ning Ping (<u>任斌</u>)	800
<u>Newspaper Vendors' Union</u> (<u>提書工會</u>) 191 Mei Ka Loong, inside Great South Gate.	Mei Kuo-tseng (<u>梅國棟</u>)	900
<u>Chinese Pen Makers' Union</u> (<u>毛筆業工會</u>) Hwa Tsao Loong, Small East Gate	Hsu Ngoh-ting (<u>徐鶴亭</u>)	200
<u>Chinese Ink Makers' Union</u> (<u>墨業工會</u>) 80 Chang Ka Loong, San Ba Ler.	Wu Peh-chi (<u>胡培基</u>)	400
<u>Masons & Carpenters' Union</u> (<u>水木工會</u>) Siau Bee Loong, Small East Gate.	Chang Tsiu-chien (<u>張秋泉</u>)	6,000
<u>Chinese Incense Makers' Union</u> (<u>香業工會</u>) 90 Ta Chin Road.	Kuo Pao-chai (<u>郭寶萊</u>)	400
<u>Chinese Dry Woods Shop Employees' Union</u> (<u>南貨業幹工會</u>) 5 Ling Ying Road, West Gate.	Hsu Shao-chien (<u>徐少川</u>)	2,000
<u>Chinese Medicine Shop Employees' Union</u> (<u>藥業幹工南區</u>) Yah Wang Miao Temple, inside Great South Gate.	Fang Tseng (<u>方政</u>)	3,000
<u>Chinese Cigarette & Exchange Shop Employees' Union</u> (<u>烟店業幹工會</u>) Yao Ka Loong, Great East Gate.	Chen Yuen-chong (<u>陳元昌</u>)	1,000
<u>Foundary Workers' Union</u> (<u>翻砂工會</u>) Chen Ka Zah, behind the South Station	Chang Ching-fang (<u>張錦芳</u>)	200
<u>Kiangnan Dock Workers' Union</u> (<u>江南造船所工會</u>) 20 Kwang Ping Li, Pao-chong Hou Ka, Kao Chong Miao.	Ling Chi-kao (<u>凌志高</u>)	1,400
<u>Kiangnan Arsenal Workers' Union</u> (<u>江南兵工廠工會</u>) Kiangnan Arsenal, Kao Chong Miao.	Pao Ngoh-yung (<u>包鶴榮</u>)	2,000

<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of members</u>
<u>Nantao Match Factory Workers' Union</u> (南市火柴業工會) 3 Hung Mur Li, South Station Road.	Wu Ah-dah (吳阿大)	130
<u>Nantao Tramway Co. Workers' Union</u> (華商電車工會) Kuo Fu Road (國貨路), Nantao	Chu Han-ngoh (朱漢龍)	700
<u>Kwan Sung Yuen Food Stuff Shop Employees' Union</u> (冠生園雜貨工會) 95 Lu Shiang Yuan Road, City.	Hwang Chung-yen (黃仲榮)	250
<u>Wine Shop Employees' Union</u> (酒行職工會) Mao Ka Loong, inside Great East Gate.	Hu Pang (胡鵬)	200
<u>Restaurant Employees' Union</u> (酒樓業工會) Mei Yuan Garden, City Temple.	Mei Kuo-tsen (梅國楨)	300
<u>Cotton Weavers' Union</u> (棉織業職工會) Dong Loh Li, Mei Sih Road, Nantao	Chow Tsung-yung (周正榮)	900
<u>Leathern Goods Makers' (Employees) Union</u> (皮件工會) 7 Shou Foh Li, West Gate.	Li Wen-soong (李文松)	1,000
<u>Wharf Goods Watchmen's (Employees) Union</u> (各輪船碼頭看貨工會) 59 Kyi Ka Loong, Old North Gate.	Wu Kyung-Yeh (胡金業)	250
<u>Woollen Goods Shop Employees' Union</u> (上海呢絨工會) 3 Sz Sih Fang, west of the Shanghai District Court.	Wang Yui-tsung (王維春)	300
<u>Pork Shop Employees' Union</u> (鮮豬肉工會) 35 Yuan Shing Li, Chung Hwa Road.	Sung Ping (沈斌)	400
<u>Ham Shop Employees' Union</u> (臘味職工會) 11 Tsing Lien Road, Kiu Mur Dien, City.	Lang Ngoh-chien (冷玉泉)	480
<u>Bath House Employees' Union</u> (浴室工會) 2 Tseng Shing Li, Fang Pang Jao, West Gate.	Chang Yao-san (張耀山)	450

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of Members</u>
<u>Letter paper & Book Maker's (Employees') Union</u> (筒信紙工會) 5 Foh Shing Fang, Hou Ka Road.	Daung Ying (唐候)	430
<u>Wharf Coolies' Union</u> (碼頭工會整委會) 437 Chung Hwa Road.	Hung Tung-yee (洪東美)	2,000
<u>Kiosin Dock Employees' Union</u> (荖新廠工會) 98 Sing Ming Li, Wu Chuin Yuin Road.	Wang Zung-chung (王 彰忠)	220
<u>Tooth-Brush Makers' (Employees') Union</u> (牙刷工會) 5 Kya Teh Li, Hwei Ning Road, outside the Small West Gate.	Su Ngoeh-yao (蘇玉耀)	130
<u>Shanghai-Ningpo Steamer Cabin-boys' Union</u> (上海輪船艙位) 80 Chiao Ka Pang Road (喬家浜路).	Yin Kung-lung (葉恭倫)	200
<u>Hosiery Machine Makers' (Employees') Union</u> (袜機工會) 2 Stone Street, Tsing Loong Jao.	Chow Kuo-sui (周國瑞)	300
<u>Hweichow Restaurant Employees' Union</u> (徽鎮軒工會) 15 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road.	Kiang Hung-fu (耿洪甫)	260
<u>Tai Kong Canned Goods Co. Employees'</u> (泰康食品公司) 5 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road.	Yui Yao-chua (余耀球)	70
<u>French Town Waterworks and Electricity Employees' Union</u> (法商水電工會) 5 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road.	Chen Ming-ling (陳民林)	
<u>Hosiery Factory Employees' Union</u> (袜廠工會整委會) 25 Si Ling Road, West Gate.	Chang Yee-Kaa (張熾基)	
<u>Chekiang & Ningpo Duck Slaughter Shop Employees' Union</u> (浙寧鴨店工會) 46 Yau Cha Wharf Ka (油車碼頭街)	Wai Chang-ching (阮長慶)	194
<u>Silk Cloth Dyeing Works Employees' Union</u> (綢布染整工會) 4 Pao An Li, Foh Tien An (福田庵) Temple, Small North Gate.	Sung Ching-ling (孫慶林)	800

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of Members</u>
<u>Letter paper & Book Maker's (Employees') Union</u> (信箋工會) 5 Foh Shing Fang, Hou Ka Road.	Daung Ying (唐煥)	430
<u>Wharf Coolies' Union</u> (碼頭工會整委會) 437 Chung Hwa Road.	Hung Tung-yee (洪東美)	2,000
<u>Kiosin Dock Employees' Union</u> (乾新廠工會) 98 Sing Ming Li, Wu Chuin Yuin Road.	Wang Zung-chung (王永忠)	220
<u>Tooth-Brush Makers' (Employees') Union</u> (牙刷工會) 5 Kya Teh Li, Hwei Ming Road, outside the Small West Gate.	Su Ngoeh-yao (蘇玉瑾)	130
<u>Shanghai-Ningpo Steamer Cabin-boys' Union</u> (滬甯輪船艙位) 80 Chiao Ka Pang Road (喬家浜路).	Yin Kung-lung (葉恭倫)	200
<u>Hosiery Machine Makers' (Employees') Union</u> (襪機工會) 2 Stone Street, Tsing Loong Jao.	Chow Kuo-sui (周國瑞)	300
<u>Hweichow Restaurant Employees' Union</u> (徽鎮工會) 15 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road.	Kiang Hung-fu (耿洪甫)	260
<u>Tai Kong Canned Goods Co. Employees'</u> (泰康食品廠) 5 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road.	Yui Yao-chua (葉耀球)	70
<u>French Town Waterworks and Electricity Employees' Union</u> (法南水電工會) 5 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road.	Chen Ming-ling (陳民林)	
<u>Hosiery Factory Employees' Union</u> (襪廠工會整委會) 25 Si Ling Road, West Gate.	Chang Yee-Kaa (張熾基)	
<u>Chekiang & Ningpo Duck Slaughter Shop Employees' Union</u> (浙甯鴨店工會) 46 Yen Cha Wharf Ka (油車碼頭街)	Wai Chang-ching (阮長慶)	194
<u>Silk Cloth Dyeing Works Employees' Union</u> (綢布染業工會) 4 Pad An Li, Foh Tien An (福田廟) Temple, Small North Gate.	Sung Ching-ling (孫慶林)	800

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of Members</u>
<u>Red and White Wood Furniture Makers' (Employees') Union Branch No.1</u> (江白木第一分会) South Street, Ma Road Chiao.	Wu Foh-hai (胡福海)	800
<u>Mei Au Silk Weaving Factory Employees' Union (Branch No.6)</u> (美亞絲織第六分会) Tung Miao Jao Road, Zia Tu Road.	Lu Shien-chen (盧顯成)	3,000
<u>Union of Cargo Watchmen on steam Launches on the Whangpoo River</u> (黃浦商輪更夫工会) 27 Shing Neh Li, Li Ma Road.	Hu Wen-chi (胡文琦)	300
<u>South Station Transportation Hong Employees' Union</u> (南站鐵路轉運职工会) Behind the South Station.	Mao Yah-ching (毛协清)	30
<u>Shipping Hong Employees' Union</u> (振興工会) 30 Pan Ka Loong, inside the Old North Gate.	Ying Siao-pao (应筱宝)	465
<u>Chinese Balance Shop Employees' Union</u> (上海稱業工会) Inside the Si Ling Shu Temple, Si Ling Road.	Kwei Kyung-loong (瞿金龍)	105
<u>Shanghai Wine Hong Employees' Union</u> (上海酒行职工会) 265 Si Mao Ka Loong.	Wu Kuo-mur (胡穀謀)	610
<u>Shanghai Silk Dyeing Works Employees' Union</u> (上海綢緞染業工会) 2 Pao An Li, Tsing Lien Ka, inside the Small North Gate.	Wei Yih (衛益)	678
<u>Fah Hwa Village Ordure Coolies' Union</u> (上海法華清涼工友会) 5 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road.	Sung Ah-sui (沈阿瑞)	270
<u>Cloth Designing and Dyeing Works Employees' Union</u> (上海印花染業工会) 79 Lu Hsiang Yuan Road, Kdu Mur Dee.	Siz Ah-king (謝阿金)	241
<u>Pig Transportation boat Employees' Union</u> (上海鮮豬板船工会) Sih Ka Pang.	Ying Tai-an (殷泰安)	160

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of Members</u>
<u>Shanghai Ready-made Clothing Shop Employees' Union</u> (上海裁缝工会) 39 Sa Tse Loong, Old North Gate.	Shih Sui-ching (石瑞卿)	276
<u>Shanghai Chinese Canned Goods Shop Employees' Union</u> (上海中国食品公司职工工会) 95 Lu Hsiang Yuan Road, Kiu Mur Dee.	Sze Yung-ching (施荣庆)	71
<u>"Shanghai Times" Employees' Union</u> (泰晤士报工会) 2 Tung Hai Fang, Kung Ka Loong.	Chang Tse-pang (张志明)	100
<u>Preparatory Committee of the Shanghai</u> (大晚报筹备工会) 2 Tung Hai Fang, Kung Ka Loong.	Yui Kyng-ngao (余金鳌)	70
<u>Waterworks and Electricity Workers'</u> (水电业职工工会) Kuan Tien Miao Temple, West Gate.	Loh Peh-ting (陆培庭)	200
<u>Tah Foong Cloth Factory Employees' Union</u> (大表布厂工会) Si Hwa Loong, Small West Gate.	Han Yen-tseng (韩贤珍)	169
<u>Gunny Bag Makers' (Employees') Union</u> (藤袋业工会) Tsi Shan Shu Temple, New North Gate.	Tse Kwei-ziang (朱贵祥)	700
<u>Wharf Godown Cargo Watchmen's Union</u> (Footung Section) (脚桶看管准公脚桶工会) 59 Kyi Ka Loong, Old North Gate.	Wu Kyng-neh (胡金业)	224
<u>General Labour Federation</u> (上海总工会) Medicine Dealers' Guild, Tai Ping Ka, Chinese City.		

Chapei Section (Western District)

<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of members</u>
1. Chapei Ricscha Owners' Union (阿北人力車商公會) 274 Kwong Zao Road, Chapei.	Wong Sui-t'ing 王瑞亭	85
2. Star Ricscha Co. Employees' Union (飛星工會) 380 Kuo Ching Road, Chapei.	Koo San 張三	120
3. Chapei Garbage Coolies' Union (垃圾車工會) 859 Kiao Tung Road.	Ma Yuen-ziang 馬元祥	95
4. Chapei Dyeing Works Workers' Union (染織車工會) 3 Peh Shing Lung Li, Chung San Road.	Lu Yueh-chung 魯學忠	680
5. Federation of Silk Filature Workers' Unions in Western District. (蠶絲廠工聯會) 217 Heng Tung Road.	Yi Sui 吳瑞	1,300
6. Chapei Electricity Department & Waterworks Employees' Union (阿北電力水電工會) 18 Chang Shing Li, Singkiang Road.	Lieu Tseng-ki 劉松基	96
7. Union of Wharf Coolies along the Soochow Creek (蘇州河區碼頭工會) 5 Mei Ling Li, Mei Yuen Road.	Chen Hai-tsieu 陳海秋	550
8. Chapei Porters' Union (阿北肩運車工會) 39 Chang An Road.	Tung Zung-sen 董潤生	440
9. Union of Porters along the Soochow Creek (蘇州河肩運車工會) 16 North Kung Yih Li, Mongolia Road.	Wong Ah King 王阿金	330
10. Rice (Cooked) Hawkers' Union (菜飯攤車工會) 15 Chang An Road, J'au An Li.	Kuo Pao-long 郭寶郎	350
11. Piece Goods Shop Employees' Union (華洋布業工會) 5 Shun Tseng Li, Wah Shing Road.	Kia Lu-chung 解履忠	1,930
12. Weaving Factory Female Workers' Union (布廠女工工會) 3 Ye Teh Li, Kung Woo Sing Road.	Sung Chi-fah 沈子福	240
13. Federation of Silk Filatures Workers' Union (絲廠工聯會) 3 Yung Sung Li, Mongolia Road.	Chen Han-sung 陳漢聲	5,500
14. Chapei Masons & Carpenters' Union (建築業工會) 5 Tai Teh Li, Ming Lih Road.	Li Chung-wu 李正和	303
15. Ta Foong Cotton Mill Workers' Union (大東紡廠工會) 114 Ta Foong Li, Tan Tsz Wan.	Wong Ah Ping 王阿炳	1,500

Chapei (West Section)

16.	Tung Yih Cotton Mill Workers' Union (统益纱厂工会) 1 Mei Ling Li, Mei Yuen Road.	Li Ching-yuen 李荣元	714
17.	Zong Sing Cotton Mill Workers' Union (崇信纱厂工会) 37 Zong Sing Workers' Quarters, Kwong Foh Road, Tan Ka Doo.	Chao Ah Kung 赵阿根	1,200
18.	Dah Foong Dyeing Work Workers' Union (达丰染织工会) 16 Kwong Foh Road, opposite Jessfield Village.	Chang Hwa-jen 张怀仁	792
19.	Shanghai Cloth Factory Workers' Union (上海布厂工会) 2 Sz Teh Li, Yung Shing Road	Chang Vung-tsung 张逢春	320
20.	Sun Sun Co. Employees' Union (新公利工会) 7 Kung Yih Li No.3 Lane, North Thibet Road.	Chang Chi-shun 张志诚	460
21.	Restaurants (S.N.R. & S.H.N.R.) Employees' Union (沪中饭店联合工会) 24 Ning An Fang, Hwa Shing Road.	Chow Ching-zai 周经才	140
22.	Butchers' Union in the Northern District (北口鲜肉业联合会) 4 An Ziang Li, Tatung Road.	Fan Chi-ziang 范志祥	300
23.	Shanghai Bamboo Shop Employees' Union (上海竹店工会) 15 Jiu An Li, Changan Road.	Hwang Choh-tang 黄竹亭	240
24.	S.N.R. & S.H.N.R. Markham Road Godown Coolies' Union (沪中饭店搬运工联合工会) Markham Road Godown at the end of Kong Chi Road.	Bao Yah-tsing 鲍学清	480
25.	Hung Chong Cotton Mill Workers' Union (鸿章纺织厂工会) 844 Markham Road Li, Markham Road.	Loh Sieu-ngai 陆秀岩	1,600
26.	Tsung Wah Silk Filature Workers' Union (德华丝织工会) Tsung Wah Workers' Quarters, Chapei, opposite the Jessfield Village.	Wong Yeu-jen 王友仁	150
27.	Shanghai Gas Co. Workers' Union (自来火行工会) 8 Chun Chi Li, Singkiang Road.	Wong Sih Kwei 王锡贵	350

Chapei Section (Eastern District)

<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of members</u>
1. Gramophone Store Employees' Union (上海留声机职工会), 1 Yui Shing Li (裕英里), Hung Shing Road, Chapei.	Mao Wei-tseng 毛惠珍	300
2. Pastry Cooks' Union (中西饼业工会) 314 Ying Ka Jao Rd, Chapei.	Li Sung-zai 李生财	110
3. Chapei Book Binders' Union (製本工会) 108 Nan Ling Li, Sing Ming Road.	Chang Foh Ching 张福卿	200
4. Handcart & Wheelbarrow Coolies' (大小車同業工会) 9 Loong Ziang Li, Shiang San Rd.	Chang Keng Chao 张根超	600
5. Nyl Woo Sock Factory Workers' Union (義和袜厂职工会) 1 Jing Fan Li, Chung Hwa Sing Rd.	Hsu Tsung-fah 徐春法	300
6. Tailors' (Uniform) Union (軍服机衣工会) 340 San Mih Li, Wei Vung Rd.	Wu Sing-foh 吴慶福	150
7. Rattan Article Makers' Union (藤器职工会) 45 Chong San Li, Tien Tung An Rd.	Li Chao-ching 李超卿	150
8. Organ Manufacturers' Union (琴業工会) 7 Foh An Fang, Hsiang Shan Rd.	Wu Sing-keng 郭信耕	200
9. Ming Tsing Engineering Works Workers' Union (明精机器厂工会) 108 Nan Ling Li, Sing Ming Rd.	Hu Ching Yung 胡经钰	200
10. S.N.R. North Station Godown (港務局北站運貨房工会) 21 Mei Shing Li, Wong Ka Zah.	Wong Ih-ting 王一亭	200
11. Paper Box Makers' Union (紙匣工会) 60 Wen Vung Road.	Chang Teh-yueh 张德超	200
S.N.R. Train Restaurant Workers' (港務局鐵路餐房工会) 4 Khiaotung Li, Jukong Road.	Hwang Yung-chong 黃永昌	100
13. Tanners' Union (皮革工会联合会) Kwei Teh Fong, to the north of the Tien Tung An Station.	Chi Ping-tsin 纪廣清	300
14. Stallkeepers' Union (菜攤工会) 48 Teh Yung Li, Pao Chong Road.	King An Foh 金阿福	500
15. Commercial Press Workers' Union (商務印書館工会) 501 Paoshan Road	Kuh Nghoh-zai 葛新木	3,000
16. Commercial Press Editors' Department Employees' Union (商務印書館第二工会), 501 Paoshan Rd.	Loh S-an 陸思安	290

Chapei Section (Eastern District)

<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of members</u>
1. Gramophone Store Employees' Union (上海留声机工会), 1 Yui Shing Li (裕兴里), Hung Shing Road, Chapei.	Mao Wei-tseng 毛惠珍	300
2. Pastry Cooks' Union (中西糕点工会) 314 Ying Ka Jao Rd, Chapei.	Li Sung-zai 李生财	110
3. Chapei Book Binders' Union (装订工会) 108 Nan Ling Li, Sing Ming Road.	Chang Foh Ching 张福卿	200
4. Handcart & Wheelbarrow Coolies' (大小车同業工会) 9 Loong Ziang Li, Shiang San Rd.	Chang Keng Chao 张根超	600
5. Nyi Woo Sock Factory Workers' Union (義和袜厂工会) 1 Jing Fan Li, Chung Hwa Sing Rd.	Hsu Tsung-fah 徐春法	300
6. Tailors' (Uniform) Union (軍服制服工友會) 340 San Mih Li, Wei Vung Rd.	Wu Sing-foh 吳慶福	150
7. Rattan Article Makers' Union (藤器製造工友會) 45 Chong San Li, Tien Tung An Rd.	Li Chao-ching 李超卿	150
8. Organ Manufacturers' Union (琴業工会) 7 Foh An Fang, Hsiang Shan Rd.	Wu Sing-keng 鄧啓耕	200
9. Ming Tsing Engineering Works Workers' Union (明精機器工友會) 108 Nan Ling Li, Sing Ming Rd.	Hu Ching Yung 胡經銘	200
10. S.N.R. North Station Godown (滬寧路北站運貨房工友會) 21 Mei Shing Li, Wong Ka Zah.	Wong Ih-ting 王一亭	200
11. Paper Box Makers' Union (紙匣工友會) 60 Wen Vung Road.	Chang Teh-yueh 張德越	200
S.N.R. Train Restaurant Workers' (滬寧鐵路餐務工友會) 4 Chiaotung Li, Jukong Road.	Hwang Yung-chong 黃永昌	100
13. Tanners' Union (牛皮業工友會) Kwei Teh Fong, to the north of the Tien Tung An Station.	Chi Ping-tsin 紀賓清	300
14. Stallkeepers' Union (菜攤工友會) 48 Teh Yung Li, Pao Chong Road.	King An Foh 金阿福	500
15. Commercial Press Workers' Union (商務印書館工友會) 501 Paoshan Road	Kuh Nghoh-zai 葛新木	3,000
16. Commercial Press Editors' Department Employees' Union (商務第二工友會), 501 Paoshan Rd.	Loh S-an 陸思安	290

17. Commercial Press General Dept. Employees' Union (商務印書館總編輯部) 538 Paoshan Road.	Chwang Tung-san 莊通山	248
18. Printers' Union (華洋印刷工會) 17 Kiao Tung Li, Jukong Road.	Hsu Teh-ling 徐德麟	1,000
19. Silk Weavers' Union (絲織工會) 9 Ziang Shun Li, Paoshan Road.	Sung Nai-hung 鍾乃宏	200
20. Tailors' (Foreign Dress) Union (洋服裁縫工會) 7 Lien Chih Li, Paoshan Road.	Tsai An-chien 蔡安全	300
21. Customs Employees' Union (海關車房聯合會) 1 Ziang Yui Li, Ying Ka Jao Road.	Lai Liang 雷良	200
22. Chinese Book Binders' Union (華表合作社) 48 Paoshing Li, Paoshing Road.	Ting Sao-fu 丁少富	100
23. Cantonese Restaurant Employees' Union (粵菜酒樓車房工會) 41 Yih Foh Li, Paoshan Road.	Liang Yung-yi 梁永毅	1,300
24. Lithographers' Union (華邑石印工會) 60 Yung Foh Li, Yung Shing Road.	Chow Yung-fah 周永發	700
25. Chekiang & Ningpo Confectionary Shop Employees' Union (浙寧糖果餅乾工會) 60 Yung Foh Li, Yung Shing Road.	Wong Kung Yeu 王恭育	200
26. Ziang Tah Silk Weaving Factory Workers' Union (祥大絲織工會) 59 Hou Teh Li, Wei Wen Road.	Ho Pah-kong 何伯康	80
27. Cotton Weavers' Union No.1 (第一棉織工會) 6 San Sing Li, Chung San Road.	Sih Chang-ling 薛長林	50
28. Chung Yih Cigar Factory Workers' Union (群益電氣煙草工會) 7 Yung Ching Li, Tien Tung An Rd.	Chu Jen-lung 朱仁龍	200
29. Bookbinders' Union (裝訂工會) 90 Jen Yui Li, Hsiang Shan Road.	Lieu Soong-chien 劉松泉	300
30. Yui Chong Wu Match Factory Workers' Union (裕昌和火柴工會) 425 Paoshing Road.	Han Ah Keng 韓阿敬	400
31. S.N.R. and S.H.N.R. Works Workers' Union (鐵路機房工會) 15 Teh Jen Li, Wong Ka Zah.	Yang Teh-zai 楊得才	150
32. Wen Chi Silk Filature Workers' Union (文池絲織工會) 28 Ta Yung Li, Heng Pang Road.	Chao Hung-yuen 邵鴻元	250
33. Yuen Li Printing Shop Workers' Union (元利印刷工會) 38 Hung Fah Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Loh Jui-tsing 陸如俊	150

34.	San Sing Cotton Weaving Factory Workers' Union (三星棉織工會) 33 San Feng Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Liu Poo-yung 劉步雲	300
35.	Silk Filature Female Workers' Union (絲廠女工第八分會) No.8. 21 Shing Yih Li, Paoshing Road.	Wu Yung-loong 吳雲龍	500
36.	Silk Filature Male Workers' Union No.1 (絲廠男工第一分會) 12 Chaofoong Li, Paoshing Road.	Yuen Yung-loong 袁雲龍	900
37.	Tea-leaves Bakers' Union (製茶工會) 8 Foh An Fong, Hsiang Shan Road. Style	Chu Zung-ping 朱潤斌	200
38.	Foreign Furniture Makers' Union (西式木器工會) 65 Hwa Shing Li, Hwa Shing Road.	Hwang Kung-yah 黃公俠	1,200
39.	Silk Filature Workers' Union in the Eastern District (絲廠東區工會) 43 Tien Doong Li, Dixwell Road.	Pan Chi-ping 潘志平	800
40.	China Soap Factory Workers' Union (中國肥皂公司職工會) 9 Yah Loong Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Hsu Tien-ling 徐天麟	100
41.	Silk Filature Female Workers Union (絲廠女工第七分會) 15 Tsen Shou Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Hsu Mei-jing 許美靜	
42.	Silk Filature Female Workers' Union in the Eastern District (絲廠女工東區分會) 14 Shou Ying Fong, Tien Dong Road.	Loh Siao Yung 陸小榮	1,700
43.	Cantonese Grocery Shop Employees' Union (廣東雜貨工會) Teh Ling Fong, Jukong Road.	Pan Shun-an 潘煥安	110
44.	Tse Foong Enamel Factory Workers' Union (漆桶搪瓷工會) 21 S Shou Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Khen Soong-fong 顏以芳	50
45.	Frame Stick Workers' Union (上海篾木工會) 8 Foh An Fong, Hsiang Shan Rd.	Yang Shun-sung 楊順生	300
46.	Gramophone Box Makers' Union (唱機木殼業工會) 26 Yah Shing Li, Paoshing Road.	Dzung Teh-fu 鄧德甫	250
47.	Jing Wu Cigar Factory Workers' Union (八和雪茄烟工會) 7 Yung Ching Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Hsu Feng-ling 許鳳林	100
48.	Chair Makers' Union (花板椅業工會) 65 Hwang Shing Li, Hwang Shing Road.	Loo Shun-loong 盧純龍	73
49.	Bristle Workers' Union (猪鬃業工會) 2 Tsih Zan Li, Chung Hwa Sing Rd. 積善里	Lieu Ah Yung 劉阿榮	450
50.	Shipbuilding Yard Carpenters' Union (輪船木業工會) 11 An Kong Li, Yung Shing Road.	Pan Kao-pang 潘高邦	1,090

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----|
| 51. Ching Teh Rubber Co. Workers' Union
(慶德橡膠工會)
878 Paoshan Road. | Chao Chien Pao
趙 建 寶 | 90 |
| 52. Chapei Bus Co. Workers' Union
(華商公共汽車工會)
17 Kiao Tung Road.
交通里 北江橋 | Fan Ih-feng
范 一 峰 | 95 |
| 53. Hotel Runners (North Station) Union
(北站門河旅客招待所)
128 Wong Ka Zah.
王 嘉 宅 | Chu Teh-zung
朱 德 成 | 55 |

Pootung Section

<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of members</u>
B.A.T. Factories Workers' Union (英美烟廠工會) 77 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung	Chen Pei-teh (陳培德)	7,130
Nikka Cotton Mill Workers' Union (日華紗廠紡織工會) 58 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung	Wu Tsz-lan (吳子蘭)	3,430
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Pootung Works Workers' Union (祥生鐵廠工會) 64 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung	Sung Soong-chien (沈松泉)	2,200
Pootung Tailors' Union (浦東成衣業工會) 398 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung	Hwang Yung-chong (黃榮昌)	624
Pootung Masons & Carpenters' Union (浦東建築業工會) 66 Hai Shing Li, Lan Nyi Doo	Fan Tsung (范忠)	836
Wharf Coolies' Union (輪船裝卸工會) 13 Yung Chih Li, Lan Nyi Doo	Liu Kuo-liang (劉國良)	742
Yung Chong Match Factory Workers' Union (榮昌火柴工會) 40 East Yung Shing Li, Loh Ka Doo, Pootung	Chiang Chen-yu (蔣春雨)	615
Hot Water Shop Employees' Union (水爐業工會) 6 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung	Wang Kai-yuen (王開元)	200
Shanghai Special District Electrical Workers' No.1 Branch Union (上海特別市電氣第一分會) Chang Ka Pang, Pootung	Sung Yah-kuan (沈亞觀)	45
Pootung Wu Foong Iron Works Employees' Union (浦東和泰鐵廠工會) Pah Tah Tuan, Pootung.	Kya-Ah-ping (賈阿炳)	180
Pootung Standard Oil Company Godown Employees' Union (浦東美孚油棧工會) M.B.K. Wharf, Pootung.	Yang Teh-chang (楊德彰)	120
Ship-building Workers' Union (上海造船工會) 90 Sung Ka Loong, Loh Ka Doo	Tung Sir-yu (董守裕)	560
Shanghai-Chuangsha Bus Company Employees' Union (上海長途汽車工會) Ching Ning Sz Village	Yang Sih-fan (楊錫蕃)	38

<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of Members</u>
Shanghai Chuan-sha Bus Company Employees' Union (上海川康汽车公司) Chow Ka Doo, Pootung.	Jao Yui-shan (焦维三)	32
Earthenware Shop Employees' Union (埤里二会) 19 South bank of the creek, Loh Ka Doo.	Hsu Nan-hua (徐南华)	66

List of Labour Unions existing

Shanghai in November, 1929

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
in C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 655
Date.....

SHANGHAI

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Commercial Press Sales Office Employees' Union (商務印書館三分會) Sales Office, Honan Road.	Hou Ta-teung (侯大椿) Ling Bei-ken (林培根)	800
China Yuen Silk Filature Employees' Union (錦昌絲綢廠工會) 400 Chacufong Road.	Chang Teung-wu (張振瑞)	23
China Yuen Silk Weaving Factory Employees' Union (錦昌絲綢織造廠工會) 400 Chacufong Road.	Yu Ah-kwei (于阿奎)	40
China Hwa Silk Weaving Factory Employees' Union (華新絲綢織造廠工會) 1951 Tungshan Road.	Chen Foh-liang (陳福良)	100
Shanghai Weaving Factory Employees' Union (上海紗織廠工會) 1911 Ning Fuh Li, East Yuhuan Road.	Tung Tai-ken (唐戴根)	300
China Merchants' Tobacco Co. Employees' Union (華商煙草公司工會) 834 Dalny Road.	Chen Yien-pai (陳延伯)	1,300
Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. Employees' Union (南洋兄弟煙草公司工會) 12 Chacufong Road.	Kiang Teung (江泰)	7,000
Wei Engineering & Shipbuilding Works Employees' Union (維新造船廠工會) 11 King Lai Fong, Yungtsepo Road	Ah Yuan (阿元)	200
Chi Jia Silk Filature Employees' Union (齊嘉絲綢廠工會) 243 Chia An Ping, Baikal Road.	Wu Tien-shiang (胡天祥)	100
Shanghai Journalists' Association (上海新聞記者協會) 329 Poochoo Road.	Chang Teck-yuan (張捷遠)	120

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. I. D. REGISTER

No. I. O. D.

President No. of Members

Establishment

Name and Address

Shanghai Steam Launch Employees' Union
(上海輪船員工會)
40 Sui An Li, North Szechuan Road.

Shih Ling-zhang 1,600

(石靈章)

Shanghai Seasoned Meat Shop
Employees' Union
(上海熟肉店員工會)
151 Jui Chi Li, North Szechuan Road.

Li In-locng 110

(呂一龍)

Shanghai Tobacco Factory Workers' Union.
(上海煙廠職工會)
1012 Puk Shou Li, Mikai Road

Loo Chi-kang 1,000

(羅奇康)

Shanghai Jockies' Union
(上海騎師工會)
407 Hung Tai Li, Che Kiang Road

Chang Peng-hyi 300

(張鳳儀)

Shanghai Ricksha (owners' Union)
(上海人力車商互助會)
658 Fu Jung Li, Ieking Road.

Liang Sui-ting 40

(梁瑞亭)

Shanghai Engravers' Union
(上海鑲工會)
198 Shantung Road.

Yih Soang-sang 20

(葉松堂)

French Concession :-

Silk & Satin Shop Employees' Union
(上海絲綢店員工會)
100 Yung Jui Li, Rue Admiral Bayle.

Yui Chung-loh 100

(俞鍾詒)

Chinese Lawyers' Association
(上海律師公會)
172 Rue Admiral Bayle.

C.I.D. Co. Tailors Employees' Union
(上海西服店員工會)
44 The French Bund

Yue Sien-ting 300

(俞先亭)

Shanghai Shop Employees' Union
(上海商店員工會)
65 Ting Yung Li, Rue Paul Beau.

Pan Tong-yung 1,000

(潘騰雲)

Ma Kuo Road Stallkeepers' Union
(馬國路攤販互助會)
45 Mingpo Road, French Concession.

Li Yung-zhang 100

(李榮章)

Cooking House Employees' Union
(上海廚工會)
40 Rue de Mingpo, French Concession.

Tsai Jui-z i 200

(蔡如才)

Shantao City

List of Labour Unions

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of Members</u>
Printer Employees' Union (印刷工會) 48 Si Tseni Jao Road, City.	Li Shao-ti. (李孝悌)	50
Wharf Sailors' Union (水手工會) W. Chen Char Ka, Great East Gate.	Lu Yung-shih (盧常植)	3,000
Print-Set Article Makers' Union (排字工會) 13 Yeh Si Ka, West Gate.	Jhang Zan-pao (張長堡)	300
Printing Works Employees' Union (書局印務工會) 13 Yeh Si Ka, For Tien An Road, City.	Tang Shao-ming (董小明)	110
Corollary Fan Shop Employees' Union (扇廠工會) Tung Hien Men, City Garden.	Wa Shou-jee (胡壽祺)	300
Shantao Corduroy Cookies' Union (餅乾工會) 64 Si Ka Tsang Road, Tsing Lung Jao Small South Gate.	Chang Yung-shien (張永謙)	400
Huaseh Shop Employees' Union (貨店工會) Hingsehn Merchants' Build, Hai Ywei Ka, Nantao.	Hsu C. ing-tsar (徐敬希)	210
Beer Shop Employees' Union (啤酒工會) 22 Foh Yeh Road, City.	Loh Yau-hua (陸耀華)	400
Food Shop Employees' Union (食店工會) 11 Foh Yeh Road, City.	Own Sui-fu (翁瑞夫)	2,000
Food Suppliers' Union (食料供應工會) 19 Sui Zu Temple, Foh Yeh Road.	Chang Yau-ming (張耀民)	150
Coal & Charcoal Shop Employees' Union (煤店工會) 27 Foh Yeh Road, City.	Jhu Jen-teh (朱仁德)	600
Engravers' Union (鑲工會) 11 Sui Kung Road, inside Old North Gate.	Yih Soong-sung (葉松生)	400
Iron-Joiners' Union (鐵匠工會) 75 Tsuen Sin Ka, inside Old North Gate.	Hing Ping (汪平)	500

Address	President	No. of Members
Newspaper Vendors' Union (報刊工會) 181 Mei Ku Loong, Inside Great South Gate.	Mei Kuo-tsang (梅國祥)	900
Chinese Pen Makers' Union (毛筆工會) 171 Tsao Loong, Small East Gate.	Hsu Kuo-tung (徐國棟)	200
Chinese Ink Makers' Union (墨工會) 80 Chang Sa Loong, San Ia Ler.	Wu Ich-chi (胡益基)	400
Masons & Carpenters' Union (木石工會) Siao Lee Loong, Small East Gate.	Chang Tsiu-chien (張秋全)	6,000
Chinese Incense Makers' Union (香工會) 100 Tachin Road.	Kuo Pa-chai (郭寶榮)	400
Chinese Dry Goods Shop Employees' Union (南貨店員工會) 100 Ling Ying Road, West Gate.	Hsu Sao-chen (徐少川)	2,000
Chinese Medicine Shop Employees' Union (藥店員工會) Teh Wang Miao Temple, inside Great South Gate.	Tang Tseng (方政)	3,000
Chinese Cigarette & Exchange Shop Employees' Union (煙店員工會) Yao Ka Loong, Great East Gate.	Chen Yuen-chong (陳元昌)	1,000
Boundary Workers' Union (界工會) Chen Ka Zah, behind the South Station.	Chang Ching-fang (張錫芳)	200
Shanghai Dock Workers' Union (上海碼頭工會) 20 Kwang Ling Li, Pa-chong Hou Ka. The Chong Miao.	Ling Chi-ka (凌志嘉)	1,400
Shanghai Arsenal Workers' Union (上海兵工廠工會) Shanghai Arsenal, Ka-chong Miao.	Pao Nioh-yang (包鵬榮)	3,000
Taipei Match Factory Workers' Union (台北火柴廠工會) 3 Hung Hui Li, South Station Road.	Wu Ai-dah (吳阿大)	130
Taipei Tramway Co Workers' Union (台北電車工會) Kuei F. Road, Taipei.	Chu Han-moh (朱漢鵬)	700

Name & Address	President	No. of Members
Shan Sung Yuen Food Stuff Shop Employees' Union (山陽商會) 35 Lu Shiang Yuan Road, Jity.	Hwang Chung-yen (黃仲衍)	200
Wine Shop Employees' Union (酒樓員工會) 120 Ma Loan, inside Great East Gate.	Hu Hana (胡漢)	20
Restaurant Employees' Union (餐館員工會) Mei Yuan Garden, City Temple.	Mei Kuotsen (梅國添)	300
Cotton Weavers' Union (棉織員工會) Dong Lon Li, Mei Sih Road, Nantao.	Chow Tsang-yung (周正榮)	900
Leathern Goods Makers' Union (皮革工會) Shou Fok Li, West Gate.	Li Wen-soong (李文松)	1,000
Wurf Goods Watermen's Union (水工會) 10 Mei Ka Loong, Old North Gate.	Wu Kyung-nok (胡金業)	250
Woollen Goods Shop Employees' Union (毛織店員工會) 3 Sz Sih Fung, west of the Shanghai District Court.	Wang Yui-tsung (王偉壽)	500
Long Shop Employees' Union (隆店員工會) 37 Tuan Shing Li, Chung Hwa Road.	Sung Ping (湯平)	400
Hua Shop Employees' Union (華店員工會) 11 Tsing Lien Road, Kiu Kur Tee, Jity.	Lang Ngock-chien (梁國堅)	480
Bath House Employees' Union (浴室員工會) 120 Mei Ka Loan, inside the Great South Gate.	Chant Yao-san (陳耀山)	450
Letter Paper & Book Makers' Union (紙工會) 10n Shing Fung, Lou Ka Road.	Drung Ying (鄧英)	40
Wurf Goods' Union (水工會) 437 Chung Hwa Road.	Sung Tung-yee (宋東逸)	2,000
Kipsin Dock Employees' Union (碼頭工會) 34 Sing Ling Li, Sa Chuin Yuen Road.	Yang Zung-chung (楊宗忠)	200

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Tool-Brush Makers' Union (工具刷工會) 3 Kwa Toi Li, Hwei Ling Road, outside the Small West Gate.	Sa Ngceh-yao (蘇玉燦)	130
Shanghai Nippon Steamer Cabin-boys' Union (上海日本郵船公司水手工會) 760 Chung Kuo Road.	Yih Kung-lung (叶恭倫)	200
Western Macaroni Makers' Union (麵粉工會) 2 Stone Street, Tsing Loong Jao.	Chow Kuo-sui (周國瑞)	200
Beichow Restaurant Employees' Union (北郊飯店工會) 10 Chung Tse Li, Ling Ying Road.	Kiang Kung-fu (耿洪福)	200
Tai Kong Jansen Goods Jct. Employees' Union (太古洋行貨物工會) 5 Chung Tse Li, Ling Ying Road.	Yui Yac-chua (余耀初)	200
French Concession Waterworks and Electricity Workers' Union (法租界水電工會) 8 Chung Tse Li, Ling Ying Road.	Chen Ming-ling (陳民林)	200
Leisure Factory Employees' Union (樂器工廠工會) 20 Si Ling Road, West Gate.	Chang Kuo-hua (張國華)	200
Chickiang and Hing, Duck Slaughter Shop Employees' Union (錦江興鴨店工會) 46 You Cha Chai Ka (油車街)	Tai Chang-ching (阮長慶)	100
Silk Cloth Dyeing Works Employees' Union (絲綢染坊工會) 4 Pa An Li, Hon Tien An Temple, Small North Gate.	Sung Ching-ling (孫慶林)	200
White Wood Furniture Makers' Union Branch No. 1 (白木傢俱工會) South Street, Ma Road Jao.	Wu Foh-hai (胡福海)	200
Shanghai Silk Weaving Factory Employees' Union (上海絲織廠工會) Hsiao Hsiao Jao Road, Zia Tu Road.	Lu Shien-chen (盧顯臣)	200
Shanghai Cargo Warehouse on Stearn Wharves on the Whangpo River (上海英租界太古公司) 200 Chung Tse Li, Li Ma Road.	Hu Wen-shi (胡文士)	200

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
South Station Transportation Hong Employees' Union (南車站運輸員工會) Behind the South Station.	Mao 'ah-ching (毛淑清)	30
Shipping Hong Employees' Union (輪船員工會) 30 Fan Ka Loong, inside the Old North Gate.	Ying Siao-pao (應少保)	465
Chinese Balance Shop Employees' Union (中國秤店員工會) Inside the Si Ling Shu Temple, Si Ling Road.	Kwei Kyung-loong (桂景龍)	105
Shanghai Wine Hong Employees' Union (上海酒行員工會) 281 Si Mao Ka Loong.	Wu Kuo-mur (胡國模)	440
Shanghai Silk Dyeing Works Employees' Union (上海絲綢染整廠員工會) 2 Fan Ka Li, Tsing Lien Ka, inside the Small North Gate.	Wei Yih (維一)	67
Fah Hua Village Ordure Coolies' Union (法華村清糞工會) 5 Chung Tse Li, Ling Ying Road.	Sung Ah-sui (沈阿水)	230
South Tiesing and Dyeing Works Employees' Union (南正染織員工會) 70 Lu Hsiang Yuan Road, Kiu Mur Dee.	Zia Ah-king (謝阿生)	240
Lin Transportation Boat Employees' Union (林德輪船員工會) Chin Ka Fang.	Ying Tai-an (殷泰安)	160
Shanghai Ready-made Clothing Shop Employees' Union (上海成衣店員工會) 30 Sa Tse Loong, Old North Gate.	Shih Sui-ching (石瑞卿)	276
Shanghai Chinese Food Shop Employees' Union (上海中國菜店員工會) 75 Lu Hsiang Yuan Road, Kiu Mur Dee.	Sze Yang-ching (謝景雲)	70
Shanghai Times Employees' Union (上海時報員工會) 2 Tung Hai Fang, Kung Ka Loong.	Chang Tse-ying (張志強)	130
Preparatory Committee of the Shanghai Evening Post Employees' Union (上海晚報籌備員工會) 2 Tung Hai Fang, Kung Ka Loong.	Yui Kwang-ngao (余光鵬)	50
Teleworks and Electricity Workers' Union (電氣工會) Kuan Tien Mao Temple, West Gate.	Loh Feh-ting (陸煥庭)	200
Tak Loong Cloth Factory Employees' Union (大隆布廠員工會) 31 Hua Loong, Small West Gate.	Han Yeh-tseng (韓業生)	165
Hong Bag Shop Employees' Union (紅袋店員工會) Tsi Shan Zu Temple, New North Gate.	Tse Kwei-ziang (蔡貴章)	700
Wharf Godown Jargo-Watchmen's Union (碼頭倉庫保安員工會) 30 Kai Ka Loong, Old North Gate.	Tu King-nah (胡景南)	324

Shanghai (Continued)

<u>Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of Members</u>
1. Shanghai Store Employees' Union (上海商店店员公会) 100 Hui Shing Li, Hung Shing Road, Shanghai.	Huo Wei-tung 毛惠珍	300
2. Factory Workers' Union (上海工厂工人公会) 100 Hui Shing Li, Hung Shing Road, Shanghai.	Li Sing sai 李生财	110
3. Shanghai Dock Binders' Union (上海码头工人公会) 100 Hui Shing Li, Hung Shing Road.	Chang Feh Chang 張福祥	200
4. Handcart & Wheelbarrow Coolies' Union (上海人力车夫公会) 100 Hui Shing Li, Hung Shing Road.	Chang Hing Chao 張根超	600
5. Shanghai Factory Workers' Union (上海工厂工人公会) 100 Hui Shing Li, Hung Shing Road.	Hsu Tsung-fah 徐春法	300
6. Tailors' (Uniform) Union (上海裁缝公会) 340 Hui Shing Li, Hung Shing Road.	Hu Ching-fah 吳慶福	150
7. Rattan Article Makers' Union (上海藤器工人公会) 40 Chung Shing Li, Hien Tung An Road.	Li Chao-ching 李超卿	150
8. Paper Manufacturers' Union (上海造纸工人公会) 30 Chung Shing Li, Hien Tung An Road.	Wu Sing-keng 鄧信耕	200
9. Shanghai Engineering Works Workers' Union (上海工程局工人公会) 100 Hui Shing Li, Hung Shing Road.	Hu Ching-yung 胡廷鎔	200
10. South North Station Godown (上海南北站貨棧) 11 Hui Shing Li, Hung Shing Road.	Wang I-ting 王一亭	200
11. Paper Box Makers' Union (上海紙箱工人公会) 30 Chung Shing Li, Hien Tung An Road.	Chang Teh yueh 張德越	200
12. S.N.A. China Restaurant Workers' Union (上海中法大飯店工人公会) 4 Chiao Tung Li, Fukang Road.	Hwang Yang-chong 黃永昌	100
13. Tailors' Union (上海裁缝公会) Kai Shing Road, to the north of the Hien Tung An Station.	Chi Ping-tein 紀賓清	300
14. Stalk Makers' Union (上海草蓆工人公会) 40 Chung Shing Li, Hien Tung An Road.	King Ah Foh 金阿福	500
15. Commercial Press Workers' Union (上海商務印書館工人公会) 40 Chung Shing Li, Hien Tung An Road.	Hsu Ngoh-zai 葛鵬才	3,000

17. Commercial Press Workers' Dept. Employees' Union (商務印書館), 301 Paoshan Road.	Ioh Suan 陸恩安	200
18. Commercial Press General Dept. Employees' Union (商務印書館), 17 Hiao Tung Li, Lukong Road.	Chang Tung-shan 莊通山	240
19. Silk Weavers' Union (絲織工會) 9 Ziung Chun Li, Paoshan Road.	Sung Chi-hung 孫乃宏	300
20. Printers' Union (印刷工會) 17 Hiao Tung Li, Lukong Road.	Hsu Teh-ling 徐德麟	1,000
21. Sailors' (Foreign Brest) Union (洋務工會) 1 Hieh Chih Li, Paoshan Road.	Tsai An-chien 蔡安全	200
22. Customs Employees' Union (海關工會) 1 Hieh Chih Li, Hing Ma Jao Rd.	Tai Liang 戴亮	200
23. Chinese Book Binders' Union (書裝工會) 40 Poshing Li, Paoshan Road.	Ting Sao-fu 丁少富	100
24. Cantonese Restaurant Employees' Union (西菜館工會) 41 Hieh Chih Li, Paoshan Road.	Hiang Lung-yi 梁永猷	1,300
25. Lithographers' Union (石印工會) 60 Hing Foh Li, Tung Shing Road.	Chow Yang-shan 周嘉善	700
26. Cheong Sing Yung Co. Connectionary Shop Employees' Union (成興永工會) 60 Hing Foh Li, Tung Shing Road.	Wong Hong-yeu 王恭有	200
27. Hing Foh Silk Weaving Factory Workers' Union (永福絲織廠) 33 Hing Foh Li, Hing Ma Jao Rd.	Ho Pak-kong 何伯康	30
28. Cotton Weavers' Union No. 1 (第一棉織工會) 6 Hing Foh Li, Chung San Road.	Sih Chang-ling 薛長林	30
29. Chung Hing Cigar Factory Workers' Union (廣興雪茄煙工會) 40 Hing Foh Li, Hing Ma Jao Rd.	Chu Sen-lung 朱仁龍	200
30. Bookbinders' Union (裝訂工會) 60 Hing Foh Li, Hing Ma Jao Rd.	Lieu Sang-chien 劉松泉	300
31. Hui Ching Yu Match Factory Workers' Union (會興裕火柴廠) 403 Poshing Road.	Han Ah-kong 韓阿松	400
32. S. H. and S. H. Works Workers' Union (興隆鐵工工會) 15 Hing Foh Li, Hing Ma Jao Rd.	Yang Ah-shi 楊得才	150
33. Hing Chi Silk Weaving Workers' Union (文記絲織工會) 30 Hing Foh Li, Hing Ma Jao Rd.	Chao Han-yuen 邵漢元	250

33. Yuen Li Printing Shop Workers' Union (源利印務工會) 38 Hung Fah Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Loh Jui-tsing 陸如成	130
34. San Sing Cotton Weaving Factory (Workers' Union) (三盛棉織廠工會) 33 San Ping Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Lieu Poo-yung 劉步雲	300
35. Silk Filature Female Workers' Union (絲綢女工聯合會) 21 Shing Yih Li, Paoshing Road.	Lu Hung-loong 吳鴻龍	500
36. Silk Filature Male Workers' Union (絲綢男工聯合會) 12 Choufong Li, Paoshing Road.	Yuen Yung-loong 袁雲龍	300
37. Tea-leaves Bakers' Union (製茶工會) 8 Tok An Fong, Hsiang Shan Road.	Chu Zung-ping 朱宗平	300
38. Foreign Style Furniture Makers' Union (西式傢俬工會) 65 Hwa Shing Li, Hwa Shing Road.	Huang Lung-yah 黃公儀	1,200
39. Silk Filature Workers' Union in the Eastern District. (絲綢工廠東區工會) 43 Tien Dong Li, Dixwell Road.	Fan Chi-ping 潘子平	300
40. China Soap Factory Workers' Union (中國肥皂廠工會) 9 Yeh Loong Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Hsu Tien-liang 許天良	100
41. Silk Filature Female Workers' Union in the Eastern District (絲綢女工東區工會) 14 Shou Ying Fong, Tien Dong Road.	Loh Shiao-yang 陸少陽	1,000
42. Silk Filature Female Workers' Union (絲綢女工聯合會) 15 Tien Chou Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Hsu Tei-jing 徐德經	
43. Cantonese Grocery Shop Employees' Union (廣東雜貨店員工會) Teh Ling Tong, Sukong Road.	Fan Chun-an 潘慎安	110
44. Jse Fong Enamel Factory Workers' Union (義豐搪瓷廠工會) 74 Shou Chou Li, Tsing Yuen Rd.	Tien Soong-fong 田松芳	10
45. France Stick Workers' Union (法蘭西火柴工會) 3 Tok An Fong, Hsiang Shan Rd.	Yang Shun-sung 楊順興	300
46. H. Haphong Box Workers' Union (何合豐紙盒工會) 36 Yeh Shing Li, Paoshing Road.	Daung Pih-fu 鄧碧富	250
47. Ning An Cigar Factory Workers' Union (寧安煙草廠工會) 7 Hung Ching Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Hsu Tung-ling 許鳳林	100
48. Chair Workers' Union (椅廠工會) 65 Hwa Shing Li, Hwa Shing Road.	Loo Shun-loong 盧順龍	70
49. Bristle Workers' Union (刷廠工會) 3 Hsin An Li, Chung Hwa Shing Rd.	Lieu Ah lung 劉亞龍	400

1. Shipbuilding Yard Carpenters' Union (船塢木匠工會) 111 Chung Shing Rd.	Pan Leo Lung 潘魯龍	1,500
2. Chung Shing Beer Workers' Union (中興啤酒工會) 170 Foshan Rd.	Chao Chien-pao 趙加保	80
3. Fungai Tea C. Workers' Union (鳳儀茶工會) 17 Hiautung Li, Jukang Road.	Fan Li-fang 范一峰	95
4. Havel Runners (North Station) Union (北車站駁船工會) 126 Hong Kong Rd.	Chu Tshung 朱德成	50
SHAPEI (TAIPEI)		
5. Shapai Rice Millers' Union (台北人米磨工會) 271 Hsiang Shue Road, Shapai.	Wong Sui-ting 王瑞亭	80
6. Star Rice Millers' Union (飛星米工會) 300 Kuang Shing Road, Shapai.	Hsu San 許三	120
7. Shapai Garbage Coolies' Union (台北垃圾工會) 255 Hsiang Shue Road.	Li Yuen-zhang 馬元祥	80
8. Shapai Sewing Works Workers' Union (縫紉廠工會) 6 Feh Shing Lung Li, Chung San Road.	Lu Yueh-chung 樂學忠	80
9. Federation of Silk Filatures Workers' Union in Western District (上海西區絲綢工會) 112 Heng Tung Road.	Y. Sui 奚瑞	1,300
10. Shapai Electricity Department & Interworks Employees' Union (台北電水工會) 10 Cheng Shing Li, Singkiang Road.	Lieu Tung-ki 劉雅基	80
11. Union of Shari Coolies along the Sochow Creek (蘇州河沿路工會) 5 Tai Ling Li, Tai Yuen Road.	Chen Hui-tai 陳懷泰	500
12. Shapai Porters' Union (台北碼頭工會) 35 Cheng Shing Li.	Yang Tung-see 楊同世	440
13. Union of Porters along the Sochow Creek (蘇州河沿路工會) 16 North Lung Yih Li, Mongolia Road.	Wong Shing 王奎生	330
14. Hsiao (Red) Sawyers' Union (小紅木匠工會) 11 Cheng Shing Road, Jiu An Li.	Huo Fao-long 胡寶郎	350
15. Hsiao Goods Shop Employees' Union (小貨店員工工會) 8 Chun Feng Li, Chai Shing Road.	Li Li-chung 解領忠	1,900
16. Sewing Factory Female Workers' Union (縫紉廠女工工會) 3 Hsiao Li, Hsiang Shue Road.	Sung Tai-fah 沈子福	240
17. Federation of Silk Filatures Workers' Union (上海絲綢工會) Hsiang Shue Li, Mongolia Road.	Chen Han-sung 陳漢聲	5,300

14. Chapei Machine & Carpenters' Union (滬東機器木工會) 111 T'ien Li, Hing Min Road.	Li Chung-wu 303 李正和
15. Ts'ung Shien Cotton Mill Workers' Union (大東紗廠工會) 111 T'ien Li, T'ien Tzu Wan.	Wang Hsiang-ling 1,500 王衍銘
16. Tsung Yih Cotton Mill Workers' Union (滬東紗廠工會) 111 T'ien Li, T'ien Tzu Wan.	Li Ching-yuen 714 李景元
17. Tsung Shien Cotton Mill Workers' Union (大東紗廠工會) 37 Hong Kong Workers' quarters, Kwong Foh Road, Tan H. Lee.	Chao Hsiung 1,200 趙衍銘
18. Doh Hong Dyeing Work Workers' Union (通和染織工會) 16 Kwong Foh Road, opposite Jessfield Village	Chang Hwa-jen 792 張懷仁
19. Shanghai South Factory Workers' Union (上海南廠同業工會) 267 T'ien Li, Yung Shing Road.	Chang Vung-tzung 320 張逢春
20. Sun Sun Co. Employees' Union (新新公司工會) 7 Kung Yih Li No. 3 Lane, North Tibet Road, C.C.L.	Chang Chi-shun 480 張志誠
21. Restaurant (S.H.R. & S.H.N.A.) Employees' Union (新華兩路餐館工會) 24 Ning An Fang, Hwa Shing Road.	Chow Ching-zai 140 周正才
22. Butchers' Union in the Northern District (北區肉類工會) 4 An Shing Li, T'ung Road.	Fan Chi-siang 300 范志祥
23. Shanghai Bamboo Shop Employees' Union (上海竹器工會) 15 Jiu An Li, Changan Road.	Hwang Choh-tang 240 黃竹亭
24. S.H.R. & S.H.N.A. Markham Road Godown Coolies' Union (新華兩路碼頭工會) Markham Road Godown at the end of Hong Chi Road.	Pao Yeh-ting 400 鮑德清
25. Tsung Shien Cotton Mill Workers' Union (大東紗廠工會) 844 Markham Li, Markham Road.	Loh Siau-ngai 1,600 陸秀岩
26. Tsung Shien Silk Filature Workers' Union (大東絲織工會) Tsung Shien Workers' quarters Chapei, opposite the Jessfield Village	Wong Yeh-jen 150 王政仁
27. Shanghai Gas Co. Workers' Union (上海煤氣行工會) 8 Chun Chi Li, Singkiang Road.	Wong Sin Hwei 350 王錫貴

LIST OF LABOR UNIONS

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
...T. Factory Workers' Union (...工廠工會) 57 Lan Yi Doo, Pootung.	Chen Pei-teh (陳培德)	7,130
Shikha Cotton Mill Workers' Union (...棉廠工會) 58 Lan Yi Doo, Pootung.	Wu Tsa-lan (吳子蘭)	3,470
Shanghai Dock Engineering Pootung Workers' Union (...鐵廠工會) 54 Lan Yi Doo, Pootung.	Sung Soeng-chien (沈松泉)	3,300
Pootung Tailors' Union (...縫紉工會) 388 Lan Yi Doo, Pootung.	Huang Yung-cheng (黃永成)	224
Pootung Masons & Carpenters' Union (...建築工會) 366 Lan Yi Doo, Pootung.	Fan Tsung (范忠)	100
Shari Coolies' Union (輪船裝卸工會) 13 Yung Chin Li, Lan Yi Doo.	Liu Kuo-liang (劉國良)	50
Yung Chong Match Factory Workers' Union (...火柴工會) 40 East Yung Shing Li, Lok Ka Doo.	Chiang Chung-yu (蔣香雨)	611
Hot Water Shop Employees' Union (...熱水工會) 2 Lan Yi Doo.	Wang Kai-yuen (王開元)	25
Shanghai Special District Electrical Workers' No. 1 Branch Union (...電氣工會) Chang Ka Tang, Pootung.	Sung Yeh-huan (沈亞鵬)	4
Pootung Wu Poon Iron Works Employees' Union (...鐵廠工會) Fah Tai Tuan, Pootung.	Kya Ah-ring (賈阿炳)	130
Pootung Standard Oil Company Codown Employees' Union (...油廠工會) W.K. Wharf, Pootung.	Yang Teh-chang (楊德彰)	100
Ship-building Workers' Union (...造船工會) 10 South La Loan, Lok Ka Doo.	Tung Sir-yu (董守裕)	40
Shanghai-Chuanhsa Bus Company Employees' Union (...公共汽車工會) Chung Ping Sz Village.	Yang Sih-fan (楊錫蕃)	10
Shanghai-Chuanhsa Bus Company Employees' Union (...公共汽車工會) Shan K. Doo, Pootung.	Jao Yui-shan (喬維三)	10
Artisans' Shop Employees' Union (...工匠工會) 10 South Bank of the Creek, Lok Ka Doo, Pootung.	Hsu Nan-hua (徐南華)	60

List of Labour Unions existing in
Shanghai in November, 1929

SOURCE

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of Members</u>
Commercial Press Sales Office Employees' Union (商務印書館三分會) Sales Office, Honan Road.	Hou Ts-teung (侯大端) Ling Hsi-chen (林路根)	800
China Yuen Silk Filature Employees' Union (錦雲造絲廠工會) 400 Chacufong Road	Chang Feung-wu (張振瑞)	23
China Yuen Silk Weaving Factory Employees' Union (錦雲織絲廠工會) 400 Chacufong Road.	Yu Ah-kwei (于阿奎)	20
China Hwa Silk Weaving Factory Employees' Union (華新織絲廠工會) 1931 Tungshan Road.	Chen Foh-liang (陳福良)	100
Shanghai Weaving Factory Employees' Union (上海織絲廠工會) 1911 Ning Fuh Li, East Yuhang Road.	Tang Tai-ken (唐戴根)	300
China Merchants' Tobacco Co. Employees' Union (華商煙草公司工會) 334 Dalny Road.	Chen Yien-pai (陳延伯)	1,300
Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. Employees' Union (南洋兄弟煙草公司工會) 32 Chacufong Road.	Kiang Feung (江春)	7,000
Naval Engineering & Shipbuilding Works Employees' Union (海軍工程及造船廠工會) 401 King Lai Fong, Yungtsepo Road	Ah Yuen (阿元)	200
Qui Jing Silk Filature Employees' Union (旗經造絲廠工會) 746 Sui An Ping, Baikal Road.	Wu Tien-shian (吳天先)	100
Shanghai Journalists' Association (上海新聞記者協會) 329 Bockan Road.	Chang Igen-yuen (張振遠)	120

Settlement

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Inland Steam Launch Employees' Union (內河輪船司事員工會) 40 Pei An Li, North Shansi Road.	Shih King-zhang (石金祥)	1,600
Cantonese Seasoned Meat Shop Employees' Union (南味鹹肉店員工會) 151 Jik Chi Li, North Szechuen Road.	Li Ih-loeng (呂一龍)	110
Cheng Tobacco Factory Workers Union. (成煙廠職工會) 1012 Ning Shou Li, Lihai Road	Loe Chi-kang (羅季康)	1,000
Harbor Dockies' Union (碼頭工會) 47 Wang Tek Li, Che Liang Road	Chang Feng-mei (張鳳梅)	300
Shanghai Ricksha Owners' Union (上海人力車僱主聯合會) 618 Tu Feng Li, Peking Road.	Liang Sui-ting (梁瑞亭)	40
Shanghai Engravers' Union (上海鑲工會) 135 Shantung Road.	Yih Seong-sung (葉松堂)	200

French Concession :-

Silk and Satin Shop Employees' Union (綢緞絲綢店員工會) 100 Yung Fui Li, Rue Admiral Bayle.		
Chinese Lawyers' Association (上海律師公會) 172 Rue Admiral Bayle.	Yui Chung-loh (俞鍾銓)	100
C.M.S. Co. Godowns Employees' Union (招商局五福棧職工會) 44 The French Bund	Yue Sien-ting (俞先亭)	700
Rice Shop Employees' Union (米糧店員工會) 45 Ting Yung Li, Rue Paul Beau.	Fan Teng-yung (潘澄榮)	1,000
Min Kuo Road Stallkeepers' Union (民國路沿街攤販聯合會) 43 Ningpo Road, French Concession.	Li Yung-zhang (李榮祥)	100
Locking House Employees' Union (鑰匙房員工會) 40 Rue de Ningpo, French Concession.	Tsai Jui-z i (蔡如才)	200

Mantao City

List of Labour Unions

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Tramway Employees' Union (電車員工會) 46 Gi Tseni Jao Road, City.	Li Shao-ti (李少提)	80
Wharf Sailors' Union (碼頭水手會) 7 Huen Char Ka, Great East Gate.	Lu Yang-shih (盧常祖)	3,000
Wood Article Makers' Union (木器小販工會) 19 Yeh Si Ka, West Gate.	Jhang Zang-pao (張長保)	300
Foreign Works Employees' Union (外埠華工會) 7 Tiao Lin Li, Fok Tien An Road, City.	Tung Siao-zing (董小明)	510
Garment Fan Shop Employees' Union (縫衣店員工會) Tung Hien Men, City Garden.	Wa Shou-jee (胡壽祺)	7
Mantao Ordure Coolies' Union (垃圾工會) 64 Gin Ka Tong Road, Tsing Lung Jao Small South Gate.	Chang Yung-shien (張永祥)	400
Business Shop Employees' Union (商號員工會) Sinseng Merchants' Bazaar, Hai Kwai Ka, Mantao.	Hsu Ling-tsar (徐敬齋)	210
Beer Shop Employees' Union (啤酒店員工會) 22 Fok Yeh Road, City.	Loh Yau-hua (陸耀華)	40
Coffee Shop Employees' Union (咖啡店員工會) 117 Fok Yeh Road, City.	Own Sui-fu (翁瑞六)	2,000
Hotel Runners' Union (酒店跑馬仔工會) Tsi Sui Zi Temple, Fok Yeh Road.	Chang Yau-ming (張耀民)	140
Coal & Charcoal Shop Employees' Union (煤店員工會) 27 Fok Yeh Road, City.	Jhu Jen-teh (朱仁德)	600
Engravers' Union (銀匠工會) 11 Tso King Road, inside Old North Gate.	Yih Soon-sung (葉松生)	400
Wah-Jong Makers' Union (瓦工會) 25 Tsuen Gin Ka, inside Old North Gate.	Ning Ping (汪平)	500

Names & Address	President	No. of Members
Newspaper Vendors' Union (報販工會) 181 Mei Ka Loong, Inside Great South Gate.	Mei Kua-tseng (梅國瑞)	900
Chinese Pen Makers' Union (毛筆工會) 121 Tsao Hoong, Small East Gate.	Hsu Ngoh-ting (徐錦亭)	200
Chinese Ink Makers' Union (墨工會) 80 Chang Sa Loong, San Ia Ler.	Wu Ich-chi (胡培基)	400
Plumbers & Carpenters' Union (水木工會) Giau Lee Loong, Small East Gate.	Chang Tsiu-chien (張秋仙)	6,000
Chinese Incense Makers' Union (香業工會) 90 Ta Chih Road.	Kuo Pao-chai (郭寶榮)	400
Chinese Dry Goods Shop Employees' Union (南門乾貨店工會) Ling Ying Road, West Gate.	Hsu Sao-chen (徐少川)	2,000
Chinese Medicine Shop Employees' Union (藥業店工會) Yeh Wang Miao Temple, inside Great South Gate.	Fang Tseng (方政)	3,000
Chinese Cigarette & Exchange Shop Employees' Union (煙國貨店工會) Yao Ka Loong, Great East Gate.	Chen Yuen-chong (陳元昌)	1,000
Foundry Workers' Union (鑄造工會) Chen Ka Zah, behind the South Station.	Chang Shing-fang (張錦芳)	200
Kiangnan Dock Workers' Union (江南造船所工會) 20 Kwang Ping Li, Pao-chong Hou Ka, Ka. Chong Miao.	Ling Chi-ka (凌志嘉)	1,400
Kiangnan Arsenal Workers' Union (江南工廠工會) Kiangnan Arsenal, Ka. Chong Miao.	Pao Ngoh-yung (包鵬榮)	3,000
Kantao Match Factory Workers' Union (南門火柴廠工會) 3 Hung Mur Li, South Station Road.	Wu Ah-kan (吳阿大)	130
Kantao Tramway Co Workers' Union (南門電車工會) Kuo F. Road Kantao.	Chu Han-yeon (朱漢鵠)	700

Name & Address	President	No. of Members
Kien Sung Yuan Food Stuff Shop Employees' Union (乾興源食品店) 65 Hu Shiang Yuan Road, City.	Hwang Chung-yen (黃仲榮)	250
Fine Shop Employees' Union (錦祥店) 100 Ma Loan, inside Great East Gate.	Hu Fang (胡芳)	200
Restaurant Employees' Union (錦興店) Mei Yuan Garden, City Temple.	Mei Kuotser (梅國祿)	300
Cotton Weavers' Union (錦興店) Dong Loh Li, Mei Sin Road, Nantao.	Chow Tsung-yung (周正榮)	300
Leathern Goods Makers' Union (錦興店) Shou Foh Li, West Gate.	Li Wen-song (李文松)	1,000
Wurf Goods Matchmen's Union (錦興店) 10 Mei Ka Loan, Old North Gate.	Wu Kwang-noh (胡光業)	250
Woolen Goods Shop Employees' Union (錦興店) 3 Sz Si Fang, west of the Shanghai District Court.	Wang Yui-tsung (王維壽)	300
Long Shop Employees' Union (錦興店) 38 Yuan Shing Li, Chung Hwa Road.	Sung Ping (湯平)	440
Hao Shop Employees' Union (錦興店) 11 Tsing Lien Road, Kiu Mar Dec, City.	Lang Ngoek-chien (梁國謙)	480
Bath House Employees' Union (錦興店) 180 Mei Ka Loan, Inside the Great South Gate.	Chant Yao-san (張耀山)	450
Letter Paper & Book Makers' Union (錦興店) 100 Shing Fang, Hou Ka Road.	Daung Ying (唐穎)	430
Wurf Boilies' Union (錦興店) 437 Chung Fwa Road.	Sung Tung-yee (洪東逸)	1,000
Kipsin Dock Employees' Union (錦興店) 28 Sing Ling Li, Wu Chuin Yuan Road.	Wang Zung-chung (王宗忠)	200

Name of Unions	President	No. of Members
Booth-Brush Makers' Union (蘇玉德工會) 7 Kwa Tse Li, Inner Lin Road, outside the Small East Gate.	Su Ngren-yao (蘇玉德)	130
Shanghai Ningbo Steamer Dismantling Union (寧波輪船拆裝工會) 80 Chiao Ka Bang Road.	Yin Kung-lung (叶恭倫)	200
Hosiery Machine Makers' Union (蘇國瑞工會) 2 Stone Street, Tsing Lung Jao.	Chow Kuo-sui (周國瑞)	200
Beichow Restaurant Employees' Union (耿漢南工會) 10 Chung Tse Li, Inner Lin Road.	Kiang Kung-fu (耿漢南)	200
Tai Kong Jauner Goods Job Employees' Union (余維南工會) 5 Chung Tse Li, Inner Lin Road.	Yui Yac-chun (余維南)	200
French Concession Waterworks and Electricity Workers' Union (陳民林工會) 8 Chung Tse Li, Inner Lin Road.	Chen Ming-ling (陳民林)	200
Hosiery Factory Employees' Union (張純名工會) 21 Si Ling Road, West Gate.	Chang Yee-kua (張純名)	200
Chekiang and Linan Duck Slaughter Shop Employees' Union (阮善慶工會) 146 You Chai Kiang Road (油車街)	Wai Chang-ching (阮善慶)	100
Silk Cloth Dyeing Works Employees' Union (孫漢林工會) 4 Pao An Li, Pao Tien An Temple, Small North Gate.	Sung Ching-ling (孫漢林)	200
Red & White Wood Furniture Makers' Union Branch No. 1 (紅白木傢俬工會) South Street, Ma Koa Jao.	Wu Foh-lai (胡福海)	200
Red An Silk Weaving Factory Employees' Union (盧顯研工會) Tung Kiao Jao Road, Zia Fu Road.	Lu Shien-chen (盧顯研)	300
Union of Boatmen on the Yangtze River (張文清工會) 27 Ching Tse Li, Ma Koa Jao.	Hu Wen-chia (張文清)	300

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
South Station Transportation Hong Employees' Union (南車站運輸工會) Behind the South Station.	Mao Tak-ching (毛協清)	30
Shipping Hong Employees' Union (船務工會) 30 Fan Ka Loong, inside the Old North Gate.	Ying Siao-pao (應少保)	488
Chinese Balance Shop Employees' Union (中國秤店工會) Inside the Si Ling Shu Temple, Si Ling Road.	Kwei Kyung-loong (桂景龍)	105
Shanghai Wine Hong Employees' Union (上海酒行職工會) 285 Si Mao Ka Loong.	Wu Kuo-mur (胡國模)	110
Shanghai Silk Dyeing Works Employees' Union (上海綢緞染整工會) 2 Tse An Li, Tsing Lien Ka, inside the Small North Gate.	Wei Yih (衛一) (衛一)	67
Fah Hye Village Ordane Coclies' Union (法海村蠶絲工會) 5 Chung Tek Li, Ling Ying Road.	Sung Ah-sui (宋阿水)	210
Cloth Dyeing and Dyeing Works Employees' Union (布匹染整工會) 70 Lu Hsiang Yuan Road, Kiu Mur Dee.	Zia Ah-king (謝阿生)	240
Big Transportation Boat Employees' Union (大輪船運輸工會) Cin Ka Pakz.	Ying Tai-an (殷泰安)	160
Shanghai Ready-made Clothing Shop Em- ployees' Union (上海製衣店工會) 39 Sa Tse Loong, Old North Gate.	Shih Sui-ching (石瑞卿)	276
Shanghai Chinese Food Shop Employees' Union (上海中國菜店工會) 95 Lu Hsiang Yuan Road, Kiu Mur Dee.	Sae Yung-ching (蔡榮慶)	70
Shanghai Times Employees' Union (上海時報工會) 2 Tung Hai Fang, Kung Ka Loong.	Chang Tse-yang (張志強)	100
Preparatory Jormittee of the Shanghai Evening Post Employees' Union (大晚報籌備工會) 2 Tung Hai Fang, Kung Ka Loong.	Yui Kyung-ngao (余金鰲)	50
Waterworks and Electricity Workers' Union (水電業職工會) Zuan Tien Kiao Temple, West Gate.	Loh Feh-ting (陸福庭)	200
Tak Foon Cloth Factory Employees' Union (大東衣廠工會) Si Ma Loong, Small West Gate.	Han Yen-tseng (韓炎成)	160
Hong Bag Shop Employees' Union (紅袋店工會) Tsi Shan Zu Temple, New North Gate.	Tse Kwei-ziang (蔡貴祥)	700
Wharf Godown Large Watchmen's Union Footung Semotion. (碼頭倉庫巡邏隊工會) 30 Koi Ka Loong, Old North Gate.	Tu King-nah (胡金華)	424

Chinese (Continued)

<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of members</u>
1. Grandcocks Store Employees' Union (大鵝店員工會) Wai Shing Li, Hung Shing Road, Shekpi.	Hao Wei-taeng 毛惠珍	350
2. Factory Co. Re' Union (工廠同業工會) 224 King Ma Jao Road, Jaapei.	Li Sing sai 李生財	150
3. Chinese Cook Hinters' Union (中廚工會) 100 Kiu Tung Li, Sing King Rd.	Chang Eek Shing 張福祥	200
4. Landcart & Wheelbarrow Coolies' Union (大車馬車工會) 8 Lo He Liang Li, Shiang Sax Road.	Chang King Shac 張根超	600
5. Wei Lo Sock Factory Workers' Union (維羅襪廠員工會) 13 Si En Li, Chung Kwa Sing Rd.	Hao Tsung-fah 徐春法	300
6. Tailors' (Uniforms) Union (制服裁縫工會) 340 San Yin Li, Si Yung Rd.	Au Ching-fah 吳慶福	150
7. Kutton Article Makers' Union (割墊鞋工會) 48 Chung San Li, Hien Tung an Rd.	Li Chac-ching 李楚卿	150
8. English Manufacturers' Union (英製工會) 7 Tok Li Fong, Hoing San Rd.	Wu Sing-keng 鄧信耕	200
9. Hing Wing Engineering Works Workers' Union (興興工程廠員工會) 100 Wan Ling Li, Sing King Rd.	Hu Thing yung 胡廷裕	200
10. Siang North Station Godown (祥北貨棧) 21 Wei Ching Li, Lung Ma Jah.	Wang Li-tins 王一亭	200
11. Upper Ten Makers' Union (上十工會) 60 Tan Yung Road.	Chang Teh yueh 張德越	200
12. Chin Chin Restaurant Workers' Union (中中酒樓員工會) 4 Chiao Tung Li, Tukang Rd.	Huang Yung-chong 黃永昌	100
13. Tailors' Union (裁縫工會) Kwai Tak Road, to the north of the Tien Tung an Station.	Chi Fing-tein 紀賓清	300
14. Stall Makers' Union (車攤工會) 46 San Yung Li, Pac Chong Road.	King Ah Fok 金阿福	500
15. Commercial Press Workers' Union (商務印書館員工會) 201 Paoan Road.	Kah Moh-zai 葛鵬才	3,000

1. Commercial Press Workers' Dept. Employees' Union (商務印書館工會), 301 Paoshan Road.	Leh S-shan 250 陸思安
12. Commercial Press General Dept. Employees' Union (商務印書館總工會), 17 Hsiao Tung Li, Sukong Road.	Cheng Tung-shan 240 莊通山
13. Silk Weavers' Union (絲織工會) 9 Ziung Chun Li, Paoshan Road.	Sun Hsi-kung 300 孫乃宏
14. Printers' Union (印刷工會) 17 Hsiao Tung Li, Sukong Road.	Hsu Feh-ling 1,000 徐德麟
20. Sailors' (Foreign Dress) Union (洋裝裁縫工會) 7 Lien Chih Li, Paoshan Road.	Tsai An-chien 300 蔡安全
21. Customs Employees' Union (海關華僑聯合會) 1 Hsiao Tung Li, King Ma Jao Rd.	Tai Liang 300 戴亮
Chinese Book Binders' Union (書裝訂社) 43 Pao-shing Li, Pao-shing Road.	Ting Shao-fu 100 丁少富
22. Cantonese Restaurant Employees' Union (廣東酒樓餐館工會) 41 Hsiao Tung Li, Paoshan Road.	Liang Tung-yi 1,300 梁永猷
24. Lithographers' Union (石印工會) 60 Hsiao Tung Li, Tung Shing Road.	Chow Tung-rah 700 周永榮
25. Cheung Tung Shing Co. Stationery Shop Employees' Union (中興書局員工會) 60 Hsiao Tung Li, Tung Shing Road.	Wong Tung-yeu 200 王恭有
26. Hsiao Tung Silk Weaving Factory Workers' Union (絲織工廠工會) 33 Hsiao Tung Li, Tung Shing Road.	Ho Peh-kong 30 何伯康
27. Cotton Weavers' Union No. 1 (第一棉織工會) 6 Hsiao Tung Li, Chung Shan Road.	Bih Chang-ling 50 薛長林
28. Chung Hsin Paper Factory Workers' Union (廣信紙廠工會) 3 Hsiao Tung Li, Hsiao Tung Road.	Chu Jen-lun 300 朱仁龍
29. Bookbinders' Union (裝訂工會) 60 Hsiao Tung Li, Hsiao Tung Road.	Lieu Soong-chien 300 劉松泉
30. Tui Chung Su Match Factory Workers' Union (德昌火柴廠工會) 60 Hsiao Tung Li, Hsiao Tung Road.	Han Shou-king 400 韓少經
31. S. S. and S. S. S. Works Workers' Union (三三五金廠工會) 15 Hsiao Tung Li, Tung Shing Road.	Hung Shih-ai 150 楊得才
32. Wen Chi Silk Millature Workers' Union (文記絲綢工廠) 33 Hsiao Tung Li, Hsiao Tung Road.	Chao Hui-yuen 250 邵維元

32. Yuen Li Printing Shop Workers' Union (源利印刷店工會) 38 Hung Wah Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Loh Jui-tsing 陸如成	130
34. San Sing Cotton Weaving Factory Workers' Union (三盛棉織廠工會) 32 San Hong Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Lieu Poo-yung 劉步雲	300
35. Silk Filature Female Workers' Union (絲綢女工聯合會) 21 Shing Yih Li, Paoshing Road.	Yu Yung-leeang 吳雲龍	500
36. Silk Filature Male Workers' Union (絲綢男工聯合會) 12 Chaoufoeng Li, Paoshing Road.	Yuen Kua-leeang 袁國強	200
37. Tea-leaves Bakers' Union (製茶工會) 8 Foh Lin Fong, Hsiang Shan Road.	Chu Zung-ping 朱宗平	200
38. Foreign Style Furniture Makers' Union (西式傢俱工會) 65 Hwa Shing Li, Hwa Shing Road.	Huang Lung-yah 黃公侯	1,200
39. Silk Filature Workers' Union in the Eastern District. (絲綢工廠東區工會) 43 Tien Doong Li, Dixwell Road.	Fan Chi-ping 潘子平	300
40. China Soap Factory Workers' Union (中國肥皂廠工會) 9 Yeh Loong Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Hsu Tien-ling 徐天麟	100
41. Silk Filature Female Workers' Union in the Eastern District (絲綢女工東區工會) 14 Shou Ying Fong, Tien Dong Road.	Loh Biao-yung 陸小榮	1,000
42. Silk Filature Female Workers' Union (絲綢女工聯合會) 15 Tien Chou Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Hsu Lei-jing 徐美英	
43. Cantonese Grocery Shop Employees' Union (廣東雜貨店工會) Teh Ling Fong, Sukong Road.	Fan Chun-an 潘慎安	110
44. Tse Fong Enamel Factory Workers' Union (鐵佛恩搪瓷廠工會) Te Kl B Shou Li, Tsing Yuen Rd.	Yien Soong-fong 嚴雙芳	50
45. Trompe Stick Workers' Union (土陶棒工工會) 3 Ech An Fong, Hsiang Shan Rd.	Yang Shun-sung 楊順三	300
46. Gramophone Box Makers' Union (留聲機盒工會) 26 Yeh Shing Li, Paoshing Road.	Deung Feh-fu 鄭德富	250
47. King Lu Cigar Factory Workers' Union (金路雪茄煙廠工會) 7 Hung Ching Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Hsu Fong-ling 許鳳林	100
48. Chair Makers' Union (椅廠工會) 65 Hing Ching Li, Huang Ching Road.	Loo Shun-leeang 盧坤龍	75
49. Bristle Workers' Union (刷廠工會) 3 Hsing Zan Li, Cheng Ma Ling Rd.	Lieu Ah lung 劉亞龍	450

1. Shipbuilding Yard Carpenters' Union (船塢木匠工會) 1111 Chung Yang Road.	Pan Leo Tung 潘魯東	1,200
21. Chung Yang Paper Workers' Union (中陽紙工會) 470 Chung Yang Road.	Chao Chien-pao 趙建保	90
31. Chung Yang Paper Workers' Union (中陽紙工會) 17 Hsiao Tung Li, Fukang Road.	Fan Li-fang 范一芳	95
41. Parcel Runners (North Station) Union (北站行李夫工會) 120 Chung Yang Road.	Chu Tsh-zung 朱德成	50
CHAPAI (TSAI)		
1. Chapei Nicasia Workers' Union (台北人煙公司) 274 Chung Yang Road, Chapei.	Tong Sui-ting 王瑞亭	80
2. Chapei Nicasia Employees' Union (飛煙工會) 300 Chung Yang Road, Chapei.	Hsu San 許三	120
3. Chapei Garbage Coolies' Union (台北垃圾夫工會) 609 Hsiao Tung Road.	Ma Yuen-zhang 馬元祥	90
4. Chapei Paper Works Workers' Union (台北紙工會) 3 Pien Shing Lung Li, Chung San Road.	Lu Yush-chung 盧學忠	380
5. Federation of Silk Filature Workers' Unions in Western District (上海西區絲織工會) 217 Hsiao Tung Road.	Y. Sui 奚瑞	1,300
6. Chapei Electricity Department & Powerworks Employees' Union (台北電力局工會) 16 Chung Yang Li, Singkiang Road.	Lieu Tung-ki 劉推基	90
7. Union of Wharf Coolies along the Soochow Creek (蘇州碼頭夫工會) 3 Pien Shing Lung Li, Pei Yuen Road.	Chen Hsi-tai 陳溪泰	530
8. Chapei Porters' Union (台北碼頭夫工會) 39 Chung Yang Road.	Tung Tung-see 童通世	440
9. Union of Porters along the Soochow Creek (蘇州碼頭夫工會) 16 North Lung Yih Li, Lingolia Road.	Tong Hsien-king 王金金	330
10. Rice (Grained) Workers' Union (蘇州米工會) 16 Chung Yang Road, Jiu An Li.	Kuo Pao-long 顧寶郎	350
11. Paper Goods Shop Employees' Union (華洋紙貨工會) 3 Chun Yang Li, Chai Shing Road.	Li Li-chung 解復忠	1,900
12. Paper Factory Female Workers' Union (華洋紙廠女工會) 3 Chun Yang Li, Chai Shing Road.	Gung Tri-fah 郭子福	340
13. Federation of Silk Filatures Workers' Union (上海絲織工會) 3 Yung Chung Li, Lingolia Road.	Chen Han-sung 陳漢聲	5,500

SHANGHAI (Cont.)

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 14. Shanghai Masons & Carpenters' Union
(建築工友會)
511 T'ien Li, Hsing Lin Road. | Li Chung-wu 305
李正和 |
| 15. Ts'ung Shing Cotton Mill Workers' Union
(大東紗廠工會)
511 T'ien Li, Tan Tsz Wan. | Wang Hsing 1,500
王衍禧 |
| 16. Tsung Shing Cotton Mill Workers' Union
(大東紗廠工會)
1111 Ling Li, Tai Yuen Rd. | Li Ching-yuen 714
李景元 |
| 17. Tsung Shing Cotton Mill Workers' Union
(大東紗廠工會)
57 Tsung Shing Workers' quarters,
Kwong Foh Road, Tan H. 100. | Chao Hsueh-kung 1,200
趙阿根 |
| 18. Tsung Shing Cotton Mill Workers' Union
(大東紗廠工會)
16 Kwong Foh Road, opposite
Jensfield Village | Chang Hwa-jen 792
張懷仁 |
| 19. Shanghai South Factory Workers' Union
(上海南廠同業工會)
252 T'ien Li, Yung Shing Road. | Chang Wang-tsung 320
張達春 |
| 20. Sun Sun Co. Employees' Union
(新新公司工會)
7 Kwong Foh Li No. 3 Lane, North
Tribet Road, C.C.L. | Chang Chi-shun 430
張志誠 |
| 21. Restaurants (S.N.R. & S.H.N.A.)
Employees' Union (新華路兩路茶館工會)
24 Hing An Fang, Hwa Shing Road. | Chow Ching-zai 140
周廷才 |
| 22. Dutchers' Union in the Northern District
(北區荷蘭商會)
4 An Shing Li, T'ung Road. | Fan Tai-siang 300
范志祥 |
| 23. Shanghai Tobacco Shop Employees' Union
(上海煙店工會)
15 Jiu Lin Li, Changan Road. | Hwang Choh-tung 240
黃竹亭 |
| 24. S.N.R. & S.H.N.A. Markham Road
Godown Coolies' Union
(新華路茶館路)
Markham Road Godown at the end of
Hong Chi Road. | Bao Yeh-tsing 420
鮑學清 |
| 25. Tsung Shing Cotton Mill Workers' Union
(大東紗廠工會)
644 Markham Li, Markham Road. | Loh Siau-ngai 1,600
陸秀岩 |
| 26. Tsung Shing Silk Filature Workers' Union
(大東絲綢廠工會)
Tsung Shing Workers' quarters
Chapel, opposite the Jensfield Village | Wong Yeh-jen 150
王致仁 |
| 27. Shanghai Gas Co. Workers' Union
(上海煤氣公司工會)
8 Chun Chi Li, Singkiang Road. | Wong Sih Kwai 350
王錫貴 |

LIST OF LABOUR UNIONS

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
T. Factory Workers' Union (三工會) 77 Lan Yui Do, Pootung.	Chen Poi-teh (陳培德)	7,130
Nikko Cotton Mill Workers' Union (日新棉織工會) 88 Lan Yui Do, Pootung.	Wu Tzu-lan (吳子蘭)	3,470
Changhai Dock & Engineering Pootung Workers' Union (上海碼頭工程工會) 64 Lan Yui Do, Pootung.	Sung Soong-shien (孫松善)	2,300
Pootung Tailors' Union (浦東裁縫工會) 338 Lan Yui Do, Pootung.	Hwang Yung-cheng (黃榮成)	624
Pootung Masons & Carpenters' Union (浦東建築木工會) 16 Lan Yui Do, Pootung.	Fan Tsung (范忠)	30
Wharf Coolies' Union (輪船裝卸工會) 12 Yung Chih Li, Lan Yui Do.	Liu Kue-liang (劉國良)	70
Yung Chong Match Factory Workers' Union (永豐火柴工會) 40 East Yung Shing Li, Lok Ka Do.	Chiang Chung-yu (蔣春雨)	618
Lat Water Shop Employees' Union (拉水店工會) 1 Lan Yui Do.	Wang Kai-yuen (王開元)	200
Shanghai Special District Electrical Workers' No. 1 Branch Union (上海特別電氣第一分會) Chang Ka Fang, Pootung.	Sung Yeh-huan (沈亞鵬)	40
Pootung Wu Poong Iron Works Employees' Union (浦東五豐鐵廠工會) Fan Tah Tuan, Pootung.	Kya Ah-ring (賈阿炳)	200
Pootung Standard Oil Company Godown Employees' Union (浦東標準石油公司倉庫工會) 113 K. Wharf, Pootung.	Yang Teh-chang (楊德彰)	100
Ship-building Workers' Union (造船工會) 22 Sung Ka Loong, Lok Ka Do.	Tung Sir-yu (董守裕)	200
Shanghai-Chuanasha Bus Company Employees' Union (上海川沙汽車公司工會) Jung Sing Sz Village.	Yang Shi-fan (楊詩範)	100
Shanghai-Chuanasha Bus Company Employees' Union (上海川沙汽車公司工會) Jung Sing Sz Village.	Jao Yui-shan (焦維山)	100
Northshore Shop Employees' Union (北岸商店工會) 12 South Bank of the Creek, Lok Ka Do, Pootung.	Hsu Kan-hua (徐南華)	100

List of Labour Unions existing

Shanghai in November, 1929

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PUBLIC
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 1. C. 13... 668...SHEET 1

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of Members</u>
Commercial Press Sales Office Employees' Union (商務印書館三分會) Sales Office, Honan Road.	Hou Ta-teung (后大椿) Ling Shi-hen (林路根)	800
China Yuen Silk Filature Employees' Union (錦昌絲織廠工會) 400 Chacufong Road	Chang Tsung-wu (張振武)	23
China Yuen Silk Weaving Factory Employees' Union (錦昌絲織廠工會) 400 Chacufong Road.	Yu Ah-kwei (于阿奎)	50
China Hua Silk Weaving Factory Employees' Union (華絲織廠工會) 1951 Tungshan Road.	Chen Foh-liang (陳福良)	100
Shanghai Weaving Factory Workers' Union (上海紗廠工會) 1911 Ning Sun Li, East Yuhang Road.	Tang Tai-ken (唐戴根)	300
China Merchants' Tobacco Co. Employees' Union (中國煙草公司) 534 Dalny Road.	Chen Yien-pai (陳延伯)	1,300
Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. Employees' Union (南洋兄弟煙草公司) 32 Chacufong Road.	Kiang Tsung (江春)	7,000
Ne Engineering & Shipbuilding Works Employees' Union (新鐵廠工會) 41 King Lai Fong, Yangtsepo Road	Ah Yuan (阿元)	200
Chi Jing Silk Filature Employees' Union (錦昌絲織廠工會) 743 Sia An Fong, Baikal Road.	Wu Tien-shiang (胡天良)	100
Shanghai Journalists' Association (上海記者協會) 529 Fochow Road.	Chang Tseng-yuan (張振遠)	120

Settlement

Name and Address	President	No. of Member
Inland Steam Launch Employees' Union (內河輪船司事聯工會) 100 Peh An Li, North Szechui Road.	Shih King-ziang (石鏡祥)	1,600
Cantonese Seasoned Meat Shop Employees' Union (廣東熟肉店司事聯工會) 111 Jik Chi Li, North Szechuen Road.	Li Ih-loong (呂一龍)	110
Sheng Tobacco Factory Workers' Union. (成煙廠司事聯工會) 112 Ting Shou Li, Mikal Road	Loe Chi-kang (羅季康)	1,000
Shure Joolies' Union (蘇瑞士聯工會) 47 Hung Tai Li, Sheiang Road	Chang Feng-hyi (張鳳儀)	300
Shanghai Riosha (Owners' Union (上海人力車僱車助會) 605 Fu Jeng Li, Peking Road.	Liang Sui-ting (梁瑞亭)	40
Shanghai Engravers' Union (上海鑄工會) 195 Shantung Road.	Yih Seong-sung (葉松生)	20

French Concession :-

Silk & Satin Shop Employees' Union (綢緞店司事聯工會) 100 Yung Yui Li, Rue Admiral Bayle.		
Chinese Lawyers' Association (上海律師公會) 172 Rue Admiral Bayle.	Yui Chung-loh (俞鍾駝)	200
W. L. Co. Godowns Employees' Union (萬利公司司事聯工會) 44 The French Bund	Yue Sien-ting (俞先亭)	70
Rice Shop Employees' Union (米糧店司事聯工會) 45 Ting Yang Li, Rue Paul Beau.	Pen Teng-yung (潘登雲)	1,000
Hin Kuo Road Stallkeepers' Union (河南路街市司事聯工會) 43 Ningpo Road, French Concession.	Li Yung-ziang (李榮祥)	100
Logging House Employees' Union (木料店司事聯工會) 40 Rue de Ningpo, French Concession.	Tsai Jui-z i (蔡如才)	200

Amoy City

List of Labour Unions

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Newspaper Employees' Union (報業工會) 44 Qi Tseui Jao Road, City.	Li Shao-ti (李少提)	30
Wharf Sailors' Union (碼頭水手工會) 7 Yuen Char Ka, Great East Gate.	Lu Yung-shih (盧榮植)	3,000
Wood Article Makers' Union (木器小件工會) 10 Yek Si Ka, West Gate.	Jhang Zang-pao (張長寶)	300
Weying Works Employees' Union (英興號員工會) Kia An Li, Fok Tien An Road, City.	Tung Siao-ming (董小明)	750
Scroll & Fan Shop Employees' Union (綉扇店員工會) Tung Yuen Men, City Garden.	Wu Shou-jee (胡壽祺)	300
Nantao Ordure Coolies' Union (滬滬苦力工會) 64 Gin Ka Tong Road, Tsing Lung Jao, Small South Gate.	Chung Yung-chien (張永泉)	400
Ginseng Shop Employees' Union (參茸店員工會) Ginseng Merchants' Build, Hai Kwai Ka, Nantao.	Hsu Gung-tear (徐敬希)	300
Paper Shop Employees' Union (紙店員工會) 22 Foh Yeh Road, City.	Loh Yau-hua (陸耀章)	400
Games Shop Employees' Union (遊戲店員工會) 117 Foh Yeh Road, City.	Own Sui-fu (翁瑞夫)	2,700
Hotel Runners' Union (酒店接房招待員工會) Tsi Sui Zi Temple, Foh Yeh Road.	Chang Yau-ming (張耀民)	240
Coal & Charcoal Shop Employees' Union (煤店炭店員工會) 27 Foh Yeh Road, City.	Chu Jen-teh (朱仁德)	600
Engravers' Union (銀業工會) 11 Tse King Road, inside Old North Gate.	Yih Seng-sung (葉松生)	400
Plat-Jong Makers' Union (牌號員工會) 35 Tsuen Sin Ka, inside Old North Gate.	Wing Ping (汪平)	800

Name & Address	President	No. of Members
Newspaper Vendors' Union (報刊工會) 191 Mei Ka Loong, Inside Great South Gate.	Mei Kuang-tseng (梅國瑞)	900
Chinese Pen Makers' Union (毛筆工會) 201 Tsao Loong, Small East Gate.	Hsu Hsueh-ting (徐鶴亭)	200
Chinese Ink Makers' Union (墨工會) 80 Chang Ma Loong, San Ia Ler.	Wu Tsch-chi (胡培基)	400
Millers & Carpenters' Union (水木工會) Siau Kee Loong, Small East Gate.	Chang Tsiu-chien (張秋仙)	6,000
Chinese Incense Makers' Union (香工會) 90 Tachih Road.	Kuo Pao-chai (郭寶榮)	400
Chinese Dry Goods Shop Employees' Union (南貨店職工會) 5 Ling Ying Road, West Gate.	Hsu Sao-chien (徐少川)	2,000
Chinese Medicine Shop Employees' Union (藥店職工會) Yeh Wang Miao Temple, inside Great South Gate.	Fang Tseng (方政)	3,000
Chinese Cigarette & Exchange Shop Employees' Union (煙國貨店職工會) Yao Kai Loong, Great East Gate.	Chen Yuen-chong (陳元昌)	1,000
Foundry Workers' Union (鑄造工會) Chen Ma Zah, behind the South Station.	Chang Ching-fang (張錦芳)	200
Kiangnan Dock Workers' Union (江南造船廠工會) 20 Kiang Ping Li, Pao-chong Hou Ka. Ka. Chong Miao.	Ling Chi-kae (凌志嘉)	1,400
Kiangnan Arsenal Workers' Union (工廠工會) Kiangnan Arsenal, Ka. Chong Miao.	Pao Ngoh-yung (包鵬榮)	2,000
Kantao Match Factory Workers' Union (南大火柴廠工會) 3 Hung Mur Li, South Station Road.	Wu Ah-dah (吳阿大)	130
Kantao Tramway Co Workers' Union (華商電車工會) Kuei F. Road, Kantao.	Chu Han-ngoh (朱漢鶴)	700

Name & Address	President	No. of Members
Kuan Sung Yuen Food Stuff Shop Employees' Union (南生園雜貨店) 35 Lu Shiang Yuan Road, Jity.	Hwang Chung-yen (黃仲賢)	250
Shih Shop Employees' Union (世昌號) Ma Ka Loong, inside Great East Gate.	Hu Fang (胡芳)	200
Restaurant Employees' Union (錦昌號) Mei Yuan Garden, City Temple.	Mei Ku-tsen (梅國添)	300
Cotton Weavers' Union (錦昌號) Bong Loh Li, Mei Sih Road, Nantao.	Chow Tsung-jung (周正榮)	500
Leathern Goods Makers' Union (皮貨工會) Shou Foh Li, West Gate.	Li Wen-soong (李文松)	1,000
Wharf Goods Watchmen's Union (南生園雜貨店) 30 Kwi Ka Loong, Old North Gate.	Wu Kyung-noh (胡金業)	250
Woollen Goods Shop Employees' Union (上毛呢店) 3 Sz Sih Fang, west of the Shanghai District Court.	Wang Yui-tsung (王偉壽)	300
Long Shop Employees' Union (隆祥號) 38 Yuan Shing Li, Chung Hwa Road.	Sung Ping (湯平)	400
Han Shop Employees' Union (漢昌號) 11 Tsing Lien Road, Kiu Mur Lee, City.	Lang Ngoek-chien (梁國謙)	480
Bath House Employees' Union (浴室工會) 180 Mei Ka Loong, Inside the Great South Gate.	Chan Yao-san (陳耀山)	450
Letter Paper & Book Makers' Union (信箋書工會) Foh Shing Tang, Lou Ka Road.	Yang Ying (楊穎)	40
Wharf Coolies' Union (碼頭苦力工會) 437 Chung Fwa Road.	Hung Tung-yee (洪東逸)	400
Kipsin Dock Employees' Union (吉新碼頭工會) 38 Ging Ling Li, Wa Chuin Yuen Road.	Wang Zung-chung (王承忠)	200

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Tooth-brush Makers' Union (牙刷工會) 3 Kua Tzu Li, Hwei Ling Road, outside the Small West Gate.	Su Hsueh-yao (蘇玉德)	130
Shanghai Ningbo Steamer Cabin-boys' Union (寧波輪船艙位工會) 30 Chiao Ka Lang Road.	Yih Kung-lung (叶恭倫)	200
Hosiery Machine Makers' Union (襪機工會) 2 Stone Street, Tsing Lung Jiao.	Chow Kuo-sui (周國瑞)	200
Hsichow Restaurant Employees' Union (西廚員工會) 10 Chung Tzu Li, Ling Ying Road.	Miang Hung-fu (耿洪富)	200
Tai Kong Dressed Goods Co. Employees' Union (泰興製衣廠工會) 5 Chung Tzu Li, Ling Ying Road.	Yui Yac-chun (余耀純)	
French Concession Waterworks and Electricity Workers' Union (法租界水電工會) 8 Chung Tzu Li, Ling Ying Road.	Chen Ming-ling (陳民林)	
Hosiery Factory Employees' Union (襪廠員工會) 28 Si Ling Road, West Gate.	Chang Yee-kua (張義華)	
Chickiang and Hingso Duck Slaughter Shop Employees' Union (油車碼頭工會) 46 Yau Cha Kharf Ka (油車碼頭街)	Wai Chang-ching (阮其慶)	100
Silk Cloth Dyeing Works Employees' Union (綢布染整工會) 4 Pao An-tsi, Pao Tien An Temple, Small North Gate.	Sung Ching-ling (孫慶林)	100
Red & White Wood Furniture Makers' Union Branch No. 1 (紅白木傢俱工會) South Street, Ma Road Jiao.	Wu Foh-tai (胡福海)	100
Tai An Silk Weaving Factory Employees' Union (泰安絲織廠工會) Tung Miao Jiao Road, Zia Tu Road.	Lu Shien-chen (盧顯臣)	300
Union of Cargo Watchmen on Steam Launches on the Whangpo River (黃浦東來工會) 27 Chung Tzu Li, Li Ma Road.	Hu Wen-shi (胡文詩)	300

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
South Station Transportation Hong Employees' Union (南車站運輸員工會) Behind the South Station.	Mao 'ah-ching (毛協清)	50
Shipping Hong Employees' Union (報關工會) 30 Fan Ka Loong, inside the Old North Gate.	Ying Siao-pao (應少保)	465
Chinese Balance Shop Employees' Union (莊秤量工會) Inside the Si Ling Shu Temple, Si Ling Road.	Kwei Kyung-loong (韋景龍)	165
Shanghai Wine Hong Employees' Union (上海酒行員工會) 285 Si Mao Ka Loong.	Wu Kuo-mur (胡穀模)	110
Shanghai Silk Dyeing Works Employees' Union (上海綢緞染整工會) 2 Mac An Li, Tsing Lien Ka, inside the Small North Gate.	Wei Yih (衛逸)	65
Fah Hua Village Orange Coolies' Union (法華村橙工會) 5 Chung Tse Li, Ling Ying Road.	Sung Ah-sui (沈阿水)	210
South Leshing and Dyeing Works Employees' Union (南陸染整工會) 75 Lu Hsiang Yuan Road, Kiu Mur Dee.	Zia Ah-king (謝阿生)	240
Li Transportation Boat Employees' Union (輪船碼頭員工會) Cin Ka Fong.	Ying Tai-an (殷泰安)	160
Shanghai Ready-made Clothing Shop Employees' Union (上海製衣店員工會) 33 Sa Tse Loong, Old North Gate.	Shih Sui-ching (石瑞卿)	276
Shanghai Chinese Food Shop Employees' Union (上海中國食品店員工會) 45 Lu Hsiang Yuan Road, Kiu Mur Dee.	Sze Yung-ching (謝景雲)	50
Shanghai Times Employees' Union (上海時報員工會) 2 Tung Hai Tang, Kung Ka Loong.	Chang Tse-yang (張志強)	100
Preparatory Committee of the Shanghai Evening Post Employees' Union (上海晚報籌備員工會) 2 Tung Hai Tang, Kung Ka Loong.	Yui Kwing-ngao (伍金熬)	50
Waterworks and Electricity Workers' Union (水電局員工會) Kuan Tien Miao Temple, West Gate.	Loi Peh-ting (陸培庭)	200
Tai Loong Cloth Factory Employees' Union (大東布廠員工會) 31 Hua Loong, Small West Gate.	Han Yeh-tseng (韓業生)	160
Lung Pak Shop Employees' Union (隆發號員工會) Tsi Shan Zu Temple, New North Gate.	Tse Kwei-ziang (卓貴祥)	300
Wharf Godown Cargo Watchmen's Union (碼頭倉庫看守員工會) 30 Koi Ka Loong, Old North Gate.	Wu King-neh (胡金榮)	224

Shanghai (Continued)

<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of members</u>
1. Grand Hope Store Employees' Union (大馬路百貨公司) 1 Yui Shing Li, Hung Shing Road, Chapei.	Kuo Wei-tseng 毛惠珍	300
2. Factory Co. Ks' Union (中西合辦業工會) 224 Ying Fa Jao Road, Chapei.	Li Sing sai 李生財	110
3. Chapei Book Binders' Union (膠本工會) 100 Kiu Tung Li, Sing Ming Rd.	Chang Fok Shing 張福錫	200
4. Bundcart & Wharfbarrow Coolies' Union (大小車內業工會) 210 ng Liang Li, Shiang San Road.	Chang King Chao 張根超	600
5. Yui Lo Sack Factory Workers' Union (義天不織工會) 177 ng Fung Li, Chung Hua Sing Rd.	Hsu Tsung-fah 徐春法	300
6. Tailors' (Uniform) Union (運服制服工會) 340 Sak Yia Li, Mei Yung Rd.	Au Ching-fah 吳慶福	150
7. Rotten Article Makers' Union (損壞物製二工會) 45 Chung Sak Li, Tien Tung Lin Rd.	Li Chao-ching 李超卿	150
8. Organ Manufacturers' Union (製樂工會) 7 Sak Li, Hsiang San Rd.	Wu Sing-keng 鄧信耕	200
9. Hing Tung Engineering Works Workers' Union (興通機械工廠) 100 Wan Ling Li, Sing Ming Rd.	Hu Ching-yung 胡廷鏞	200
10. S.N.M. North Station Godown (申北碼頭) 21 Pei Shing Li, Wang Ka Zah.	Wong Li-ting 王一亭	200
11. Paper Box Makers' Union (紙箱二工會) 30 Yen Yung Road.	Chang Teh yuen 張德遠	200
12. S.N.M. Main Restaurant Workers' Union (申地地餐務工會) 4 Chia Tung Li, Fukang Rd.	Hwang Yung-chong 黃永昌	100
13. Tanners' Union (皮革工會) Kwai Tuk Road, to the north of the Tien Tung Lin Station.	Chi Ping-tein 紀賓清	300
14. Stallkeepers' Union (攤販工會) 48 Yen Yung Li, Pac Chong Road.	King Ah Fok 金阿福	500
15. Commercial Press Workers' Union (商務印書館) 201 Paoshan Road.	Koh Ngoh-zai 葛鵬才	3,000

1. Commercial Press Workers' Dept. Employees' Union (商務印書館工會), 201 Paoshan Road.	Loh Suan 陸思安	200
2. Commercial Press General Dept. Employees' Union (商務印書館總工會), 17 Kiao Tung Li, Tukong Road.	Chong Tung-shan 莊通山	340
13. Silk Weavers' Union (絲織工會) 9 Ziung Chun Li, Paoshan Road.	Sung Hsi-hung 孫乃宏	300
14. Printers' Union (印刷工會) 17 Kiao Tung Li, Tukong Road.	Hsu Teh-ling 徐德麟	1,000
20. Sailors' (Foreign Dress) Union (洋裝縫工會) 2 Lien Chih Li, Paoshan Road.	Tsai An-chien 蔡安全	300
21. Customs Employees' Union (海關華僑聯合會) 1 Kiao Tung Li, King Ka Jao Rd.	Lai Liang 雷亮	300
22. Chinese Book Binders' Union (裝書合作社) 43 Paoshing Li, Paoshing Road.	Ting Sao-fu 丁少富	100
23. Cantonese Restaurant Employees' Union (四喜酒樓工會) 41 Kiao Tung Li, Paoshan Road.	Liang Tung-yi 梁永猷	1,300
24. Lithographers' Union (石印工會) 60 Kung Feh Li, Tung Shing Road.	Chow Tung-fah 周永發	700
25. Cheung Sing Co. Confectionary Shop Employees' Union (成興糖果店工會) 60 Kung Feh Li, Tung Shing Road.	Wong Hung-yeu 王恭有	200
26. Hing Feh Silk Weaving Factory Workers' Union (恆發絲織工廠工會) 23 Hui Feh Li, Wei Yen Road.	Ho Pak-hong 何伯康	30
27. Cotton Weavers' Union No. 1 (第一棉織工會) 6 Bau Sing Li, Chung San Road.	Bih Chang-ling 薛長林	30
28. Chang Feh Cigar Factory Workers' Union (廣發雪茄煙工廠工會) 3 Kung Ching Li, Hien Tung A. Rd.	Chu Sen-lung 朱仁龍	300
29. Bookbinders' Union (裝訂工會) 30 Kiao Tung Li, Hsiao Shan Road.	Lieu Soong-chien 劉松泉	300
30. Hui Chang Yu Match Factory Workers' Union (裕昌火柴工廠工會) 203 Paoshing Road.	Han Ah-keng 韓阿根	400
31. S. K. and S. H. Works Workers' Union (勝和機房工會) 13 Kiao Tung Li, King Ka Jao.	Kung Feh-shi 楊得才	150
32. Wen Chi Silk Milature Workers' Union (文記絲綢工廠工會) 38 Kiao Tung Li, Hsiao Shan Road.	Chao Hui-yuen 邵鴻元	250

33. Yuen Li Printing Shop Workers' Union (源利印務工會) 38 Hung Fah Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Loh Jui-tsing 陸如斌	130
34. San Sing Cotton Weaving Factory Workers' Union (三盛棉織廠) 33 San Ping Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Lieu Poo-yung 劉步雲	300
35. Silk Filature Female Workers' Union (絲綢女工聯合會) 21 Shing Yih Li, Paoshing Road.	Lu fung-loong 吳鳳龍	500
36. Silk Filature Male Workers' Union (絲綢男工聯合會) 12 Choufoong Li, Paoshing Road.	Yuen Kung-loong 袁國龍	200
37. Tea-leaves Bakers' Union (茶葉工會) 8 Foh An Fong, Hsiang Shan Road.	Chu Kung-ping 朱國斌	200
38. Foreign Style Furniture Makers' Union (西式傢俬工會) 68 Hwa Shing Li, Hwa Shing Road.	Huang Kung-yah 黃公儀	1,200
39. Silk Filature Workers' Union in the Eastern District. (絲綢工廠東區工會) 43 Tien Doong Li, Dixwell Road.	Fan Chi-ping 潘志平	300
40. China Soap Factory Workers' Union (中國肥皂廠工會) 9 Yeh Loong Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Hsu Tien-ling 徐天麟	100
41. Silk Filature Female Workers' Union in the Eastern District (絲綢女工東區工會) 14 Shou Ying Fong, Tien Dong Road.	Loh Shih-yung 陸世榮	1,000
42. Silk Filature Female Workers' Union (絲綢女工聯合會) 15 Tien Shou Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Hsu Lei-jing 徐麗靜	
43. Cantonese Grocery Shop Employees' Union (廣東雜貨店工會) Teh Ling Tong, Sukong Road.	Fan Chun-an 潘煥安	110
44. Tse Fong Shamel Factory Workers' Union (漆封漆廠工會) Fe 21 S Chou Li, Tsing Yuen Rd.	Yien Soong-fong 嚴雙芳	50
45. Promex Stick Workers' Union (士打火柴工會) 3 Doh An Fong, Hsiang Shan Rd.	Yang Shun-sung 楊順生	300
46. Gramophone Box Makers' Union (留聲機木盒工會) 26 Yeh Shing Li, Paoshing Road.	Dzung Fih-fu 鄧詩甫	250
47. Jing Au Cigar Factory Workers' Union (金安雪茄煙廠工會) 7 Hung Ching Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Hsu Dong-ling 許鳳林	100
48. Chair Bakers' Union (椅木廠工會) 65 Hung Ching Li, Huang Shing Road.	Lo Shun-loong 盧坤龍	75
49. Bristle Workers' Union (毛刷廠工會) 3 Tsing Zhi Li, Chung Hwa Shing Rd.	Lieu Ah Fung 劉亞鳳	400

10. Shipbuilding Yard Carpenters' Union (船塢木匠工會) 1111 Chung Shing Rd.	Pan Mao-fang 潘萬邦	1,500
11. Chung Tung Rubber Workers' Union (中統橡膠工會) 670 Pao-shan Rd.	Chao Chien-pao 趙加保	90
12. Shanghai Tea C. Workers' Union (上海茶業工會) 17 Hiaotung Li, Jukong Road.	Fan I-fang 范一峰	95
13. Hotel Runners (North Station) Union (北站旅館服務員工會) 126 Hsueh An Li.	Chu Teh-zung 朱德成	50
SHANGHAI (ULSI)		
14. Shanghai Riceha Carriers' Union (上海北人力車工會) 274 Chung Shing Road, Shanghai.	Wong Sui-ting 王瑞亭	80
15. Star Riceha C. Employees' Union (飛星工會) 300 Hsu Chung Road, Shanghai.	Hsu San 許三	120
16. Shanghai Garbage Coolies' Union (上海垃圾車工會) 699 Hsu Tung Road.	Ma Yuen-zhang 馬元祥	90
17. Shanghai Dyeing Works Workers' Union (上海染織工會) 3 Fen Shing Lung Li, Chung San Road.	Lu Yueh-chung 魯學忠	300
18. Federation of Silk Filatures Workers' Unions in Western District (上海西區絲織工會) 119 Heng Tung Road.	Yi Sui 奚瑞	1,300
19. Shanghai Electricity Department & Interworks Employees' Union (上海電氣及電網工會) 10 Chung Shing Li, Singkiang Road.	Liau Tung-ki 劉推基	90
20. Union of Wharf Coolies along the Soochow Creek (蘇州沿河碼頭工會) 5 Hsi Ling Li, Pei Yuen Road.	Chen Hsi-tai 陳海秋	580
21. Shanghai Porters' Union (上海碼頭工會) 39 Chung Shing Rd.	Tung Lung-see 董潤生	440
22. Union of Porters along the Soochow Creek (蘇州沿河碼頭工會) 16 North Lung Yih Li, Lingchi Road.	Wong Hsi-king 王金金	330
23. Rice (33 Red) Hawkers' Union (蘇州飯攤工會) 15 Chung Shing Road, Jiu An Li.	Hsu Pao-long 許寶郎	350
24. Hsiao Goods Shop Employees' Union (華信百貨工會) 3 Chun Tsung Li, Yen Shing Road.	Ma Lu-chung 解復忠	1,900
25. Sewing Factory Female Workers' Union (縫衣廠女工工會) 3 Tsu Tsh Li, Hsing An Sing Road.	Sung Shi-fah 沈子福	240
26. Federation of Silk Filatures Workers' Union (上海絲織工會) Tung Chung Li, Lingchi Road.	Chen Han-sung 陳漢聲	5,500

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 14. Chai Lai Masons & Carpenters' Union
(建業會)
311 T'ien Li, Ning Lin Road. | Li Chung-wu 303
李正和 |
| 15. Tsing Tsing Cotton Mill Workers' Union
(大東紗廠工會)
114 T. Tsing Li, Tsing Tsing Road. | Wang Hsiang-ling 1,500
王向明 |
| 16. Tsing Yeh Cotton Mill Workers' Union
(清野紗廠工會)
1 Hsi Ling Li, Hsi Yuen Rd. | Li Ching-yuen 714
李榮元 |
| 17. Tsing Shih Cotton Mill Workers' Union
(崇信紗廠工會)
37 Tsong Shing Workers' quarters,
Kwang Foh Road, Tan K. Loc. | Chao Hsiung 1,200
趙衍根 |
| 18. Shih Kwong Dyeing Work Workers' Union
(達來染織工會)
16 Kwong Foh Road, opposite
Jessfield Village | Shang Hwa-jen 792
張懷仁 |
| 19. Shanghai South Factory Workers' Union
(上海南廠同業工會)
2 Sz Teh Li, Yung Shing Road. | Ching Yung-tsung 320
張逢泰 |
| 20. Sun Sun Co. Employees' Union
(新三公司工會)
7 Kwong Yin Li No. 3 Lane, North
Tibet Road, S. H. L. | Ching Chi-shun 460
張志誠 |
| 21. Restaurants (S.H.K. & S.H.N.A.)
Employees' Union (新寧杭兩路茶室工會)
24 Ting An Tang, Hwa Shing Road. | Chow Ching-zai 140
周廷才 |
| 22. Dutchers' Union in the Northern District
(北區荷蘭商會)
4 An Shing Li, T tung Road. | Fan Chi-ziang 300
范志祥 |
| 23. Shanghai Bamboo Shop Employees' Union
(上海竹作工會)
15 Jiu An Li, Changan Road. | Hwang Choh-ting 240
黃灼亭 |
| 24. S.H.K. & S.H.N.A. Markham Road
Godown Coolies' Union
(新寧杭兩路碼頭)
Markham Road Godown at the end of
Hong Chi Road. | Pao Yeh-tsing 480
鮑榮清 |
| 25. Tsing Shing Cotton Mill Workers' Union
(清生紗廠工會)
844 Markham Li, Markham Road. | Leh Siau-ngai 1,600
陸秀岩 |
| 26. Tsung Yeh Silk Filature Workers' Union
(黃亞絲綢工會)
Tsung Yeh Workers' quarters
Chapel, opposite the Jessfield Village | Wong Yeh-jen 150
王友仁 |
| 27. Shanghai Gas Co. Workers' Union
(上海煤氣行工會)
2 Chun Chi Li, Singkiang Road. | Wong Sih Lwei 350
王錫貴 |

14. Chai Kiang & Carpenters' Union (建業木工會) 5 T'ien Li, Hing Lin Road.	Li Chung-wa 303 李正和
15. Ta Fong Cotton Mill Workers' Union (大東紡織工會) 111 T. F. ng Li, Tan Tsz Wan.	Wong Hing-ling 1,500 王衍炳
16. Tung Yeh Cotton Mill Workers' Union (滬豐紗廠工會) 1 Hui Ling Li, Hui Yuen Rd.	Li Ching-yuen 714 李榮元
17. Tung Sin Cotton Mill Workers' Union (崇信紗廠工會) 37 Tsong Shing Workers' quarters, Kwong Foh Road, Tan H. Lee.	Chao H-kung 1,200 趙炳根
18. Doh Hong Dyeing Work Workers' Union (道東染織工會) 16 Kwong Tin Road, opposite Jessfield Village	Chang Hwa-jen 792 張懷仁
19. Shanghai South Factory Workers' Union (上海南廠同業工會) 2 Sz Tien Li, Yung Shing Road.	Chung Wong-tsung 320 張達壽
20. Sun Sun Co. Employees' Union (新新公司工會) 7 Hung Yin Li No.3 Lane, North Tibet Road, C.N.L.	Chung Chi-shun 450 張志誠
21. Restaurants (S.N.R. & S.H.N.R.) Employees' Union (新華兩號茶館工會) 24 Hing An Fong, Hwa Shing Road.	Chow Ching-zai 140 周廷才
22. Butchers' Union in the Northern District (北區肉類工會) 4 An Shing Li, Tung Road.	Fan Tai-ziang 300 范志祥
23. Shanghai Bamboo Shop Employees' Union (上海竹器工會) 15 Jiu Lin Li, Changan Road.	Hwang Jach-ting 240 黃竹亭
24. S.N.R. & S.H.N.R. Markham Road Godown Coolies' Union (新華兩號碼頭工會) Markham Road Godown at the end of Hong Chi Road.	Bao Yeh-tsing 400 鮑榮清
25. Tung Chong Cotton Mill Workers' Union (滬昌紡織工會) 844 Markham Li, Markham Road.	Loh Siau-ngai 1,600 陸秀岩
26. Tsung Yeh Silk Filature Workers' Union (震業絲織工會) Tsung Yeh Workers' quarters Chapai, opposite the Jessfield Village	Wong Yeh-jen 150 王友仁
27. Shanghai Gas Gr. Workers' Union (上海煤氣行工會) 8 Chun Chi Li, Singkiang Road.	Wong Sih Lwei 350 王錫貴

LIST OF LABOR UNIONS

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Shanghai Textile Workers' Union (上海纺织工会) 27 Lan Yui Doo, Pootung.	Chen Poi-teh (陈培德)	7,130
Shanghai Cotton Mill Workers' Union (上海棉厂工会) 30 Lan Yui Doo, Pootung.	Wu Tzu-lan (吴子兰)	3,470
Shanghai Dock Engineering Pootung Workers' Union (上海码头工程工会) 34 Lan Yui Doo, Pootung.	Sung Soong-shien (沈松恩)	1,500
Pootung Tailors' Union (浦东裁缝工会) 308 Lan Yui Doo, Pootung.	Hwang Yung-cheng (黄荣成)	624
Pootung Masons & Carpenters' Union (浦东木匠工会) 66 Lan Yui Doo, Pootung.	Fan Tsung (范忠)	350
Wharf Coolies' Union (輪船碼頭工會) 13 Yung Chin Li, Lan Yui Doo.	Liu Kue-liang (劉國良)	200
Shanghai Match Factory Workers' Union (上海火柴工會) 40 East Yung Shing Li, Lok Ka Doo.	Chiang Chung-yu (蔣香雨)	615
Water Shop Employees' Union (水店員工會) 6 Lan Yui Doo.	Wang Kai-yuen (王開元)	200
Shanghai Special District Electrical Workers' No. 1 Branch Union (上海特別市電氣第一分會) Chang Ka Fang, Pootung.	Sung Yeh-luan (沈亞鵬)	40
Pootung Wu Poon Iron Works Employees' Union (浦东吳浦鐵廠工會) Fan Tak Tuan, Pootung.	Kya Ah-ring (賈阿炳)	120
Pootung Standard Oil Company Godown Employees' Union (浦东标准石油公司倉庫員工會) L.K.K. Wharf, Pootung.	Yang Teh-chang (楊德昌)	100
Ship-building Workers' Union (造船工會) 30 Sung Ka Loong, Lok Ka Doo.	Tung Sir-yu (董守裕)	40
Shanghai-Chuanasha Bus Company Employees' Union (上海川沙汽車公司員工會) Ching Sing Sz Village.	Yang Shi-fan (楊錫蕃)	70
Shanghai-Chuanasha Bus Company Employees' Union (上海川沙汽車公司員工會) Chang Ka Doo, Pootung.	Jao Yui-shan (喬維三)	70
Waterway Shop Employees' Union (水店員工會) 10 South Bank of the Creek, Lok Ka Doo, Pootung.	Hsu Nan-hua (徐南華)	40

List of Labour Unions existing in
Shanghai in November, 1929

SOUTH CHINA

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of members</u>
Commercial Press Sales Office Employees' Union (商務印書館三分會) Sales Office, Honan Road.	Hou Ts-tung (后大椿) Ling Bai-shen (林培振)	800
Ching Yuen Silk Filature Employees' Union (錦雲絲綢廠工會) 400 Chacufong Road.	Chang Tsung-wu (張權瑞)	23
Ching Yuen Silk Weaving Factory Employees' Union (錦雲絲綢織造廠工會) 400 Chacufong Road.	Yu Ah-kwei (于阿奎)	50
Ching Yuen Silk Weaving Factory Workers' Union (錦雲絲綢織造廠工會) 1951 Tongshan Road.	Chen Fok-liang (陳福良)	100
Shanghai Weaving Factory Workers' Union (上海織造廠工會) 1911 Ning Fuh Li, East Yuhang Road.	Tang Tai-ken (唐戴根)	300
China Merchants' Tobacco Co. Employees' Union (華商煙草公司工會) 534 Dalny Road.	Chen Yien-pai (陳延伯)	1,300
Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. Employees' Union (南洋兄弟煙草公司工會) 32 Chacufong Road.	Kiang Tsung (江春)	7,000
No. 1 Engineering & Shipbuilding Works Employees' Union (第一鐵廠工會) 41 King Lai Fong, Yangtsepo Road	Ah Yuan (阿元)	200
Ching Jing Silk Filature Employees' Union (靜江絲綢廠工會) 743 Chia An Fong, Bokai Road.	Wu Tien-shiang (胡天祥)	100
Shanghai Journalists' Association (上海記者協會) 529 Fochow Road.	Chang Tseng-yuan (張澄遠)	120

Settlement

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Enlone Steam Laundry Employees' Union (同隆小輪車洗衣工會) 40 Feh An Li, North Shensi Road.	Shih King-zhang (石金章)	1,600
Cantonese Seasoned Meat Shop Employees' Union (同隆小輪車洗衣工會) 151 Jik Chi Li, North Szechuen Road.	Li Ih-loong (呂一龍)	110
Cheng Tobacco Factory Workers Union. (成煙廠職工會) 112 Ping Shou Li, Likai Road	Lo Chi-kang (羅奇康)	1,300
Ordure Jockies' Union (車夫工會) 47 Hung Tai Li, Jue Chiang Road	Chang Feng-hyi (張鳳儀)	300
Shanghai Ricksha Owners' Union (上海人力車僱主互助會) 658 Pa Teng Li, Peking Road.	Liang Sui-ting (梁瑞亭)	40
Shanghai Engravers' Union (上海工會) 195 Shantung Road.	Yih Soong-sung (葉松堂)	200

French Concession :-

Silk & Satin Shop Employees' Union (綢緞絲綢職工會) 100 Yung Yui Li, Rue Admiral Bayle.		
Chinese Lawyers' Association (上海律師公會) 172 Rue Admiral Bayle.	Yui Chung-loh (俞鍾詒)	300
C.N.S. Co. Godowns Employees' Union (中法大藥房碼頭職工會) 44 The French Bund	Yue Sien-ting (俞先亭)	300
Rice Shop Employees' Union (米糧職工會) 45 Ting Yung Li, Rue Paul Beau.	Fan Teng-yung (潘澄雲)	1,000
Hin Kuo Road Stallkeepers' Union (河南路攤販互助會) 43 Ningpo Road, French Concession.	Li Yong-zhang (李榮祥)	100
Locking House Employees' Union (鎖鑰工職工會) 40 Rue de Ningpo, French Concession.	Tsai Jui-z i (蔡如才)	250

Shanghai City

List of Labour Unions

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Printer Employees' Union (印刷工會) 48 Si Tsun Jiao Road, City.	Li Shao-ti (李少提)	50
Shanghai Sailors' Union (海員工會) 7 Yuen Chai Ka, Great East Gate.	Lu Yang-shih (盧榮植)	3,400
Wood Article Makers' Union (木工小件工會) 13 Yeh Si Ka, West Gate.	Chang Zang-pao (張長寶)	200
Leaving Works Employees' Union (青島港務工會) 12 Yeh Si Ka, Foh Tien An Road, City.	Tung Shao-ming (董小明)	110
Carroll & Fan Shop Employees' Union (德商利源號工會) Tung Hien Mon, City Garden.	Wu Shao-jee (胡壽祺)	300
Nantao Ordure Coolies' Union (滬灘苦力工會) 62 Siu Ka Tong Road, Teing Lung Jao, Small South Gate.	Chang Yang-shien (張永泉)	400
Ginseng Shop Employees' Union (參茸號工會) Ginseng Merchants' Guild, Hui Kwai Ka, Nantao.	Hsu Gung-tsar (徐敬齋)	380
Beer Shop Employees' Union (啤酒號工會) 62 Foh Yeh Road, City.	Loh Yau-hua (陸耀華)	400
Candy Shop Employees' Union (糖果號工會) 117 Foh Yeh Road, City.	Own Sui-fu (翁瑞夫)	2,400
Hotel Runners' Union (酒店跑馬工會) Tse Sui Zi Temple, Foh Yeh Road.	Chang Yau-ming (張耀民)	140
Coal & Charcoal Shop Employees' Union (煤炭號工會) 27 Foh Yeh Road, City.	Chu Jen-tch (朱仁德)	600
Engravers' Union (銀業工會) 11 Tse King Road, inside Old North Gate.	Yih Soong-sung (葉松生)	400
Shan-Jong Makers' Union (牌字號工會) 35 Tsuen Sin Ka, inside Old North Gate.	Ning Ling (汪玲)	800

Name & Address	President	No. of Members
Newspaper Vendors' Union (報工會) 151 Mei Ka Loong, Inside Great South Gate.	Mei Kuo-tseng (梅國棟)	900
Chinese Pen Makers' Union (筆工會) 151 Mei Ka Loong, Small East Gate.	Hsu Fong-ting (徐鳳亭)	200
Chinese Ink Makers' Union (墨工會) 80 Chang Ha Loong, San Ia Ler.	Wu Ich-chi (胡植基)	400
Masons & Carpenters' Union (木水工會) Siau Lee Loong, Small East Gate.	Chang Tsiu-chien (張秋泉)	6,000
Chinese Incense Makers' Union (香工會) No. 10 TaChik Road.	Kuo Fao-chai (郭寶榮)	400
Chinese Dry Goods Shop Employees' Union (南貨店職工會) No. 10 Ling Ying Road, West Gate.	Hsu Sao-chen (徐少川)	2,000
Chinese Medicine Shop Employees' Union (藥店職工會) Yeh Wang Miao Temple, inside Great South Gate.	Fang Tseng (方政)	3,000
Chinese Cigarette & Exchange Shop Employees' Union (煙店職工會) Yao Ka Loong, Great East Gate.	Chen Yuen-chong (陳元昌)	1,000
Boundary Workers' Union (界工會) Chen Ka Zah, behind the South Station.	Chang Ching-fang (張錦芳)	200
Kiangnan Dock Workers' Union (江南造船所工會) 20 Kwang Ping Li, Fao-chong Hou Ka, Kao Chong Miao.	Ling Chi-ka (凌志奇)	1,400
Kiangnan Arsenal Workers' Union (江南工廠工會) Kiangnan Arsenal, Kao Chong Miao.	Fao Ngeh-yung (包鵬榮)	3,000
Tantao Match Factory Workers' Union (南火藥廠工會) 3 Hung Mur Li, South Station Road.	Wu Ah-dah (吳阿大)	150
Tantao Tramway Co Workers' Union (南電車工會) Kuo F. Road, Tantao.	Chu Han-moh (朱漢鵬)	700

Name & Address	President	No. of Members
Yuan Sung Yuan Food Stuff Shop Employees' Union (元豐源食品工會) 65 Lu Shiang Yuan Road, Jity.	Hwang Chung-yen (黃仲彥)	280
Fire Shop Employees' Union (火舖員工會) No. 114 Loong, inside Great East Gate.	Hu Fang (胡芳)	200
Restaurant Employees' Union (飯店員工會) Mei Yuan Garden, City Temple.	Mei Kuotser (梅國猷)	300
Cotton Weavers' Union (棉織員工會) Dong Loh Li, Mei Sih Road, Nantao.	Chow Tsung-rung (周正榮)	900
Leathern Goods Makers' Union (皮貨員工會) Shou Foh Li, West Gate.	Li Wen-song (李文松)	1,000
Wharf Goods Watchmen's Union (碼頭貨物看守工會) 30 Kyi Ka Loong, Old North Gate.	Wu Kyung-nan (胡金業)	250
Woollen Goods Shop Employees' Union (毛織店員工會) 3 Sz Sin Fong, west of the Shanghai District Court.	Wang Yui-tsung (王維壽)	300
Long Shop Employees' Union (隆舖員工會) 38 Yuan Shing Li, Chung Hwa Road.	Sung Ping (沈平)	400
Han Shop Employees' Union (漢舖員工會) 21 Tsing Lien Road, Kiu Mur Lee, City.	Leng Ngoek-chien (冷果泉)	480
Bath House Employees' Union (浴室員工會) 180 Mei Ka Loong, Inside the Great South Gate.	Chan Yao-san (陳耀山)	450
Letter Paper & Book Makers' Union (紙張書工會) Foh Shing Fong, Lou Ka Road.	Kung Ying (唐穎)	40
Wharf Coolies' Union (碼頭苦力工會) 437 Chung Fwa Road.	Kung Tung-yee (洪東逸)	2,000
Kipsin Dock Employees' Union (碼頭苦力工會) 38 Sing Ling Li, Wai Chuan Yuen Road.	Wang Zung-chung (王宗忠)	200

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Tooth-brush Makers' Union (牙刷工會) 2 Kwa Tek Li, Hwei Ling Road, outside the Small West Gate.	Su Ngren-yao (蘇玉璽)	130
Shanghai Ningbo Steamer Cabin-boys' Union (寧波輪船客艙工會) 80 Chiao Ka Yang Road.	Yin Kung-lung (尹恭倫)	200
Hosiery Machine Makers' Union (襪機工會) 2 Stone Street, Tsing Loong Jao.	Chow Kuo-sui (周國瑞)	200
Delicous Restaurant Employees' Union (飯館員工會) 15 Chung Tek Li, Ling Ying Road.	Niang Hung-fu (耿洪甫)	200
San Keng Janned Goods Co. Employees' Union (三興罐頭員工會) 5 Chung Tek Li, Ling Ying Road.	Yui Yac-chun (余雅春)	100
French Concession Waterworks and Electricity Workers' Union (法租界水電工會) 5 Chung Tek Li, Ling Ying Road.	Chen Ming-ling (陳民林)	
Cosmetics Factory Employees' Union (化妝工廠員工會) 28 Si Ling Road, West Gate.	Chang Kuo-kua (張國華)	
Chickiang and Ningbo Duck Slaughter Shop Employees' Union (滬寧鴨店員工會) 46 Yau Cha Shai Ka (油車碼頭街)	Tai Chang-ching (阮長慶)	100
Silk Cloth Dyeing Works Employees' Union (綢緞染坊員工會) 4 Pao An Li, For Tien An Temple, Small North Gate.	Sung Gung-ling (孫廣林)	200
Red & White Wood Furniture Makers' Union Branch No. 1 (紅白木傢俬分會) South Street, Ma Road Jao.	Wu Foh-lai (胡福海)	200
Loi An Silk Weaving Factory Employees' Union (老安絲織廠員工會) Kung Liao Jao Road, Zia Tu Road.	Lu Shien-chen (盧顯臣)	300
Union of Barge Watchmen on Steam Launches on the Whangpo River (黃浦江輪船碼頭工會) 27 Ching Tek Li, Li Ma Road.	Hu Wen-chi (胡文治)	300

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
South Station Transportation Hong Employees' Union (南車站運輸員工會) Behind the South Station.	Mao 'ah-ching (毛協清)	30
Shipping Hong Employees' Union (船務員工會) 30 Pan Ka Loong, inside the Old North Gate.	Ying Siao-pao (應少保)	465
Chinese Balance Shop Employees' Union (上海衡業員工會) Inside the Si Ling Shu Temple, Si Ling Road.	Kwei Kyung-loong (桂景龍)	105
Shanghai Wine Hong Employees' Union (上海酒行員工會) 285 Si Ma Ka Loong.	Wu Kuo-mur (胡國模)	610
Shanghai Silk Dyeing Works Employees' Union (上海綢緞染整員工會) 2 Far An Li, Tsing Lien Ka, inside the Small North Gate.	Wei Yih (魏逸)	67
Fah Hua Village Orange Coolies' Union (法華村橙工會) 5 Chung Tse Li, Ling Ying Road.	Sung Ah-sui (宋阿瑞)	250
Cloth Dyeing and Dyeing Works Employees' Union (染布染整員工會) 79 Lu Hsiang Yuan Road, Kiu Mur Dee.	Zia Ah-king (謝阿星)	240
Rig Transportation Boat Employees' Union (駁船運輸員工會) Sih Ka Fang.	Ying Tai-an (殷泰安)	160
Shanghai Ready-made Clothing Shop Employees' Union (上海成衣店員工會) 39 Sa Tse Loong, Old North Gate.	Shih Sui-ching (石瑞卿)	276
Shanghai Chinese Food Shop Employees' Union (上海中國食品店員工會) 95 Lu Hsiang Yuan Road, Kiu Mur Dee.	Sze Yung-ching (謝景雲)	70
Shanghai Times Employees' Union (上海時報員工會) 2 Tung Hai Fang, Kung Ka Loong.	Chang Tse-yang (張志強)	100
Preparatory Committee of the Shanghai Evening Post Employees' Union (上海晚報籌備員工會) 2 Tung Hai Fang, Kung Ka Loong.	Yui Kving-ngao (余金鰲)	50
Waterworks and Electricity Workers' Union (水電工員工會) Kuan Tien Miao Temple, West Gate.	Loh Peh-ting (陸培庭)	200
Tai Loong Cloth Factory Employees' Union (大東隆布廠員工會) Si Hwa Loong, Small West Gate.	Han Yen-tseng (韓炎珍)	160
Yung Bag Shop Employees' Union (榮袋店員工會) Tsi Shan Zu Temple, New North Gate.	Tse Kwei-ziang (朱貴祥)	700
Wharf Godown Jargo Watchmen's Union (碼頭倉庫雜貨店員工會) 30 Kwi Ka Loong, Old North Gate.	Wu King-neh (胡金榮)	324

SHANGHAI (Continued)

<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of members</u>
1. Grandclothe Store Employees' Union (大華呢絨店職工會) 1 Yui Shing Li, Hung Shing Road, Shanghai.	Huo Wei-tsang 毛惠珍	300
2. Factory Co. Workers' Union (申西合興織造工會) 514 Ning Pa Sze Road, Shanghai.	Li S ng sai 李生財	150
3. Shanghai Dock Binders' Union (上海碼頭工會) 100 Kiu Tung Li, Sing Ling Rd.	Chang Fok Shing 張福卿	200
4. Handcart & Wheelbarrow Coolies' Union (大車車夫工會) 510 Ng Liang Li, Shiang San Road.	Chang King Chao 張根超	600
5. Hui Wo Sack Factory Workers' Union (惠和袋廠職工會) 118 Ng Fung Li, Chung Hua Sing Rd.	Huo Tsung-fah 徐春法	300
6. Tailors' (Uniforms) Union (縫制服工會) 340 San Yin Li, Tai Yung Rd.	Hu Ching-fah 吳慶祚	150
7. Kitten Article Makers' Union (貓三件工會) 15 Chung San Li, Fien Tung Lin Rd.	Li Chao-ching 李超卿	150
8. Cotton Manufacturers' Union (棉業工會) 7 Chien Fong, Hsiang San Rd.	Hu Sing-keng 鄧信耕	200
9. Hsin Tung Engineering Works Workers' Union (新東機械工廠職工會) 100 Nan Ling Li, Sing Ling Rd.	Hu Thing-yung 胡廷鏞	200
10. S.N.R. North Station Godown (申浦北站堆棧) 11 Kei Shing Li, Tung Ka Sah.	Wang H-tung 王一亭	200
11. Paper Box Makers' Union (紙箱工會) 30 Wen Yung Road.	Chang Teh yueh 張德越	200
12. S.N.R. Main Restaurant Workers' Union (申浦地盤餐館工會) 4 Chiastung Li, Fukang Rd.	Hwang Yung-chong 黃永昌	100
13. Tanners' Union (皮革工會) Kwai-Tan Road, to the north of the Fien Tung Lin Station.	Chi Ping-tein 紀賓清	300
14. Stallkeepers' Union (菜攤工會) 48 Chien Yung Li, Pac Chong Road.	King Ah Fok 金阿福	500
15. Commercial Press Workers' Union (商務印書館職工會) 301 Paoshan Road.	Huh Ngoh-zai 葛鵬才	3,000

16. Commercial Press Employees' Dept. Employees' Union (商務印書館), 301 Paoshan Road.	Leh Guan 陸恩安	250
17. Commercial Press General Dept. Employees' Union (商務印書館), 17 Kiao Tung Li, Fukong Road.	Cheng Tung-san 莊通山	340
18. Silk Weavers' Union (絲織工會) 9 Ziung Chun Li, Paoshan Road.	Sun, Hsi-kung 孫乃宏	300
19. Printers' Union (印刷工會) 17 Kiao Tung Li, Fukong Road.	Hsu Teh-ling 徐德麟	1,000
20. Sailors' (Foreign Press) Union (洋報職工會) 1 Lien Chih Li, Paoshan Road.	Tsai An-chien 蔡安全	300
21. Customs Employees' Union (海關華僑聯合會) 1 Kiang Tai Li, Ping Ma Jao Rd.	Tai Liang 唐亮	300
22. Chinese Book Binders' Union (華籍書作社) 43 Paoshing Li, Paoshing Road.	Ting Sao-fu 丁少富	100
23. Cantonese Restaurant Employees' Union (國華酒樓職工會) 41 Lien Foh Li, Paoshan Road.	Liang Tung-yi 梁永猷	1,300
24. Lithographers' Union (石印工工會) 60 Kung Foh Li, Tung Shing Road.	Chow Yang-fah 周永發	700
25. Cheung Sing Sing Co. Collectionary Shop Employees' Union (成興成貨店職工會) 60 Kung Foh Li, Tung Shing Road.	Wong Hung-yeu 王恭有	200
26. Hing Foh Silk Weaving Factory Workers' Union (興發絲織工廠) 38 Hui Foh Li, Wei Yen Road.	Ho Pak-kong 何伯康	30
27. Cotton Weavers' Union No. 1 (第一棉織工會) 6 Gao Ling Li, Chung San Road.	Sih Chang-ling 薛長林	50
28. Chung Tin Cigar Factory Workers' Union (中德雪茄煙工廠) 3 Kung Ching Li, Hien Tung A. Rd.	Chu Jen-lung 朱仁龍	200
29. Bookbinders' Union (裝訂工會) 30 Kung Tai Li, Hsiung Shan Road.	Lieu Soong-chien 劉松泉	300
30. Tai Chung Fu Match Factory Workers' Union (裕昌火柴工廠) 433 Paoshing Road.	Nan Ah-kong 韓阿松	400
31. S. K. and S. H. A. Works Workers' Union (新港機房工會) 15 Hui Foh Li, Tung Ma Jao.	Kang Foh Lai 楊得才	150
32. Wen Chi Silk Milature Workers' Union (文記絲綢工廠) 30 Kung Tai Li, Hsiung Shan Road.	Chao Han-yuen 邵漢元	250

33. Yuen Li Printing Shop Workers' Union (源利印務工會) 38 Hung Fah Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Loh Jui-tsing 陸如岐	130
34. San Sing Cotton Weaving Factory Workers' Union (三星棉織廠) 33 San Fong Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Lieu Poo-yung 劉寶雲	300
35. Silk Filature Female Workers' Union (絲綢女工聯合會) 21 Shing Yih Li, Paoshing Road.	Lu Tung-loong 吳東龍	500
36. Silk Filature Male Workers' Union (絲綢男工聯合會) 12 Choufong Li, Paoshing Road.	Yuen Tung-loong 袁東龍	200
37. Tea-leaves Bakers' Union (製茶工會) 8 Foh Ah Fong, Hsiang Shan Road.	Chu Zung-ping 朱宗平	200
38. Foreign Style Furniture Makers' Union (西式木器工會) 65 Hwa Shing Li, Hwa Shing Road.	Hwang Lung-yah 黃公侯	1,200
39. Silk Filature Workers' Union in the Eastern District. (絲綢工廠東方區) 43 Tien Dong Li, Dixwell Road.	Pan Chi-ping 潘子平	300
40. China Soap Factory Workers' Union (中國肥皂廠工會) 9 Yeh Loong Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Hsu Tien-ling 徐天麟	100
41. Silk Filature Female Workers' Union in the Eastern District (絲綢女工東方區) 14 Shou Ying Fong, Tien Dong Road.	Loh Shao-yung 陸少榮	1,000
42. Silk Filature Female Workers' Union (絲綢女工聯合會) 15 Tien Shou Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Hsu Mei-jing 徐美靜	
43. Cantonese Grocery Shop Employees' Union (廣東雜貨店工會) Teh Ling Fong, Sukong Road.	Fan Shun-an 潘慎安	110
44. Tse Fong Enamel Factory Workers' Union (鐵房搪瓷廠工會) Te Shou Li, Tsing Yuen Rd.	Yien Soong-ling 嚴雙平	50
45. Promee Stick Workers' Union (麵粉棍工會) 3 Foh Ah Fong, Hsiang Shan Rd.	Yang Shun-sung 楊順生	300
46. Gramophone Box Makers' Union (留聲機盒工會) 36 Yeh Shing Li, Paoshing Road.	Dzung Feh-fu 董德甫	250
47. Ting Au Cigar Factory Workers' Union (天和雪茄煙廠工會) 7 Hung Ching Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Hsu Feng-ling 許鳳林	100
48. Chair Makers' Union (椅廠工會) 65 Hwa Shing Li, Hwa Shing Road.	Loo Shun-loong 盧順龍	75
49. Bristle Workers' Union (刷廠工會) 3 Foh Ah Li, Chung Hwa Shing Rd.	Lieu Ah Fung 劉阿榮	450

30. Shipbuilding Yard Carpenters' Union (木匠工會) 1111 Chung Shing Rd.	Pan Hsiao-fang 潘 蕭 芳	1,300
31. China Lin. & Bbr. Wkrs' Union (絲綢棉織工會) 670 Paochuan Road.	Chao Chien-pao 趙 建 保	90
32. Shanghai C. Wkrs' Union (紗工工會) 17 Hiaotung Li, Fukang Road.	Fan Li-fang 范 一 芳	95
33. Parcel Runners (North Station) Union (北車站行李工工會) 126 Chung Shing Rd.	Chu Teh-zung 朱 德 成	50
CHAPAI (CHAPAI)		
1. Chapei Rice Shop Wkrs' Union (上海北平米店工會) 271 Chung Shing Road, Chapei.	Jong Sui-ting 王 瑞 亭	80
2. Star Rice Shop Employees' Union (飛星米店工會) 300 Hsueh Chang Road, Chapei.	Hsu San 徐 三	120
3. Chapei Garbage Coolies' Union (上海掃地工工會) 899 Hsueh Chang Road.	Ma Yuen-zhang 馬 元 祥	50
4. Chapei Sweeping Works Workers' Union (上海掃地工工會) 3 Feh Shing Lung Li, Chung San Road.	Lu Yush-chung 魯 學 忠	380
5. Federation of Silk Filatures Workers' Unions in Eastern District (上海東區絲織工會) 117 Wang Tung Road.	Y. Sui 奚 瑞	1,300
6. Chapei Electricity Department & Interworks Employees' Union (上海電氣局工會) 10 Chang Shing Li, Singkiang Road.	Lieu Tsung-ki 劉 宗 基	90
7. Union of Wharf Coolies along the Soochow Creek (蘇州河碼頭工會) 5 Feh Ling Li, Feh Yuen Road.	Chen Hsi-tai 陳 海 泰	550
8. Chapei Porters' Union (上海碼頭工會) 39 Chung Shing Rd.	Tung Tung-chen 童 洞 珍	440
9. Union of Porters along the Soochow Creek (蘇州河碼頭工會) 16 North Lung Yih Li, Mongolia Road.	Jong Shing 王 金 金	320
10. Rice (Cooked) Hawkers' Union (飯館攤販工會) 15 Chang Shing Road, Jiu An Li.	Huo Pao-long 霍 寶 郎	350
11. Pao Goods Shop Employees' Union (華貨店工會) 5 Shun Tsung Li, Hsueh Shing Road.	Hsi. Lu-chung 解 續 忠	1,900
12. Weaving Factory Female Workers' Union (紡織女工工會) 5 Feh Ling Li, Hsueh Shing Road.	Sung Tai-fah 沈 子 福	240
13. Federation of Silk Filatures Workers' Union (上海絲織工會) 5 Tung Sung Li, Mongolia Road.	Chen Han-sung 陳 漢 聲	5,500

14. Chai Kiang & Carpenters' Union (建築工會) 111 T. T. Li, Hing Lik Road.	Li Chang-wu 303 李正和
15. Tsung Wah Cotton Mill Workers' Union (大東紡織工會) 111 T. T. Li, Tan Tsz Yam.	Wong ...-ing 1,500 王 ...
16. Tsung Wah Cotton Mill Workers' Union (大東紡織工會) 111 T. T. Li, Hing Yuen Rd.	Li Ching-yuen 714 李景元
17. Tsung Wah Cotton Mill Workers' Union (大東紡織工會) 111 T. T. Li, Hing Yuen Rd.	Chao ...-kung 1,200 趙 ...
18. Tsung Wah Cotton Mill Workers' Union (大東紡織工會) 111 T. T. Li, Hing Yuen Rd.	Chang Hwa-jen 792 張懷仁
19. Shanghai South Factory Workers' Union (上海南廠同業工會) 2 Sz Tan Li, Yung Shing Road.	Chang Yung-tsung 320 張達昌
20. Sun Sun Co. Employees' Union (新新公司工會) 7 Chung Fia Li No.3 Lane, North Tibet Road, C.N.L.	Chang Chi-shun 489 張志誠
21. Restaurants (S.H.R. & S.H.N.L.) Employees' Union (新華兩路茶莊工會) 24 Ning An Fang, Hwa Shing Road.	Chow Ching-zai 140 周 ...
22. Dutch ... Union in the Northern District (北區荷蘭同業工會) 4 An Shing Li, T. tung Road.	Fan Chi-ziang 300 范志祥
23. Shanghai Bamboo Shop Employees' Union (上海竹器店工會) 15 Jiu An Li, Changan Road.	Hwang Choh-tang 249 黃竹亭
24. S.H.R. & S.H.N.L. Markham Road Godown Coolies' Union (新華兩路茶莊碼頭工會) Markham Road Godown at the end of Hong Chi Road.	Bao Yeh-tsing 480 鮑 ...
25. Tsung Wah Cotton Mill Workers' Union (大東紡織工會) 844 Markham Li, Markham Road.	Loh Sieu-ngai 1,600 陸 ...
26. Tsung Wah Silk Millature Workers' Union (大東絲綢工會) Tsung Wah Workers' Quarters Chapel, opposite the Jessfield Village	Wong Yeh-jen 150 王 ...
27. Shanghai Gas Co. Workers' Union (上海煤氣公司工會) 2 Chun Chi Li, Singkiang Road.	Wong Sui-kwei 350 王 ...

LIST OF LABOR UNIONS

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Shanghai Factory Workers' Union (上海工厂工会) 27 Lan Yi Do, Pootung.	Chen Pei-ten (陈培德)	7,130
Shanghai Cotton Mill Workers' Union (上海棉厂工会) 30 Lan Yi Do, Pootung.	Wu Tzu-lan (吴子兰)	3,470
Shanghai Dock Engineering Pootung Workers' Union (上海码头工程工会) 64 Lan Yi Do, Pootung.	Sung Soong-shien (沈松恩)	2,300
Pootung Tailors' Union (浦东裁缝工会) 398 Lan Yi Do, Pootung.	Hwang Yung-cheng (黄荣成)	624
Pootung Masons & Carpenters' Union (浦东木匠工会) 6 Lan Shing Li, Lan Yi Do.	Fan Tsung (范忠)	75
Marf Coolies' Union (輪船装卸工会) 12 Yung Chih Li, Lan Yi Do.	Liu Kue-liang (劉國良)	75
Yang Chung Match Factory Workers' Union (楊中火柴工会) 40 East Yung Shing Li, Lok Ka Do.	Chiang Chung-yu (蒋春宇)	617
Water Shop Employees' Union (水店工会) 6 Lan Yi Do.	Wang Kai-yuen (王開元)	200
Shanghai Special District Electrical Workers' No. 1 Branch Union (上海市特别区电力第一分会) Chang Ka Fang, Pootung.	Sung Yeh-huan (沈亞鵬)	100
Pootung Wu Feng Iron Works Employees' Union (浦东吴丰铁厂工会) Fan Tai Tuan, Pootung.	Kya Ah-ring (賈阿炳)	120
Pootung Standard Oil Company Godown Employees' Union (浦东标准油公司工会) L.H.K. Wharf, Pootung.	Yang Teh-chang (楊德彰)	120
Ship-building Workers' Union (造船工会) 20 Sung Ka Loang, Lok Ka Do.	Tung Sir-yu (董守裕)	200
Shanghai-Chuanasha Bus Company Employees' Union (上海川沙汽车工会) Ching Ling Sz Village.	Yang Sih-fan (楊錫蕃)	100
Shanghai-Chuanasha Bus Company Employees' Union (上海川沙汽车工会) Chow K. Ico, Pootung.	Jao Yui-shan (喬維三)	100
Hardware Shop Employees' Union (五金店工会) 12 South Bank of the Creek, Lok Ka Do, Pootung.	Hsu Nan-hua (徐南華)	100

D. 655-

List of Labour Unions existing in
Shanghai in November, 1929

SUMMARY

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of members</u>
Commercial Press Sales Office Employees' Union (商務印書館三分會) Sales Office, Honan Road.	Hou Ts-tung (后大椿) Ling Bei-lan (林培根)	800
Ching Yuen Silk Filature Employees' Union (錦雲絲織廠工會) 400 Chacufong Road	Chang Tsung-wu (張振翹)	23
Ching Yuen Silk Weaving Factory Employees' Union (錦雲絲織二廠) 400 Chacufong Road.	Yu Ah-kwei (于阿奎)	50
Ching Hwa Silk Weaving Factory Workers' Union (榮華絲織二廠) 1951 Tongshan Road.	Chen Foh-liang (陳福良)	100
Shanghai Weaving Factory Workers' Union (上海紗廠二廠) 1911 Ning Fuh Li, East Yuhang Road.	Teng Tai-ken (唐戴根)	300
China Merchants' Tobacco Co. Employees' Union (華商煙草公司) 534 Dalny Road.	Chen Yien-pai (陳延伯)	1,300
Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. Employees' Union (南洋兄弟煙草公司) 32 Chacufong Road.	Kiang Tsung (江春)	7,000
No. 1 Engineering & Shipbuilding Works Employees' Union (第一鐵廠工會) 741 King Lai Fong, Yangtsepo Road	Ah Yuan (阿元)	200
Chi Jing Silk Filature Employees' Union (錦興絲織二廠) 743 Chia An Fong, Baikal Road.	Wu Tien-shian (胡天先)	100
Shanghai Journalists' Association (上海新聞記者協會) 529 Fochow Road.	Chang Tseng-yuan (張振遠)	120

Settlement

Name and Address	President	No. of Member
Indian Steam Launch Employees' Union (印度輪船碼頭工會) 40 Pui An Li, North Shansi Road.	Saii King-ziang. (石金祥)	1,600
Cantonese Seasoned Meat Shop Employees' Union (廣東鹹魚店工會) 151 Jing Chi Li, North Szechuen Road.	Li Ih-loong (呂一龍)	110
Wu Cheng Tobacco Factory Workers' Union. (五成煙廠職工會) 112 Ting Shou Li, Mikal Road	Loc Chi-kang. (羅奇康)	1,000
Ordure Joolies' Union (馬路工會) 207 Hung Tai Li, Jhe Liang Road	Chang Feng-hyi (張鳳儀)	300
Shanghai Ricksha (wners' Union (上海人力車僱車助會) 655 Fu Jeng Li, Ieking Road.	Liang Sui-ting (梁瑞亭)	400
Shanghai Engravers' Union (上海鑲工會) 195 Shantung Road.	Yih Scoag-sung (葉松堂)	200

French Concession :-

Silk & Satin Shop Employees' Union (綢緞店職工會) 100 Yung Fui Li, Rue Admiral Bayle.		
Chinese Lawyers' Association (上海律師公會) 172 Rue Admiral Bayle.	Yai Chung-loh (俞鍾岳)	100
C.M.S. Co. Godowns Employees' Union (中法公司五福棧職工會) 44 The French Bund	Yue Sien-ting (俞先亭)	300
Rice Shop Employees' Union (米糧店職工會) 65 Ting Yung Li, Rue Paul Beau.	Pan Teng-yung (潘澄雲)	1,000
Min Kuo Road Stallkeepers' Union (民國路雜貨店職工會) 45 Ningpo Road, French Concession.	Li Yung-ziang (李榮祥)	100
Bedding House Employees' Union. (被褥店職工會) 40 Rue de Ningpo, French Concession.	Tsai Jui-z i (蔡如才)	200

Mantao City

List of Labour Unions

Name and Address	President	Number of Members
Newspaper Employees' Union (新報員工會) 48 Gi Tseu Jao Road, City.	Li Shao-ti (李少提)	150
Wharf Sailors' Union (碼頭水手工會) 7 Tuen Char Ka, Great East Gate.	Lu Yang-shih (盧常植)	3,000
Wood Article Makers' Union (木器工匠工會) 19 Yeh Si Ka, West Gate.	Chang Zan-pao (張長保)	300
Printing Works Employees' Union (印刷廠員工工會) 3 Tiao An Li, For Tien An Road, City.	Tung Siao-ming (董小明)	150
Garroll & Fan Shop Employees' Union (乾利源及番店員工工會) Tung Yuen Men, City Garden.	Wa Shou-jee (胡壽祺)	50
Mantao Biscuit Cookies' Union (餅乾工會) 64 Gin Ka Tong Road, Tsing Lung Jao Small South Gate.	Chang Yung-chien (張永泉)	400
Hingong Shop Employees' Union (興豐店員工工會) Hingong Merchants' Guild, Hai Yoi Ka, Mantao.	Hsu Chang-tseu (徐敬齋)	200
Beer Shop Employees' Union (啤酒店員工工會) 22 Foh Yeh Road, City.	Loh Yau-hua (陸耀華)	400
Candy Shop Employees' Union (糖果店員工工會) 117 Foh Yeh Road, City.	Own Sui-fu (翁瑞六)	2,000
Shoe Runners' Union (鞋店員工工會) Tsi Sui Zu Temple, Foh Yeh Road.	Chang Yau-ming (張耀民)	140
Coal & Charcoal Shop Employees' Union (煤店及炭店員工工會) 27 Foh Yeh Road, City.	Yau Jen-teh (朱仁德)	600
Engravers' Union (鑲嵌工工會) 11 Tse King Road, inside Old North Gate.	Yih Soong-sung (葉松生)	400
Wah-Jong Makers' Union (華中製工工會) 25 Tsuen Sin Ka, inside Old North Gate.	Wing Fung (汪馥)	800

Name & Address	President	No. of Members
Newspaper Vendors' Union (報刊工會) 191 Mei Ka Loong, Inside Great South Gate.	Kei Kuo-tseng (柯國珍)	900
Chinese Fan Makers' Union (毛筆工會) 191 Tsao Loong, Small East Gate.	Hsu Ngoh-ting (徐錦亭)	200
Chinese Ink Makers' Union (墨工會) 80 Chang Ha Loong, San Ia Ler.	Wu Ich-chi (胡培基)	100
Plumbers & Carpenters' Union (木水工會) Siau Lee Loong, Small East Gate.	Chang Tsiu-chien (張秋前)	6,000
Chinese Incense Makers' Union (香工會) 90 Tachin Road.	Kao Pa-chai (郭寶榮)	400
Chinese Dry Goods Shop Employees' Union (南郊乾貨店工會) Ling Ying Road, West Gate.	Hsu Sao-chien (徐少川)	2,000
Chinese Medicine Shop Employees' Union (藥店職工會) Yan Wang Miao Temple, inside Great South Gate.	Fang Tseng (方政)	3,000
Chinese Cigarette & Exchange Shop Employees' Union (煙國貨店職工會) Yao Ka Loong, Great East Gate.	Chen Yuen-chong (陳元昌)	1,000
Boundary Workers' Union (界工會) Chen Ka Zah, behind the South Station.	Chang Ching-fang (張錦芳)	200
Niangnan Dock Workers' Union (江南造船所工會) 20 Kwang Ling Li, Pa-chong Hou Ka, Kao Chong Miao.	Ling Chi-ka (凌志嘉)	1,400
Niangnan Arsenal Workers' Union (江南兵工廠工會) Niangnan Arsenal, Kao Chong Miao.	Pao Ngoh-yung (包鵬榮)	3,000
Tantao Match Factory Workers' Union (南大火柴廠工會) 3 Hung Mar Li, South Station Road.	Wu Ah-dah (吳阿大)	130
Tantao Tramway Co Workers' Union (南國電車工會) Kuo F. Road, Tantao.	Chu Han-moh (朱漢鵬)	700

Name & Address	President	No. of Members
Yuan Sung Yuan Food Stuff Shop Employees' Union (元豐園雜貨工會) 95 Lu Shiang Yuan Road, Jity.	Hwang Chung-yen (黃仲彥)	280
Wine Shop Employees' Union (酒樓員工會) No. 14 Loong, inside Great East Gate.	Hu Fanz (胡法)	200
Restaurant Employees' Union (酒樓員工會) Mei Yieh Garden, City Temple.	Mei Kuotzen (梅國珍)	300
Cotton Weavers' Union (棉織員工會) Donk Loh Li, Mei Sih Road, Nantao.	Chow Tsung-yung (周正榮)	900
Leather Goods Makers' Union (皮革員工會) Shou Foh Li, West Gate.	Li Wen-soong (李文松)	1,000
Ward Goods Watchmen's Union (碼頭貨物巡邏工會) 50 Mei Ka Loong, Old North Gate.	Wu Kyung-noh (胡金業)	250
Woollen Goods Shop Employees' Union (毛織店員工會) 3 Sz Sih Fang, west of the Shanghai District Court.	Wang Yui-tsung (王維壽)	500
Long Shop Employees' Union (隆祥員工會) 38 Yuan Shing Li, Chung Kwa Road.	Sung Ping (湯平)	400
Han Shop Employees' Union (漢成員工會) 11 Tsing Lien Road, Kiu Mur Lee, City.	Lang Ngoek-chien (梁國謙)	480
Bath House Employees' Union (浴室員工會) 180 Mei Ka Loong, Inside the Great South Gate.	Chan Yao-san (陳耀山)	450
Letter Paper & Book Makers' Union (信箋書工會) Foh Shing Fang, Lou Ka Road.	Daung Ying (唐穎)	40
Ward Coolies' Union (碼頭苦力工會) 437 Chung Kwa Road.	Hung Tung-yee (洪東逸)	2,000
Kipsin Book Employees' Union (吉新書工會) 38 Sing Ling Li, Wu Chuin Yuen Road.	Yang Zung-chung (楊宗忠)	200

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
Booth-Brush Makers' Union (牙刷工會) 8 Kwa Tse Hsi, Hwai Ming Road, outside the Small West Gate.	Su Ngreh-yao (蘇玉燦)	130
Shanghai Kiangso Steamer Basin-Boys' Union (上海招商局輪船碼頭工會) 600 Chiao An Yang Road.	Yih Kung-lung (叶恭倫)	200
Hosiery Makers' Union (襪子工會) 2 Stone Street, Tsinan Loang Jao.	Chow Kuo-sui (周國瑞)	300
Hsiehchow Restaurant Employees' Union (西河飯店工會) 18 Chang Tse Hsi, Hwai Ming Road.	Kiang Hung-fu (耿洪福)	200
Tai Kong Laundry Workers' Union (太古洗衣房工會) 5 Chang Tse Hsi, Hwai Ming Road.	Yui Yac-chun (余雅春)	100
French Concession Waterworks and Electricity Workers' Union (法租界水電工會) 5 Chang Tse Hsi, Hwai Ming Road.	Chen Ming-ling (陳民林)	100
Hosiery Factory Employees' Union (襪子工廠工會) 21 Si Lin Road, West Gate.	Chang Yee-kua (張義華)	100
Cooking and Pork Slaughter Shop Employees' Union (油鹽麵粉工會) 46 New Cha Kwei Road, (油鹽麵粉街)	Wai Chang-ching (阮善慶)	100
Silk Cloth Dyeing Works Employees' Union (綢緞染坊工會) 4 Pao Lun Hsi, Sun Tien An Temple, Small North Gate.	Sung Ching-ling (孫慶林)	100
Red & White Wood Furniture Makers' Union Branch No. 1 (紅白木器公會) South Street, Va Kwei Jao.	Yu Foh-lai (胡福海)	300
Wei An Silk Dyeing Factory Employees' Union (魏安絲綢染坊工會) Hsing Hsiang Jao Road, Zia Tu Road.	Lu Shien-chen (盧顯成)	300
Union of Boatmen on Steam Launches on the Yangtze River (長江輪船碼頭工會) 27 Chang Tse Hsi, Hwai Ming Road.	Hu Wen-chi (胡文治)	300

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
South Station Transportation Hong Employees' Union (南車站運輸工會) Behind the South Station.	Mao Jiah-ching (毛協清)	30
Shipping Hong Employees' Union (船務工會) 30 Fan Ka Loong, inside the Old North Gate.	Ying Siao-pao (應少保)	465
Chinese Balance Shop Employees' Union (中國秤店工會) Inside the Si Ling Shu Temple, Si Ling Road.	Kwei Kyung-loong (桂景龍)	105
Shanghai Wine Hong Employees' Union (上海酒行員工會) 285 Si Mao Ka Loong.	Wu Kuo-mur (胡國模)	650
Shanghai Silk Dyeing Works Employees' Union (上海綢緞染整工會) 2 Fan Ka Li, Tsing Lien Ka, inside the Small North Gate.	Wei Yih (魏逸)	675
Fah Hua Village Ordure Coolies' Union (法華村清糞工會) 5 Chung Teh Li, Ling Ying Road.	Sung Ah-sui (孫阿水)	290
Cloth Dyeing and Dyeing Works Employees' Union (布匹染整工會) 75 Lu Hsiang Yuan Road, Kiu Mur Dee.	Zia Ah-king (謝阿生)	240
Lin Transportation Boat Employees' Union (輪船運輸工會) Cik Ka Fanz.	Ying Tai-an (殷泰安)	160
Shanghai Ready-made Clothing Shop Employees' Union (上海成衣店工會) 39 Sa Tse Loong, Old North Gate.	Shih Sui-ching (石瑞卿)	575
Shanghai Chinese Food Shop Employees' Union (上海中國食品店工會) 35 Lu Hsiang Yuan Road, Kiu Murr Dee.	Sze Yung-ching (謝景雲)	70
Shanghai Times Employees' Union (上海時報工會) 2 Tung Hai Fang, Kung Ka Loong.	Chang Tse-rang (張志強)	100
Preparatory Committee of the Shanghai Working Port Employees' Union (上海港口員工會) 2 Tung Hai Fang, Kung Ka Loong.	Yui Kwang-ngao (余金熬)	500
Waterworks and Electricity Workers' Union (水電工工會) Zuan Tien Mao Temple, West Gate.	Lok Feh-ting (陸培庭)	200
Tai Loong Cloth Factory Employees' Union (大東衣廠工會) Si Hua Loong, Small West Gate.	Han Yen-tseng (韓贊生)	160
Bunny Bag Shop Employees' Union (兔袋店工會) Tsi Shan Zu Temple, New North Gate.	Tse Kwei-zhang (朱貴祥)	700
Wharf Golden Jargo Watchmen's Union (碼頭金銀酒保工會) 39 Kwi Ka Loong, Old North Gate.	Wu King-nah (胡金南)	424

China (Eastern)

<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of members</u>
1. Grandclothe Store Employees' Union (大新衣店职工会) 1 Yui Shing Li, Hung Shing Road, Chapei.	Mao Wei-tsang 毛惠珍	300
2. Factory Cooks' Union (中西厨工会) 204 King Ka Jao Road, Chapei.	Li Sing sai 李生财	110
3. Chapei Lock Menders' Union (太平工会) 100 Kiu Lung Li, Sing Ling Rd.	Chang Foh Shing 張福卿	200
4. Handcart & Wheelbarrow Coolies' Union (大小車夫工会) 210 Na Liang Li, Shiang San Road.	Chang Hing Chao 張根超	600
5. Hsi Lo Sack Factory Workers' Union (喜來袋厂工会) 110 Hsi Lo Li, Chung Hwa Sing Rd.	Hsu Tsung-fah 徐春法	300
6. Tailors' (Uniform) Union (缝制服工会) 340 Kiu Lin Li, Lai Yung Rd.	Au Ching-fah 吳慶福	150
7. Rattan Article Makers' Union (柳条制品工会) 45 Chung San Li, Tien Tung An Rd.	Li Chao-ching 李超卿	150
8. Crystal Manufacturers' Union (玻璃工会) 7 Chai Lin F Rd, Hsiang San Rd.	Wu Sing-keng 邱信耕	200
9. Hsin Shing Engineering Works Workers' Union (新成机械工会) 100 Nan Ling Li, Sing Ling Rd.	Hu Shing-yung 胡经镛	200
10. S. N. S. North Station Godown (新站北理物局) 11 Pei Shing Li, Wang Ka Sah.	Wang H-tung 王一尊	200
11. Paper Box Makers' Union (纸盒工会) 30 Nan Yung Road.	Chang Teh-yueh 張德越	200
12. S. N. S. Main Restaurant Workers' Union (新站主理餐厅工会) 4 Chiastung Li, Tukang Rd.	Hwang Yang-chong 黃永昌	100
13. Tanners' Union (皮革工会) Kuo Tien Road, to the north of the Tien Tung An Station.	Chi Ping-tein 紀賓清	300
14. Stallkeepers' Union (摊贩工会) 48 Chai Yung Li, Pac Chong Road.	King Ah Foh 金阿福	500
15. Gymnastical Press Workers' Union (南校印刷工会) 201 Paoshan Road.	Koh Ngeh-zai 葛鹤才	3,000

16. Commercial Press Workers' Dept. Employees' Union (商務印書館工會), 201 Paoshan Road.	Leh Suan 陸思安	200
17. Commercial Press General Dept. Employees' Union (商務印書館總工會), 17 Hiao Tung Li, Lukong Road.	Cheng Tung-san 莊通山	340
18. Silk Weavers' Union (絲織工會) 9 Ziung Chun Li, Paoshan Road.	Sun Chi-hung 孫乃宏	300
19. Printers' Union (印務工會) 17 Hiao Tung Li, Lukong Road.	Hsu Tsh-ling 徐德麟	1,000
20. Tailors' (Foreign Dress) Union (洋服裁縫工會) 1 Hiao Chun Li, Paoshan Road.	Tsai An-chien 蔡安全	300
21. Customs Employees' Union (海關華僑工會) 1 Hiao Chun Li, Hing Ma Jao Rd.	Tai Liang 戴良	300
Chiping Book Binders' Union (書裝合作社) 30 Paoshing Li, Paoshing Road.	Ting Sao-fu 丁少富	100
22. Cantonese Restaurant Employees' Union (國貨酒樓工會) 41 Hiao Chun Li, Paoshan Road.	Hiang Lung-yi 梁永猷	1,300
23. Lithographers' Union (石印工會) 60 Hing Foh Li, Tung Shing Road.	Chow Yang-fah 周永發	700
24. Cheung Wing-yo Connectionary Shop Employees' Union (成興源號工會) 60 Hing Foh Li, Tung Shing Road.	Wong Hung-yeu 王洪有	200
25. Hing Foh Silk Weaving Factory Workers' Union (祥發絲織工廠) 39 Hing Foh Li, Hing Ma Jao Rd.	Ho Pak-hong 何伯康	30
26. Cotton Weavers' Union No. 1 (第一棉織工會) 6 Hing Foh Li, Chung San Road.	Sih Chang-ling 薛長林	30
27. Chung Hing Cigar Factory Workers' Union (祥興雪茄煙工會) 8 Hing Foh Li, Hing Ma Jao Rd.	Chu Jen-lung 朱仁龍	200
28. Bookbinders' Union (裝訂工會) 30 Hing Foh Li, Hing Ma Jao Rd.	Hieu Soeng-chien 劉松泉	300
29. Hui Chang Lu Hatch Factory Workers' Union (裕昌和火柴工廠) 405 Paoshing Road.	Han Ah-hong 韓阿根	400
30. S. M. and S. H. H. Works Workers' Union (新華機房工會) 15 Hing Foh Li, Hing Ma Jao Rd.	Hing Foh Li 楊得才	150
31. Hing Chi Silk Filature Workers' Union (文記絲織工會) 39 Hing Foh Li, Hing Ma Jao Rd.	Chao Hing-yuen 邵鴻元	250

33. Yuen Li Printing Shop Workers' Union (源利印務工會) 38 Hung Fah Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Loh Jui-tsing 陸祖仁	130
34. San Sing Cotton Weaving Factory Workers' Union (三星棉織廠工會) 33 San Fung Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Lieu Poo-yung 劉步雲	300
35. Silk Filature Female Workers' Union (絲綢女工聯合會) 21 Shing Yih Li, Paoshing Road.	Lu Tung-loong 吳東龍	500
36. Silk Filature Male Workers' Union (絲綢男工聯合會) 12 Chaoufong Li, Paoshing Road.	Yuen Tung-loong 袁東龍	200
37. Tea-leaves Bakers' Union (茶葉工會) 8 Foh Ah Fong, Hsiang Shan Road.	Chu Zung-ping 朱周斌	200
38. Foreign Style Furniture Makers' Union (西式木器工會) 65 Hwa Shing Li, Hwa Shing Road.	Hwang Tung-yah 黃公儀	1,200
39. Silk Filature Workers' Union in the Eastern District. (絲綢工廠工會) 43 Tien Dong Li, Dixwell Road.	Pan Chi-ping 潘子平	800
40. China Soap Factory Workers' Union (中國肥皂廠工會) 9 Yeh Loong Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Hsu Tien-ling 徐天麟	100
41. Silk Filature Female Workers' Union in the Eastern District (絲綢女工聯合會) 14 Shou Ying Fong, Tien Dong Road.	Loh Siu-yung 陸小榮	1,000
42. Silk Filature Female Workers' Union (絲綢女工聯合會) 15 Tien Shou Li, Tsing Yuen Road.	Hsu Lei-jing 徐美玲	
43. Cantonese Grocery Shop Employees' Union (廣東雜貨店工會) Teh ling Fong, Jukong Road.	Pan Chun-an 潘慎安	110
44. Tse Foong Enamel Factory Workers' Union (鐵漆搪瓷廠工會) Fe 21 S Chou Li, Tsing Yuen Rd.	Yien Soong-fong 嚴雙芳	50
45. Promee Stick Workers' Union (仁德火柴工會) 3 Ech Ah Fong, Hsiang Shan Rd.	Yang Shun-sung 楊順生	300
46. Gramophone Box Makers' Union (留聲機木盒工會) 26 Yeh Shing Li, Paoshing Road.	Dzung Teh-fu 董德富	250
47. King Lu Cigar Factory Workers' Union (金和雪茄煙廠工會) 7 Hung Ching Li, Tien Tung An Road.	Hsu Feng-ling 許鳳林	100
48. Chair Makers' Union (椅木工會) 65 Hwa Shing Li, Hwang Ching Road.	Loo Shun-loong 盧坤龍	75
49. Bristle Workers' Union (刷毛工會) 3 Peih Zih Li, Chung Hwa Ling Rd.	Lieu Ah Tung 劉阿昌	450

30. Shipbuilding Yard Carpenters' Union (木匠工會) 1111 Chung Shing Rd.	Pan Hsiao-fang 潘 喜 輝	1,200
31. Chung Tien Rubber Workers' Union (橡膠工會) 870 P. Szechuan Rd.	Chao Chien-pao 趙 建 豪	90
32. Taipei T. S. Workers' Union (泰成公司) 17 Hsiao tung Li, Fukang Road.	Fan Li-fang 范 一 峰	95
33. Postal Runners (North Station) Union (北站郵政工會) 120 Chung Shing Rd.	Chu Tsh-zung 朱 德 成	50
CHAPAI (CHAI)		
34. Chapei Nicotiana Workers' Union (台北人參工會) 274 Chung Shing Road, Chapei.	Jong Sui-ting 王 瑞 亭	80
35. Star Nicotiana S. Employees' Union (飛星工會) 310 Kuo Chung Road, Chapei.	Hsu San 許 三	120
36. Chapei Garbage Coolies' Union (台北第一工會) 839 Hsiao Tung Road.	Li Yuen-zhang 馬 元 祥	30
37. Chapei Dyeing Works Workers' Union (染織第一工會) 8 Fen Shing Lung Li, Chung San Road.	Lu Yush-chung 魯 學 忠	380
38. Federation of Silk Filatures Workers' Unions in Western District (山西區公絲工會) 112 Wang Tung Road.	Yi Sui 奚 瑞	1,300
39. Chapei Electricity Department & Waterworks Employees' Union (台北南水電工會) 10 Chung Shing Li, Singkiang Road.	Lieu Tsung-ki 劉 推 基	30
40. Union of Chapei Coolies along the Soochow Creek (蘇州河沿岸工會) 5 Hsiang Ling Li, Wei Yuen Road.	Chen Hsi-tsiu 陳 復 秋	500
41. Chapei Porters' Union (台北肩挑工會) 39 Chung Shing Rd.	Tung Sung-ser 董 潤 生	440
42. Union of Porters along the Soochow Creek (蘇州河沿岸肩挑工會) 16 North Lung Yih Li, Lingolia Road.	Jong Hsi-hing 王 奎 奎	330
43. Rice (Cooked) Hawkers' Union (飯飯攤工會) 157 Chang An Road, Jiu An Li.	Kuo Pao-long 郭 寶 郎	350
44. Hsiao Goods Shop Employees' Union (小貨店工會) 3 Chun Tsang Li, Wei Shing Road.	Li Lu-chung 解 復 忠	1,900
45. Weaving Factory Female Workers' Union (布廠女工工會) 3 Hsiang Li, Ling Li Sing Road.	Sung Chi-fah 沈 子 福	340
46. Federation of Silk Filatures Workers' Union (三區絲織工會) 1 Tung Tung Li, Singkiang Road.	Chen Han-sung 陳 漢 聲	5,300

14.	Chung-shan & Chung-shan Union	303	王正和
15.	Chung-shan & Chung-shan Union	1,500	王正和
16.	Chung-shan & Chung-shan Union	714	王正和
17.	Chung-shan & Chung-shan Union	1,200	王正和
18.	Chung-shan & Chung-shan Union	792	王正和
19.	Chung-shan & Chung-shan Union	320	王正和
20.	Chung-shan & Chung-shan Union	450	王正和
21.	Chung-shan & Chung-shan Union	140	王正和
22.	Chung-shan & Chung-shan Union	500	王正和
23.	Chung-shan & Chung-shan Union	249	王正和
24.	Chung-shan & Chung-shan Union	430	王正和
25.	Chung-shan & Chung-shan Union	1,600	王正和
26.	Chung-shan & Chung-shan Union	150	王正和
27.	Chung-shan & Chung-shan Union	330	王正和

Name and Address	President	No. of Members
...T. Factory Workers' Union (...三工會) 57 Lan Yi Do, Pootung.	Chen Pei-teh (陳培德)	7,130
Shanghai Cotton Mill Workers' Union (上海棉廠海關工會) 30 Lan Yi Do, Pootung.	Wu Tse-lan (吳子蘭)	3,490
Shanghai Dock Engineering Pootung Workers' Union (上海鐵廠工會) 64 Lan Yi Do, Pootung.	Sung Soeng-chien (沈松堯)	3,200
Pootung Tailors' Union (上海裁縫工會) 398 Lan Yi Do, Pootung.	Huang Yung-chong (黃榮昌)	2,100
Pootung Masons & Carpenters' Union (上海建築業工會) 26 Hsi Shing Li, Lan Yi Do.	Fan Tsung (范忠)	1,800
Wharf Coolies' Union (輪船裝卸工會) 13 Yung Chin Li, Lan Yi Do.	Liu Kue-liang (劉國良)	1,500
Yang Chung Match Factory Workers' Union (富大柴工會) 40 East Yung Shing Li, Lok Ka Do.	Chiang Chung-yu (蔣春雨)	1,400
Hot Water Shop Employees' Union (IP業工會) 2 Lan Yi Do.	Wang Kai-yuen (王開元)	200
Shanghai Special District Electrical Workers' No. 1 Branch Union (上海特別市電氣第一分會) Chang Ka Tang, Pootung.	Sung Yeh-huan (沈亞鵬)	400
Pootung Wu Pootung Iron Works Employees' Union (上海吳淞鐵廠工會) Fan Tak Tuan, Pootung.	Kya Ah-ring (賈阿炳)	1,200
Pootung Standard Oil Company Godown Employees' Union (上海標準油棧工會) M.P.K. Wharf, Pootung.	Yang Teh-chang (楊德彰)	1,100
Ship-building Workers' Union (上海造船工會) 20 Sung Ka Loong, Lok Ka Do.	Tung Sir-yu (董守裕)	1,000
Shanghai-Chuanasha Bus Company Employees' Union (上海長途汽車工會) Ching Ling Sz Village.	Yang Sih-fan (楊錫蕃)	800
Shanghai-Chuanasha Bus Company Employees' Union (上海長途汽車工會) Chow K. Lee, Pootung.	Jao Yui-shan (喬維三)	700
Bartholomew Shop Employees' Union (巴沙店工會) 19 South Bank of the Creek, Lok Ka Do, Pootung.	Hsu Nan-hua (徐南華)	600

List of Labour Unions existing in
Shanghai in November, 1929

SOURCE

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>No. of Members</u>
Commercial Press Sales Office Employees' Union (商務印書館三分會) Sales Office, Noman Road.	Hou Ta-teung (后大椿) Ling Bai-chen (林培根)	800
Ching Yuen Silk Filature Employees' Union (錦雲造絲廠工會) 400 Chacufong Road.	Chang Tsung-wu (張振武)	23
Ching Yuen Silk Weaving Factory Employees' Union (錦雲織絲廠工會) 400 Chacufong Road.	Yu Ah-kwei (于阿奎)	80
Ching Hwa Silk Weaving Factory Workers' Union (錦華織絲廠工會) 1951 Tongshan Road.	Chen Foh-liang (陳福良)	100
Shanghai Weaving Factory Workers' Union (上海織造廠工會) 1911 Ning Fuh Li, East Yuhang Road.	Teng Tai-ken (唐戴根)	300
China Merchants' Tobacco Co. Employees' Union (中國煙草公司工會) 534 Dalny Road.	Chen Yien-pai (陳延伯)	1,300
Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. Employees' Union (南洋兄弟煙草公司工會) 22 Chacufong Road.	Kiang Tsung (江春)	7,000
Ne Engineering & Shipbuilding Works Employees' Union (亞細亞火油公司工會) 451 King Lai Fong, Yangtsepo Road	Ah Yuan (阿元)	200
Chi Jing Silk Filature Employees' Union (錦興造絲廠工會) 745 Sia An Fong, Baikal Road.	Wu Tien-shian (胡天先)	100
Shanghai Journalists' Association (上海記者協會) 329 Poochao Road.	Chang Tseng-yuan (張捷遠)	120

Settlement

Name and Address	President	No. of Member
English Steam Launch Employees' Union (英輪船碼頭工會) 40 Tse An Li, North Shensi Road.	Shih King-zhang (石金祥)	1,600
Cantonese Seasoned Meat Shop Employees' Union (廣東臘味店工會) 151 Jui Chi Li, North Szechuen Road.	Li Ih-loong (呂一龍)	110
Shanghai Tobacco Factory Workers' Union. (上海煙廠工會) 112 Ting Shou Li, Mikal Road	Loe Chi-kang (羅季康)	1,300
Shanghai Joolies' Union (上海酒樓工會) 217 Hung Tse Li, She Chiang Road	Chang Feng-myi (張鳳祥)	500
Shanghai Ricksha Owners' Union (上海人力車僱主助會) 655 Fu Jeng Li, Peking Road.	Liang Sui-ting (梁瑞亭)	4
Shanghai Engravers' Union (上海鑲工會) 155 Shantung Road.	Yih Seong-sung (葉松堂)	20

French Concession :-

Silk & Satin Shop Employees' Union (綢緞店工會) 100 Yung Fui Li, Rue Admiral Bayle.		
Chinese Lawyers' Association (上海律師公會) 172 Rue Admiral Bayle.	Yui Chung-loh (俞鍾立)	500
C.N.S.W. Co. Goldown Employees' Union (中國絲綢五福號工會) 44 The French Road	Yue Sien-ting (俞先亭)	700
Rice Shop Employees' Union (米店工會) 65 Ting Yong Li, Rue Paul Beau.	Pen Teng-yung (潘澄雲)	1,000
Lin Kuo Road Stallkeepers' Union (臨國路街市販賣工會) 45 Ningpo Road, French Concession.	Li Yang-zhang (李榮祥)	100
Cooking House Employees' Union (廚房工會) 40 Rue de Ningpo, French Concession.	Tsai Jui-z i (蔡如才)	200

END
Of.

REEL
NO.

2

CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE		PROJECT NO.
		FRW - #2
		REEL NO.
		2
PRODUCTION DATA		INDEXING DATA
STARTED:	(Date) 8/30/52 (Hour)	BEGINS WITH: D-107 1929
FINISHED:	(Date) 9/3/52 (Hour)	1. D-189 1929
TOTAL NO. OF HOURS		2. D-530 1931
TOTAL NO. OF IMAGES	1324	3. D-635 1929
APPROVED: _____		4.
		5.
		6.
		ENDS WITH: D-655 -1929
		CERTIFICATION
<p>THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED ABOVE WERE PHOTOGRAPHED BY:</p> <p>9/3/52 (DATE)</p> <p><i>Dittmold & Fullough</i> (SIGNATURE OF CAMERA OPERATOR)</p>		

FORM NO. 60-93
FEB 1951

(31-36)

"

S

SECRET

"

SECURITY INFORMATION

9

" SECRET "

SECURITY INFORMATION

1750

2